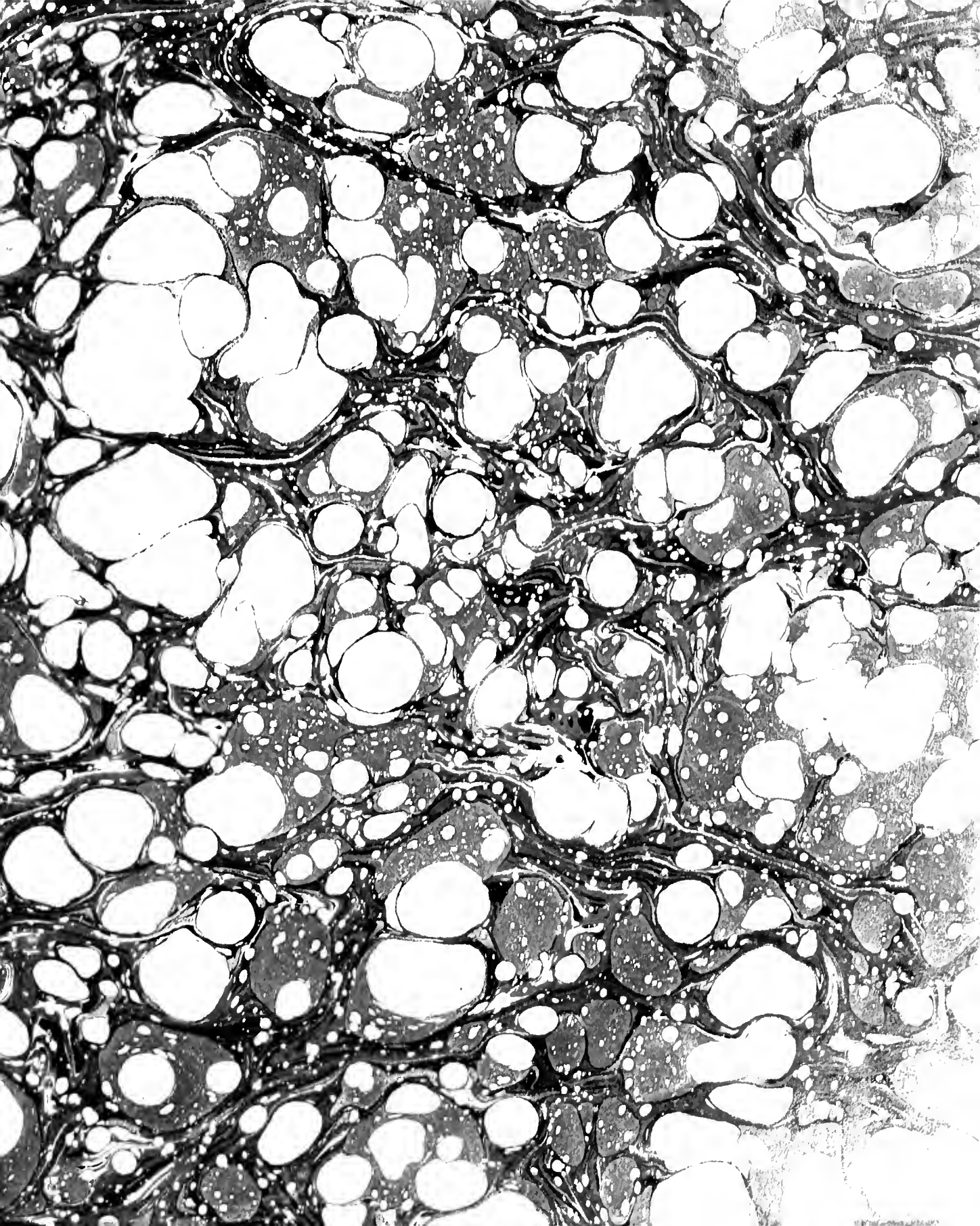


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ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

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ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

ΑΝΝΑΛΑ ΡΙΟΓΗΑΧΤΑ ΕΙΡΕΑΝΝ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1373.

Αοιρ Οριοστ, mile, τρι chéd, peachtmoζατ, α τρι.

ΥΙΛΙΑΜ mac carmaic eprcop Αρθ αχαιδ ραιοί ι neccna, γ ι cpaβατ το écc.

Αθαμ ό cianám cananaδ γ Saoi Seacáσθα το écc ι lior ζαβαιλ.

Ionδpoiζιδ το ταβοιρτ το ζαλλαιβ miδe τον Αηγοιλε. Ρυαδρι mac caτoιλ υί pφpζοιλ γ α mac το μαρβαδ δόιβ τον cur ριν, γ δοcαιδe δά μυνητιρ ιμαλλι ριύ. Δομηχαδ ua pφpζοιλ ζο lion α cιονόιλ δια λήμιαιμ, γ μαρβαδ μόρι το δέναιμ ιατρ ορρια. Υρcορ το pοιζιδ το δυαιμ τον άρριδ ιαρριμ, γ αν μαϊδm ροιηe φορ ζαλλαιβ, ζο ττορcαιρ δe, γ ζυρ pραιοιναδ φορ α μυνητιρ.

Υιλλιαμ θαλατάν γ διρριαμ να μιδe το μαρβαδ le cenél pιαchach γ lé hua maοίleaδloim.

Mac an peapρύm meic peopair το μαρβαδ lá ττοιρδεαλβαc ριαδ ua cconcoδair δαon δυλλι cλοιδm ι ccomnaicne δύνα μοιρ (ταpép pell το

⁵ *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

“Et Archidiaconus O'Farell electus Episcopos.—*Mac Fírb.*”

⁶ *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.

⁷ *As he was routing*, γ αν μαϊδm ροιηe.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus :

“Δομηχαδ Ο Pεpζαν δά leammai, γ μοραν το μαρβαδ διβ leiρ, γ en-upchup pοιζοe

δά μαρβαδ pειμ, γ ρο δυδ μαϊδm τον επλυαζ αιλε acτ muna beic in ττορcυρ ριν: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him ; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot.”

⁸ *The Kinel-Fíachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath ; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the State Papers, the following description of Kinel-

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

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

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh^s, a man of wisdom and piety, died Adam O'Keenan^t, 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^u 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^v, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Conor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore^w (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.”

^w *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.

from Conmaicne Cuile^x), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded^y. 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.

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

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

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

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

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

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

Brian Oge^z, 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^a 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^b (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."

^z *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note¹.

^a *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.

^b *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Ἐαβόιδ α βύρι σιγίρι μειρ υλλίαν το μαρβὰδ οὐίβ μαμε.

Μαϊδὸμ λα Νιάλλ ὁ νέλλ φορ γαλλαίβ, τὰρ μαρβὰδ ἀν Ριουίρε ποιορεαχ. βοερα να εαυριγε, ἀν Σάνδαλας, ἀν βυρεας, ἡ υλλίαν βαίλε δαλατ εεανν ἀνδρέλε εριονι, ἡ ιλιμαδ ναδ νάριμῆςρι.

Ἐαδδε μαε Ρυαδῶρι μεε εαταίλ ρυαδ οὐί εονκοδαιρ, υςζηαδβορ οὐί εονκοδαιρ το έεε.

Μαοιλεαέλομμ μαε διαρματα οὐί ρεαρζαίλ το δουλ ἀρ εοκαδ ἀρ ἀν ἀνγαίλε ζο μυντιρ μαοιμορδα το εῦρ ι ναζηαδ γαλλ. Ἐαεορ τριέν ἀννυρ το εῦρ εατορρια ἡ ζοίλλ ιαρ ριν δάρ μαρβὰδ ροιῶν ἡ Σοχαδθε οίλε.

Ἐαδδε ὅεε μαε ραζναίλλ το λοτ δορῶορ το ροιζιζο ζο νερβαίλ δε, ἀχτ νίρ βρεαρ α δεμιν εια το τελεε ἀν τυρῶορ. Μυντιρ βηρρ δά εῦρ φορ ελομμ μυρῆςριταῖζ, ἡ ελαμμ μυρῆςριταῖζ δά εῦρ ορραοιῶν μαρ ἀν εεέθνα, ναρ ἀρ ετορρια βαοί ιορζαίλ ἀν ταν ριν. Εοκαδῶθ δερζι τριεμιορῶδε εοιρ εολαρῆαδ ἡ μυντιρ βηρρ.

Εορβμαε μαε τοιναλταῖζ οὐί ρῆζαίλ το μαρβὰδ.

Ρεαρζαίλ μαε ρλαεῖβςριταῖζ οὐί Ρυαρε το μαρβὰδ το ριλβ.

Ἐιζῆρῆάν μαε βηρρ μεε τιζεαρῆάν το έεε.

Μαοιλεαέλομμ Ρυαδ ὁ οὐιβζῆμμαν ραοι ι ρῆεῦρ, ἡ Ματῆζαίμμαν ἀν εηινδ μαε δοιμναίλλ μεε Μυρῆεαρταῖζ οὐί Ρυαρε το εοιῦειτιμ ρέ ἀροίλε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Εμορτ, μίλε, τρι χέδ, ρεέτμοζατ. ἀσίζ.

Δομνχαδῶ εαομανας μαε μυρῆαδα ριζ λαζῆν το μαρβὰδ λα γαλλαίβ ι βρῆλλ ιαρ εταδοιρε δίοελαίτεριζε δό ζο μεμε ροιῶε ριν ορρα.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "επε Μαε Εοάζαμ το μαρβὰδ το.—MS. L."

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

^d *Bogsa na-Cuirrge*.—Bocks of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

^e *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.

^f *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period *ambetele*, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

^g *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jacu sagitte*.

^h *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke^c, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

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

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

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-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^g, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn^h charged the Clann-Murtoughⁱ 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^k 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'Duigenan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chimh [of the head], the son of Domell, 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 Murrrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain^l by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation^m

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

^k *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

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

^m *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermi-

Μαθηγάμιαν μὰς μαθηναρά υἱ concobair do écc iar mbuaib níniḡ, ἡ neanḡnamha.

Caflén Rora comáin do taboipe do Ruaidhri ó concobair, ἡ baile an tobair do taboipe do toirpdealbác μιαḡ ar maille pe comathair oile.

Mac artain uirri cenel paghartois do marbác ἰ bpeil da bratair pén mac ḡille térimoind mec artain.

Maoidm móp do taboipe lá Niall ó néll for ḡallaib dún da lctḡlar, dú ἰ τοριχοιρ Sir remur baile atha thíd (no alahid) p̄ri ionaid Ríḡ Saḡan. buccaḡ camlinne, ἡ iliomad nac náirimteair.

Cúulaḡ maḡ ματḡαμνα τάνοιρ οἰḡiall décc do cúiplinn.

Art mac mecc uidir aon bá lán deneach ἡ dpele do écc.

Diarmuid maḡ παḡiail do dul dionnraigíḡ for corbmac ua mbirri, ἡ donnchad mac concobair an coráin do marbád don τοιρc rin, mmaille pe hiliomad do daoinib oile maille rin, ἡ édaia moira do denaib doib [*recte* do].

Maioleaclonn ua domnallan ollain p̄il muircaḡais ḡo rannp̄dác le dán. ἡ arḡ p̄así Erionn beḡp ir in ealaḡain céḡna, décc d̄riolún.

Caithre, ἡ eoḡan, dá mac Mécc tiḡearnán do taboipe ionnraigte for ḡallaib ḡo líon a ττιονóil. P̄ri da muintir p̄im do dénaib pelle orra, ἡ dá cepec le ḡallaib ar ionnir. ḡoill do érimnughad ma ττιmceal iar na mbraḡh doib; clann mécc tiḡearnán, ἡ cuicc̄ir ar p̄ic̄it do maic̄ib a muintire do díceannaḡ ar én látoir anriin do ḡallaib.

Deappraib mac ḡiollananaom uí p̄riḡoil d̄lct̄ad̄bor tiḡ̄irna na hanḡoile ar eneaḡ, ar chruḡ, ar cáom̄béraib, do écc iar mbuaib nonḡta ἡ naithriḡe.

Sir emann albanac mac uilliam b̄urc do écc iar mbuaib naithriḡe. Tomáḡ a mac do ḡabáil tiḡearnair tar a ép.

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

^a *Makon, the son of Manus.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "a. mac maḡnura mic aoda b̄reifniḡ.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

^o *Roscommon and Ballintober.*—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

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

^a *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.

^t *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.

^s *Camline.*—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus^a O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

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

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh^d, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoim Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained^e by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid^f (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline^g, 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^h, 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 Fiolunⁱ.

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^w 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.

^a *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

ⁱ *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.

^w *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 μας Αιρε μεξ υδιρ το μαρβαδ το cloinn donnead meξ υδιρ.

Donnehad mac ταιδξ mic concobair an corán το μαρβαδ la muinrip birn.

Tomar mac peopair τιξεαρνα άθηα na Ríξ. 7 Seann mac loclann cñm a pme péh dέξ.

Cathal óξ mac caatal oix mic caatal móir mic domnaill uí concobair το μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocaird, 7 lochlann mac donnehad uí dubda το ξαβαίλ don cup rin.

Brian ó birn τιξεαρνα τυαδινυιηαν το μαρβαδ la τοιρρεαλβαδ μας Μαιρρεαριταξ υί birn, 7 le cloinn Riocaird.

Coccao ειτιξ Ruaidri ó concobair Rí connaét, 7 Maolreacloinn ó ceallatξ τιξεαρνα ua Maine ξup po ξab ua concobair nñr ποp uib Maine.

Cathal mac Μαξηνυρα μεic διαρμαδα dέξ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1376

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mule, τρι céo, Sechtmóccliat, adé.

Ταδεε ó Ruairc τιξήμα bpefne, aon lán uenead 7 dpele. uallad, 7 doir-uaircyp, beéip na mbpepnead, 7 leóman lethe cumh dέcc. Τιξήμάν a mac το ξαβαίλ τιξήμαρ bpefne na deóidh.

Αοδh ó τυατόιλ, τιξήμα ua máil το μαρβαδ το ξαλλαbh.

Dalbach mac maolreacloinn uí bpoim, ceann emξ 7 eangnama laigion το ξuim τα ποpοp πεpim, 7 a écc πο céoóip.

Αοδh mac Seainn uí pñξoil το écc, 7 bá τοιoppa ξo ττοδpιάctad a péle 7 a παppηξε το eliaipib Epiomn ξo coitcìomn ó aoir a macdhaéta ξo 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 ptoúh.

¹ *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.

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

"Tadaeus 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 Oξλαoic instauratur.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

³ *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

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

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

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin^x, 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^y.

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^z, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh^a, 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 ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

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

“ Dalvagh mae 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.”

βέβνν ινγεαν δοίμναλλ υί δννν, βεαν υί διομαραῖζ δο έεε.

Ροιβεαρδο υα φήζαλ δο έεε ιαρ ιμβυαῖο ναττηριζε.

Cuapne υα concobair φαλζι, δήζαδβορ τιζεαρνα υιβ φαλζε δο έεε.

Concobair υα bechám παοι Shínchadh, Ceallaic mac cnuicín ollam tuadmunán lé rínchar, Eóin υα Ruamadā ollam mécc aonguipa lé dán, Maioleacloinn ó maolínna ollam υί Caátám, Donnchad mac pibuirg dñg-φrncad, η Ruarcán ó hadhmaall ollam υί anluam ι υδάν δο έεε. Φή τιζε αοιθεαδ κοιτciom ζαν διολταδ με ναον αν Ρuarcan πο.

Cumoiζι ó caátám τιζεαρνα οηραχτα υί caátám δο ζαβαλ δο ζαλλαῖ ι βρυρ ciúle Raátam, η α ciur dób ζο Capraicc Peapgyra ι ngenibb.

Coimciomol ζαλλ μιδε, υλαδ, η λαζήν dochum na hanzoile. Cpacha pill δο denam dób η ι ιη típ. Υα φήζοιζ ζο líon α ciomól δια φαζιδpíom ιαρηυ φολείτ, εδip ζαλλαῖ υλαδ η λαζεαν ηcā. ζυρ λοipcc α ιμβρυgh η α ιμβαλτε, ζυρ cipeac α cephóca, η α ιομπύδ αρ α haete ζο νέδάλαῖ αοιβι πο βυαοη η cophcup.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Cpíocτ, μυλε, τpí céo, Seachtinozhat, aSeacht.

Αη τεppucc ó ceallaiz ι. eapbacc Cluana φήτα βpénann, Seaan ó Ροδαcám comopba caillín δαοι κοιτciom, η αν Θεccánacé μóp μαζ μυρ-ζιορα δο έεε. ΙSm Ρóim έεε αν θεccáμαζip.

Μαμipτηρ Capra Ρυαῖο δο λοpcaδ.

Υατερ mac δip δαυίτ býpc, Doimnall mac φήζαλ mic Αη μαναiz υι ζαλλcobaip, Seappraῖο ó φλαμaccám ταιοpeacé cloimie caatal, Donnchadh mac mlham áloim υί cφbcaill τιζεαρνα Ele, Oiapmaῖο bacacé mac βpanám

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

“Beyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyu, and wife of O'Dempy, died.”

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

^c *Cooy*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

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

^d *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.

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, 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 Ollaly, 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'Haulon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooy^c O'Kane, Lord of Oricacht-Ui-Chathain^d, 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^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

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

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

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

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

Firbis' Tíríachriae et Tíralgadiae Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Firb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiaichrach*, p. 408.

^f *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "ἵ Ἰρροδανά Μορζε πεν." at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

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

^g *A general scholar*, ἄσολ κοινός.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a ἄσολ, or gentleman.

^h *Son of the Manach*.—Μις αν ἡναναξ, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαὶ κορκαχλανῶ, Βαχτηνα μαε θαυιτη υἱ μόρδα, ἡ ὄριαν ὁ φλαϊββρι-
ταιῖς ὁ ἔεε.

Σλουαῖεαῶ λα Ριοκαρῶ α βύρε ι ελοινῶ ευλέιν ἡ Κυλεναςῖς ὁ τιοιολ μα
Μαε κομμαρα ι. μαε ινῖενη υἱ δάλαῖς. Ιομπραῖζιῶ ὁ ταβοιρε δούβ αρ
ἐλοινη Ριοκαρῶ ζυρ κυρριουδ μαοιου ορρα, δάρ μαρβασ Τεαβόιῶ μαε υλλιεε
εεανη να εετηρνε, ἐπί μειε ὁ νεοιη, ἡ ἡόρῖαν ὁ ματτιηβ ελοινη Ριοκαρῶ
αρῖεαηα.

Ρυαῖθῖρί ὁ κοκοβαρῶ ὁ ταβαρτ μαθιηα ι Ρορκομμαη φορ Μαε υλλιαν
βύρε ἡ φορ μαοιλεαῖελοινη ὁ εεαλλαιῖς τιῖεαρνα ὁ μαηε, οὐ μαρ μαρβασ
Ριρῶρῖῶ α βύρε ι. δεαρβραῖταιρ μειε υλλιαν, δονμῖαλ μαε Καταῖλ ὀιεε υἱ
κοκοβαρῶ, Ταῖς ὀς μαε ταῖς υἱ ἐεαλλαιῖς, υα μαηοιη ι. ταοιρεαὶ ρῶδαν,
μαε ουβῖγαλλ, ἡαλλοκολαιῖς, ἡ ιομαῶ οἰε ναε νάρημῖετορ.

Καρλέη λεαρα αρῶ αβλα ὁ δένανῖ λα Σεαη ὁ ρῖρῖρῖαλ τιῖεαρνα να
ηΑηῖοιλε.

Κοκαῖῶ εδῖρ μαε διαρῖηατα ἡ Ρυαῖθῖρί ὁ Κοκοβαρῶ, ζο τταηιεε δερῖδε
μαῖη λυρῖς ὁ μιλλεαῖ ἡ ὁ λορκαῖῶ εδῖρ ζορταῖβ ἡ φορῖρνεαῖα. Σοχαῖῶ
ὁ μαρβασ εατορρα λεαῖ φορ λειῖ. Σίτ ὁ δένανῖ δούβ ρῶ δεῖῶῖ, ἡ κοηῖεα

¹ *William Alaius*, i. e. *Guilielmus formosus*.
William the comely.

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

³ *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 territory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, 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 Clanrickard, were killed.”

⁴ *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'Mainnin, in the same barony, where he had a castle of considerable strength; and his territory originally comprised the greater portion of the barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

⁵ *Mac Dowell Galloghugh*.—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 Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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 Alainnⁱ; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacaghⁱ 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^k, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

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

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ 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^o from

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

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

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

ⁿ *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 Anahie, 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.

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

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

οφαγαλ δο mac διαρματα δο ειονη να ριόδη δο δέναιη, η ι μιοναδ α δίογ-
βάλα ό Ρυαϊόρί ό concobar.

Μαθηγάνηη mac Σεαηη μεις conmapa δο έcc.

Αη δανα Ριρδρδ δο γαβαη ριογαιχτε Σαχαν .21. Ιυν.

Ζορραϊδ mac Αηδαϊδ υί Ραζαλλαϊζ δο μαρβαδ λα cloimh an chaoic υί
Ραζαλλαϊζ

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ceo, Σεαχμίογαττ, α hocht.

Caipbre να φεαρζοιλ Ερρυcc Αρδαχαϊδ, εαλcuηγ conγβαλα αη εράβαϊδ.
Ζλύν οίεαίηηα να ηεccηο, σοίτεχ δέρερε η βαονναέτα ερϊδε, α έcc ηρη
Ρόμ ηαρ μβρεϊέ βυαδδ δο δεαμαη η δομιαη.

Μόρ ηγεαη υί φεαρζαη βfn Μέcc ραζηαηλλ .ι. Οιαρμαϊδ. δο έcc. η α
ηαθναcul ι ccluaη conμαιχηe γο ηοηόραέ.

Υατερ mac υίηηαη βύρε δο μαρβαδ λα μμητηι μάλλε.

Φεαρζαλ μαζ ραζηαηλλ δο μαρβαδ λα conη mac μμηρεήταϊζ μεζ ραζηαηλλ.

Ζιολλαcριορτ να Ρυαηρε mac τζεαρηα βρεηρηε δο έc.

Τοηρρδεαλβαέ mac Σμβηε αρδconρυβαλ Conναέτ, Ταδce mac λοέλαηηη
μεζ Conμαρη ταοηρεαέ cloimhe cmlén δο μαρβαδ λα mac ηγμε υί δάλαϊζ.

Δοιμιαηλλ μάζ βράδαιζ ταοηρεαέ cύλε βρηγηοηη, η τεαλλαϊζ ccήρβαηλλ, Σαοί
coιτεcιοηη. Σεαηη ό φιαλμ δεζφρ δάνα, η δυβcοβλαϊζ ηγfn Μεcc ραζηαηλλ
βfn υί Μαοηημαθαιζ δο έcc.

Ιοηορροϊζδ δο ταβαηρτ δο μαζ ραζηαηλλ (ζοηα βράιτερηδ η ζοηα οηρεαχ-

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."

¶ *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.

¶ *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.

¶ O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

“ Finola filia Tadai Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-
delvachi óg 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.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich^q O'Reilly^r.

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^s 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^t.

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^u of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly^w.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^x, 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

^s *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.*”

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

^u *High constable*.—*Ἀποκρηταβία* 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.”

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

^x *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, ὅο δά εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα, ἡ ὑψήζαλ ὁ Ρυαρε) ἀρ εατάλ μασ μαζ μαζναλλ. Κατάλ ὅο εἰσιν ἡ ἀ κομυπραῖτεαδ, ἡ ἀ εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα (ἡ διαρματ μαζ διαρματα) ἡ ἡν ἰοναδ ἀρ ἀ εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα. Μαῖδῃ ὅο ταβαρε ὅοῖς πορ μαζ μαζναλλ. Πήζαλ μάζ μαζναλλ δεῖζεαρ πονα παῖδῃ, ἡ Μαζ Σῆλαοῖς, Μαζ Σῆλαοῖς, ἡ Σοῦαδὲ ναε νάρμῃτεαρ ὅο μαρβαδ ὅοῖς ἰμρεαρεεαμ πῆ.

Σῆλαοῖς ὁ ρῆζῃν ὀλλαν εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἡν ἰοναδ ὅο ἡν ἰοναδ.

ὅοῖς μαζ ὑδῖρ ἡ ἀσθεῖα εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα, ὅο μαρβαδ ἡ εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα μεζ ὑδῖρ.

Πήζαλ ἡ μαοῖσμαδῃς εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα μῆντιρε εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα.

Ταδζ μαζ ἀσθεῖα ὀλλαν βρεῖτην ἰοχταρ κομυπραῖτεαδ ἡ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ, ἡ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ ἡν ἰοναδ.

Αἰὼς Κριστοῦ, 1379.

Αἰὼς Κριστοῦ, ἡν, εἰς χῆδ, Σεαχτιμῶκατ. ἀσθεῖα.

Εαρεοῖς ἡν ἡν, ἡ ἀν παλταχ ὅο ἡν ἡν ἡν.

Σῆμαρ ὁ κομυπραῖτεαδ ἡν ἡν ἡν, Πλατηβῆταχ ὁ κομυπραῖτεαδ ἡν ἡν ἡν.

Πῆζαλ μαζ ἡν ἡν, ἡ ἀν ἀσθεῖα εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα ἡν ἡν ἡν.

Πῆζαλ μαζ ἡν ἡν ἡν ἡν ἡν ἡν ἡν.

ὅοῖς ἡ ἀσθεῖα εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ὅο μαρβαδ ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα.

Κομυπραῖτεαδ μαζ εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα ὅο μαρβαδ ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα.

Μαῖδῃ ἡ ἀσθεῖα ὅο εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα ἡ ἀσθεῖα.

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.

⁷ *Sons-in-law*, ἀ εἰσιν ἀσθεῖα.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

⁸ *Fiolan*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

⁹ *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.

¹⁰ *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^y, 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 *jiolan*^z

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

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan^a, 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^b, 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^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, 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^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

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

^c *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 Rathcounrath in Westmeath, died."

^d *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.

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilmawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

υἱοῖν, δὴ ἰ τοῖρηαιρ τὰδῆζ ἡάζ υἱοῖν, δά μαε μεῖε μαζῆνυρα, τοῖρηδεαλβὰε
μαε δομηαιδὰ μεζ υἱοῖν, ὅρηαιρ μαε μεῖε Ραιτ, ἡ μυρηέφρητὰε μαε μῖοι-
chon.

Μαε αν ἄαιοῖχ μῖ Ραζῆλλῖζ ὅο ἡαρβὰδ λα μαε ανδὰδ υἱ Ραζαλλῖζ.

Κύμαρα ζῆρη, ἰ. Μαε conmapa ὅο ἡαρβὰδ λα α βρηαῖρηβ ρῆν τρη ρέλλ.

Κύόομηαχτ μαε Ρῖληβ ἡέζ υἱοῖν ἀδβαρ τῖζῆρηα ρῆρ μαναχ αρ εῖνεὰε
ἡ αρ υαρλε, ὅο ἡαρβὰδ λα cloinn δοῖνναῖλλ cloinne ceallaigh.

Μαοιμορδὰ ὅζ μαε Μαοιμορδὰ ρυαῖδ υἱ concobair (ἰ. ραῖζε) ὅο ἡαρ-
βὰδ λα ζαλλαῖδ.

Ρῖομηζυαλα ἡζῆν υἱ cheallaiz βῆν μεῖε υἱλλῖαιμ βῖρη ὅο ἔεε.

Ρῖρηδερῖο υα δυβαζαν δέεε ἀδβαρ ολλαιῆαν ὅ Μame εῖρηδε.

Υἱλλῖαιμ μαε αν ζῖολλα ααιοῖε μεῖε εῖρηβαῖλλ δεαρρηαῖζῖεὰε ζαοῖδαε ἰ
ρῆνν ὅο ἔεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοῖρ Cρηορτ, ἡλε, τρη χέδ, οχτημῖοχχατ.

Αν ταββ μαε διαρηματα ρυαῖδ, ἰ. abb να τρηοηοδε ρορ loch cé. ἡ Ὀοῖ-
nall υα ἱῆμὰν Ρρηῖοῖρ ἱεαρρα ζοβαῖλ ὅο ἔεε.

Seaan μαε concobair μεε ἀδθα μεε δοῖνναῖλλ οῖεε τῖζεαρρηα τρη conaill.
ἡ να ἡηεαῖ cconpogur ὅι, ἡ ρῖοζδὰμηνα υλαδ ἡλε, ἡ α μαε Μαοῖεαχῆλαμν
δυβ ὅο ἡαρβὰδ ἰ μαῖρητρη Cαρρα Ρυαῖδ, λα τοῖρηδεαλβὰε μαε νέλλ υἱ δοῖ-
nall, λα cloinn cathal οῖεε υἱ ἑονκόβαρ, ἡ λα μμητρη δυρηῖν αρ αμμηαρ
αῖδche ἡα ρορλονζρορτ ρέμ.

ὀρηρηαῖδm λα μαε υἱλλῖαιμ βῖρη ρορ μαε υἱλλῖαιμ υαχταρῖὰε (Ρῖοαρηῖο

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

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

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

Erne, near Pettigoe.

^g *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 ^d under the year 1377, *supra*.

^h *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The
name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

ⁱ *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^f, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich^g O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gear^h i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmenⁱ.

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^k.

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

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

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

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died^l.

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, Melaghlín 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^m (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

^k *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.

^l To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in II. 2. 11:

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

"Cuconnaetus Maguir a Clann Donnell Clonne Ceallaig casus.—*Ibid. et MS. L*."

^m *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) hi mbaile atha leatpian. Mac Síúptáin deχετρα τιζεαρνα atha lfechain, η Seon deχετρα do marbadh ann.

Ταός mac Μυρρεαρταγη uí brian do marbad la brian Spreimac ua brian.

Ρυαόρι mac caíal mic aóda bpeipmech uí éoncobair do éeacht ar ηρειρ ar múntip Ρυαρε, η α marbadh la μαγνυρ ua Ρυαρε.

Μαόim móραδβαλ do εθαβαρε la μάγ αηγυρα, Αρε, ar γαλλαib, η ar οηρεραib. Ο hanluain τιζεαρνα οηρεαρ, η pochaóe móp do γαλλαib do marbad don chur ru.

Αη μοιρτιμέραχ do τέετ ι neppim muuaille pe μοp chumachταib (.i. ma lupτη) Υαυλε γαοιδεal do dul ma énd im προζόαιμα επεann, .i. Νιall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó peapγαι, ó Ραζαλλαig, ó Μαοilmuaó, Μαγ εοχαγαν, an Siouaach, η apoile paopclanna.

Αρε μάγ αοηγυρα τιζεαρνα ua neachóac ulaó do γαβαλ επé peill hi ττιγ an μοιρτιμεραγ. Ζαοιδil επεann η μοραν do γαλλαib pfm do γαβαλ eccla ποime ιαρpm pa beith ara iocht, ionnur ηup chuppfe pompa γαν ταταγe do denam ar.

Αρε mac ηγραιε Caoimanaig do marbad la γαλλαib.

Μαόim móp do εθαβαρε la hua ndoimnall τοηηδεalβαc ar éoncobair oγ mac Seasain mic concobair mic afoha mic doimnall óγ, ar ua ndocharταγ, ar éloimn τpυibne du m po marbad mópán dá maithib. Όιαρ δεαρβραθηαρ meic Suibne do γαβαλ ann, .i. Eom η Μυρchaó. Eoala aóble do buan oíob deachaib, θαpm, η υέiofó.

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."

ⁿ *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^a, 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^c 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^d 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.

^a *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

^d *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 μας γεραιατε mic tomár pinn (.i. do cloinθ murchada) do marbad la Mac Murchada pí laígn.

Sluigead la cloinn Muirceartaig 7 la pilib ua Raigilliz i mbrepe uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchaib do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do breit orra, 7 a ceup dó ar an tír go haíndeonach iar hragbál eoda dá ndaoimθ 7 ua neachaib dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí éiriball adbari dghéoirig epiche éle do marbad naoθ mac Muirceartaig uí maóilínuaθ durbhur poighe.

Sluigead lair an Moirtemhíach go hulcoib gur millead óante 7 baite ionda don taircc pin lair eitir ecclair, 7 túaít, an urnaθe, doimnac móp, aipeacal, 7 clochar, etceetera.

Corbmac óg mag carthaig, Enpí mac doimnall uí pfrgal, Aodh mac muirceartaig muimnig meθ Eochagán, 7 Doimnall mac dauid meθ Eochagán déθ.

Doimnall mac brian uí dubda tigeapna ua ppiacpach, 7 ó namalgaib pear coranta a epiche daimdeom gall 7 gaoideal batar ma aθaθ do éθ ma baite buddém an .3. Ma, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabal a ionaθ.

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.”

⁴ *Clann-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 Roscommon.

⁵ *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagittæ*.

⁶ *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 ^x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

⁷ *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.

⁸ *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁹ *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.”

¹⁰ *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^a and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorey; 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^b.

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^c, Donaglimore^d, Errigal^e, Clogher^f, &c.

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

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda^g, Lord of Tíreragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town^h on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

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

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

^a *His own town*.—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kílmaeshaigán, in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note f, and p. 359.

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

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

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momanie tributa et munera .i. cíop 7 cóimáót, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*.”

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

“Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Blunimǫ 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, & tributí solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

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

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, μίλε, τρι χέυ, οχτιμόσχαττ, α λαον.

Οεαλβ μαιρε χιλλε μόιρε ι νυϊβ βριμν υο λαβαρτ εο λιοσγιατ.

Υιλλιαμ μαε δοννεχαιδ μαιμνιζ υί έεαλλαζ τιγεαρνα ό μαιρε αον δυινε πο βα νό κλί, αιρεαμ, η οηρθεαρειυ δον χινεαδ υα ιμβαοι, η αν ρεαρ τυζ ζαριμ εοιτεϊοιημ ειμζ υο κλιαραιβ Ερεαηη, η υο όιοι ιαδ υο μειρ α νοιζριέριε υιλε, υο έεε ινα Σηήοιηρ χηιασορβα ιαρ ιμβυαδ ναιτρηζε, η Μαολρεκλαηηη α μαε υο ζαβαιλ α ιοηαδ.

Ταδζ ρυαδ μαε υιαρμιαυα ζαλλ ζα ιμβαοι ηρλαηιυρ αιρτιζ υο μαρβαδ λα κλοηηη ζοιρθεαλβαζ.

Διαρμιατετ μαζ εαρταιζ αδβαρ τιγεαρνα δεαρημυηηαι υο μαρβαδ υυα ιματζαηηα.

Εειμθευιδζ μαε βριαιη ό εευαηαέ υο μαρβαδ λα ζατλαιβ.

Κλαηη ηιε ρεδλιηιδ υί εονεοβαρ υιοηηραδ υο Ρυαυδρι ό εορ.εοβαρ η βαηλε αν τοβαρ υο βυαη υίοδ.

Καθαλ μαε Ρυαυδρι υί εονεοβαρ υο ζαβαιλ λα βριαιη ιμβαλλαέ ιαρριη εο ερσδηα εορεεραχ ι ιμβεοί αν ταχαρ, η υαοίηε μαηθε ηυμυαλλε ριρ ιηη βριαιη υα ιμβηρη, η ιηη λοχλαηηη υα ηΑηηιζε υια ιμβαταρ οεε ριλλεαδ ό εονηαιεηε δύηηη μόηη, όβριαιη υα εονζβαιλ αηζε ι ιμβραηζδενυρ εο βρυαρ α βρϊε ρηη ό υα εονεοβαρ η ζο υδρηνρατ ρϊε αρ α ηαηηλε.

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

“ η μιορβυιτε ιομδα οο υεηαη όι. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

² *To the schools, υο κλιαραιβ.*—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

³ *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 *Carbriac 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, Kilocrane, 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^y 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^z of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlín 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^a.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh^b, was slain by the English.

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

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 Loughlín 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.

^a *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.

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

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

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

Caiplen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemeraç) ⁊ mac Ríocairð an t-ronnaig do marbhad ann.

Caiplen atha leathan do lfgad do cloinn ndonnchað ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaig.

Ua duinn do marbad ðeifræib ceall dia mbaoi aḡ ðenom çreichi oppa.

Pilib ua cinneidig tigeapna upmumam, ⁊ a bean Aine mḡean meic conmarpa do écc.

Slóigeað la Niall ó néill i noirḡiallaib, çreacha mópa do ðenom ðóib, ⁊ aḡialla dia lnmam gur bhræðar ap ðeireað p-luaig uí neill, ⁊ gur bñpat euid da çpreachais ðíob. Donnchað mac Maḡmura mḡ maḡamna do marbad don taçar p.m.

Sir émann moirtemer tigeapna ḡall epeann ðécc.

Ðubcblaig mḡean aḡua meic diaḡmata bñ chaçal puatð mḡ maḡnaill, Larappona mḡn toirpðealbais uí Concobair bean mḡ maḡnaill. Pionḡuala mḡn conmaḡe ui chaçhán bean toirpðealbais meic Suibne, Saðð mḡn ullie a bñpe bñ uí concobair, Ðubcblaig mḡn uí Choncobair pailḡig bñ Ðonnaill meic teaboit uí maólmuað, ⁊ Larappona mḡn pñḡail uí ðuibḡlmán bean uí maíðém an bealaig ðécc.

Eoḡhan Sionnaç tanaḡi munḡpe taðḡam do marbad do ðalatúnachab.

Aoð mac Muirçrtaig munimḡ mécc Eoçhaḡán do marbad do maólip mac teaboit uí maólmuað ap ionpuaḡað do buille ḡa.

⁴ *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.”

⁵ *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac ricairð an t-onnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

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

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

⁶ *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.

⁷ *O’Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

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

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

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a deprecation 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^h, 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 Sweeney; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnellⁱ, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigenan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh^j, died.

Owen Simmach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, 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^l of a javelin.

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

^h *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.

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

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

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

^j *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.

^k *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilmacoursey, 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."

^l *By the stroke, so buille*.—This passage is

Υα μυρchaδa δο μαρbaδ la huib cceinnpealaig.

Θυηγαλαc υα μαδαβαιν δο μαρbaδ i nommuuaccaδ la cloinn Riocairδ.

Ραηηαλε ιηγηη μεcc βραδαig βεαν μεη δορχηαδ δεcc.

Εοηηαν ο cunn ταοιρεαc μυντιρε ηιοληγαν δο εcc.

Θοιηαλλ ο Μυρchuδa τιγεαρηα ο πφελιμδoηα δο μαρbaδ la huib cceinnpealaig.

Ριλιβ μαc μεic ριλιβ υi ceinneioig τιγεαρηα υρημυηαν, η Αιη ιηγεαν μεic conηαρηα α βεαν δο εcc ιηα ηδiρ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ηiλε, τρι cheδ, ochtμocchac, αδo.

Τομαρ υα cαρηαcαιη επρcορ τυαδμυηαν, Μαηηα Μαη μυρpeαδηαιη ρηοιρ cille μοιρε δεcc.

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

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

^m *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'Murehadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Ρυαρη τιγεαρηαρη παρbaη τρημ
Ο'Μυρchuδa αρ ηiη ηeal ροηη,
Κρηoδ Ο'Ρεiηηe ρυαρη αν ρεαρη.
Αρ υαηη ρεiηbe ηα ρηρeαρη.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murehadha 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'Morehoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morehoe. 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-Kinsellagh.

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

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

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

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, 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 diedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

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

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

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

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

“ Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Malensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Donabhus 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 Killinebrenaim incendiis fedarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clam Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

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

“ Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakcallam spoliatus ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L.”

“ Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“ Wilhelmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

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

“ Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connacia) Terdelvacus Oꝯ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli iudiciis præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, casis Joanne O'Conor Wilhelmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mic Eochadao moige pmo” [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], “ et Gilla-Christe O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiae traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*”

“ Πυρογρα εισερονσιν επι σορ εαλασαν Ερεωνν ηρε ποικελλ.—MS. L.”

“ Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus eibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel albis ejusmodi literatis. α. εζρι 7 ολλανσιν υλλatenus εροgetur.—*O'Mulconry.*”

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

Διαρμαθ ὁ Δομναλλ. Μας ρυθε εοζαν (.i. mac na huiḡine ruaidε an tfozan hyn) mic aoda mic Δομναλλ ὀζ αδβαρ τιζήμα τρε conall δέζ.

Λαβράρ διυτο δο μαρβαθ la cloinn τσεααν υί ρεαρζαλ, Μυρchaθ, coph-mac, γ δομναλλ.

Ρεαρζαλ ρυαδ mac δοmchaδ mic Μυρcheτταιζ νόρι μεζ εochazán τοιρεαδ chenel ριαchach δο μαρβαδ la ρεαπαδ ceall τρε ρεill ι ccill mona ὁ Ραιτ αοθα μεic bpe ροιρ. Ρήζαλ ὁ μαοilmuaδ, γ mac τεαβόιθ δο ρinne αι ιοηηοιζιθ, γ Μαοιηρ manτm ρο buail é.

Cuio δο εαιορeachaδ connaετ υο ζabaλ le Ρυαιθρι ο cconcobair ma oipeεctyp ρέν, .i. ὁ hAmlige, ὁ bpe, γ mac cήctepnaζ τρε μαρ ρυαρ a ριορ opra co mbάθαρ aζ δένom capαθpa ma aζαδ le cloinn mhc ρeolimo.

Ρυδραζε mac σεααν υί ρεαρζαλ δέζ.

Clann Μυιρρ διοηηοιζιθ cophcoinoθia, γ cpeaδ υο υεραθ δοιθ opra, γ na conchmann υο υol ι ττοραιζεετ na cpeiche. γ a μαρβαθ ρο cctοιρ. Con-cobair ὀζ mac διαρματα cona bpaίτpυδ διοηηοιζιθ cloinne Μυιρρ ιαρpυ. γ

* *Inghéan Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

† *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 Rathugh 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 Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnureher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

† *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^p), 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 Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona^q, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Brie^r. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

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

Rury^s, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice^t made an incursion into Corcomodha^u, 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.^v

"Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Museraigia in Momania, Sliabh-lic in Tireconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ viens est in regione Midia quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Chuanense aliasque nostros annales."—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30–1.

^s *Rury*, Ruöpouçe.—This is a different name from Ruötöpi. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

^t *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 Clannaurice, in the county of Mayo.

^u *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 Corcomoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note¹, 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.

robad do rochtain rompa. Clann Muirg cona ttiomól do beir ruitigthe ar a ccionn. Iadrom do dul da namdeón gur an mbale, a loicead doib eoir foirgnean ḡ arbar, ḡ daome do marbad ma timcheal ḡ mitéct do éonóbar zona nuintir ara haile tpe neart a nfhgnamha gan dioḡbail do denam taon chuid doib.

Creachyluaigead la Muirchad na mbriain go dhruimian gur pop leparice í.

Domnall mac maégaína duinn ui éinneitciḡ, ḡ Eimann ócc mac eimann buitler do écc.

Muirchitac mac maégaína maonmaige uí briain décc hi bhriofún baile acha tpuim.

Domnall ó briain, Toirnealbac mac diaimata uí briain, ḡ briain mac diaimata uí briain do clonn briain ruad do écc.

Ḥiollabrighe ó Sguingin adbar ollamán éimél eonall do écc.

Muirchitac ócc mac meic maḡnura tpe tuatál do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Κρίορτ, míle, τρί chéd. ochtmoccat a trí.

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

Tadḡ mac donnchad (.i. mac tomaltaḡ mic donnchad o paicir clann donnchad) tigearna tpe hoilealla fear lán dpele ḡ deimead do écc ane an ércda ḡ a mac tomaltac do gabail a ionadh.

Sloigead mór le mall ó néill cona clonn, ḡ go maicib cenél Eogan i tpuian Congal dionnroigid pop ḡallab, gur loirgead ḡ gur lomairgead ioma da mbaluib. Ḥoil na epice do épuimugaḡ ar a ccionn. Aod 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'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

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

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

"Seapraio O'Quib Fear tige naioide cot-cionn do éḡ.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb*."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^w, died^x.

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^y 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^z, 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: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—*O'Mulconry.*"

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

ἡ Raibilin Sausaor do éfínail pe apoile i nioimruagað marcýlucag, da for-
góm forpñetmara da cepraíreaáib do tabairt hi ceupraib apoile doib.
Raibilin do dul beogonta dia éig ἡ mac Eoin bired da athmarbað ann, ἡ
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na loz tpa bethin a gona. ἡ Mac Eoin
birett do marbað la muinir Raibilín an tpsí lá iar marbað Raibilín fñirín.

Murcýstach ua plannaغان taoipeach éuaithe Raitha, ἡ Corbmac mac
Airt mécc uidi d'écc.

Seaan mac gapprað ἡ Maghur mac dauire do marbað m enló.

Airt mac Tomar fñm do éloim Murchaða ríoghðamna laigen do mar-
bað do gallaib condaoí locha garmán.

Pláigh anðbreach anbpóill go comcoitecím Seachnon érimm.

Airt mag aonghura tigeanna ó neachðac ulað én poyt einig epeann ma
amir, décc don pláig i mbaile átha trium, ἡ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchað na paetmigi ó brian, Mor ingn Murchaða uí maðaðam bean
meic uilliam Clonne Riocairð (.i. Riocairð), Sibam ingn iarla urinuman
bn taioð uí éfbaill tigeanna éle, dég di.

Murchað mac brian uí éimeioig, Donnchað an chúl mac maégarina
tígeanna corca bairenoð, Eoghan mac donnchað mec Ruaidri uí ceallaið, ἡ
Lundrapac baile átha buide décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, ἡ Ingn uí brian bn uí éimeioig do écc.

Onapa ingn uilliam burc bn uí méchar. Mac giollapatraicc tígeanna
oirraige, ἡ Mac ceallaið meic giolla Paatraicc tanairi orraige décc uile
don pláig céona.

Diarmait ó diomruaið tígeanna cenel maolugra do marbað la gallaib.

^a *Raibilin*.—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."

^b *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Seniein 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.

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

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

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

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

^g *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^a returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset^b 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, Roydanna^c 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^d Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe^e, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna^f, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher^g; 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^h, was slain by the English.

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

^h *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. *Cenel Maoilúghra*, otherwise called *Clann Maoilúghra*, and anglicised *Clanmalier*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Glennalire*, 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 ciarraige luachra, 7 Maoileáclainn
 mað Shamradan tanair teallaið eachdaé décc.

Seaan mac Donnall uí Fírgail tigeapna na hangaile décc illioy Airð
 abla 7 a aohnacal maunipitir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidri uí chathán, Seaan gallda mac an iapla, Uilliam
 baróid, 7 Ruaidri mac afoha óig uí maoinmuað tigrina fírcceall do écc.

Ruaidri mac Airð með uíðir do maibad la mac donnchað með uíðir.

Diarmat mac diarmata tanair maige lupce do écc.

Fírgail mac tomair með tigeapnam, taoíreað tellaið dunchada do écc.

Murchað mac caðair uí concobair palge do écc.

Miligh mac oirðell do maibad la cloinn fiaéra uí floinn.

Ioimar ó hámlige aóbar taoírig éneél doðta do maibad la a énead fín.

Caéal mac Seppað uí Fírgail do écc.

Diarmait mac raghnall taoíreað munipie heolair do dénam cpeice
 air ua puairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, imle, τρι chéd, ochtmocchatτ, a cfthair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceh, maðipitir, aiphindeaé, 7 peapruu airig
 bporcca décc.

Ruaidri mac toirpdealbair uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláig
 éfona aóche féli Catairiona iari ccaitín ré mbliadon dég 7 ráithe 1
 lámpígehe connact amail deapbur an pile Maoilm ua maóilconaire 1 nduam
 an péme moðraíde.

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

¹ *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

^k *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Rata*, 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.

^l *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

^m 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 Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

“Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceðepn congáta domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-fálgii (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-abhlaⁱ, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^k.

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 Fireall, 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^l 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^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

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

John Mac Gilla-Coisgliⁿ, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosge^o, 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'Mulcoury^p 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."

ⁿ *Mac Gillchoisgile*.—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.

^o *Airech-Brosge*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Maoilin O'Mulcoury*.—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'Mulcoury :

Ξυαρν Ρυαϊορν προγηδα αν ρναϊτε.
 Αρε δέεε αρ υβγηράτθε
 Οο έρυαχχαν αοί ζαν ιορζαιλ,
 Μας ταάαρβορβ Τοιρρδεαλβαζ.

Οά ελνζήρνα δο υβνομ ηι conachτανβ ιαρριν, ι. Τοιρρδεαλβαό όεε μας Αοδα
 mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ δο οιορνεαό ηι τριζήρnur δυα cheλλαζ, δο έλοινν Ριο-
 cαιρδ, δο Οομνall mac Μυιρέστραζ υί concobair, γ δο έλοινν νδοννχαδα
 αρχήνα, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαό ρυαό μας αβδα mic πέλιμ mic αοδα mic Εόζχαν
 δο οιορδνβ ηι τριζήρnur μαρ αν εεβνα δο μας διαρματα, δο έλοινν Μυιρ-
 εστραζη μυννιζη, γ δο έαιορεαχανβ ριλ μυιρεαδαζ αρχήνα, ζυρ ρο φάρ
 coccαό ηι cconnachτανβ υιλε ηι cοιτcοιννε ιαρριν cο νβαταρ αρ να ccomm-
 buαϊδρεαδ τρεϊνιδ.

Μας Ραζνall (ι. μάζ ραζνall dub) ι. Διαρμαιτ μας μαοιλεάcλαινν
 ράρταοιρεαό ειμιζη γ ληζναμχα μυντιρε ηεόλαρ δο μαρβαό τρε ρελλ la
 cλοινν Ραζνall μεζ ραζνall ινδορur τιζε Ριρδετ μεcc Ραζνall.

Μυιρχεαρταό ό concobair τριζήρνα ό βραλζε δέεε ιαρ cοιαναιρ.

Τομαλταό μας δορχαϊό ταιορεαχ cenél δυαcαμ δο μαρβαό la a ρείν
 ρέν, γ έ αζ cυρ έρy.

Cοιδδal οιρεάταρ ειοιρ ua βραϊτέβερταιζ γ ua μάλλε. Ιμρβήαν δο
 ληζε cτορρα να cτορχαρ εοζχαν ό μάλλε, cορβμαc ό μάλλε (ι. cορβμαc
 cρυνν), γ ροχαϊδε ιμμαλλε ρρy λά μυντιρ βραϊτέβερταιζ.

Cαρραc ρβήζyρα δο λορccαό la Νιall ό neill, γ ηήρτ μόρ δο cορ αρ ζάλ-
 λαϊβ υό.

“⁶Donnchaó bacáó mac Tanaíthe uí Maíol-
 cónaípe potius.”

⁹ *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.

⁷ 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^q, 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, Domell, 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^f.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaglin, 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^g.

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 Cruim^h), 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 Belanagore, pp. 84–87.

^g *Shoeing a horse*, аг cup equ, 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 Magdorehie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

^h *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaéct ua fírláil (.i. mac aoda) tígírna móige trega, 7 Seppiaid ó fírláil décc.

Uilliam mac Sír émann a bupc, 7 Riocapó mac maíuicc mic tomin baupc fceichín coitcheonn na ccliar do écc.

Uigirctm ua duibghnám ollam éonmáene re fícheup décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc d'fádbar tígearna bpeirne do bathad ar Uóé ganina.

Púip ua Raáallig tígírna muntpre maóilmoróa do écc.

Maólip mac Sír uilliam bupc do marbad do earccap, Súan. 7 Daupc ua mac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Maánap mac Maóileclainn uí fírláil, Tomaltaué mac cauppe uí fírláil, 7 fírláil mac caúail uí fírláil do écc.

Sluacécaó la doinnall mac muircéirtauá gona oipectaué i maigh luipcc go po loipcc longpopt meic uiaipmata.

Donnchaó ó duóda do écc, a mac Muircéartaué do gabáil a ionaid.

Doinnall mac plauébirtauá uí puairc do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1385.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, ochtmocchatt, acúig.

Daupc mac Émann mic Hoibeip do gabáil la hua eonóobair, 7 a écc iarpin na braighófnup i mbaile an topair.

^u *Mogh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

^v *Of the learned*, na ccliar.—The ccliar were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

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

^w *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

^x *Lough Gandua*, 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^u; 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^v, died.

Vigistin O'Duigeman, chief historian of Commaiene^w, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna^x.

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^y, 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^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^z To this year O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 :

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

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

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly nua hebdomade subluti peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

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

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

^a *In prison, ma bpaughofnuip*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeadó la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaíð zóna paorclannaib léé ar léé zo maíð luirz, zur loirccríte lonzporre meic diaimata, 7 an tír uile i coitínne, mac Seasam uí easúra do marbáð i ttopaigeacht an tplaiaíð rin, 7 a bpatar uile do zabaíl.

Feidlimíð clepeac ó concóbar 7 concóbar óz mac diaimata do dul ar pluaigeadó co tír noilella. Raibthe do rochtam rómpa, oirchill do dénoín pa ccomair. Iatpoin do dul fon tír iarain, daoine, 7 moile do marbáð doib innpi, luét ionchoiméda na criche do bríth oppa iarain, tachor dóib ppi apoile. Céal cairpreach mac donnchaíð do marbáð, Concóbar mac diaimata do zabaíl 7 feidlimíð ó concóbar do lot.

Ionnpoiçíð do éabairt do Muirchíreacht mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruaidri, do Tadó mac diaimata, 7 do chathal mac diaimata for Máz paíraill ruaid, 7 for aoth uá cconcóbar. A nzaabál diblimé doib, 7 a mbreit zo cairraic locha cé va ccomiéð.

Cathal ua pírçail dólghaðbar tiçlína na hançale, 7 Cúmaige ó catham tiçearna oirecá uí éathám do écc fo rin arinne 7 oirpdearçair.

Uá concóbar ruaid, mac diaimata, clann muirçírtaíç, 7 taoiriz connaçt do dul pluaíç lanmór zo huib manne. Baile mic emann uí éeallaiz do loirccáð doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtam do marbáð don chur rin.

Pir bréirne, 7 muirpír típe hoilella do theacht a ccomíðal uí concóbar

^b *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 lonzporre by dwelling-house.

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

^d *Preparations were made,* oirçill do dénoín. 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.”

^e *Guards,* luét ionchoiméda.—Literally, “ people of watching, or guarding.”

^f *Incursion,* ionnpoiçíð.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough^b, 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^c was taken prisoner.

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

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

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

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

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Conor Don^h, 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 Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveighed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke.”

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

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

^h *Repaired to meet O'Conor Don*, *do t'e'et 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,

duinn. Ionhpoigíð do thabairt doib̄ go corcachlann gur loipec̄b moian da mbailtib leo, 7 gur d̄irpað iomað da ngortab̄.

Τῆρ πιᾱραχι do loipec̄að do mac uiliam burc. Ᾱ dul go p̄liceach ara hātle 7 a loipec̄að lair mar an ec̄fona maalle pe Cairp̄pe abur, tachap do ḗtabairt d̄o anhrin. Μάιδεcc maol do māitib a muin̄tipe do mārbað, 7 b̄raiz̄de do buain de ar a hātle.

Τῆρ αῑναζαδα do loipec̄að la doinnall mac Muir̄c̄f̄t̄aiz̄ uí c̄oncobair, Sochāde do d̄aoim̄b do mārbað, ḗd̄ala mópa do d̄enan̄i do m̄nte, 7 b̄raiz̄hde d̄a māitib do ḗtabairt d̄o lair iarrin.

Μᾱðm do ḗtabairt la Muir̄chað̄ ua c̄concobair τιζ̄εap̄na ua b̄raiz̄e 7 la cen̄el̄ p̄iachach p̄op̄ ζ̄allaib̄ na m̄ide i το̄ochari ep̄uachám b̄p̄i ḗle m̄ po mārbað Uin̄hr̄ionnac̄ na m̄ide, An Seomp̄ac̄, 7 a mac, 7 lion d̄p̄im̄e im̄maalle p̄p̄i do māitib ζ̄all, 7 d̄a nd̄aōcp̄p̄l̄uaiz̄.

Τᾱνᾱide ua maolconap̄e ap̄dollān connach̄t i p̄f̄nchur, 7 i p̄p̄il̄idec̄t d̄ec̄c (i. m̄ luζ̄nap̄að) ma τιζ̄ p̄im̄ iap̄ mbuāið non̄z̄ta, 7 nāit̄p̄iz̄e, 7 a ad̄na-c̄al i cluan̄ c̄opp̄ti co honop̄ac̄.

Σῑc̄ do d̄f̄nom̄ do connac̄t̄aib̄ pe poile, 7 d̄iol̄ muir̄eadāiz̄ do poim̄ ap̄ d̄o ep̄i an d̄a ua Conc̄obair.

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

ⁱ *Forced from him.*—This passage is given differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

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

^k *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, and the O'Molloys, of Fircall, in the present King's County.

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

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

“ Τ̄ριᾱc̄ o b̄raiz̄e an̄ p̄um̄ eulaiz̄,

 N̄i ham̄b̄p̄i é d̄p̄ilead̄aib̄,

 O concobair cumz̄ an̄ ḗlaip̄,

 Ap̄ ζ̄op̄m-ḗulaiz̄ cuip̄ ep̄uachám.”

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

an incursion against [the people of] Coreoachlann, 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^l.

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^k, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele^l; Nugent of Meath, Chambers^m and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollavⁿ 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 Chuain Coirpthe^o.

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

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.

^m *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 Ailaille, 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.”

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

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

^o *Chuain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmenbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Chuain Creanba, or Clooncrath, near Cloonahee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

^p *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Αρε μας αρε μοιρ υί ιναολεαδλοιν. Θεαρβοργαιλ ινζεαν εαταιλ οίγ
 bean υί concobairi puad, γ θεαν Μηιδε ινζλν μεcc ιναθηγαίνα βλν υί νελλ
 δέcc.

Σιολλαμιορτ mac gillepinném ταιορεαχ μμντιρε Ρηεοδαχαιν δέcc.

Ορεαχα μορα λα ελοιν νδοννηαδ ι ccλρα. Clann caithail οίγ υί con-
 cobairi do breit opira, Sdononuaig, γ μορι ποχαίde οίε ιμμαλλε πριύ,
 Μαοιm do εαδαυρ φορ ελοιν νδοννηαδ, Μοραν da νδαοίμβ do μαρβαδ,
 γ ιαδ πέιν do χορ ισρεαχ ι ccill εονδυb αρα ηαηηλε.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ *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.

^r *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

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

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

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough^r in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge^s O'Conor, the Stauntons^t, 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^u.

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

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

^u *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-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

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

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

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia u. bean niumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlinii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniae capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Firb*.”

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

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na hucioeacza” [*alius clann cuam in regione de Keara*.—Ed.] “dictam pre timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William cum secutus et non assecutus prasidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonghi venerunt pradatum Kearam, & Clannecuaniam, pradisque ad montem Kearaegerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante praeingentium 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 ^t 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 Muirchertach 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 Muirchertach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι χέδ, ochtmochatt, aré.

Ανε ινζfn ταδg μεic δοννεχαδ bfn τizfninán uí Ruairc (τιζεαρνα δρειρνε) αον ποzha ban leitne cunn δέcc ι ττυaim Seancha acc loch pionnmaizhe, γ α hadnacal ι Slisceach.

Caipbre mac brian mic Murchada uí fearghail τizfina calaδ na han-zaile, fear τιοδλαicτεac tabairtach epoda copantach δέcc ιfn mbuaδ nannia γ noiprδeapcair, onzta γ αιτριze.

Niall mac concóicpiche óiz níecc eochargam aδbar τizfina α chunδ do mārbaδ la huiliam ndalatún, γ la α mac.

Maiznur mac aδha μεic διαρματα do mārbaδ do δαλατúnachab δeop.

Sloizeaδ nóri la doinnall mac Muircfirtaiz uí concóbar, la cloinn ndonnhcaδ, la hua nouδa, γ la muinrip faghira ι cepich μεic uairtem. Α lionnpaδ, γ α harzaim uile don cup rin, γ moipán do θαοίνδ do mārbaδ im Roibfn δúm doinnann, γ im Mac Maolip an cóppann, γ im Μαizeoce gallua, γ caipen lionoio do zabal, aballzopit caipτannain, γ aballzopit nri cua do zearpaδ leó.

Epeañon ua maoleacloinn do mārbaδ do maz amalzgaδ γ do valatunachab.

Ua concobar puaδ cona bpuar laip do chonnachtaib do δul do cóuznam le Mac uiliam býrc ι nazhaδ doinnall mic Muircfearτaiz γ 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’Royrek, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Logh-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^w, on Lough Finvoy^x, and was interred at Sligo^y.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile^z, 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'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of MacWattin^a, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Dombhainn^b, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda^c. They took Lynott's castle^d, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan^e, and the orchard of Inis Cua^f.

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

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

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

^a *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Dun Dombhainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilecommon, 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.

^c *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

^d *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.

^e *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.

^f *Inis Cua*, now Inisheoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

δομνηαῖδ. Cpeacha moira do thabairt a tír fiaépacb múaíde dóib. A ndul iarrin por cpeaépuathar i cloinn Riocairḃ. O ḃriam do bpeitḃ orpa go mórpuaḡ imaille nup, ḡ Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ mar an ceḡna. O conḡobair nuaḡ diomprḡḃ ppiú. Maíḃm do tabairt do porpo, ḡ Conḡobair mac taíḡ mac conḡobair uí ḃriam do márbāḃ leo do puathar nup.

Sochaíḃi do ḡallaḃ orpaḡe do thuitim la mac Mupchaḃa pí Uaḡen.

Doimnall máḡ cochláim tíḡearna delbna décc.

Pingim mac Ruaiḃri maḡ eocharaḡ do márbāḃ.

Sic do denum do connaḡtaib pe apoile a haathle a ceoḡaíḃ, ḡ Mac uilliam bupe do dul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ, ḡ tíḡearnaḡ do tabairt dó. Mac peopair do dul ina teach on muḡ ceḡna.

Doimneachḃ mac caba do márbāḃ la cloinn Maḡnupa uí Raḡallaḡ.

Cathal ó neḡtam do márbāḃ la hó cconcoḃair Ruāḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí chéḃ, ochtmocchaττ a Seachaτ.

Teach do ḃnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do píḡ ulaḃ) do díol dáim épeam.

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

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

^h *Great army*.—This passage is given in Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, as follows :

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

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

ⁱ *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

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

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

“ Fili Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thoma 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^s. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army^h, 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 Murrrough, 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 Burkeⁱ went into the house^j 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^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387

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

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

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

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

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

"Mac William O'Conor puçó dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardian spoliât cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermittii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

¹ *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 eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ ιγξῖν αῶδα υἱ νεῖλλ αον ποζχα βαη ρλεχτα Νεῖλλ ναοῖγιαλλαῖ με να
lunn beam mic Éoin bheo do écc iar mbuaio naitheirighe.

Ριοκαρῶ ὄcc, .i. mac uilliam clomne Ριοκαρῶ δέcc.

Ἰοφφραῶ ριονη ὁ δαλαῖξ αρδollaῖν ερεαηη λε δάν η Ρυαῖδρη ὁ cianáin
ραιο ρεanchaḁa, η olláin οηγῖαλλ ειρῶθε do écc.

Ἰοῖνναλλ mac Ἰοῖνναδα δοκαρῖ μέξ υἱδρη, η Μαθα mac Conlḁha do
marbaḁ i cill Naile.

Concobar mac brian cappaigh υἱ νεῖλλ do marbaḁ la gallaib an tpeata-
baile.

Uilliam mac διαρμαδα μεξ Ραξῖναλλ αῶβαρ ταιορῖξ μυντιρε heolap
do marbaḁ la μυντιρ bῖρη.

Éoin mac αεηξυρα μεic Ἰοῖνναλλ τῖξεαρνα ηρη γαλλ do écc.

Ἰαρμααττ Ρυαḁ ὁ δυηρηῖν do écc.

Teach do denáin i neanáin Mhacha la Niall ὁ neill, ap ni buí τῖξη
ητιρῶθε ρρη ρέ Ἰόξῖν γο ρη.

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

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve 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.

^m *Choice woman*, αον ποζχα βαη, 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."

ⁿ *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.

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

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman^m 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 Clamrickard, died.

Godfrey Finnⁿ 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 (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sraddhaile^p.

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^q.

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^r.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knocknimny, 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.

^p *Sraddhaile*.—This is more usually called Sraddhaile 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 Bey O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

^q *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in II. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac P'rbis*, he died in July, 1388.

^r *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 II. 2. 11 :

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

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1388.

Αίρίε Κριοςτ, μίλε, τρι χέδ, ochtmochatt a hochtt.

Corbmac mac Donnchaíð miosgairceatáach típe hoilella, γ α ταναρι το δολ αρ ερεich οιδεche ι μιυξ λυιγ. Cpeacha moira do óenom laip. O concobair Ruad, clann meic pedlimíð, Clann áathal óicc uí éoncobair, γ clann aeóda meic diaimada .i. Cathal, γ Corbmac gona rochraíðíð da leanmáin ι ποραιγεét na cpeach. Corbmac mac Donnchaíð do gabáil deipead for a muuipir fein. Cuid do muuipir uí éoncobair da ionnroiγíð céduir, γ α mbeiré ga ammuir gan éoiγill, Ua concobair fein do bpeiré oipa, γ do pmaéatá ara muuipir gan eipioí do márbáð da ndaíad a gabáil. Tíðíð noéar paoírhoí anacal gup beccín a maírbáð ποδεοíð γ ní paibe da chineató cobéir ó ar emeach, γ íhgnom go pin. Concobair mac Donnchaíð, mupehad mac corbmac meic Donnchaíð, γ mac diaimada puad do gabáil iarpin, γ bpaigde do óenom díob. O Concobair puad da leanmáin tap pliað ríor iaram γ clann Donnchaíð do técheató poime πο éúil male γ pó íóctari tpe hoilella.

Muipchírtach mac Donnchaíð mic Muipchírtach uí Choncobair do dul πο ποrlongpopt uí Donnchaíð ι ccompogup ESSa Ruad γ daoíne íomda do maírbáð laip don ionnroiγíð pin im clonn uí baoiγhill, γ im ua ngallcobair cona mbpaítríb. Mac Duibne γ α mac do gabáil ó, γ α ταβαίρε laip iaram immaile pe hédaíal each arim γ eipead, γ clann Muipchírtach do íompúð ποp ua ndonnchaíð don chup pin.

Seaan puad ua tuathal tíγlína ó Muipeatohaiγ cleiré ímíγ γ íhgnoma

^s *Made great preys*, cpeaca mópa do óenom laip, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do óenom, literally means, "prædam facere."

^t *He did not consent to protection*, noéar paoírhoí, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb paoírhoim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

^u *His peer*, coibéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéir is explained ioncompoair, i. e. comparable, by

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

^w *Over the mountain downwards*, tap pliað ríor, i. e. over the Coirrhliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Síor, *downwards*, in this part of Ireland, means *northwards*, and puar, *upwards*, means *southwards*.

^x *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^s. 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^t, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer^u 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^w [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^x, 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^y, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Raghnaill, 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.

^y *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Foolles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

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

α ελιυδ̄ το μαρβαδ̄ το μοσχαδ̄ δᾱ μινιτιρ̄ πέιν̄ αρ̄ λάρ̄ ᾱ λουζβυριτ̄ φειρ̄ιν̄,
 7̄ αν̄ βοδ̄αχ̄ το̄ μαρβαδ̄̄ ιην̄ φο̄ χέττο̄ιρ̄.

Clann uí chuirrínín Siodraí, cairpre, 7̄ giollapartraicē το̄ μαρβαδ̄̄ λᾱ
 γαλλαῖδ̄ λᾱζεν̄.

Craecha mórā το̄ denoim̄ uā concobair̄ ruad̄ 7̄ δᾱ mac̄ διαρμαδᾱ αρ̄ uā
 cconcobair̄ n̄dom̄ 7̄ coccaḡ̄ coitcheionn̄ deirgē hī cconnac̄taib̄ αρ̄ ᾱ loyr̄.
 Mac̄ domnchaḡ̄ το̄ loyzaḡ̄ Muigē luirḡ triar̄ nā craechaib̄ rempraitē.

Cúicoicpeicē ó̄ maóilmuaḡ̄ tigrinā f̄h̄ī cocall̄ το̄ écc̄.

Commbuaiopeaḡ̄ coccaḡ̄ eioir̄ uā Ruair̄ 7̄ clann̄ n̄domnchaḡ̄.

Domnall̄ uā concobair̄ το̄ dul̄ αρ̄ machairē comacht̄. Ar̄δ̄ αν̄ éoilín̄,
 7̄ iur̄ lochā cairrgín̄ το̄ loycaḡ̄ lair̄ 7̄ Domnall̄ ó̄ḡ mac̄ domnall̄ (i. con-
 rabal̄ galloclaiḡ̄) το̄ μαρβαδ̄̄ δον̄ τοιρε̄ ριν̄.

Sluaḡ̄eaḡ̄ lā huā n̄domnall̄ i. τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ αν̄ ριουᾱ, αρ̄ ελον̄ν̄ Μυρ-
 ε̄φ̄ταḡ̄ ḡ̄ο̄ ραιῑε̄ cō Sligeac̄ cō ρο̄ h̄in̄d̄reaḡ̄ 7̄ cō ρο̄ h̄oir̄geaḡ̄ cairprē
 ōp̄omā cliaḡ̄ uilē lair̄ 7̄ iar̄ μαρβαδ̄̄ ρochaidē 7̄ iar̄ μιν̄d̄reaḡ̄ nā crichē δον̄
 chur̄ ριν̄ το̄ θᾱστ̄ Domnall̄ mac̄ Μυρ̄ε̄φ̄ταḡ̄ ī teaḡ̄h̄ uí̄ domnall̄ cō
 n̄d̄h̄nā ρ̄δ̄̄ f̄p̄ur̄, 7̄ το̄ beir̄t̄ ᾱ oiḡriār̄ n̄d̄ō lā ταḡ̄δ̄ nā η̄ḡiall̄ Rō ḡ̄aḡ̄aḡ̄ ó̄ éneḡ̄
 cconall̄ ρ̄iārām̄ τᾱn̄ ριν̄.

Coccaḡ̄ eioir̄ uā ruair̄ 7̄ clann̄ n̄domnchaḡ̄, 7̄ domnall̄ (i. mac̄ μυρ-
 ε̄φ̄ταḡ̄) το̄ ειρ̄gē lē ελον̄ν̄ n̄domnchaḡ̄.

Maghnar̄ mac̄ maoleachlann̄ meic̄ Μαḡ̄nupā το̄ μαρβαδ̄̄ lā ελον̄ν̄ meic̄
 domnchaḡ̄, 7̄ lā Maolruanaḡ̄ mac̄ domnchaḡ̄.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—
O' Malconry."—See note ^c, under the year 1180,
 p. 51-54, *supra*.

² *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
 prowess 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."

^a *Hostilities, commbuaiopeaḡ̄ coccaḡ̄, 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."

^b *Ard-an-choillin*, now Ardakillin, in the pa-
 rish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note ^c,
 under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

^c *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 clown² of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curmin, 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.

Cueogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities^a arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. 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^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury 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^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kincl-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g 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^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

^d *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terrence, of the wine.

^e *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.

^f *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

^g *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."

^h 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.*"

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, τρι céo, oéτμοζατ, αμάοι.

Θιοσαρε ιηρι καίν θέεε.

Νιαιλ όεε ό νελλ το ζάβαλ το ζαλλοιβη.

Μυιριρ μαοι να concobair φαλζε το μαρβαό θασο ηπόρορ ροιζηθε αζ τήνραλλ ελυατα να έορε λα ρήρ δυίβ cceallaζ legi.

Μαοιλεclann cam να lochlann τιζεαρνα cορcιμοθρμαό το μαρβαό λα α θήρβατάαρ ρήν ι βπειλλ.

Εοζαν ό Ρυαριε η clann caéoi όιεε το θυλ ζο caρλέν an ναθαρι. Μαριρ-ρλυαζ μυιτιριε ήέλιζι θήριζε θόιβ. Ρυαζ το έαβαριτ ορρα. Μαζνυρ ό ήέλιζι το μαρβαό αηηριη, η θασιηε οίλε. Cρeαcha μυιτιριε ήέλιζι το θeναñ τοιβ ιαραñ, η Μυιρcήρταό ό ήέλιζι το μαρβαό. Σιτη το θeναñ τυα

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor puoó (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniá de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cūl ceapnaóa Clann Donoghís instat, et Tadaeus puóac O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatur fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadaeum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cūl mic Táoog transiens spoliatur, et magnam praedam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

“Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Uillie de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt magnas praedas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Mecó filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossoriae eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riae detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulcoury et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadaeo filio Tadaei Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd occisus a Diemitio filio Odonis O'Dowd.”

ⁱ *Inis Cuin*, 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.

^k *Maurice Mac*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

^l *Shot of an arrow*, θασο ηπόρορ ροιζηθε, *uno jactu sagittae*, 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:

“η λα clonn Μαοιλυζηρα δια δομναζ.”

^m *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlington, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

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

The Vicar of Inis Cainⁱ died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mac^k O'Conor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow^l at the church of Cluain da-tore^m, by one of the O'Kellys of Leyⁿ.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Conor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair, 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.

ⁿ *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *cap-team leige*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus :

“*Clóibinn an éipíóc, cian po clor,
Tuath leige na leapḡ rotor,
O'Ceatlauḡ leige o'n tparḡ ḡap
Céile ún cláip eanḡauḡ iúḡparḡ.*”

“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.

^o *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 Clonmaenóise :

“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 increased. 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 wended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royreks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ρυαίρ, δὸ δοῖναι μᾶς μωρεστραῖ, ἡ δὸ εἰναι νδονηαιδ ἱαριν με ποίε. Σιτ δὸ δεινὸν δὸ μᾶς διαρματα ἡ δὸ εἰναι νδονηαιδ βῆρ, ἡ να ηραῖηδε δὸ βῆρ δὸ εἰναι νδονηαιδ ποίε δὸ ταβαίρτ δοίβ, ἡ Κατάλ μᾶς διαρματα βαί ἡ μβραῖδῶνυρ ἀγ εἰναι νδονηαιδ δὸ ἕκκῆ ἀμαχ ἱαριν δομαδ ἡα ρίοδα μέμρατε.

Ἐρεαχα εἶρε κοναίλ δὸ δεινὸν δὸ δοῖναι μᾶς μωρεστραῖ.

Ραῖναιλ μᾶς ρυαίρ φλατ τεαλλαῖ κονμαρα δέεε.

Ὀρῖαν μᾶς Ὀδοῖναιλ οἶεε υἱ ραῖγίλλῖ δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ εἰναι μωρεστραῖ.

Μαῖνυρ ἡα ρυαίρ δὸ γαβαίλ δὸ κορῆμας ἡα φῆργαίλ τρε ταῖναιετ.

Αἱρρεῖκ ἡγῆν Αῖοδα υἱ νέίλλ, βῆν Ἡενρῖ Αἱμῖρῖδ ἡ νέίλλ δὸ ἕεε.

ΑἴΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αἴοιρ Χρῖοστ, ἡίε, τῖρ χῆδ, νοχατ.

Νιαίλ ὁ ταχῆλῖχ κανάμαδ κοραδ εἰοαίρ, ἡ κομαρβα δαμῖννηρ δέεε.

Ρετρυρ ἡα ηεοῖαν ὀσεκάναδ λοχα ηερνε, ἡ Ραρταλόν ὁ κονῖαίε κανάμαδ, ἡ Σακῖρτα ἡῖρα γαβαίλ δέεε.

Κοκκαδ ἡόρ ετῖρ ἡα ρυαίρ ἡ ὁ Ραῖγίλλῖ. Αἡγῖαίλ, ἡ Εἰοαῖρῖη, ἡ

⁸ *The spoils, ερεαχα*.—Thus rendered by Macgeoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Donell mac Mortagh took the preys and spoiles of Tyreconnell.”

⁹ *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Ὀρῖαῖδ κορτέκῖον κῖαρῶμαδ ἀν Ραῖναιλ ρο, δὸ ἕγ ἡν νολλαῖ.—MS. L.”

¹ *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.

⁵ *Henry Aímhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called “*per antiphrasin*,” i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

¹ 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’Moenaigh 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*.”

⁴ *O’Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

⁶ *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows :

“*Anno Domini* 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor Sligo] carried off the spoils^p of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke^q, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough^r.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh^s O'Neill, died^t.

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^u, 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^w; 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'Conor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissention between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'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 Loghoghter, 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 muircéirte aḡ do éoét fo toḡairm an coccaid̄ ipm̄ tré p̄eoladh̄ doimnall̄ mic muircéirte aḡ, ḡ tomalteaḡ meic doimneadh̄. Maḡnur̄ ó puairc baí i mbraighd̄nur̄ aḡ ua Raḡill̄ i ccloich locha huac̄taip̄ deloḡ ep̄de, ḡ taprainḡ do ḡo caip̄lén locha an p̄ccuip̄. Clann muircéirte aḡ opraḡbal̄ brata air, ḡ a maip̄baḡ doib̄ aḡ teaát ap̄ coite amach do.

Sié do denam̄ do Ruairc, ḡ dua Raḡill̄, ḡ com̄ta móra opraḡal̄ dua maḡill̄ aḡ ip̄on earccarac̄ uí puairc daḡcuip̄, ḡ diomnaip̄baḡ uadh̄. Eoḡan ua puairc, ḡ mac caḡail maḡbaḡ do tabairc do i nḡioll̄ ip̄ na com̄hḡabhb̄ ip̄m.

Clann muircéirte aḡ ḡ teallac̄ dunchadh̄a do denam̄ imep̄ce n̄ip̄t ap̄ muinḡip̄ puairc im̄ p̄ioḡ ua p̄ionnoice, ḡ im̄ p̄liab̄ ccopraim, ḡ im̄ cenél luachan. Iap̄ na p̄ioḡ ip̄m̄ dua puairc (ḡ é i nḡlionn̄ ḡab̄le an tan ip̄m̄) p̄ucc a muip̄ḡoḡha laip̄ fo b̄app̄ cenél luachan. Ionnp̄raḡih̄ do éab̄hairc doḡ p̄oip̄p̄oim̄, maḡom̄ p̄oip̄ra p̄oim̄e, ḡ maip̄baḡ do b̄n̄é ap̄ a nellaḡib̄ ḡ ap̄ a n̄oaoim̄b̄ o beal̄ aḡha doip̄e dubain̄ ḡó nullac̄ na t̄ulac̄ mb̄p̄ep̄neḡ.

Ο Raḡill̄, ḡ. tom̄ár mac maḡḡam̄na décc, ḡ Seacan mac P̄ilip̄ í Raḡill̄ do ḡab̄al̄ tiḡearnaip̄.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain articles 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 agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sommes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffie Ffinoige, and the mouut called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar. 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 Breafeagh.”

^x *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An̄ cloḡ do ḡollaḡ do ḡ a eloḡ air̄ti, i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

^y *Lough-an-Scuir*, now *Lough Seur*, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1344, p. 495, *supra*.

^z *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably 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 Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^x from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Seuir^y; 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^z and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, 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^e 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.

^a *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.

^b *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Shab cambrin* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *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.

^d *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.

^e *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 doire dubain* 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 Muimbneach O'Conor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Καιρλέν εἰλλε βαρραῖνε το βριρεαδ λα δοῖνall mac μαιρεσίταιγ.

Ὁριαν mac αοδαῖν ollam na βρεφε 1 μβριτέσῖνναρ δεcc, 7 Σεααν
(.i. οἰφιελ mac Αοδαῖν) φεαρ ιοναῖο βριαν το μαρβαδ εἰτέορα λιοῖδε
μα νοδλαε.

Δουβζιονν ua δουβζιοννάιν ollam Conmaicne 1 Σηνέυρ δεcc.

Φήζαλ ua ηζήρα τιζήνα λυζήνε δεcc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι céo, νοκατ, α λαον.

Ua ρυαιρε, .i. τιζήναν το δυλ 1 εοοννε υί Ραιζιλίγ, Sheaan, ζο οριυμ
λέθαν uaτθαοη ποχραῖοε. Οο εἰαλαταρ clann μαιρεαριταιγ υί éonco-
βαρ ριν τιαζοῖο φοριλιον ροιμηε αρ bealach an éριοναίγ. Ὁριυρ ó ρυαιρε
εο na βεccán βυῖονε ορρα, 7 Μαρβαρ Σεααν mac ματληγαῖννα υί éoncoβαρ,
7 Δοννεαδ mac Αοδα an ελειτιγη οα λαῖμ βυῖσῖν ζεν μο εά αρ μαρβρατ
α μυντιρ τον curo ele δίβ.

Δομνall ócc μάγ εάρταιγ τιζήνα δήμυμῖαν δεcc, 7 α mac Ταυζ το
ζαβαῖλ τιζήναρ na θεοιδη.

Ο hanluam ταιορεαé na νοιρέρ το μαρβαδ οα βραιτέμβη ρῖν τρε φεῖλλ.

^f *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Bar-
rann, or Barr-flionn, now Kilbarron, a town-
land giving name to a parish in the barony of
Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the
O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes,
and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note ^m, and
Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a
view of some fragments of this castle, which are
situated on a precipitous cliff.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following
entries, in II. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Bresi-
niæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai
O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha,
filios Joannis O'Farell, filios Moelsechlunni Ma-
granell et posteros Murcherti Muimnuí O'Conor.
—MS. L.”

“Μακραίε Ο Φεαρζυρα λιαίγ λεζε Cumh do

ecc.—MS. L.”

^h *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows,
in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the An-
nals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye conti-
nued 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 seeinge 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^f 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 Conmaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

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

O'Rourke^b (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connor^d heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh¹; 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^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, 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."

¹ *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.

¹ *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.

^k *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitthe, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

^l *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

Μαc γιλλμυρε (.i. ευλαδ̄ να μορνα) ταιορεαδ̄ να νήρεα cem ἡ λειτε
καταῡ το μαρβαδ̄ να βραταῡ θυδ̄ν.

Ταῡc μαc γιλλεcolumn υί υιγιν, ἡ βεβινν ιν̄γεαν υί μαοιλεοναῡρε ολλαν̄
οήρεαῡγετ̄ε ι νδ̄αν, ἡ ι νδ̄αονναδ̄ετ̄ δ̄εcc ιαῡ νατ̄ρῡγε.

Coρbμαc μαοι να ρ̄ήγαν̄ το μαρβαδ̄ hi ρ̄φυλλ̄ λα γαλλαιβ̄h.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ̄, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρι cέδ, ποάτ, αδ̄δ.

Ἐμ̄γοιρ να μοχαῡν αρ̄θεαρ̄ρυcc τυαμα ρ̄αοί cράιβ̄δεαδ̄ δερ̄ήρεαχ̄ το
έcc.

Εν̄ρί αν̄ιρ̄ν̄ιδ̄ μαc νελλ̄ μ̄οιρ υί νέλλ̄ μ̄ογηδ̄αῡνιηνα cenél νεοζ̄αν, ἡ δ̄β̄η-
αδ̄βαῡ αρ̄θ̄ρῡγι ηρενν̄ το cήρε, θυαῡρε, ἡ θεμεc̄ δ̄εcc, ρο ρ̄ελ̄ β̄ρένοιν̄ν ιαῡ
μβυαῡδ̄η νοῡγετ̄α, ἡ νατ̄ρῡγε.

Ἐοιν̄ν̄αλλ̄ μαc Εν̄ρί υί νέλλ̄ το γαβαῡν̄ λα Ἐοιρ̄ῡδεαλ̄βαc αν̄ ρ̄ίονα να νδ̄οιν̄-
ναῡλ̄ τυγ̄ήνα τυρε Coναῡλλ̄. Cρεαχα, ἡ ῡρετ̄α αῡδ̄β̄λε το δ̄εναῡν̄ δ̄ό αρ̄ μαc
Εν̄ρί cona μυν̄τυρ̄ αν̄ λα cεθνα.

Μορ̄ϋαῡγεαδ̄ λα μ̄αλλ̄ να νελλ̄ Ρί cenel νεοζ̄αν̄ γο μαῡτιδ̄ ιν̄ cυcc̄ιδ̄
ιμε το ρ̄οιγ̄ιδ̄ γαλλ̄ τυαζ̄α βαῡλε αγυρ̄ θυμ̄ν̄ δεαλ̄ζ̄αν, νήρε το cυρ̄ ορ̄ρα δ̄ό θυν̄
δυλ̄ ρ̄υ, ἡ δερ̄ήν̄ ρ̄αοίτ̄ε το cυιτυν̄ λαῡ ιαῡ τυαδ̄αῡρε τυαc̄αῡ θυοιβ̄ θυ ρ̄οιλε.

in the year 1185.—See note ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

^m *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note ^t, 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 Amergiu, 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.

^u *Lecale*, *leé caat̄al*, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

^o To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in II. 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^m and Lecaleⁿ, 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^t.

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^p, 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^q.

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^r and Dun-

pridie Id. Jamarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

^p *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 II. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello $\text{Nóigiallóc Rege satorum.}$ —*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 principality 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 P'helim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *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."

^r *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Slóicéacá mór do bhrít dua cconcobair doinn (go nupríór maíte connacé ma farrad) go huib manne. An tír do loiscead 7 do lomairceann doib. O concobair ruad dia lánman. Caéal mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñir-fóh plóig uí cconcobair doinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaide da muintri do marbadh.

Conðaoir dñrmuínan inéhn iarla upmuínan, bhñ dñrlaicéac dñgheimigh dècc iar mbuairh naítrighe.

Τοιρðealbac mac bhian ó ceuanach Ruaidrí mac doinnchaí uí cñrbail táinari Eile, 7 Þionnguala inéhn Maígnupa mic caéal uí Concobair dècc.

Διαρμαίτε μαξ Εοχαζαν ταιρεαé cenel riachach do ecc.

Slóicéacá mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndóinnail, τοιρðealbac. Slóigheacé ele la Doínnall mac muircñrtaig cona braitribh for ua ndóinnail bñór. Cpeacá an tpe do tñicheacé fo diamraib, 7 fo ðroibélaib, 7 ó doínnail cona fochnaíte do bhít for cúl a muintri. Ní ro hanad lap an pluaig cconnaéacá go ranzatair go cñh maízar. Fo gabairt édala an dñ rin. Ticc Ua doínnail cona roépaíte ma lánman go raímeacé forpa go ro marbadte rocaide doib im mac doinnchaí méz cába. Dála í níll 7 cloinne henri cona ploz ro haipceacé leoride cpióc uí doápaioig eitir cill 7 tuairé, 7 ní ro hanad leóride go ranzatair go fearraíte moir i nairear caéa dñla doínnail. Ba-tair achain dñhaí i naíhaí amlaí rin. Cona ead do ponpat ríó do denaí fo doíod.

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.

⁵ *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'Royreck, 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*.”

⁶ *Hg-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.

⁷ *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 slain⁵.

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-Cuanagh⁶; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan⁷, 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 Tircennell, 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 carried⁸ into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people⁹. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair¹⁰; 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-Mor¹¹, 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 Clonmaenise, 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."

⁵ *Were carried*, οο εἰσέχεσθό, literally, " the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

⁶ *To protect his people*, πορ cúl a múnair, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

⁷ *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.

⁸ *Fearsat-Mor*, now Farseetmore, a well-known

Ορφέα λα हुआ नोमनाल्ल अर दलोन तडलान उी दोमनाल्ल, उअर बततरा इअरिडे
बाी अड तअरपणड दलोनने मुअरुडरतअड, १ देओलुअ रलनरा अर अर रलुअडेओ
रलनराते.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι céυ, νοχατ, ατρί.

Σεααν μαε Σεαφφραυό υί Ραιζιλλίξ ερρυεε να βρηεφνε τεεε.

Μαθα υα ηεοζαν καβελάν ιηρι εάιν δέεε.

Αη δαεαρε ό ελέριξ υο έεε.

Αοό μαε κονκοβαρ (.ι. μιε τομαλταίξ) μειε διαρμαδα τιζήρινα μοιζε
λυρηε δέεε ιαρ ιμβυαυό ηλμίξ १ ηαιέριεε, १ Κατάλ α μαε υο δατθαυό ιαριαν.

Μαολυακαυό μαε φήζαλ μειε διαρμαδα υο ζάβαλ τιζεαρηαυ μοιζε
λυρηεε ερε ηήρε १ ερε ευδιυεεαυό τομαλταίξ μειε δονηχαυό.

Ιονηραίξιό υο έαβαρε υο ελोन Αοόα μειε διαρμαδα ζο ελυαν ό εεον-
υέν (ι εεαλαυό λοχα τεεεετ) अर माε न्दुारमातता. Ιομβυαλαυό υο έαβαρε
υοιυό υια ροιλε. Δρηεαυό ρορ ελोन Αοόα. Κονκοβαρ १ Ρυαυόρι υά μαε
Αοόα μειε διαρματα υο ζάβαλ. Φήζαλ μαε δονηχαυό ριαβαίξ υο ζάβαλ
ιμαλλε ρυύ, १ α έλυό अर α ηαηηλε. Δομναल्ल दुब माε διαρματα १ ρόαυόε
οιλε υο ιαρηβαυό υον τοιρηε ρηη ινα ταιμεεε.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

² *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors 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 II. 2. 11 :
“ Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

³ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in II. 2. 11 :

“ Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor ruσό, occisis

Donnehado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnehado Carrac 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'Flannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“ Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*”

“ Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clannmaolugrae dominus, obiit.”

“ Eganía filia Sefridi O'Flannagan uxor Wilhelmí Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough^z into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion^a.

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^b, 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^c [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e 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^f.

^b *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.

^c *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.

^d *Cluain 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.

^e *Callow*, ctaoð.—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.

^f *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ἕρμαν μακ μαοιλεαχλανν υἱ ἔελλαῖς ταναρι υα μαρε, Ἔρηγαι μαζ
 γαμπράδαν ταιοίρεαὶ τελλαῖς eachdác, ἔρη γο núpe nínig do cliaicibh, ἡ
 Μαζηνυρ ὁ heazpa ταναρι λυζνε δέcc.

Σιτη do δέναν̄ δυαυλιβη μοιζε λυρεc πε ποιλε im ποινη α νομῖγναρα, ἡ
 im cōmpuafluccaó a ηγιάλλ a γνῖνῖβη.

Ραζηναιτ ηζεαν Αῶδα mic Ἐνδῶλιμῶ υἱ cōncobair βῆν δῆζθεαλβδα θαον-
 ναέταc. Μαιριγ cam μακ Ρυαῖῶρι μέζ εοχαζαν, ἡ Ἕρμαν μακ υλλιαμ ὀicc
 μέcc εοχαaccám δεζ.

Ἐδαom ηζῆη Καταῖλ ὀicc υἱ Cōncobair βῆν Ἕρμαν mic Μαοιλῆλαμ υἱ
 ἔελλαῖς, Δοιηνάλλ ἡ Ἐμανν θα μακ Μαοιλεαχλαμ υἱ ἔελλαῖς, ἡ Διαρματ
 υα plannaccan αῶβαρ ταιοιγζ τυαιτε πατα do ἔcc.

Μαιριγτιρ chille hacáid i neipuccóidec̄t ἔille θαρα do denoim̄ do ηραιτ-
 μῖδ S. Ἐραμπερ la hua cōncobair ἔπαλζε.

ΑῶΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1394.

Αῶιρ Cμορτ, m̄le, τῆί ἔέδ, nochacc̄t, a c̄sthar.

Richard Ri Saخان do t̄ec̄t i neipinn po ἔeil Michul, ἡ α t̄ec̄t i τῆίη h̄
 πορτλαρζε ἡ α ὀol αριθε γο hac̄ cliāt.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
 noise :

“ A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good penance 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 [calaó loca t̄ec̄ez], where they met each other feireely. The sous 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.”

^s *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.

^b To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Archiepiscopus O’Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of 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.

Raghnait, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmund, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh^g, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly^h.

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 Waterfordⁱ, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Romá.—*Mac Fírb.*"

" Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

" Oubocapa o Muille oeḡ.—*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 Ompḡall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

" Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium a caolraḡe cráibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

" Edmundus filius Malachlini Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

" Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

ⁱ *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Ἰολλα δόμνας ua hólzan oíppicel loáa heime, peapúpún ꝛ arphinnech nri caóin. Maíha mac ḡiollacoipecle biocape claimniri, ꝛ Lucár máḡ Sco-loicee biocape achanó upchar do écc.

lapla o mapp do éctt i neppun.

Ἐαḡ mac ḡiollaopa uí flannaccáin taoípeacé tuaité Raáa do márbat la cloinn Ḣauéó uí flannaccann, ꝛ la cloinn Muircéitacḡ uí flannaccáin.

Αοḡ o díomuracḡ do marbat la ḡallab i lupḡ cpeice.

Ἐομάp ua díomuracḡ aóbar tiḡḡina élonne Maóilḡra do marbat la Saḡanóab.

Mac Siurpam Sfan mac Maóilp tiḡḡina baile aáa lḡtam do márbat ua bpaéribh i ppell .i. clam tSfan deḡetpa.

Sluaccacá la hÁp mac Muircacáa la Ríḡ laḡen do íacḡid ḡall ḡo po loipec Rop me tpiúin cona éḡib ꝛ cona éaplenab, ꝛ do maó óp ꝛ arḡḡet ꝛ bpaḡde lapl.

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.

^k *Clain-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

^l *Mac Scolóige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

^m *Achall Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written aáó tupáape, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Aghar-lurher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *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 II. 2. 11:

“*Ce Ríḡ Saḡon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliae Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb?*”

^o *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in II. 2. 11: “that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons.”

^p *Clain-Maóilḡhra* 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 Portmahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlington, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis^b; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige^c, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair^m, died.

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

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, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler^q), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin^r, 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 (coiplean teige), 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 Mòre (Ἐραός Μόρη).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clannaliere, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
“ MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT
“ CLANNMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED TBL
“ 30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

^q *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in II. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

^r *Ros-mic-Triuin*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeom*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triuni*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic tpeóm*, or *Rop mic cpíúm*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuin* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimbin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Ιαπλα υρμυμάν δο τιονολ γο λαϊγιβ δά milleαδ γυρ λοιρεε, γ γυρ μιλ γαιλνε [γ] ερίοδ υί δεαλλαιζ μαίγε ορυύεταιν ι λαοιζιρ, γ ρόαδ δο δια είγη ιαρομh.

Ρυαίδηι mac Ρυαίδηι υί Νελλ δο μαρβαδ λα cloinn Εηρί í Νείλλ.

Mac Μυρχαδα .ι. Αρετ mac Αρετ δο denam coccaδ pe Ριζ Saخان cona μυντιρ γο πο μαρβαδ ρόαδε λαρ, γ α εόετ πο δφοίδ δο είξ an Ριζ λα ηαπλαδ γαλλ γ γαοιδεαλ λαζίν, γ πο γαβαδ ειρθεε τρια ιονμλαδ an ηυρτίρ .ι. Ιαπλα υρμυμάν. Ρο ιφίεαδ ιαριαμ, γ πο couγβαδ ó ηραμ, ó μόρδα, γ Σλαμ ó ηυαλλάμ ιλλάμ δια έίρ.

Mac υλλiam ηυρε .ι. Τομάρ, δο δαλ co ετch an Ριζ, γ ονόηι μόρ υραγ-βαίλ δό, γ ειγεαρμυρ γ είνμυρ αρ γαλλαίβ conμαετ.

Τοιρρθεαλβαδ mac Μυρχαδ να παίεμζε υί ηραμ δο cloinn ηραμ ρυαδ δο denam coccaδ αρ μυντιρ an Ριζ ι μυμάν γ ιλλαζιμβ γ conθαε λυμμιζ δο λορεαδh γ δο αρεεαμ δό.

Camcluaana ó ουδαεαάν δο μαρβαδ λα μυντιρ Ριζ Saخان ι náε ειαε.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called Μανυρτιρ Εβίν, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the *Life of St. Abban* as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine^s, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain^t, 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^u of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan^w, 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.

Camchana 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.

^s *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 Slewmarginy. 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.

^t *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 *epiú* *u* *céallaig*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmarginy, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, 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.

^u *Complaint*, *iomláic*.—This word is explained *corpoio no zεαppún*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

^w *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

Ὀριαν μαε Μαοιλευσαναὸ μιε φεαρηζαιλ μειε διαρματα αὸβαρ τιγεαρνα
μαζι λυρεε το μαρβαὸ λα Μαελρεϋλαμμ ελέρεϋ μαε διαρματα .ι. δεαρ-
βρατταρ α ατταρ.

Ταὸς να ηεαχααδέιμ φαοί φηρῶνα το μαρβαὸ λα cloim Concoimac̄t ní
oálaiz im ollainnac̄t ní néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1395

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ιμλε, τρι σεῶ, νοχατ, αείνεε.

Αν τερρεορ ὅεε ὁ μοῦάνν δέεε αρ πλιζιὸ να Ροινα.

Αν βιοῦαρε ὁ φλανηζαλε, .ι. βιοῦαρε Σεϋρίνε Αθαμναιμ το ἔεε.

Αν τοιφφικελ ὁ τυαταλ, η πο βα βιοῦαρε ιμ ιοιῶαὸ φειῖιμ. φῆρ τιξε
μαοίῶφοη οηρθειρε το ἔεε.

Ο Νελλ βυῶε το ἔεε, η αῶνακαλ ιμ Αρῶ μαῦα.

Ριλιρ μαε αῶα μέζ υῶιρ τιγεαρνα φῆρ μαναῦ, φῆρ ααιτμε η ῥοφαντα
α ἔριχε, φῆρ θαρ λάν ἔρε δά ἐλύ, η θα οηρθεαρευρ το ἔεε ιαρ ιμβυαὸ ναῦ-
μυγε. Τοιάρ μάζ υῶιρ .ι. αν ζιolla dub̄ μαε Ριλιρ το ζαβαλ τιζῆιναρ
φῆρμαναχ.

Δοῖνναλλ .ι. να μαοιλεῶιμ λυρεε το ζαβαλ λα cloim Αιρτ μέζ υῶιρ ι

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* *His paternal uncle*, δεαρβρατταρ α ατταρ, literally, "the brother of his father."

† *O'h-Eachuidhén*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Hanghán. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

‡ *Ollarship*, 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.

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

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donahum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Reymundus an fáraoz filius Wilielmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

† *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 ^p and ^q.

‡ *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scῑn̄n̄n̄n̄n̄, 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.

§ *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 Melughlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^x.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen^y, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cueonaught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship^z of O'Neill^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

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

The young Bishop O'Mochain^b died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan^c, died.

The official O'Tuathail^d, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy^e died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender^f of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland^g was full, died, after the victory of Penance^h. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubhⁱ, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg^k, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note ^l, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

^e *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

^f *Spender and defender*. περσι κουριμε 7 κοπανουα, literally, the man of spending and defending. Κουριμε is the genitive singular of κουριμι, spending, from the verb κουριμι, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coiginy*, 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 U. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragesime," and quotes "MS. L."

^g *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is ια βουατο ονηρα 7 ουεριρα, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Devil and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

ⁱ *Gilla Dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

^k *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 ἰ τερήμονη δάθεόcc, ἡ α χυρ ἰ μβραιζόθουρ ζο λυα νουόηαλλ, ἡ α έcc
δα έρ ἰ ηζήηιολ.

Concobair mac aída puatō mész uidiρ uo žabail leip an ηζιolla ηουb .i.
Tomár, ἡ le na uearbraeair Aod mág uidiρ ἡ α έλυδ ιαραη .i. α ηρλή leip
δια mac pñn.

Όρην uo ηηυητηρ Ριζ Saxon uo dul ap epñch ἰ ηυιβ pailze, ἡ ua concobair
δια λήηαη ζο τόcαρ epuaeáηη, ἡ όρoηζ μορ υιοb uo μαρβαδ, ἡ τηρ
píct each uo bñn díobh. Όρην ele uo ηηυητηρ Ριζ Saxon ηη ιαηλα Μαρυ-
cal uo dul ap epñch η έίληb, ἡ ó cίρβαλλ cona ηηυητηρ uo ηρλή poppa, ἡ
pócawde uo žallawb uo ηαρβαδ λó, ἡ ειc ιοηóα uo bñn díob.

Νιall ócc mac neill mic aída í neill, ἡ O bpiam, .i. bpiam mac Ματ-
ζαήηα uo uol ἰ τέch Ριζ Saxon.

Coblaiz mór ηζήη Chaéal mic uoηηαλλ uí concobair ηζήη Ριζ Connaeτ,
bñn τοιcτεac έpomconaeich ζο ppeabup ηήηηζ uo έcc ιαρ ηbuaió ηαιτέpζε, ἡ

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Magnúir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

^m *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.

ⁿ *The Earl Mariscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

^o *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 Belinagare*, 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^l, 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^m, 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 Maruscalⁿ, 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^o.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

“Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wyld savage beestes For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrissshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indieates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡσθνακαλ ἰ μαμπριπυ να buille. Αρ διηθε το ζαρτηί Ρορτ να τερί ναματ, ναρ αρ ἰ βα βήν οὐα οοιναλλ ἰ. mall τισίρνα τιρε conuill, οὐαοὐ να ρυαυρε τιζεαρνα βρειρνε, γ το Χατάλ μακ Αὐοά βρειρμιζ υί concobair ριοζοαίνα connacht.

Υνα ιμζεαν Ταιδς ιμο Μαζηυρα υί concobair βήν Μέζ υιδιρ το έcc.

Σταν μακ Αιρτ ιμέζ υιδιρ το ζαβάλ λέ Μάγ υιδιρ, γ α έισθνακαλ ουιβ μαοιλεδύμ λυρcc, γ α μαρβασ ούιβ αρ ριονητραέτ ορομα βαρρ αιναλ ρο έυιλλ υατα ροηηε ρη.

Ρί Σαχαν το ράccβάλ ερεανν ιμ beltaine ιαρ ηδολ ορυνηζε μοιρε το ζαλαιβ γ το ζαοιθεαλαιβ ερενν ιμα έςch, γ αν Μοιρπιμέραέ το ράccβάλ don Ρίζ ιμα ιονασ ἰ ηήρην, γ ζε το έυαοί Μακ Μυρchaάα ἰ τισ ιμ Ριζ ηί ρο έρἰθ οό ιαρτταν.

Αρρηρατα γ cloáar ιιαc ηδαιμν το λορccασ cona ηυιιβ ιολίμαοιμβh.

Ρυαοήί ό ceallaζ ασβαρ τιζεαρνα υα mane το έcc.

Μακ Σιύρταν οεχτερ το ζαβάλ ια cloinn μεic Σιύρταν, γ α έαβαρτ

^p *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’Royrck; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

^q *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-Muinheach.

^r *Una*, daughter of *Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “οο βρεετ υιμβ [in child birth].—*O’Mulconry*.”

^s *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, ουιβ μαοιλεδύμ λυρζ. Ουιβ here is for οο υιβ, dat. pl. of υα. 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, “ουιβ μαοιλεδύμ λυρζ ἰ. οο ηενρἰ.” See the sixth entry under this year.

^t *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 Drumbarra, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

^u *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

^w *Mac Murrrough*.—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

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat^p; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna^q of Connaught.

Una^r, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg^s, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr^t, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house^u; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrrough^w had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him^x.

Ardstraw^y and Clogher Mac Daimhin^z, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

^x *Did not keep faith with him*, níp érfúo oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

^y *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^t, under the year 1179, p. 49.

^z *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermant Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermant Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce juggling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illan̄ meic uilliam burc. Sluicéad̄ la Dóinnall mac Muircéirtauḡ ḡ la ḡaoidéalaiḡ ióctair connacht ἰ cōríc meic uilliam fo dáḡ ḡabála meic Siur-táin, ḡ Mac Siur-táin do línḡn, ḡ ríḡ do rnaḡmaḡ eirtir ḡallaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoidélaḡ an cōicciḡ don chur riu.

Sluicéad̄ la hUa nDóinnall, Toirpḡdealbác, ἰ ττίρ nÉḡam ar clomn Eirí uí néill, ḡ cḡcá ḡ oirccne aiḡble do denaḡ leḡ ἰr m cḡich. Clann Eirí cona rḡcraite do éct ma línmaḡ. Do rala iomaircc eirtir na rḡḡaiḡ cḡctairḡa ḡo ḡo rraimead̄ fo ḡeoiḡ for cénél neḡam ḡur ḡo láḡ a náḡ. Ro ḡabaḡ dāna, ḡrian mac Eirí í néill, ḡ ττι bḡaiḡḡe dēcc do maicḡ a rḡḡḡ amalle rḡur.

Sluicéad̄ naile la hUa nDóinnall cceḡna co ráimcc co Sluicéach ττια cāppre ḡroḡa cḡaiḡ ḡur ḡo hḡḡraḡ an ττί ma nḡrḡimcell leḡ ḡur ḡo mill-rḡ ḡac ní ḡur a rḡaḡatḡair, ḡ do bearrat cḡeacá ḡ éḡala iomḡa leḡ dia ττί, ac̄t namá ḡo ḡonaitḡ uaitḡ do ḡnḡfoh an ττḡḡ.

Ionḡoiḡḡḡ do denaḡ la dōinnall mac Eirí uí neill ar bḡian mac uí neill, ḡ a ḡabáil, ḡ cḡcḡa aiḡble do denaḡ ar. Inḡraiḡḡḡ oile do denaḡ la Dóinnall mac Eirí ḡo baile uí néill, ḡ bḡn uí neill do bḡic̄ laiḡ, ḡ bḡaiḡḡe oile imalle rḡia, ḡ a mbḡic̄ laiḡ ἰ nuct ḡall.

Ro τπιallḡat ḡoill laiḡn̄ rēall do denaḡ ar mac Muirchaḡa, ar Arḡ, ḡ a ḡabail. Ac̄t cḡna nḡr bó τoḡba doib ar do cōḡḡruḡ uaiḡḡḡ dia namḡlōn̄ a loḡ a lán̄ ḡ a ḡairccciḡ cona ḡo cumāḡḡrḡ ní dō.

Dóinnall mac Muircéirtauḡ uí Concoḡair τiḡḡina Cāppre ḡ Sluicḡ ḡ bḡḡr τiḡḡina ó Shliabh rḡḡr uile do écc ἰ ccaḡlén Shluicḡ rēac̄tmaḡ ḡia nodlanc̄.

⁴ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^b *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows:

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: ḡ do bearrat cḡeacá ḡ éḡala iomḡa leḡ o'á oḡḡ ḡon̄ doḡar o'raḡbáil ac̄t náḡá ḡoḡo ḡonaitḡ uaiḡḡḡ do ḡeḡeac̄ an ττḡḡ.

^c *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^a, 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^b by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough^c O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards^d, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before^e Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

^a *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríop. In this part of Ireland ríop means to the north, or northwards, and ruop to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpíliac na Seafra, or the Curliu

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.

^e *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition pomh, before.

Αὐὸ μακ Κατὰν ὀίεε υἱ concobair mac mḡme Τοιρρῶεαλβαḡ υἱ concobair,
 ἡ Μυιρῖ mac βῶιλ υλλταιḡ ollamb lḡḡῖρ cénél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīe, τῖρ ἔεδ, nochatt, αἰέ.

Αη τερρεορ ὁ hḡḡῖρα do écc.

Ματὰ ua lunnín αρχιννεαḡ ná hΑρῶα, βḡῖρ ilcḡḡῶach, ἡ Seancluir, ἡ ἠδάν,
 ἡ βḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ἡ lḡḡḡḡḡḡ do écc.

Ο concobair cιαρραιḡε do ἡαῖβαδ ἡ βḡḡḡḡ ὀια βḡḡε βḡḡḡ.

Ο Cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ τῖεεεβḡḡḡ ὑρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do écc.

ἡḡḡḡ ua lochlann τῖḡεαḡḡḡ cḡρeμοδḡḡḡḡḡ do ἡαῖβαδ do ἡακ ḡḡḡḡ ἡη
 ἀδαρταῖρ ὀά οἡḡḡḡ βḡḡḡ, ἡ ἡδῖοḡḡḡ ἡ ὀḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ. Μαοἡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡη loch-
 lann ḡḡ ἡαῖβḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ βḡḡḡ.

Concobair mac Eḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ υἱ malle do ὀḡḡ ἡḡ ἡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ἡαῖβḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ

ⁱ *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.

^s To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in ll. 2. 11 :

“ Archidiaconus Mac Branán Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clanconor obiit.”

“ Mac Altair (i. 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.*”

“ Lochlunnus 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.*”

“ Dubcobla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Mac Carthy Carbria magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momonia retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“ Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagesimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843.”

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Conor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach^f, Chief Physician of Tircounell, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

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

Bishop O'Hara^b died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Ardaⁱ, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Conor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Ginn-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

^f "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, *Chronie. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Maḡ cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldō a custodiis regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Firb*."

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid*."

"Odo filius Domini O'Conor puḡō a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Firb*."

"Dubcobla filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

fili Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Tadæus O'Conor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid*."

^b *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.

ⁱ *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 náomib ḡ deóalab na heactra rin, ḡ a mbaéad uile, acēt maō aon dume eictir Eirinn ḡ áran.

Maōm na eiféca le hUa cconcoḃar ruad cona braitrib, for Ua cconcoḃar ndom, ḡ for Aōd ua cconcoḃhar, for Chonn mac branán, ḡ for Aōd ua nánliḡi taoíreac éneoil doḃta; dū maḡ maḡbaō Conn mac branán taoíreac Chorcaélann, Sfan ó taoḡ, mac Sfan uí ámbliḡi, ḡ rocaōe ammalle ríú.

O Domnaill do tēct rlog i ccairppe, ḡ dḡonḡ don tḡlōḡ do bḡit ar clonn Maoilchéann éaió mic Muirceartaḡ baí acc foraire, ḡ acc for-éomíct do éonnaétab ḡo ndírím móir maḡeḡltaḡ amalle ríú. Ro rraom-eaō forra la hUa ndomnaill ḡo ró paccabḡiot upmóir a nfeh, ḡ ro ḡonaō arail doḃ, ḡ téḡnaḡft apoile allopḡ eirpḡumal. Ro cḡeacḡaō iarain Cairppe lár an rlog, ḡ róad for ceulaib cona ceḡfchaib.

Maoilchéann eaō mac Muirceḡtaḡ mic Domnaill uí concoḃar do écc.

Maōm la hua tḡuaḡail ar ḡallaib laḡen ḡ ar Shaḡanchaib, aḡm i tḡuccaō ár aōbal ar ḡallaib, ḡ do paōaō re ríct éfm i tḡarḡelbaō ḡo hua tḡuaḡail la taoḃ ilomaitt do bḡaiḡonib, ḡ deóalab aḡm, ḡ each, ḡ éitḡiḡ.

Cúulaō máḡ aḡḡḡura aōḃar tḡḡḡina ua neacḡaō do maḡbaō la ḡallaib.

O hannluam tḡḡeapna oḡtḡir do maḡbaō i rḡḡul la dḡím dia ríne rífm.

Maḡe mḡḡn uí éatám bḡn uí doḡartaḡ do écc.

* *Between Ireland and Aran*, eictir Eirinn ḡ Áran.—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:

"Maoileclum mac Concoḃar ui maille, ḡ mac teaboid na ceḡerne do clonn ríocair do doḡ ḡo Conímacne maḡa ríḡeann loingē, ḡ mac mic caḡail buíde ui ríuḡbeartaḡ do maḡbaō, ḡ a mbaéad uile 33. aḡ Áran.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlín, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne 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.”]

¹ *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^k.

The victory of Creag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branau, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branau, 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^m 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 valourⁿ. 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^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaked with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, *atop eipriomad*.—The *eipriomad*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eipriomal*, is explained "γαρηγεαδ," 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 cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablata sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Firb*."

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "do ðpeir lmb," i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Firb*."

ὄριαν mac Εηνι υἱ νελλ το ρυαρλαccaὸ la hUa νελλ ὁ Ua νδοῖναιλλ, γ το παῶ εις, ειπτεαῶα, γ ιονῖνιυρ ιοπλαρῶα αρ, γ το παῶ Ua νελλ ειρῶδε το mac ειτε Εηνι, .ι. το Δοῖναιλλ α ρρυαρλαccaὸ α ἴνfic ρῖν. .ι. ὄριαν mac νελλ maile comῑcῶb oile.

Sluaiccecaὸ la hUa νδοῖναιλλ Τοιρρῶεαλῶαc mac νελλ ḡαρῖb, γ la Tαῶg mac caῑcῶl υἱ concobair ḡo paḡaῑcῑur ḡo Slucec ḡo po loipceceat an baile uile ειπτιρ εῶιc γ εῑpann, γ po μαρῖbaδ mac Concobair μαοῖνμαḡe ḡo ιοc-αῖῶb ele leὸ don chur ρῖν. ὄα τοιηḡ an baile ἡῖν το lopeccaὸ, αρ ba ὄῖρpeccaḡe α εῑνῑῶαḡe ειπτιρ εῶιc γ εῑpann.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Grainne, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in II. 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 Darriugíe dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

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

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullie Burk quævit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Tadeus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ uirone ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ 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. cloicῑcῑ ὄpoma cluab fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullie Burk devastat Macáipe na mban [*recte Macáipe na Mumán*], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Maðm na epῑcca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullie Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. oplacῑ filia Odonis O'Maelbrennam uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tadeus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Ellis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidli insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Donnchadus 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 Ormonia dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymondí 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 spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonia, 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^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moim moy, 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^q.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momonia in Ultoniam irrupit; Ardmacha 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 Andree 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 Tirfiachniæ Mauroë per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadaeus O'Caroll Elia dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Catvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Gallie occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Connor, et Planities vastata. O'Connor doonn dominum O'Connor puod deprædatus Condum Mac Branau, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Connor Doon, 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 adjuvent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis remitt acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Connor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilhelmus 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. teanóán captivam fecit, villá penitus incensá.”

“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'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Firl.*”

“Bellum inter O'Connor doon et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Connor puod in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserunt cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1397.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ceo, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaicéad moir do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríð cenél neogam do ðul por Ua ndomnaill, Toirpðealbác, 7 por élonn Enni uí neill. O ðomnaill, 7 clann Enni do éruinnuccéad ríoið oile ma azaio. Báτταρ áτáð amlað rin azaio i naðhað na po éumauðriot uí dia poile. O Ro paitiðw ua neill cona ríoið, Ro triallpac por ceúlaib dia ττιoið ðan arnuccad ðon τριoið oile. O Ro ráτaíðrít an ríoið oile moiri po lícepiot péméalta ma límmam ðo po maphað aruall do múmteiri uí neill, 7 co pparccauðriot eich 7 éðala iomða að cenél cconuill, 7 acc élonn Enrí ðon éur rin.

Sluaicéad la Toirpðealbác ua ndomnaill la τtiðina émeoil cconuill i pðriað macac, 7 do bíre tíra iolarða laip por loch Eirne, por oileuaib, 7 por moirðuaib an loca ður po hoipeccad, 7 ður po hionðrað laip iauðriðe mile cen moáτ eccauiri, no uñiðða, 7 do bíre éðala iomða amppoille laip, 7 iompaður ðan nað ppiotopðam.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndomnaill i ccauppe do ðioéur élonne Domnaill mic Muirceaptauð eite ðo po hoipeccad an tíri ðo líri laip ðo cluam úðr- páta.

O'Coemán contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd læsus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connacæ, factu apud tobap an coipe in Lugnia [hodie Tobecurry, 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 Firb.*”

“Clanrickardi 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 filijs 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'Maleoury codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

[†] *Skirmishing squadrons*, péméalta.—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster:

“Óála na pluáð do éir triallac ar an Muimam a ð-Connacéuaib aður do léigeaðar pðméalta ðo Muacó. ðo h-Ioppap, aður ðo h-Uimall do éionol cpeac ðo porlouðpor Muimneach.”

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^f 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^g.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough^h; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-rathaⁱ.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ebi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot emissariorum manipuli ad Campos Muaidh anni adjacentes Irisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, praedae ad castra ducentidae causae."

^f *Without opposition*, ἄνευ καὶ ἐπιποροῦσαν, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ἐπι, or ἐπιροῦ, denotes *against*, as ἐπιροῦβουλοῦ, repercussion, ἐπιροῦβουλοῦ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

^g *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Toige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the hen of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnait, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

ⁱ *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

Α Shúile do phágbáil doirdi do Aodh mac Máirganna tria troicead do denaí nō onóir na croice nasaí Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha triam.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí cenél eoḡain, 7 ionócornaícaḡ Erienn, inneoin órdain, 7 oiréar an rlaínnair, tuir ionpulaḡaḡ zac anpplaann, διορḡαιοιτιḡ ḡall, τάταιḡτέσḡορ ḡαιοḡeal, mópaḡ eccalri 7 ealaḡan na herenn do écc iar mbuaíḡ nonḡta 7 naiḡriḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaḡ.

Mac domchaíḡ tpe hoilella do dúl ḡo Macáipe Chonnaíḡ (ḡo lion a tíonóil, a máome, 7 a mme) do éonḡnaíḡ dUa éoncobaip ḡom, ḡur ḡabḡat porlonḡporit aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitḡ eitḡir daoinḡ 7 aipúir maip a mbai ó concobaip. Iar na cloip im dUa concobaip puad épuimḡir da ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionaḡ Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Sipi Eimann albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncobaip, Clann Aoda meic diaḡmata, Maimeḡ, 7 clann maic Féidhlimḡ féirim ḡo líón roéraitte ḡac aoinḡ doid, 7 ḡo ceomtionol ḡallóclac ma rparpaḡ. Triallaitt iarim do raḡiḡ an maícaipe, Ache éna m raibe Ua concobaip dom 7 rparpaḡ meic Domchaíḡ aipim 7 noéar aipḡh Mac domchaíḡ an rluaiḡ no ḡo ttáimce na concobaip puad íonn móri maipḡuaḡ ma éimcel. Féirḡar ionaḡpecc fctopra ḡo díóca duḡraícaíḡ éfctar da líona iarim ḡur maíḡḡ por Mac domchaíḡ cona mumpir. Uhaíḡ na hḡépe lep bḡpead opḡa íaḡ ḡur cuiprioc a náir, Maibḡar Mac domchaíḡ aipim, 7 Aodh caíḡ mac aoda meic toipḡdealbaiḡ uí éoncobaip, Mac Suibne aipḡéonparal conaíḡ o rliaíḡ íóip cona diaḡ dḡḡraícaḡ Domchaíḡ 7 Donnlebe, Cúaiḡne mac Conaḡne uí Concobaip, 7 Diaḡmaic mac Domchaíḡ 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 Archaeological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

* *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows :

“ A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity.”

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image^w of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender^y [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] Uction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-citigh^z, 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^a. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firthis*: "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."

^y *Contender*, ιομῆορναμῆαῖ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is ιμῆορναμῆαῖ, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "κορναμῆ μόρ."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^a.

^z *Ccann-citigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Rosecommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

^a *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."

να νοιελλα αμιαλλε λε νοματτ δυαυρβ̄ς η δάρδοματ̄ιβ̄ς α ινβρατ̄ερατ̄ η α μυντιρε. Δα διρ̄ιμ̄ δο αμρ̄ν̄δ̄ α ρρ̄ιτ̄ δέδαλαβ̄ς η μαοιμ̄β̄ς λα ηια concobair ριατ̄ δου τυρ̄υρ ριν ζαν αμρ̄ν̄ αμ eachaib̄ αμ αμν, να αμ έδεαδ̄. Οιδ̄ε έείτ̄ ρέιτε μινρε ροζ̄μαμ̄ τυεατ̄ αν ματ̄ομ̄ ριν έιμ̄ν̄ Ειτιζη. Ιαμ̄ eeloy να ηccel ριν δ̄Υα concobair δ̄ομ̄ν̄ (αν τρ̄ιρ̄ λά ιαρ̄ ταβαρ̄ε αν ιμάδ̄ομα) ταμ̄εε ρο δ̄ότ̄άντιβ̄ς υί concobair ριατ̄, η cloinne ρ̄ν̄δ̄ομ̄ιτ̄, η α ινβυαλτε αμ̄ να ριυδ̄ιυεατ̄ ι ττιμ̄έαλλ̄ Λιατ̄ερ̄ομα ζο τυεε ματ̄ομ̄ ιμ̄ιρ̄ζ̄ν̄ ορ̄ρα δα ηζοιρ̄ι αν ζεαλ̄ινατ̄ομ̄ ζο ρυεε ερεατ̄α, η έδαλα αδ̄οβ̄ε υατ̄α δου τυλ ριν.

Ρ̄ν̄δ̄ομ̄ιτ̄ mac Caτ̄ail όιεε η Δυβ̄ζαλλ̄ mac Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ ζαλλ̄όελατ̄ δο δ̄υλ ι eeloy ι δ̄ομ̄ιναλλ̄ διαρ̄ρατ̄ο α έοηζατα ι ναζηατ̄ο α η̄ρ̄εαμ̄ατ̄ε. Υα Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ ζο ματ̄ιβ̄ς έίρε Conuill δο έόετ̄ ζο Caρ̄ρ̄ε δου έυρ̄ ριν δο έυδ̄ιυεατ̄ λε cloinn Chaτ̄ail όιεε. Caρ̄ρ̄ιη̄ζ̄ η οιεαλλ̄αζ̄ δο ζειρεατ̄ο ρο δ̄αμ̄ζ̄οιβ̄ς. η ρο ορ̄οιβελαβ̄ς αν δυιτέε ροιμ̄ε. Ο δ̄ομ̄ιναλλ̄ δο ροτ̄εαν̄ ζο ηαοηατ̄ έίρε ηοιεαλλα. τιζε ιομ̄δ̄α η αμ̄δ̄αμ̄α δο λορ̄εατ̄ο δα μ̄ιυιτιρ̄, η ερ̄ιςχα δο δ̄εναμ̄ δουβ̄ αμ̄ ιμαc Coρ̄β̄ματε mic Ρ̄υατ̄ορ̄ι. Μαοιρ̄ηαματ̄ο mac Δοηηεατ̄ο τιζεαμ̄ια τιρε ηοιεαλλα, Υα δυβ̄δα, η υα η̄ζ̄ρα δο ταβαρ̄ε έορ̄, η η̄οιρ̄ιςδ̄ δ̄Υα Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ η δο cloinn Chaτ̄ail όιεε ιαρ̄ρ̄ιν λε ζαν ευρ̄ να ναζηατ̄ο ζο ηρατ̄η. Σιτ̄ το έ̄ηζαλ̄ ιτορ̄ρα δυα δ̄ομ̄ιναλλ̄ αμ̄ αν eoiηζεαλλ̄ ριν, η έ ρ̄ν̄ δυομ̄ρ̄υδ̄ ζο τ̄ίρ̄ conaλλ̄ ρο έέδοιρ̄. Clann Caτ̄ail όιεε, μυντιρ̄ δυιρ̄ομ̄, η Mac Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ ζαλλ̄όελατ̄ eona cloinn δο ζεατ̄ε ι ecaρ̄ρ̄ε ανηρ̄ιν. Συιτε δουβ̄ ιλλιορ̄ αν Δοιλλ̄. η α ινβ̄ιτ̄ αζ̄ ροιμ̄ να ερ̄ίεε ιτορ̄ρα αν οιδ̄ε ριν, η ρορ̄εαμ̄ ιμ̄ρ̄ιρ̄ηαζ̄ ιμ̄πε. Υα Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ το έόετ̄ υατ̄ηαδ̄ μαρ̄ερ̄λυαζ̄ ινα ecom̄δ̄άλ̄ αμ̄αδ̄άρατ̄η δο ρ̄ν̄δ̄ιυεατ̄ο ιτορ̄ρα.

Μυρ̄ερ̄ιρ̄εατ̄ο βαεατ̄ο mac Δομ̄ιναλλ̄ mic Μυρ̄ερ̄ιρ̄εαζ̄ υί concobair, η clann

^b *Nobles*, ἀρχοματ̄ιβ̄ς, literally, arch-chieftains.

^c *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 caepaídeēt, or ereaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

^d *An gheal-mháidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

^e *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.

^f *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 Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

^g *To parcel out the territory*, αζ̄ ροιμ̄ να ερ̄ίεε ιτορ̄ρα, 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^b 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^c 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^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, 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^f; 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^g 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^h, 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. Mageoghagan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Cloumacnoise, 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.

^h *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

τSuibhne do bhé hi pparra éoillead an tan ym. Ua hÉgna iapéapach, 7 plioét plaitébrtaiú uí puapc do bhé imalle yú. Ionpcaigú do éabapc doib a mucha na maíone ap cloinn éatál óicc 7 ap Ua ndóinnall 7o bun brénóicce ap belaid líra an doill, Siopéae mapcpluaiú élonne Caéal óicc do éol éapra 7o Slieeach. Dun brénóige do bhé do éaob úobhpoim 7 an páppge do líonad don éaob apall doib 7o pona poóámach doibpuiú conáp péad a éaacmanú na a éaimceallad pamlad. Do bhéirte éacap éinnénaé dia poite ap a haéle. Maúéir póp Ua ndóinnall, 7 póp cloinn Chaéal óicc, 7 Mapéap Mapcup mac domnall 7 dubgall a mac, Éoin mac Síciú 7 poéaíde móri oile da ngall-óccalachad. Cpéca 7 apcne do éenanú ap élonn Chaéal iapam, 7 a ndoéup tap Eirne amonn doipúiri 7o duba, 7 doiméman im péil Muire móri do ponnradh.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

^k *Advanced towards them*, do éul éapra 7o Slieac.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murtough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

^l *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of II. 2. 11 :

“ A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the fores of his kinsmen, the somns” [? race] “ of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the somns of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the somns of Hugh Mac Dermodda, the inhabitants of the territory of Imainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoyne” [Clanmaconown]. “ The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stiek fast in the bodyes of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensueing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallcalla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Clearcagh,

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-Brenoigeⁱ, 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^k [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^l of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaiífne mac Cowaiífne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swynce, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnslieve and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, 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 tyde-ings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversar-yes encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an ǵeul-muðm am po). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donnell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donnell, 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 cuntry, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donnell, 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'Donnell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aconach 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 themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ mac ιοναπ υι βήρη δο βήτη ι φφιαβραρ, γ α βρήτ ι ccoite πορ loch ona έιγη φήν διονηραιγιδ έιγε Μηυρchaδ mic Τομάρ, γ λήν δο βρήτ δό γαν πορ δο cάch amach ap an ccoite ιρη loch γο πο λαδδδh α ccedóip.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, τρι cέδ, α hocht.

Τομάρ mac Μυρξήρα μειρ δομηχαδ επρεορ achad conape δο έγ

Coγad μορ δο ήρηε ήτιρ να néll, Νιall όγ, γ ό Doimnall Τοιρρδeαlβad, γ α έαιοριγ γ α οιρεέτ δο έρεγεαδ υί δοimnall γο mbyí ι ccuimza μοιρ occ cloimn Enpí υί neill αγ cloimn τθεαam υι Ohoimnall, αγ να ηδοcαpταγ, γ αγ cloimn τSuibne. Do coid mac υί Doimnall niall γapb, γ clann Doimnall mic néll υί doimnall πορ μορροιγιδ ι πανατ γυρ πο γαβαδ leó eóim mac Maolmuire μειρ Suibne, γ co ηδεpηρατ opgam. Toill γ γαιοδil coigeó ulad δο dul ι teach υί Neill, γ βραιγve, γ umla δο έαβαpτ δό cέimotά ό Doimnall α aenap.

Slouccead μορ la Νιall όcc ό neill Rí cenel lozann, γ la cloimn Enpí ι neill δο φαιγιδ υί Doimnall γο πανicc ήρ puaad γυρ αιρεcρioττ an macupτip πο να huile ionmnapad, γ τήρ αοδα γο huilidi. Opnu δο munτip υί Ohoimnall δο έαβαpτ ταcαp τοib. Aod mac φήγail υί puaipc δο γαβαíl don τupup pin. Ua neill διομπυδ γο τήρ Eozann διοpιδpe.

territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flathvertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoining to the towne of Lisandoyll; Claneahall sent their squadrons of horse" [πορπεαe μαρρελυαιγ] "between him and Sligeagh, who con'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^m, 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 drownedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

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

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (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 Fannad, 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, 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.

^m *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 Morrough mac Thomas, where being arrived he leapt out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July.”

ⁿ 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.

^o *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-

Slóighead la Tomár a búrc tigeapna gall connaét, la hua cconcobair puad, la cloinn Chaáail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata zo pangatar típ oilealla sup lír arccriot í. Concobair ócc mac Aóda meic diarmata, 7 a hraiépe do tillead ón rlog iarrim do euarpuáad moigi lupcc. Féigal mac diarmata tigeapna moige lupcc do dol in oídce pu zo manuirtir na búille, 7 a bpuair do biaó, 7 do coróur inute do éur ar in mbaile dar ab ann in ápprag óó. Lopcc na fóna do éfscmail do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a línman dóib. O Ró paéaigriot rom an topaigheét poppa, gluaruirt epé pan típ zo pangatar Eacópuim mic naóda i tair baúim na pionna. Cloinn meic diarmata do lopccad éfmpail eacópuima oppa. Concobair mac Diarmada, .i. mac Féigal do marbad dóib, 7 rócaide da manuirtir maille pu, 7 Maolpuanaid mac diarmata do gabal, Eúal do denaím da neachab, da nairn, 7 da nífóh.

Murhad bán mac Seaám mic Donnall uí féigal ófgádbar tigeapna na hanáile pécce emgh, 7 oipdeapair, gaile, 7 zaircció pleéta féigupá oipri a aoiri, do écc iar mbuaid nauépiúe mí pu noelc, 7 a adnacul i manuirtir leaépaá i tcomba a aáir, 7 a ífnaéop.

Muirir mac Diarair valatán do marbad la Muircepaé ócc maz eoá-zán, 7 la brian mac in cconcobair fáilge.

Gléann da locha do lopccad 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."

^p *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 holtis" [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 Carriek 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."

^q *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p 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^q. 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^r, 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^s.

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^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leathratha^u, 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^w was burned by the English.

^psage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^q*Eachdruim 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.

^r*As booty*, éocail do denam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t*Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u*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.

^w*Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinaeor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρεφίταχ να concobair do ðul ι περί Αόδα, α ιοντιύδ γο ήγγυ ριαδ ζαν μορίαν έδαλα θραζαν τον ευαιρε ριν. Αοδ να θυρηίν do ήρητέ ορηα ανηριν. Ιομπυαααδ do ταβαιρε τοιβ φα bel ατα ρήναγ, Each Αόδα do lot, Ερην do leaccaδ, γ α μαρβαδ ιαρανι.

Ξεαροιτε ιαπλα θήρμυιαν, ρήρ ριαρε ροιδέραδ, do δεαρηρεναγ do ζαλλαδ Ερεανη, γ do μορίαν da γαιοδελαδ ι ναίτηε, γ ι neoluy γαιοδελεce, ι ηδάν, γ ι Sñeup amaille ρε γαχ ροζλαη ele da ραιβε αιce, γ α έcc ιαρ mbuaδ ναίτηγε.

Ιαπλα έιλλε ναρα do ζαβαλ τον έλβαδ να concobair, γ do μαρερλυαγ δυιτέce ó ήραζε, γ α έυρ αρ λαμι μυρεχαδ υί Concobair.

Σηρ δεον ιαπλα δεαρημυιαν do βάταδ ιρ ιη Σιυη γαρ βέcc ιαρ ηγαβηαι να ηαπλαδέτα do. (*Vide* 1399).

Caτ do ταβαιρε ροη ζαλλαδ δυα ήραν, γ δυα τυαταλ. Ιαπλα όμαρη do ηαρβαδ ιρ ιη ceac ριν, γ άρ γαλλ ιαυιλλε ρηρ.

Ριονηγυαλα ηγην υαλζαρηcc μόρη υί ριαρε βήη τδεαάν μόρη υί εαζρα οέγ.

Θαυτ να δυηδγιονηαι ολλαη cloinne μαοιρμυααδ ι Sñeup, βιαταδ coiτ-έληη conpoghach, γ ρασί θυηε εαλαδνα do έcc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus 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*, *dá*, *two*, and *loch*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

maenise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by 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 pursuit.”

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, 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^y, 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^z, 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 slaughtered².

Fiola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Muhrony 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.

² *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:

"*Ipu foğmcp.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonia comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aza an droicheo for Suir.—Mac Firlb.*"

^a *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."

^b *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad̄ ḡ Mac D̄iarmata do d̄ul r̄luas̄ lánmór ar cloinn n̄Donnchaíó t̄ipe hoilealla ḡo r̄anḡat̄tar maḡ t̄uiread̄. C̄reac̄a m̄óra do denaín doib̄. Clann n̄Donnchaíó do b̄reac̄ oirra, ḡ Muirc̄r̄taic̄ mac D̄oinnall uí concobair cona leir̄t̄ionol. Iomairecc do éur̄ f̄t̄oip̄ra. Maíom̄ for̄ ua c̄concobair ḡ Soimairle buíde mac domnall cona muir̄t̄ip̄ do m̄ar̄baíó ann.

T̄omar mac caíal nuic̄ mur̄chaíó uí r̄f̄r̄ḡal t̄iḡearna na hanḡaile eal-éuḡ em̄ḡ ḡ oir̄d̄f̄coir̄ cloinne R̄ora do mar̄baíó ma baile r̄fin̄ ip̄m̄ c̄collin̄ c̄c̄r̄úbach la ḡallaíó na m̄íde ḡ la bar̄ún d̄elb̄na, iar̄ na t̄oḡha ḡ t̄iḡf̄m̄ur̄ muir̄eip̄m̄ ar̄ bélaíó a īm̄ip̄oip̄ d̄raíatar, ḡ. Seacan ó r̄f̄r̄ḡal, ḡ Seacan do oir̄d̄neac̄o iar̄m̄ ḡ t̄iḡearnuir̄ na hanḡaile.

Maíom̄ m̄ór̄ aḡbal la M̄áḡ car̄taíḡ c̄car̄pp̄reac̄ for̄ ua Suilleab̄an, ḡ uā m̄ac uí Shuilleab̄an, Eoḡan ḡ Concobair do mar̄baíó ip̄ m̄ c̄caíḡh̄iaíó r̄m̄, ḡ r̄oíac̄de m̄aile r̄m̄.

Ο δ̄riam̄ maol̄ do écc̄ d̄on̄ t̄áíom̄ ip̄ m̄ nḡall̄d̄ach̄t̄.

Mac Muir̄ip̄ buíde uí m̄ór̄da t̄iḡf̄r̄na r̄lebe maip̄ḡi, r̄f̄r̄ c̄oḡaíḡt̄he d̄áín, ḡ d̄eop̄aḡh̄ Ēreann do écc̄.

Mac m̄lliam̄ búre do loḡcc̄aíó Sl̄ic̄ciḡ.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Coward of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief 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."

^c *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmactraun, 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-Olihae in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (t̄ip̄ t̄uaíac̄al) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^e, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, 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^g 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^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

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.

^d *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

^e *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f *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.

^g *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'Sulleivans, killed O'Sulleivan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleivan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleivan Bearrie, with many others."

^h *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.

ⁱ *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Caéal mac Ruaidrí meḡ uídhir do marbhad la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip méḡ uídhir do marbhad la teallaic eadach.

Clann Enri uí neill, ḡ clann tDeaam uí Donnaiil, ḡ pír manach do ttonol ploiḡh mo aḡhaid uí Donnaiil. Ua Donnaiil do cpmmuccad a pochraitte ma naḡhaid don líc eile, ḡ a mbíe i ndíb pópilonpoptaíb pópí aḡhaid a éele ḡo mo pccarrat pópí dfoíd ḡan nach nḡmóin noipdhíre.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, τpí céo, noéat, amaoí.

Sluaḡeac la hua neill (mall oḡ) pópí ḡallaíb ḡo mo cpeacóipḡfó, ḡ ḡo mo hionnarbad laip a nḡpíorí.

Concobar maḡ carmaic eppucc Raata boé duíb Donnaiil corca baipcino do écc.

Cuulaó (.i. cuulaó puac) mac neill móip mic Aoða uí neill décc don τfíom.

ḡpíam ua bḡpíam (.i. mac maḡḡanna) τiḡfína tuadómunan do écc.

Τοιρḡealbác mac mupchaó (.i. Mupchaó na paíemḡe) uí bḡpíam do écc.

Pfíólmíó mac cataoírí uí concobar τanaipí ua ppaíḡe decc (.i. don τfíom) i τtiḡh uí Raḡhilliḡ.

Clann enri í neill do dol ap ionnpaiḡíó pópí ḡallaíb τpaḡabale. Ro ttonoilpíot ḡoill ma naḡhaid ḡo mo paipíot pópíra, ḡ ḡo mo ḡabaó Donnaiil

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

^k *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.

^l 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."

^m *Corca Bhaiceinn*, 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 Corea Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^k, 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^l.

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^m, 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-Bhaileⁿ. 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-moniae, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus 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.

ⁿ *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac eiri, 7 θρονσ μόρι δια μιντιρι δο μαρβαδ. Δοιναλλ δο έορ σο Σαχαβ
ιρ in mbliadain ap ccinu iap ppeimōsō a puarlaicte.

Seasan ua Ferzgal tizhina na hanzale, pfi eapzhaō, mntleačtač, pfiach
požlanra zo noipdercur neimōz 7 nshgnaina do écc.

Αοδ ua Δομηχαδα τιζεαρινα Εοζαναčτα λοčα lfn, Ο θροιν, (.1.) ζερατ
mac Ταδσ, 7 Τοιρρδεαlβαč mac maolmuire meic Dubne pánaar, 7 Αmlaoič
mac Piliρ mic amlaoič mic duinn čarriaž mēz moiri, τοιρεch μιντιριε peo-
nachan do écc.

Αοδ μαζ Μαčζαmna do écc iap ndol a púl uaōa.

Δοιναλλ mac Ziollaōira puao vī paizilliz do écc.

Μαζ ασηζυρα μιριεlραč ócc mac μιριεlραiž μοιρ, τιζεαρινα ua nečbač
do μαρβαδ δια pme buōdem.

Αη čτραμαδ Ηενρι do μοζαθh op Σαχαβ, 29. September.

Δαοčγαlαč mac aōaζan paoi čoičionn 1 pfiineačur 7 1 pfnm, 7 peap
tiže παιδεαδ παρθειρ, 7 Ziollananaoič mac concōbar meic aōaζan apō
ollam 1 pfiineačur do écc.

Ιαrla δεαρμmian Σlan mac Θεαροιττ do βάδαō 1 nāt Αρδα pionan pop
Siup. (*Vide* 1398).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cečpe ččō.

Αοδ ua maolmuiaō ticehina bphi ccell, Λαιζνεač mac pepžan puao mic
donnchaō mēz eočaζan Δonnchaō Sionnach tizhina μιντιριε ταδζan, 7

^o *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^v *Eoghanaucht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaughts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^a *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.

^f *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^r 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 Eoghamaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turrough, 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.^q was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

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^s.

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.^z

^z See note ^z, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard H. 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'Doymne, 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

τασιεαδ εττβα, Διαρματ γ θριαν δά mac Κατάρηαδ mic an τριονηαδ do écc.

Caρλέη Όύηη ιομδαιη do γαβάλ do mac an abaiδ uí concobair, γ Ηοιβέρη do mac Eμαιη mic hoiberδ a burc do μαρβαδ ηη, γ Mac mic Eμαιη uí ceal-laiδ do bí illamh anη do leccen amach.

Όηγοηη mac ταναδe uí macoilconaire, ραιι φοιρβτε ma ealadaiη duτcoη, δεαδηαδβαη ollaiη ηιλ μαιρβδhaiδ epδe do μαρβαδ do τδγμαηρεαδ θαon buille γα do lám uilliam γαιρδ φορ τοchar δάηη ιομδαιη ι ηαιήηιοct. Sé ba γ πέ ριχηττ do thabairτ ma epaic iapηη.

Ruaiδηη mac Aητ ηέδ aonγupa τιγεapηa ua neachδaδ ulad do μαρβαδ lá cloimη conulaδ uí néill, γ la cathbapη ηάδ aonγupa a δεapβpιαthaiη ρen.

Sluaδ móp la Niall óδ ua Néill ηι τήη conall γup mill moηaiη do γοpταιδ γ θαρβannaδ ηηηη. Ταηγαταρ cenél cconall ma aγαιδ γup ηο ρiccead ιομαηpecc etopηa do ηο ηeabaδ φορ chenél Coδam, γ do ηο μαρβαδ ρoch-aδe δίοδ, γ do ηο beanaδ ech ιομδa δίοδ don chup ηηη.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

Muintir-Tullaghan, 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 Killcoursey, *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 Killecoursey, called Mounterbagan, 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-tsonnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain^t, and Chief of Tefia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^u was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, 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 ested 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.

^u *Dunamon*.—See note ^t, 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.”

^w *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 mḡs uḡḡir, .i. ḡiollaπατραicc ḡa ngoipḡi an ḡiolla buḡḡe ḡḡcc ma τηḡ ḡḡin ḡo biḡim cuipḡinne ḡo leḡeaḡ ḡḡ.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaḡoḡa ḡuaḡ ḡí Ραιḡιλλιḡ τιḡeaḡna bḡeipḡne, αḡḡ ḡo bḡeaḡḡ eneḡ, ḡ uaiḡli ḡa chineḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡo bioḡḡ ma iomḡḡḡ ḡ τευλαḡ mḡngáin.

Mac ḡiḡ ḡaxan ḡo theacht ḡ neḡinn.

Maḡnḡḡ mac conconnaḡḡ ḡí Ραιḡιλλιḡ αḡḡbaḡ τιḡeaḡna Mhunnḡḡe Maḡoil-moḡḡḡa [ḡo ecc].

Conḡḡoḡaḡ mac ḡomnaill mic néill ḡaiḡḡ, mic αḡḡa, mic ḡomnaill ḡicc ḡí ḡomnaill ḡo ḡol aḡ cḡeicḡ ταḡ ḡḡiaḡ ḡoḡḡ ḡ τεḡḡi ḡonaill, ḡ ḡḡḡin, ḡ eoḡḡan ḡuaḡ mac ḡuibḡe ḡo comḡḡuḡḡim ḡé aḡoile.

Clann ḡḡaiḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡí Ρuaḡḡe ḡo ionnaḡḡḡḡ aḡ an mbḡḡḡḡḡe, ḡ a ḡḡol ḡo τḡḡi conuill, ḡ aḡaill ḡo ḡenél cconnaill ḡo bḡḡḡḡ leo ḡḡḡ mbḡeipḡne co ḡḡeḡḡḡḡḡ cḡeaḡḡ moḡa ḡoḡ ḡa ḡuaḡḡe ḡ ḡo ḡaḡḡaḡḡ leo ḡ τεḡḡi conuill iaḡḡḡḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αḡḡḡ Κḡḡḡḡ, mḡle, ceithḡe chḡḡ, a ḡaon.

Maḡoileachlann ḡa ceallaḡḡ τιḡeaḡna ḡa mame, ḡeaḡ ḡḡḡ eimḡ ḡaon-nachḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡomáḡ mac ḡḡḡ ḡḡann (.i. emann albaḡḡḡ) a buḡc mic uilliam τιḡeaḡna ḡall connaḡḡ ḡo ḡcc iaḡ mbuaḡḡ naḡḡḡḡḡe. ḡa mac uilliam ḡo ḡḡnom ταḡ ḡḡḡ ḡomaiḡ a ḡḡḡc, .i. mac uilliam ḡo ḡenaḡḡ ḡUilleacc mac Ρḡoḡaiḡḡ ḡicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile ḡo Uateḡḡ mac ḡomaiḡ a buḡc, ḡ uilla ḡuaḡ ḡo mac uilliam clonḡe Ρḡoḡaiḡḡ aḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

ḡomnaill ḡa maillḡ τιḡeaḡna umailḡ ḡḡcc iaḡ ḡḡoḡḡḡ a αḡoḡḡ.

Cathal ḡuaḡ maḡ Raḡnaill ταḡḡḡḡḡ munnḡḡe heolaḡḡ ḡo maḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ chubḡa la Seapḡaiḡḡ mac Maḡoileḡclonḡ mḡḡ Raḡnaill.

^x *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

^y *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.

^z *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.

Gillapatriek, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^a, 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^y.

The son of the King of England^z 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^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a town-land in the parish of Cill Tæcõriaic, or Kil-

Μαοληριανῶ mac Cathail ruaid meḡ rathnall do mārbað la cloinn an Maoleachlann cétta a ttopaigeét a cepeiche.

Concobair anabaid na ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tigeirnar uib mane déir a athar.

Carrae locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn ríḡail meic Diarmata. Daime ionda do mārbað, ḡ do barchað na timcheal, ḡ lucht a coimeda da tabairt uatha darí cfm coimad.

Feðhmid mac cathail óḡ uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí concobair dunn.

Coimie do dñam eidiu ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó doimnall Toirpdealbac ag caol uirḡe ḡ Síe do denoiñ doib pe apoile don chur fm.

Coccað dñirḡe eittir ua ndoimnall iaroiñ ḡ brian mac enpi uí néill, uair tuḡ brian rlog lair ḡo tíri conall, ḡur po ionnroiḡ longroir uí doimnall, ḡ po mārbað Mac néill óḡ mic neill ḡairb mic afoha mic doimnall óḡ, ḡ maoleaclonn mac plaitbírtaḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó doimnall co na cloinn, ḡ muintri duiroín ir in ló cfoha illeanmian brian ḡo puccrae fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleadaḡ (.i. enpi) poime iar mārbað enpi lair. Ro ríḡeað ionairḡ amnuir eidiu ua nDoimnall ḡ brian ua néill, ḡ po mārbað brian lair, ḡ po ppaoneað for a muintri iar bráḡbail cpeach cenél Moan. Ro mārbað beor rocharde oile imalli ppi brian ap an lathair fm. Soair ua doimnall plán cona muintri co nedalaib aiblen iar mbuað ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianam taoípeé corco aclanð do mārbað la a braitrib í fell, .i. Concobair Mac Seann meic brianam, ḡc.

Doimnall mac Enpi í néill dpuarcelað ó ḡallaubh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceithre ched, aúó.

Coccað moir eittir ua néill, ḡ clann enpi í néill, ḡ an tíri do milleað ap ḡac taeb ttoppa.

Muirbírtach ua flannagaim airchitheocham oile fimm décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *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^c O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirmin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill: and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eidiu iaþla upmumman 7 iaþla deapmumman, 7 an ða mac uilliam do ðul do ðongnam la hiaþla upmumman.

Carrac locha cé do gabal la Concoðar ócc macc afða ar cloinn fþrǵal meic diaimata.

Fþrǵal ua Ruaric aðbar tiǵearna bþeipne, fþi bþeipmor beoða deaðbða deiǵemǵ, do maþbæð ma eiǵ fþen la cloinn cába 7 (a) aðnacul i maipþip Sliǵiǵ.

Niall óǵ mac Néill moip mic afða uí néill (Ri cenel neoǵam) ðécc iaþ mbuað eimǵ 7 oipþóþcar onǵta 7 aipþiǵe. Þriam mac Néill óiǵ ðécc iaþttain (.i. ðon ǵalar þiþc).

Muipþiþtað mac Ðomnehað uí ðuðða þaóí coiþcinn i nuaiþle, 7 i neineað ðécc, 7 a aðnacul i nAþo na þiaǵh

Maða o Scimǵin do écc ðon þiolán.

Þilb mac þriam móip meǵ maþǵainna eiǵþina oipþiall ðécc, 7 Aþoǵal mac þriam do gabal eiǵþinaþ na ðeoið.

Cúconnacht mac maǵnupa mic conconnacht uí Raiǵillǵ taþaiþi þþeipne do écc. Una inǵn þoiþþealþaiǵ uí concoðar a maþaiþ þiðe.

Þriam mac Ðomnaill uí þlaipþiþtaǵ aðbar tiǵearna caipn ǵeccaǵ ðécc. Þeolmið mac caþhal óiǵ do leǵeað ar a þraǵðenup.

Maipþip chunche i þtuaðmumman i neapþuccoiðeaðt cille ða lua do toccaþal do þraipþiþbi .S. Þriopþeþ la Siða ccam mac conmaþa eiǵþina cloinne cuilem þo ðaiǵh ǵo mað í bað Roimh aðhnaçthe ðó þein, 7 ðia cenel.

Aoð þfanchaðh ó ðomnaill Saoi þfnaða do écc.

Coccað móþ eiþtip ua ndomnaill (Þoiþþealþað mac neill) 7 ua caþain (.i. Maǵnar) ǵo þo hndþeað, 7 ǵo þo cþeaðoiþǵð oþþeaðt uí caþain la hua ndomnaill, 7 ǵup þo líþmilleað an tíþi uile laþ.

^d *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."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^o, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *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^d, 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^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Arduarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolúr^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgál, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^h, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, 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^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *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 ⁿ, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1403.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, μιλε, ceithpe cheo, απι.

Doimnall mac enpi uí néill do gabail tigeapnair típe heóghan.

Ταδγ mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marthead la cloinn toirpdealbairg óig uí concobair, γ θεοζαν mac an abad uí concobair for machaire na naileac, γ α αδναcol hi ττοmβα Doimnall mic cathail a pñatnar.

Concobair an abad mac Maoleachlann uí ceallairg tigeapna ó manne, Nataru nemie a chinó γ na nγαοιδεal ap chñna do écc iar nonccad γ iar narrize, γ α αδναcal ι manprip eoin baipde hi ττιp manne.

Pionnguala mgn toirpdealbairg mic aβda mic eozham uí concobair bñ Maoleachlann uí ceallairg (tizeapna ua manne) do écc iar ndeigbeathad.

Sluaigead la hua cconcoair ndonn, γ la Muirceptraac bacach mac donnall (tizeapna Slizig) ι nuachtar connacht day gabrat nearp ap piol ramchada. Tiazaite ι cclonn Riocarpo ara haete do congnam le huilleac mac Riocarpo ι naghaid maneach sup chuiprete a tpeén oppa diblimb.

^k *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The tomb of Doimnall*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. II, between the lines: "rectius ι ττοmβα cathail mic donnall a pñatnar.—*O'Mulcoury*."

^m *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.

ⁿ *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 ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *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.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchudha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

^q *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.

^r *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^b, 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^c of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, 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 Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many^r.

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^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchay; 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 Clonmaenise, 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 Riekard to assist Ulike mac Riekard 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-Anamehy, 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."

Μυρπεχίρταά βαααά mac Δοῖνναλλ mic Μυρπεχαρταίγ τιγχαρμα ιοχ-
ταρ connachc do écc (ip m pfozmar) i ccaiplén Sluccíγ.

Coccað úrige eioip bpeipneachað 7 clann nDonnchað ðap mapbað
tomalτach ócc mac tomalτaíγ mίγ ðopchað ðeoðπλαίτ cheneóil ðuacham
ðon aicme pín, 7 Μυρπεχίρταach óγ ó hέλίγε bpuγhað ceðach conáich, 7c.

Μαοιμορða mac concondacht mic γιollaíopa puað uí Ραγίλλιγ ðo γabal
τιγίρμαρ mύmτipe Ραγίλλιγ.

* Μαγhur mac Conmaige uí caτáin τιγχαρμα ciannaáτa do écc.

Felim mac ðoῖνναλλ mic Μυρπεχαρταίγ uí concobap do écc.

Σύλαð mac γιollaπατpacc meic caτmaoíl ðo mapbað (.i. i ppuill) ma
oipécτup ðá ðaoímð pín.

Corbmac mac Donnchað meγ capταíγ do écc.

O ceimneitγíγ Ðonn ðo mapbað la cloim pηilip uí ceimneitγíγ,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cμopτ, mίc, ceτhpe cheð, a cέτχαρ.

Τομάρ βαηeð eppcop oile pínð paóí epεann i neaccna 7 i naipð eolup
θαða, do écc, 7 a aῖnacal m Αιριγ locha con.

Concobap ócc mac afoha meic Ðιαρμαθα τιγχαρμα mύige λuιγ, bήίτup ap
beoðacτ do ecc (.i. ip m pfozmar), 7 Ταðhγ mac afoha meic ðιαρμαθα ðo
γabal τιγχαρμαρ.

^s *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 Ragnailt, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *The last chief*, ðeoðπλαίτ.—The particle ðeoð when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Σαρðαναπαλυ ðeoðπλαίτ Cιpαρða, “Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians.”—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^u *Brughaidh Ceðach*, 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 Fiebises 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 ^h.

^w *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^s in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, the last Chief^t of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy; a wealthy brughaidh cedach^u, &c., were slain.

Machmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooley O'Kaue, 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^w, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con^x.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour^y, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Logh Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

^x *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 ^d, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

^y *A bear in vigour*.—The word be^zip 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 πεβυικ σλειβε Cuillinn, τρι βειρεπαα beo^oa, and τρι λεονum 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 marbad ar pluaigeas i cloinn Riocaird m iomruaccað lá marepluaig cloinne Riocaird azyr tuadhnuimian.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilzig bhí giollapartraice uí inórda do écc

Maidm atha duib la giollapartraice ua mórdá tigeanna laoiđiri for gallaib, i ttorcraatar dáoine iomda. Eóal each, arim, 7 édeas do dñom oppa.

Iarla urnuimian ceann epodachta gall epeann do écc.

Donnchað bán ua maolconaire allan píl Muireasdaig i Sínchar do écc.

Giollaouibin mac cruicín ollan tuadhnuimian le rñcar, 7 le Seimn décc.

Cearball ó dálaig ollan corcomodruasð, Donnall mac Donnchaða uí Ohalais da ngoiréi bolz an dana, Flann mac Seann uí Donnallan ollan píl muireasdaig i ndán, Uilliam ua deopadán ollan laigín i mbreicinnar, Nuasð mžín Donnall mic Muircraic uí concobair bean Fearzal mic corbmaic meic Donnchað, 7 Donncaithaig mac Muireasdaig mžs rñlaoich bryzasð cédas conáig do corco acéann, 7 lampear žraða do Ruasðri ó concobair do mž connaet déz.

Eogan mac Muirchaða mic caiaoir uí concobair do marbad la harla cille dapa.

Antriu barioð do marbad la huib muirchaða.

Cosað deirze eioir maz cártaiž 7 ua Sulleban buide. Toirpdealbac meit mac mathganina do beit ma loingreoir az maz caréaiž an tan rin. Oireit do ar ua Sulleaban ar fairrige, 7 ar cloinn diaimada mžs caréaiž badað az cuioingasð ler i nažasð mžs cártaiž. Ua Sulleabán do badað don dul rin do, 7 donnall mac diaimada mžs carthaigh do žabal.

Matganian mac conmara do écc por Slizid na Roma.

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 Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide.”

² *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horsemen of Clanrickard, in September this year.”

³ *Head of the process*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Cormac Mac Dermot^z 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^a 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^b; Flam, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; 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^d 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^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f 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.

^a A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *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."

^d *Úámpéap gnáóa*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name *baróid* is to be distin-

guished from *barpéo*. 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 ¹. 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.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλανν μιάς οϊρεάταις ταιοϊρεαό μιντιρε ποδουβη δο ecc.

Donnchaó mac caímaoil ταιοϊρεαό an dá cenel fearaóhaig do marbaó la Mág uóir.

Feólimiú mac aóda uí tuatail τϊζεαρνα na Muirfóhaig do écc.

Caéal mac Ταόδ meic donnchaó aóbar τϊζεαρνα ua nÁilealla do écc.

Ταύλεό mac donnchaó uí duóda, ἡ Tuatail mac Maolfehlann uí doinnallán aóbar ollamhan řil Muircaótaig i ndán, ἡ Ταόδ mac baifeáalaig meic aódařan aóbar ollamhan ioctair cónnaóτ i ffeneóur, laóřide ma ττřuř do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίř Cřiořτ, mile, cřitħe óed, acáicc.

Slóigeaó la Ταóħř mac aóda meic διαρματα τϊζεαρνα μαϊζε luřħ διαρραó a τϊζεαρναř ap řlıochτ concobař mic ταachlıg, ἡ řop luche ařτıg ařóħa, ańaıl řo buó dual óřıop a ionaó do ġřéř. Μιντιρι ařτıg do ταρραńg uí concobař óunn, cloinne muiréřtaig minniřg, ἡ cloinne řřřğal meic διαρματα cuca i nařaó meic Διαρματα. Cřuinnřıú i ccoinne ařoile řo loé labain i ccrió ařτıg. Řřřħař deaðaó řtoppa. Óřuřuř mac διαρματα ἡ Donnchaó mac meř Doimnaıl (a Conrabal) cona minτιρι diblinib i túř an laoí řop an ccumureřluař ccfħařóda baτař ma ařħaó ġuř řo marbaó mořán da řřoóaoimib don řuaτħoř řın. Ģıóóo tuca řřř eıgıń óřıanlaó an maóma ařaó ap an ionaó m ap óóħa lař mac Διαρματα do beıř co τtuř upóop do řoıgħıττ nduaıřřıg ndoeaðřána da ionħořıgıó, ġuř beanařtař řo cřřτ coimóřeaó ma ħrařaó óó řo τtopħař (no ġuř ecc) Mac Διαρματα ταóδ ořıđe a ccoinn τρεóτμıne ma éıgħ řřın. Rucaóřı mac aóda meic Διαρματα do řabaıl τϊζεαρναř μαϊζε luřħ iařıřın.

Mařħuř mac aóda uí uıgıń do écc.

Αóħ ua ħanlıřı, Ταοϊρεαó óenél doóτa do écc, ἡ a aónacał i coluan coıřře.

³ *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 ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

^h *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ^z, 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^g, 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 jiv.

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^b. 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 Labainⁱ, 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^k 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^l.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

ⁱ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^k *Fourfold mixed army*, cumapclop̄g c̄zh-

ap̄oc, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

^l *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "In margine Simanni fluvii sub patrocini-

Ριπόρτο βυτιλερ τὰ νγοιρετ κορ ερυαδ το μαρβαδ λα μαε φαχτηα υί
μόρδα.

Κογαδ αγ μαε μυρκαδα πε γαλλαε, γο τταμικ δεριδε αν εονταε ριαβαε
το ερεαελοργαδ λαυ im εήτηοπλαε, γ im διρεαρτ διαρμαδα.

Ριρδετ μαε Ραζηναλλ αδβαρ ταοιριζ να νεολαραε το εεε τρε ανμηαυ
ωι.

Υα concobair εαρραγε Διαρματ μαε τονηαδα το μαρβαδ λα Μαε
Μυρρι εαρροιζε.

Inghn Domnall υί θριαν, βfn Ριib mic μαηηαμνα ουμυ υί εμμετωιζ
το εεε.

Ἰολλαναναομ μαε Ρυαδρι υί ειανάιν ολλαμ Σεαχαυ ρεαρ μααε το

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 ^d, 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.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghtua*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *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 warrs between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtna^a O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^o, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^q, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contae Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his History of Ireland, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an *contae gallda*, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is *contae toca Garman*, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p *Carlow*, *ceithioplac*, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name *ceithioplac*, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadriplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^q *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Ἐπε αὐμεγαροῦσε οὐλ υἱρε βεαζα."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of *υἱρε βεαζα*, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebaugh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

έcc ζο hobbann ι ττιζ mic neide uí maolconaire, ι ccaippre gabra, γ α αδνα-
cal maimytip lēpaáta.

Φεαργάλ mac corbmaic meic Donnchaíð aðbar ταιριζ ua nailealla do
έcc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, cístiηe céd, αδé.

Comarba caindigh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, ι. Τοιηηδέαλβαχ όζ mac αfoha mic τοιηηδέαλβαζ,
etcetera, τυη coάιγτε γ coranta emiz γ οιηηδέαρcaip connacht do μαρβαδ
la caáal duð mac uí cōncobair puad, γ la Seaan mac Hoibepc mic emann
mic hoibepc mic Siη dauié a bupc (dar maθhaiη beanmuíman iηgean mic
peðlimid) ι ττιζ Ριοcαιηð mic Seaan buíde mic emann mic hoibepð ιη ιι
cpeaccan la ταιð pídici ι cloimn connmáigh, γ Sían mac hobspð do túitim lá
lua cōncobair ap an laáaiη pη.

Μαολpuαναíð mac ταιðζ meic Donnchaíð τιζσίηα τιηe hoiealla do écc
μα cιζ pñη, ιαι ηbuαíð ηαιέριζε, γ α αδναcal ι maimytip na búille.

Μαιðm ðsíμαιη la mupchað ua cōncobair τιζεαηηα ua bpaίlze (cōna
mac an calbað maille pη, γ ζο ccloimn uí cōncobair puad, ι. caθal duð,
γ ταιðζ ζο ηbuíðm μαριελuaíζ iημαηαση ηνύ ιαι ηðol ap euapc ðóð co huð

^b *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.

^c *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 ^c, 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.

^d *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballinroe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

^e *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^s, 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^t 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 Beammumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan^u, beside Fidhici^w in Clann-Conway^x; 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^y, 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^z), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoining to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn 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.”

^x *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 ^r, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

^y *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.”

^z *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

παίλι) πορ γάλλαιβ να μιθε, γ πορ εοζαν mac an abaid uí concobair coccfi-
 éirín cónghala connacht immaile ppor. Co ndeácaðar na pluaig rin díblinb
 i nuachtar zepille γ co ndeácað mac an Abaid cona corugað ceithirne
 buðóein zo cluain immurroir zo baile an ziolla buíde mic maoilcorra zo
 pucc oppa annrín an calbac mac Murchada uí Choncobair γ Cathal mac
 uí concobair pucað Serreap marpac, γ Eozhan zona muinrín az denom édála
 an baile. Daoí oigín ón ccalbac ua cconcobair ar iaracé az pín an baile
 rin az denom lenna, γ ar bpaicrín an calbaig éuige óó areað do ráid. Az-
 rin éoigín acc an ceitirín a calbaig, γ puazrínam duit é. Zabam lair rín
 ionað ma bpuil pé ol an calbac. Daoí in toigín annrín πορ muin óglaoió
 do lucht rapaigéte an baile, γ tug an calbach ó concobair urchor artheapac
 do cloic tapla ma láim docum an óglaoió zup no ammar an toigín, zup
 bín puaimm γ ποτόrom an oigín (iar mbéim na cloice do) bliorz bfohzað
 omnaighéac a epoiðe zac aoin daor na pozhla zup zabpac bpuacá cuca
 pochétor. Leanrín zo lánaclain iað zo τuzgað oirleach γ athcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“ Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

^a *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.

^b *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“ The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Connor 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 mae Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Connor, 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^a, 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^b. 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 sullicient 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 Kriqh-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 Elfynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his 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 Murrrough."

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 mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρβταρ mac an abbaid uí concobair for an mónaig alla tuaid don baile annrín, 7 noéar lúga ina trí céad 1 nearbadha eoidir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aine 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benad airéimionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraic do bioó 1 noile rin do gallaib.

Ταὸς mac donnchaíð uí bhí n tairreach tíre bhí uin na rionna décc.

Νιáll ο γαιρμλεαδhaiξ αδβαρ ταιριξ cenél Moem do écc.

Μαργρεξ ιηξή τοιρρδελβαίξ mic eoξam meic ruibne bín τδσαν mic doímaill mic neill uí doímaill do écc.

Αοδ mac donnchaíð mic Μυρχήρταιξ uí concobair do íarbad la a bhraítríb fín lá Μαξnar mac donnchaíð, 7 la hΑοδ mbuidε mac donnchaíð.

Mac Conmara tairreach élonne cúlém do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitíre céd, αδεαχττ.

Μυρχήρταιξ (.i. mac mic maine) na ceallaig Airdeppcop connacht, raíó 1 neccna, 1 níneac, 7 1 cpabaíð déξ.

Seaan mac ταὸς uí Ruairc αδβαρ τιξεαρna bpeirne δεξ 1 μυιξ λυιρξ, 7 α αδnacal 1 ndruimm leathan.

Mac Ταὸς mic μαθηγanna duinn uí éinneoiξ τιξεαρna upíumían uach-tapaige do marbad la hua ccearbail.

Μαιδm la gallaib for gaoidealaib na numan dú marí marbad ταὸς ua cfpbail τιξεαρna éle, fíceam coitcím do cliairib epenn eiride.

^c *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 Criche na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *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, until it was lost by them on that day,

which was counted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^e *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fíb.*, 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'Conor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^e in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, 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^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f 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!

^e *Of the literati*, οο κληρικῶν.—The word κληρικῶν does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of great account and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαϊὸν εἴλλε ἡαχαιὸ ἡα εἰconcobair puas̄ ἡα cloinn Maoileaclainn uí céllaiḡ ἡ ἡα Mac διαρματα φορ mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcairḡ, ἡ φορ cathal mac Ruaidḡri uí Choncobair (δια πο ζοιρεαὸ αινη μιḡ connaét uειρ uí Choncobair duinn do ἡαρβαὸ) ζυρ bpipeaὸ φορρα διβλιμβ̄ ζυρ ζαβαὸ Κατάλ ὀ concobair, ἡ uilliam α βύρε, ἡ Remann mac hoibḡrḡ, ἡ ὀ ἡἡδḡν ιαρ μαρβαὸ μορἡἡν δα μιμητιρ λεḡ φορ λεḡ. Ρο μαρβαὸ ανν Ραḡnall mac doḡnnaill ὀice mec doḡnnaill, ἡ Seasan ballac mac mec ἡενρι. Ρο φαααḡριος ειḡ ἡ εἰτ-τεαὸ ιομβἡ ἡρ ἡν μαϊὸν ρἡ.

ḡριαν mac Doḡnnaill mic Muirceartaḡ uí Concobair, ἡ clann ἡονηαἡδ πο ζοιρρετ αν ζαιρμ μιḡ ρἡ do chathal mac Ruaidḡri φορ cain ρραοἡḡ δια τεḡḡcαἡḡρρετ co machaire connachc ζυρ πο bpiρρρετ cairlen τοβαιρ tuillpce.

Εοζαν mac cathal mic aeḡa bḡḡpμιḡ mic cathal puas̄ uí concobair do écc, ἡ α adnacal ἡμαιρτιρ na búille.

Connac Ua ρḡrḡhail do écc.

Κατάλ mac uí concobair ραἡζιḡ do ἡαρβαὸ ἡα cloinn ρεορἡρ.

Αὸδ μαζ αἡηζυρα τιḡεαρἡα ua nechḡac do ἡαρβαὸ δα bḡaiḡrib ρḡn, ἡ δἡ αιρρετ.

Sluaḡeas̄ ἡα ἡα ἡδοḡnnaill Τοιρρḡealbac mac neill ἡ ccairpḡe ζο πο cḡeachaὸ cḡiὸc cairpḡe laρ.

Αὸδ Μἡζ υἡḡρ do ζαβαἡ ἡα ἡἡall ua ἡδοḡnnaill, ἡ ἡα Κατάλ ua ρυαιρ, ἡ Μαḡnyρ φοζαναὸ μἡζ υἡḡρ, ἡ α mbḡeἡḡ διοηηραḡḡἡḡ uí doḡnnaill, ἡ Ο doḡnnaill do léḡas̄ Αὸδα αρ ρḡnacibḡ Εοζαν uí neill ἡ Μεζ υἡḡρ.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

⁵ *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, aḡḡar mic Uilliam Cloinne Ρἡcairḡ, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O’Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^b *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled

ⁱ *Coats of mail*, εἰττεαὸ.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

^k *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^g was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^h, 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'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^k this Cathal King on Carn fraoich^l [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsee^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feoraisⁿ.

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.

William 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'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

^l *Carn fraoich*.—See note ³ under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillsee*, 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.

ⁿ *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρετ μέγ ἀνήγυρα τῆγεαρνα ua neachdach do iondarpbad la cloinn Conulaὸ í néill, ἡ la α βραταῖρ βῆν, .i. Mac muiréσῖραιḡ ὄιcc μεḡ αονḡυρα αρ α τίρ buδδῖν ι epíc mec an τρabaσῖριḡ, ἡ ιαττ δια λῆμαιν ιρ ιη τῖρ ρῖη ḡο ρο ρραιοίneaδ λαγγιυῖν φορρα, ἡ ḡο ρο μαρβ Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua φλαίτβῖραιḡ τῆγεαρνα ιαρταῖρ connaét do écc ιαρ ccian αοιρ.

Εοḡαν ὀ δοάραταιḡ αḡβαρ ταοιριḡη Αρθα μιουθαῖρ do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, a hocht.

Ιαπλα cille ὀαρα do ḡabal do mac Ρῖḡ Saḡan.

Σλουιḡeaδ la ḡallaῖβ Αθα cliaét ιη mac Ρῖḡ Saḡan ḡο λαḡμβ. Ηιερῖη Οἰύῖδ do μαρβαδ φορ an ρλουιḡeaδ ρῖη, ἡ βα μόιρραρβαῖδ epῖḡe.

Τομάρ mac Ηοιβερḡ mic Εμαινν mic ηοιβερḡ do μαρβαḡ ὀαση ηρχορ ροḡha la ḡiollananaom mac uilliam ḡallaḡa uí ταḡḡ.

Μαḡνυρ μαḡ Saμπαḡάῖν do μαρβαδ ὀση βασηάν mac ḡiollapuaiδ ὀυρ-
cαρ do chuaille.

Μιλυρ ὀαλατῖν do μαρβαδ lá α βράίτῖρῖν buδδῖν. Α ῖnac do μαρβαδ ιαρ ρῖη la Sllochc Chaḡail uí ρῖḡḡail, ἡ α chaḡlen do βῖρραḡ.

Ρεαρḡal mac Cononnaét uí ρῖḡḡail 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.

^o *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.

^p *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year:

“Prince Thomas, the Kinge of England's son, came to Ireland this year.”

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

^q *He was a great loss*, βα μόιρραρβαῖδ epῖḡe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forees marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tnite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge.”

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire^c 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^p.

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^q.

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^r.

Myles Dalton^s 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.

^r *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.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac ionair uí Ainlige do marbath la corcaib acLann 7 la cenél doetha buddém for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbuach ndub (7 ba cruaid an la rin do cloim ionair uí ainlige, 7 do chaéal dub ua concobar), 7 a adnacal i Ror commán.

Éoghán ó Ruairc, 7 cland duinn mész Sampadán do dul i tiri conaill do éogad for bréireneachaib.

Mac briann ó ccuanac do marbath i meabail la gallaib, 7 laf an mbreileigech.

Ταός ua gráda ταιορεαé éenél dúngáile do écc.

Sfan cam ó Sschaparaid do marbath la Mac uí loclann ar ruzpad ar paitéce cluana rampotta.

Ο hschaidem do marbath do uib dalaig i macaire Maonmaiği.

Mac gollamuire do marbath i meabail i ccarrac pfigura la cloim meca paraboirig.

Coccao ag Mac Murchada pe gallaib, 7 aré Mac Murchada ba corccrach.

Coccao mor acc ua cconcobar failge pe gallaib go po arcc, 7 go po mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baird éúile an urtain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Cairlen baile an túm do denamh la Concobar mac ταιόg meca donnchaid.

Cairlen cuile maoule do denam la Murchad mac corbmaic meca donnchaid.

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 ^z, 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.

^r *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

^u *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-AchLann, the extents of which are well known.

^v *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

^w *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

^x *Cluain-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 Chain na-g-Cailleach^u, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh^v (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^w.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda^x.

O'h-Echeidhein^y was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire^z 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^a, 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 *Caitheim Thoirthealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

^y *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

^z *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.

^a *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloora, 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 ^d, p. 72.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1409.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe céu, anaói.

Ópian mac S'tann uí Íghra eppcop achaid conaire do ecc iar mbuaidh ongta ḡ aítpeige.

Mac míg Sazan do págbail epeann, ḡ Iarla cille dapa do leigean dó piana mteét.

Αθηταοipeac do dénom do Maoileaclaim mop mág eochagam, ḡ feargal puad mac feargail puaid mic donnchaid do ópneadh ina ionad.

Cop Rípeird a búpc do bripead la com baói ma píoé do buain dó, ḡ a écc tpeimíðpíde.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tígearnan ua Ruairc ap ua ndóinnall, ḡ pop cáthal ua Ruairc, ḡ pop Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua ndóinnall ḡ cenel conaill do beith i poplongpope alla tall don eapp, Catal, ḡ eogan don taob abur don eapp cftena go tuccepm an cpeach uaá diblmb.

Poplongpope do denam dua cconcobair puad ḡ dua cceallaig i tpeimcell Ropra comain dia po mílpiot arbanma an baile ḡ na manpripe, ḡ po cuipreat na bpaíte ap in manprip dfecla pcel do póctain anonn don caplén.

Sluaḡ mop la Ópian mac Dóinnall mic Muipceapraig uí Concobair, ḡ la Mac donnchaid típe hoilealla, ḡ la cloinn tígepmán uí Ruairc gur po chuiprte copur ḡ lón i ccaplen Ropra comain daimdeom pí cconnaét ó phab puar, ḡ iate in aom tponól ara ccionn do cop ḡ deach. Águr tangadap tap a nap an oíde pin ipin Airm, ḡ arnamapac dia tpeigib.

Muiprip chuipmín do denam mapéca pop apoile, .i. Seam ḡ Connla do mapbad la Diapmaet mac Muipceapraig uí chuipmín i tpeig uí Duibgionnan baile coillte pogaip. Diapmaet do dul iappin go teac Choncobair épuim

^b *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 ^a, 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] Uction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlín 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^b 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^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnín committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnín, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curlicu mountains.

^d *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.

^e *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 ταιδῶ υἱ Ρυαιρε α εἰζήρηα ἡ α κοῖματτα buδδέιμ. Concoδapι δά ḡabail po éctóip ι ccionnaiδ α μιζήνιωμα, ἡ α ταρβερε υαιδῆ do μυντιρ Ρυαιρε ἡ do μυντιρ chuiprínι, ἡ α beit ι mbraighdenur ara haithle ḡo cfm coíctiδipι ἡ mac Seacain ui chuiprínι δά μαρβαδ ιapain.

Muircheartach mac afohaḡáin ollam bpeitheaíam peapι tpeatba paíoi poipcecti hḡhna ma ealaδam peipm do écc.

Maelreclann mac Maelpuanaíδ mec donnchaiδ, ἡ Sfan buíde a bpaταιp do ionnpaighiδ Thaiδḡ mic Maoilpuanaíδ mic ḡillceipre mec donnchaiδ ι μαἰḡ luipḡ, ἡ Ταυḡ do ḡabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bñit poipra, ἡ veabaíδ do cor ttopra, ἡ paḡḡe do chuip ι Maoileclann mac mec donnchaiδ, ἡ α écc ap a loḡ.

Coccaδ moḡ ειττιp ua mbriam cona cloimn ἡ clann briam m briam. Do paia ttopra ḡup po ppaíoiñδh poḡ ua mbriam, ἡ po ḡabao mac lapia cille daḡa do paia ma paḡpaδ ἡ Diaḡmaite, ἡ mo liondaḡbaδ ó bḡriam apm mumaíam móip amach la cloimn υἱ bḡriam.

Maḡ cáḡtaiḡ cluapach, ι. Doimnall mac pínḡin mic donnchaiδ mic diaḡmata pñiap do écc.

Pínḡin mac meccon mic Pínḡin υἱ ειδερpeoil do ecc.

O hñiḡipceóil ócc do écc.

Muirceartach mac ḡollaulitam paíoi pñichaδa do ecc.

Eicneac ó duimnín adbaḡ ollam dḡmuíam do écc don plaiḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cḡioḡt, níle, ceithpe chéδ, a uech.

Doimnall ua néill tḡeapna típe heoḡham peapι ḡo ηḡapim pḡḡ a cemóil do ḡabáil la bḡriam maḡ maéḡamna maḡ naḡ cubaiδ, ἡ α ταβαḡe ap cómḡaiδ deoḡan ó néill, ἡ eoḡan dia cor dia ioncóiḡeτt ḡo Maḡ uḡip.

Raḡhnall maḡ Raḡhnall taoipeac muntipe heolap do ecc iap noḡao ἡ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f *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 Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

^g *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirmins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirmin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, 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.

Mae Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maceon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, 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

^h *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 νατληριζε, ἡ Κυμπεραὶ μᾶς Ραζναλλ δο ἔυρ ἰ τταοιριζεῖτ ινα θεοῖδ, ἡ α ἔcc ριδε λι ccioinn coicτιζιρι ιαρ ριν.

Ρεδλιμιδ cλειρεαὶ mac Αἰδθα mic ρεδλιμιδ υἱ ἔconcobair δο ἔcc.

Ταδς cappaὶ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ θυινν υἱ concobair δο ἔcc.

Μαοιleaclainn mac εοζαιν υἱ Ρυαιρε δο μαρβαδ la conallecharb.

Caiplen θυιν ccpeptannam δο bloδaδ dφcραῖb cαιpppe ἡ δο bpeipne-
acharb.

Τομαρ mac Μαολῖνυρε meccραῖ ollam tuadḡmuman le δάν δο ἔcc.

Σαδδ ιηζῖν Concobair υἱ bpiam bḡn uatep a bḡpe δο ἔcc.

Coρbmac ος μᾶς cάpτθαζ δεζ ἰ ηγεimeal μῆζ cάpταιζ μῖρι aζ ἄ bpaῖταιp.

Ταδς mac Μαοιleaclainn mic uilliam mic Donncharḡd μuirḡmiz υἱ ἔcailaiz
τιζεapina ο maime, πλαῖτῑepap θεapcach δaonnachταὶ δο ἔcc ιαρ mbuaδ ναῖ-
ριζε.

Ταδς mac uilliam mic concobair mec bpanám ταιοpeaὶ coρco aclainn δο
ἔcc lá Samna ια εἰζ ῑείν ἰ ccollid mῖρι cluana ρḡncha ιαρ nonzaδ ἡ ιαρ
ναῖτῑιζε ηδιοηζḡmala, ἡ α ἀδnacal ἰ μαυιpτηp ια ιμβpaῖταιp ἰ Ρορρ commain
ἰ noimδaῖδ a aτthap ἡ α ῑḡnathap.

Donncharḡd mac Μαοιleaclainn υἱ ἔcailaiz δο ζαβαῖl τιζεapnap ρορ υἱδ
maime ἰ ηδεοῖδ Ταδς.

Cuiz céd bó δο bpeit δο cloinn υἱ concobair θυἱνν ο μῖνυτηp υἱ ἔconcobair
μuaῖδ (ἰ ττιmcheal na Samna) ο Ράῖτ bpenainn.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ ἡ Ταδς da mac υἱ μαοιḡmuaḡd, ἡ Donnall mac mic hoib-
cín υἱ μαοιḡmuaḡd δο μαρβαδ la cloinn Mhaoiluzpa.

Μαοιleaclainn mῖρι mac ῑḡzaḡl mic ῑḡzaḡl mic Μυιρḡcḡpταιζ mῖρι
μῆζ εochaζαιν τιζεapina ἔneḡl ρiachach δο ἔcc ιαρ mbuaδ nonzaῖa ἡ ναῖ-
ριζε.

Doimnall mac coρbmaic ui eaζḡpa aδbap τιζεapina λυἱζne δέcc.

Ο bpiam δο ἔεῖτ ἰ τtuadḡmuman ιαρ ηδenanḡ ριδa ρḡpa a bpaῖτῑḡb, .i. le
cloinn bpiam ui bpiam.

Caiplen μαἱζε dḡcḡpταιζε δο ζαβαῖl la ζallaḡb μῖδε ἡ lap ιη λυῖτῑḡ ap
ua ῑḡzaḡl.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore,
near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish
of Bunlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^k *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 Muhmurry 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 Allhallow's Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Chuana-Seancha¹, 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 Brenaim^t.

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 Breacraighe¹ 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. ¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ^a, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aóda uí plaitébhíταιῖς τιῖγεαρνα ιαρῖταιρ connaét do marbáð la cloinn bhriain uí plaitébhíταιῖgh ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeað la hua ndomnall Toirpdealbáç i mbreinne uí ruairc go po cpeacloirceað an tìr lair. Ruccrat fir breinne i ttoraiḡeaét fair. Ro fiḡbh eḡal ttorra go po rraoíneað for an tóir óú in po marbáð Sḡan mac Eoḡam uí ruairc go rocaóib ele imalle fir, ḡ ruccrat cenél cconall an cepeich.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1411.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡre ééð, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raḡa bozh do tperipin foia tap a epéçtaib ḡalpa. ḡ tḡomanna iomða do róiridm lair an bpul hirin.

Domnall mac concobair uí bhriain tanairi tuaoimúman do marbáð lár an mbarrac móir.

Eoḡam mac murcaða uí maadaám τιῖγεαρνα ríl nanmcaða décc.

Maolmórdá mac conconnaét mic ḡollaioḡa ruaid uí Raḡallaḡ τιῖγεαρνα breinne do écc.

Cobḡach ua maadaám aóðar τιῖγεαρνα epíðe ar a óuḡaó rfm décc.

Muiréfirach mac conulað uí néill pḡoðamna cenel eoḡam décc.

O Sulleabán moir do ḡabal ḡ do óallað, ḡ a mac do marbáð la domnall (.i. domnall óub) ua Sullebám i fell.

Toniár mac Sḡan iarla ófirimúman dimarbað a hepmð lá Semur mac ḡeapóid.

Maolpeaclann mac bhriain mēḡ τιῖγεapmám tanairi tealḡaḡ óúncáða décc.

^m *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.

ⁿ *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 naom̄ pazha bozh ofirpetham foia dá epéçtaib an bliadam ri, ḡ teḡmanna ḡ eplainzi imða ófoiridm ói.”

“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^m, 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 Crucifixⁿ 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^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p 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^q.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clontarf: ἀὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐκλήθη ἐπίσκοπος κλοντάρτα."

^p *Roydamna*, προξοδάρτα, i. e. materies regis.

^q *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, that

Conóobair ua cataraig aircindeac fearainn muinire cataraig i ndaimiur, 7 Iohaner mac rgoiloige aircindeac a fearainn fñh i por airtir décc.

Muirceairtac múdeac mac brian uí feargail tigearna an éalaó ir an anghaile fear nac ar himdeargad mañ décc.

Concobair mac giolla mócuva uí füllebain do marbad da braitrib fñh i pñull.

Muinirtir eanaigh dúm do loiccaó.

Domnall doidiola o bícain faoi rñchaóa do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollaiora meз crait ollam tuadmunan le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail uí ruairc do ecc.

Taicléac buide ó hñgra do ecc.

Sirriam na múde do gabail la hua cconcobair pñailge, 7 ruarlaccaó mór do bñh ar.

Máz cártaiз mór do iondarbad la huib Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndómnall tpe ionnlac 7 coar-coptaóit aróile dia muinir.

Tadз (.i. Caoó na moiceirge) mac diarmata meз cartauз aóbar tigearna dñmunan do marbad i pñull la feidlmud mac diarmata meз cártaiз.

Mac maғnara tpe tuatail 7 a mac do marbad la clonn Ruaidhri meз maғnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and the paternal uncle of Thomas.

^r *Mac Sgoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This surname is now very common in Fermanagh, but anglicised Farmer.

^s *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.”

^t *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^f, 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^s, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda^a 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^u, 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^v), 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^w 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.

^u *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 aetatis.—MS. L."

^v *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

^w *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:

"Μαc Μαgηνυρα τηρε τυαχαιλ η. ελρηαλ, γ α ηιαc η. αοδ οο μαρβαδ λα cλοηη Ρυαδρη ηηc Μαgηνυρα η. Εοgαν cam [cο na δεαρ-βραερηb], γ ηιαc Μαgηνυρα οο gαρηη οον εοgαν ceοηα.—MS. L. *et Mac Furb.*"

[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 Can [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, μίλε, σετρε σεο, α δεε, α δό.

Θεαλβ Μυρε ατα ερμυμ δο θεναμ μιορβαλ μιομδα.

Θομναλλ μαε νέλλ υί θομναλλ δέεε.

Αοδ μαε ερηί υί νελλ δο έλυδ α ηαε ελιαε ιαρ μβύε δο δεε μβλιαθνα ιλλαμ η τυεε πόρ μόραν δο βραιζοιβ οίε λαρ αρ αν ελύδ ρη φα μιαε Μέζ υιόρ, η φα μιαε υί νέλλ α. μαε α θερβραεταρ ρήμ, η βα αρ ρον ί νελλ δο κουδ-ρμυμ ι μβραιζοθναρ, η ιαρ νέλυδ δό ρο μεαρσεβυαυορεαδ αν σοιεεαδ υίε αε τοβαε ί νέλλ αρ εοζαν υα νελλ, η αρ υα ηδομναλλ, η αρ Μαε υιόρ, η αρ οηζιαλλαιβ.

Τιζεαρναη όεε μαε τιζεαρναη μόρμ αδβαρ τιζεαρνα βρειρνε δεεε ιαρ ραν ρειρεαδ βλιαθαμ ερποεατ α σοιρμ α μί αρηυλ δο ροηραδ.

Κύεονοαετ μαε τιζεαρναίη ταιορεαδ τεαλλαίε δύνχηαδα δο μαρβαδ λα ρήραιβ μαηαε μα είε ρήμ ηι σερναεαν μεε τιζεερναίη αρ ζρηρ οιοεε, η τυεα-εαρ άρ ρή, βαη, η λήναμ, η ρο λοιρσερτε αν βαίε υίε, η ειαζαιτε ιαραμ εαρ α ηαρ.

Θομχηαδ μαε θομναλλ μεε ζίλλε ρηνθείμ δέεε.

Ριοεαρθ βαίρεδ δο εεαετ αρ ερεε ζο κύλ έρηναθα, η θαιοίηε υαιρλε αν είρε δο βρειε φαρ, η α εηυρ ζυρ αν μιαδ, η α βαθηαδ ρυρρηε ζο ροχηαίοιβ οια μμυηερμ ιμμυαλλε ρρρηρ δο βάεαδ η δο ζαδάλ.

Εθα λείρ η μαε ιαρλα είλλε θαρα δο κομτευιτιμ ρέ αροίε ι εείλλ μοεεαλλόε.

* *The Image of Mary*.—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1412. Θεαλβ Μυρε ατα ερμυμ δο θεναμ μιορβυιτε μόρ φα βλιαθαμ ρι.”

“A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year.”

[†] *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.

[‡] *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.

[§] *Coolcorney*.—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^x 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^y 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^z. 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^a; 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^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

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 loriciæ hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^b *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 1. 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."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað ειπιρ υα νοδιναλλ γ υα εατάιν γ ελαιν τρεααιν υί δοιinnaλλ, Τάινεε επιρά υα εαθάιν γ ελαιν τρεααιν εονα ρόεραυε ηι επιρ εοναλλ, γ ρο μαρβαð εέπιρ επιρ δέεε δο μιντιρ υί δοιinnaλλ λεó ημ μαε ρεδλιμð υί δοιinnaλλ γ ημ εατάι μαε ραεηαλλ υί βαιείλλ.

Μόρ ρλυαεε λά βριαη μαε δοιinnaλλ μηε μαιρδέαρηαιε υί εονεόβαρη ημ λυηηαρεð ι ηεαιλεηαεβ αρηύρ. Αρηυðε ι ελοηη ευαιη, ηι εήια ηι εονμαηεηε εύιλε τόλαð, γ ρυε λειρ ελαιν Μαιρη ηα ηβρηεε εονα εεαορηαιεαέτ ιρ ημ ερηε ρημ. Ρο ειοηόιρφε ελαιν υιληαιη βύρε, υί ρλαετβερηαιεε, μιντιρ ηάιλλε, βαρηέβαηεε, εαιλεηεα, γ εοιρðεαλβαηεε αρα εηð, αευρ ηί ευεερατ ρημ υιλε ερηεð ηά ταεαη ðó, γ ðο λοιρεε βριαη α εερηεόα ðα ηαιηðεόηη, Εια ðο ηιλλ α ηευρητ, γ εια ðο λοιρε α ληηερηεα, .ι. εαιρλέη αν βαρηαιεε, λεé ηρη, βαηε λεóa ηήρρεα, γ ράεβαρη ελαιν μαιρη εονα εεαορηαιεαέτ ηα επιρ ρήη, γ ρυαιρ ρίε ο ηα εαιλλεβ γ ó ηα εαιοηðελαηεβ ρημ ðοη εύρ ρημ, γ εαιηε ρέηη ρλάν ðια εηε ιαρηη.

Σλυαιεαð υιλε λά ηεοεηαιη μαε δοιinnaλλ μηε μαιρδέαρηαιε υί εονεόβαρη εο μαέαιρηε εονηαέτ ρο τοεηαρημ ελοηηε τοιρηηðεαλβαηεε υί εονεόβαρη ευρ ηιλλρφε ευηð ελοηηε μηε ρεδλιμð ðοη ηάεαιρηε γ ρυεερατ βύ, γ βρηαιεðε λεó ιαρη ρημ.

Σαðβ ηεεήη εηεεαρηάηη υί Ρυαιρηε βήη εμαηηη μηε τομάρη μηε εατάιη υί ρερηεαη ðέεε.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilogy of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called 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^m, p. 45.

^d *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 Clannmorris, 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.

^e *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. 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^f, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. 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^k, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edinond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*oo gaepp a nguipε uile*, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *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.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *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.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ρυαῖρη mac caṑail uí ρῖηγail do mṑrḃaḑ 1 macṑiri cūirne dṑrḑur ροιḑe.

Αν cuicceṑḑ Ἡηνṑ do ριοḑaḑ ορ Saḑaḑ .20. μαρτα.

Sluaḑeṑḑ la ḑṑian ua cconcoḑair 1 τḑίρ naḑḑa, ḑo ρο loṑce ḑo mṑrḃaḑ, 7 ḑo ρο μαρḑ coilín mac Coilín 1 mbel áṑha ρῖηαḑh.

Μṑḑ ḑṑaḑaḑḑ τaοṑρεaḑ cūile ḑṑηḑḑín, Μαḑḑṑur mṑḑ ρaḑḑaill, Mac Coḑ-lann uí ρṑairc, 7 Cuḑḑa mṑḑ ḑορmáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceṑre cḑḑ, a dech, απṑ.

Ἡηνṑ baṑeḑ do ḑaḑáil la Mac baṑṑin (.1. Roibeṑḑ) ḑi τεampall αιρḑḑ loḑa con, 7 a ḑṑeṑ ap eccin ṑar ρápuccaḑ an baile. ní ρaḑe mac baṑṑín éi οἰḑe naḑ τḑicceṑḑ naom an baile (τιḑεαρḑan αιρḑḑ) 1 naṑṑinge cūicce aḑ ṑaṑṑaḑ na ḑṑaḑaḑ ḑo ḑṑaṑ a ḑaṑeacc ρο ḑeοἰḑ, 7 τṑc mac baṑṑín ceṑ-ṑaṑṑe ρεaṑṑan do τιḑεαρḑán αιρḑḑ ḑo ḑṑaḑ 1 néṑaṑ a ṑáṑaḑḑe.

Concoḑar ua doḑaṑṑaḑḑ τaοṑρεaḑ αρḑa mṑḑaṑ, 7 τιḑεαρḑa ṑṑi ḑeοḑan ρῖρ lán ḑṑeḑe 7 ḑeṑeṑaḑ coṑceḑḑn ρṑi τṑṑaḑaḑ 7 ḑoḑṑaḑ do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *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.

ⁿ *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 ^b, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrehe, 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. Maolin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrehe in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirene¹.

Henry V.^m 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^a, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^o, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, 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^q by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him^s.

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.

^q *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-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an eric for having violated him*,¹ ἡ ἐπιπένη αἰ ἱάρα ἄγγε, 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 ^s, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Τυαταλ ό μάλλε δο δου αρ κονγμάιλ ηι κούννεαδ υλαδ, γ α βήετ βλιαδαν
 ιμπε γ ας ποαδ δια τίξ λυετ πεετ long ιμ πέλ εολαιμ εϊλλε, Ρο έριγ ανραδ,
 να μαρα ειαρ δόιλ, γ πο φυαδαιγεαδ ιαδ λαμ δλαρ πέ halbann γυρ πο βάδδαδ
 πέ longa cona φφóιμνδ διβριδε ιμ δά μιας τυαταλ υί μάλλε, ιμ δοννχαδ
 mac εοζαιμ connaéταιγ mec Suibne, ιμ δομναιλλ βαλλαδ mac mec ρυιβνε γυρ,
 γ δά ριέιτ αρ δά έεδ ιμμαιλλε ρριύ, γ τυαταλ πέιμ δο τεετ ι επιρ αρ ειγιν ι
 nalbann.

Caetal mac εοζαιμ υί μαδαδάιν τιγεαρνα ριλ nanmchada δέξ.

Τομάρ όξ ua Raǵallaig γ clann cába δο δου αρ ιονηρογιδ ιρην ιμπε, γ
 λοιργετ γ αργνε δο denam δόιλ ιμπε. Σοιλλ δο βηίετ ορρα. Ματζαμιαν
 mac cába, loelann mac cába, γ θροηγ μόρ δια ιμνπιρ δο μαρβαδ. Σα δο
 βήν ηι ccoir τομάρ όιεε, γ α βήετ bacac ό ρην αιμαδ.

Corbmac mac Ταϊδγ mic Ruaidri υί concobair δέεε an .ii. Bl. man.

Τοιρηδεαλβαδ mac υί concobair ραιλγιγ δο έξ δο εαργαρ.

δebind mǵln Ruaidri, mic τομαλταιγ, mec δοννχαϊδ beau εοζαιμ, mic
 δομναιλλ υί concobair δέεε.

Lunnecac uile ειπιρ ελοϊδ γ εραιν δο λορρεαδ λά ηασν μναισί.

Μαδην la Mac Murchada (ι. Αιρτ mac Αιρτ εασομαναιγ) τιγεαρνα
 Λαιγην αρ γαλλαϊβ να conταε ριαδβα, γ ποεαιδε μόρ δο μαρβαδ, γ δο γαβαϊλ
 διοδ.

Μαϊδην μορ la hua mbraim αρ γαλλαϊβ ατα ελιαδ μαρ αν εκέδνα ειπιρ
 μαρβαδ γ γαβαϊλ.

Colla mac ταϊδγ υί εεαλλαϊγ αδβαρ τιγεαρνα ua manne, Μαιολεαδλαιν
 mac Μαζηαρα mec δομναιλλ Ο μεαδαιρ ταιριεαδ ό ccaipin, γ Mac αδθα-
 ζαιμ υρμυιαν ραοί ι φφεινλchur, ιατεριδε υιλε δο έεε.

Ο ρλοινν ταιριεαδ ριλ μαοιλερυαιμ δο μαρβαδ la mac Μυιρκεριταιγ υι
 ρλοινν.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also
 note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 239: "ció dia
 rium ráraíóir, a Céol?"

^c *Military service*, αρ κονγμάιλ.—In the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the read-
 ing is, "αρ buannaéτ," i. e. on Bonnaght. The
 retained kerns, or Gallowglases, of the Irish
 chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

^u *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that
 this was the name by which the county of Wex-
 ford 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 Ire-
 land."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ° note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service^t, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contae Reagh^u ; 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 ; Melaghlín, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairín^w ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairín*, 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.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, ιμε, σεϊρμ έέδ, α δεχ, α εΐταιρ.

Δομνall ua ηέόγαιν δεζαναχ λοά ηεηνε δεζ αν .3. non. october.

Μαηρητιρ Slicciz do λορρεαδ lé κοινδιλλ ι neappaé na βλιαδνα ρο.

Clain enpi uí néill do ιοηηροϊζιό εοζαιν mic neill óiz uí néill, η εοζαιν do ζαβáιλ δóib ηι ηγεall ριρ ua néill do βαοί ιλλαίμ αν ταν ριη αζ εοζαν, η α λείζεαν αμας διβλίμβ ι ηαζανδ αριοιλε, η α εϊζεαρηυρ ρίν do ζαβáιλ δυα néill .ι. δομνall.

Μαδm ιμόρ lá ιυρριαδ ua εconcobair τιζεαρηνα ua ρραιζε η lá ρεαρ-ζαλ ριαδ μάζ εοάζαν τιζεαρηνα cenél ριαχαδ mic nell ρορ ζαλλαδ ιμδε ηι εειλλ έέáιμ ιη ρο μαρβαδ βαρύν ηα ρερίνε η υρποζ μόρ do ραορέλανδαιβ η βαορέλανηαιβ ιμμαιλλε ριρ, η ιη ρο ζαβαδ mac βαρύν Sláine αρ α βρρίτ εΐτρε έέδ δεέε μαρζ, ιη ρο ζαβαδ υονα θαρδιρρεδ ζανυλιζε η αν λιον οιλε αρ α ρρρίτ δά έέδ δεέε μαρρε εέν ιηο έά λιαδ λήρρα η ιμριβε.

Αοδ mac εαΐαιλ υί concobair δεέε.

Μάζ εάρηηαζ εαρβρεαδ .ι. δομνall mac δομνall do έέε.

λαρλα δεαρμνιαιν do έεαετ ι ηεριηη, η ραχαηαζ ιομδα do έαβαρπε λαρ do ιιλλεαδ ιυμιαη.

λαρλα υριυμιαη do τοετ ι ηεριηη ο Ριζ Saخان.

^a *Dean*, δεζαναδ.—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it δέαζαναδ, and explains it "deacon."

^b *A great defeat*.—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

^c *Cill-Echain*.—This is probably the place called Killegha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Firb.*, in H. 2. 11. that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^d *Dardis the Lawless*.—This might also be read ζερδιζε, 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-Uaillcach, 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^y 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^z 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-Eochaim^a, 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^b 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^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, 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^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^c *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.

^d *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.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Ζανλαε .i. ββη ιοναδ μιζ παχαν δο έταάτ ι νερινη βεαρ να τυεε εαδουρ νό τβημανη δο έταάτ, ná θεαελαρ, ná θεαλαδαν αν μέδ ζυρ α ράμικε αέτ α εεур ββη βυαέτ, βαιζδε, γ ζορτα. Α ρέ πο απη mall mac αοδα υί υηζινη ι νυηνεαχ μιθε, γ πο ηαιρζεαδ Semur διύτ γ μυητηρ αν ριζ λα ηαιρβι δαλατύν, γ τυεε βό ρα μβοηι δονα ηοηρζοηβ ρην δο μυητηρ υηζινη, γ πο ιοδλαε ι εεονναέταηβ ιαδ ιαρηρην. Ρο αορρατ ιαρημ μυητηρ υηζινη ημ mall Iohn Ζανλαε, γ νί ραιβε βεό ιαρ ραν αοίρ ρην αέτ εύνεε ρεαέτμηαινε namá αν ταν βυαρ βάρ δο νήηη να ναορ, γ απέ ρην αν θαρρα ριορτ βηιδ δο ροναδ ρορ mall να νυηζινη, .i. clann conδμαιζ δο λετταδ αιδθε ερειέε νέηη ηί ελαδανδ, γ Iohn Ζανλαε δο έεε.

Concobari mac Σεφφαδ υί βλανναζάηη αδβαρ ταιορζ ελοημε εαταη δέεε αν ρειρεαδ λά ρηα ραημαν.

Εοχαδ μήζ μαέζαηηηα ταναρ ιοηζιαηη δο ζαδάλ λά ημην μαζ μαέζαηηα γ λα ζαηηαηη.

Μυρχαδ να ηαοηζυρα τηεαρηα ελοημε εοηζαν δέεε.

Αρτ εαομánaε αδβαρ ριόζ λαζήη δο έεε.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

^f *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

^g *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.

^h *Out of the preys*, δο να ηοηρζοηβ ρην, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

ⁱ *Do leaζαδ*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: “οιέ μόν ραοημε δο ταδαιρτ αρ ρεαρηβ βρειρηε εωρη λεαζαδ γ μαρβαδ; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the meu 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 αοηρ 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^f, 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^g, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^h [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 discomfitureⁱ of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; 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.

Murrrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, 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.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Claneonway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *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:

“ Ταιοριυχ οϊλε αρ αιζηνό οαμ
Ο'ηαενγυρα αρ ελάρ Colgán,

Μαολρυαυαῖδ mac φῖρζαῖλ μεσ διαρματα τιζεαρινα μαῖζε λυῖρε δο ecc.
Ο ἡνῖυρρεσουλ μὸρ δο μαρβαδ la luét λυῖνε εῖνωαῖζε ι ρφουλ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μῖλε, σεῖρε ἐέθ, α δεχ α κύιεε.

Εμῶν μαζ ρυνοβαρρ ρυῖορ μρ μῖορε λοῶα ζαῖννα δο ἐζ αν 27. Αρρμλ.

Λορδ ρυρnumail δο ἐέετ μα λυρτιρ ι νερῖνν. Λαοῖζιρ υῖ μῖορδα δο ἡλλεαδ λαρ, γ ααρλέν με ραῆενα υῖ μῖορδα δο ζαβαλ λαρ δεορ. Αῖρνε μῖορῶα δο ἑυαῖδ δεαῶαῖδ γ διμῖνῖδ δο ἑρῖε δὸ α ἡαρζιαλλαιδ, γ μειρ να ἡβρῆεναῶ δο ἡλλεαδ γ δο ορζαν, γ ζεαρῖοδ mac τομῖαρ ἑαοῖῶ τον ρυλ ζεαρῶαταῖδ δο ερῖοαδ λειρ. Ρο αῖρζ δεῖορ ορῖοηζ μῖορ οαορ οῶαα ερεαῖν, ι. υα οῶααῖζ μῖοδε (διαρμαιτ), αοδ ὄζ μαζ ερῖαῖ, ουδῆαῶ mac ἑοχαῖδα εολαῖζ, γ μῖορζεαρ υα οῶααῖζ. Ιρ αν ραῖηραδ αρ εεῖνδ ονα ρο αῖρρε υα οῶααῖζ

Ἰlan α ουῶαῖδ ταρ ρέιν φῖλ
Οο ὀλύαῖζ le céib Cρυαῶám.”

“ 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 τῶαῖ μῖοῖζε of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clannmaliere; 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 Duall Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tire,
6. Conor,
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTire O’Huallahan.

^m *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.
O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival^a 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^o, 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 Cholúim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

^a *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Haleshamshire, 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.

^o *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.

corcamodruasó .i. fhrígal mac taidg mic aonúra ruaid. Ro arcc bhuicéan dá cocca immacaire cúirene, ní híd amáin aét ní éucc tfrmann do naoim iná do neimead in fad do baoid in érimn.

Creaé móp do denam dua malle .i. aed for diairmaid ua malle, 7 diairmaid do gabáil oilén uí malle, 7 aod do dul i marimópaét diairmaida, fhréar iomaifig ftopra, 7 po marbad aod ua malle tigearna umall anrim lá diairmaid 7 a mac concobar, 7 mac tomáir uí malle. Ro marbad ann dha doimnall mac diairmaida uí malle. Ro fear oipeacáir umall pé rhuict aoda ó rin amac, 7 gabaid diairmaid tigearna.

Tomaltac ruad mac concobar mic muirgíra décc.

An clarc ua cobtaig raió pé dán, 7 pe daonnaét décc.

Diairmaid mac diairmaida mic concobar mic tomaltac mec diairmaida do marbad la cloind uí concobar duinn, 7 a adnacal i maunrtir aéta da laarh.

Caatóir mac donnchaða uí feargal do écc.

Aed mac donnchaða uí ceallac décc.

Tomaltach mac taidg uí birn do marbad i ngrer oide la feargal mac diairmaida mécc Ražnall hi cluam ríte i mbaile elli hi tigh mec an donnánaig, 7 nžn loclainn uí ánligi do lopead ann beór an .ii. iour ianuari.

Concobar mac brian mic uilliam méž eoacáim do marbad i ccill cuairpíge.

^p*Bruighean-da choğa*, now called in Irish *Druižean móp*, 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 Firis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Тогаул Дрuižне да чоğa*.

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^p in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this^q, 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^r, 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^s 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-laurg [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^t, 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^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Fergney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this, ní heas amán.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Clara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, “the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh.”

^t *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.

^u *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilmoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilmoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir lúigneachaid fñh, 7 toðar doib fpu aroile, 7 bpucað for an luét for 7 daoine do marbað doibh, 7 Art mac í fñra do gabáil go po epochað leó hé aza ttið.

Clann diarmata duib uí flaiébfirtaig do marbað 7 do gabáil da mbraut-rið fñh, 7 lar in nsiolla noib ua flaiébfirtaigh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, aoeé, aρέ.

Αυαι λεριθ eppcop apðachaid, braðar gallua epide do lopccað i páit eppuicc, 7 conóðar mac fearðal mic Conónnaét uí fñgail do toða lá copaid apðachaid ina ionað.

Deaccanaé Cille hAlað (.i. ó hannméc) do écc.

Muirgífr ua comeóil comarba ðroma eliað do lopccað na tigi fén lá foð-laðaid.

Tomár mac ino ócclaid aipindeaé cille hoipid, 7 apð maigirtir conðaét i ndligid do écc iar mbuaid naíprize.

Lucár ua tpeaðar aipindeaé cille fearcca décc iar ndigbítaið.

Manirtir fliccig do cuíðað (iar na lopccað feaét maí) lá brian bra-ðar mac diarmata mec donnachaid.

Ðoríalaid inñh néill móir uí néill bñh Sean uí doinnall do éð.

Apðal mac brian móir með maéðamna tigearna aipgiall do écc.

Art caománaé (Ri laiðen) mac airt caománaig mic muirðeartaig caománaig mic muirir caománaig, ῥα, aon Roða gaoidéal epeann ino eneá 7 in fñgnoið do écc iar mbuaid naíprize ina longpoit buðéin.

^w *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lys 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 páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd. Brit.*"

^x *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοó γλαρ eaprog Raé na n-eaprog a n-iarñuðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Raé na nearboð, and sometimes Raé eapbuig, 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^w, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raitheaspui^g ; 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^y, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^z, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^a, 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^b (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.

^y *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^z *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^a *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in II. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829 ; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Κύμεαδα mac Sfam mec conmapa aδβαρ ταιριγ cloinne cuilein do ecc.

Ionnpoiγιδό λά mac Σίυρταιν Δεχεται cona βραιτίυβ φορ cloinn Seacain uí fγpa, ua hγpa fín, γ τοιυρδελβαδ cappac mac doinnall mic muipceap-taγ uí concobair, γ mapcpluaγ capppe do τεaccínál pé τοιυρεαδ na fβna pin mec Siyptáin, γ ua hγpa do mapbad, γ μαγnar mac doinnchaid mic muipceap-taγ uí concobair, γ mac aoda mec doinnchaid, γ τοιυρδελβαδ cappac mac doinnall do lot. Mac Siyptáin do denain cpead na epice iarpin, γ an típ uile do éionól, γ do hul na ττοιαγρεαδτ. Spaoimteap leo φορ mac Siyptáin, γ πο mapbad é, γ aéd ua Ruadán, γ ua Ruadán feipin, da mac tomair mec maolip, γ mac duarcain (.i. τιγcapna éula níuyδ) do mapbad ann heóp co poadaidib oile cín mo táττ.

Coccaδ ειπτιυ πεapainb manad γ pin bpeipne fá éioy caτail mic aoda uí Ruairc, γ caτal allit manead an tan pin. Tuccad ppaomead φορ múm-tiy aoda inég uioy γ caτal uí Ruairc lá Taδγ γ lá doinnall ua Ruairc in πο mapbad ταδγ mac πεapγail uí Ruairc γ uaconbar imaille ppiy, γ πο βnaδ aóin eaδ décc oioδ don éuy pin.

Ionnpoiγιδό oile do ταδapτ lá haδ mbuidε γ lá ταδγ ua Ruairc γ la máγ caba φορ múm-tiy peoadaán, γ pin manach o loc epne piap do bpeitb φοpna. Rucc opna dim caτal ua Ruairc γ eoγan ua Ruairc, γ πο puihγδop clann uí Ruairc an tanbpoplann pin nó γo mapγatτap a cceann a nγalloclad πο páγapbft a cceilec ma hicomiar. Ro ionnpaidpft diblímb iapoin ppiy an τόpαιγ, γ πο mapbad leδ Doinnchaid γ Sfam ua Ruairc, γ dá mac maolead-loinn mic plaitbap-taγ uí Ruairc, γ πο mapbad oéτap γ da piéτ imaille ppiú do πεapainb manach.

Doinnall mac τιγcapnain nóy uí Ruairc do ecc do γalap bpeac, γ ba hγpbad nóy do γapbτpian connaδτ oidead an pin hupin.

Spaunne inγhín plaitbftaγ uí Ruairc décc.

^c *Concerning the rent*, φα éioy.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá éuy, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbpoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fernanagh, “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^c 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^d, 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^e 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*^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht^g.

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.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὅcc mac ταὸς ριαὸ mec διαρμαδα γαλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιζ δο ἐγ ι
νοιαὸ ρελε nichil ι ττιζ na mbraetar ι πορ ὀμαίν, γ α αδιααλ ιρ ιη μαιιρτιρ.

Τῆmpall ιηρ μοιρ loc γιλε δο λορccαὸ, γ ρερερτρα υί cυιρμιν ιμον λεαβαρ
ηγεαρρ μαιιρτε cυιρμίν ζο ρεὸδαιβ ιομδα οιλε αρ ἔααα.

Semur mac Ριρδῆρδ mec ρεοραρ δο ecc.

Σταν mac ζοιρδελb δο ὀol αρ cρειch πορ ἐmann αν μαάαιρε, cρεαὸ μὀρ
δο, γ ερῆη δο μαρβαὸ δαση υρ῀ορ ραιζ῀οε ιαρ ccυρ na cρει῀ε πορ δαιηζῆη.

Σταν ὀ cῆουδαμ Ρεαρρ-ύν Τίρε ριαcηραὸ μαια῀ε δο ecc.

Ρεὶδῆιμὸ mac αοδα υί concobair δο ἡαρβαὸ la cloinn υί concobair
δuin.

Cρεαάa μορα δο δεναῖη la hémann α δυρc αρ Mac ρεὸραρ, γ Mac
ρεοραρ δο ζαδ῀αίη la hemann, γ α cυρ ζο baile locha mῆρcca.

Σιcη δο ὀδεναῖη δυα δοῖηαλλ γ δο ἔριαη ὀ cconcobair ρη αροιλε.

Μαιδ῀η μορ δο ἔαβαρτε la hua cconcobair ρραιζε πορ ζαλλαῖη na ιιθε,
γ ἐοαα μορα δο ἔῆη διοῖ δο βραιζοιῖ, θεαάαιῖ, γ δῆιθεῖη.

Saxan ιομδα δο τε῀c ι ηῆρμδ.

Μαιδ῀η δο ἔαβαρτε δο Μῆαc μυρchaδα αρ Ἐhallaiῖ na cονδae ριαῖca,
γ ρε῀c ρι῀cτ δέcc δο ἡαρβαὸ γ δο ζαβαal διοῖ, γ ρι῀c το δεναῖη ρηρ αραῖ-
ραῖc, γ βραιζ῀οε δο ταβαρτε δὀ.

^h *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*.

ⁱ *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Cárbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

^j *Screaptra uí Chuírnín*, i. e. O'Curain's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαὸ ρερερτρα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρερερτρα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρερερτρα υί Cυιρμίν, 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, (cυιρμ cυμ-οαιζ τιομpan γ claiρρεαῖc), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

^k *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge^b, 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 Morⁱ, in Lough Gill, was burned; and Screaptra ni Chuirnin^j, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James^l, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the sons of O'Connor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Birmingham]; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Connor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Connor 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^o; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Connor 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.

^l *James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*."

^m *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^z, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ^c, p. 202.

ⁿ *Made peace*, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Connor with each other."

^o *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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, aḃec, a Seaṛt.

Αρτ mac αρτ mic muirceαρταḡ mic muirir τιḡεαρνα λαḡεν, ρḡι do ḡοραιν α ḡuiccead̄ daimḡfoim ḡall ἡ ḡαιοḡdeal ó aoíρ a ρé mbliad̄an d̄ecc ḡo cḡnn α ḡrḡ ρic̄eṛ bliad̄an. Ρḡι lán d̄hneac̄, deolar, ἡ deamḡnam̄. Ρḡι lán do ρat̄, ἡ do muḡach̄eṛ, ρḡι méoḡaḡṛe ceall ἡ maun̄pṛeac̄ la α almp̄anabh, ἡ ḡobar̄eab̄ do écc (iaρ na b̄n̄e da bliad̄an cḡp̄ac̄at̄ i τιḡεαρnuρ λαḡεν) ρéct̄man iaρ noṛelacc aṛbaṛh. Αṛb̄h̄iaṛ aṛaile ḡuρ bo do diḡ n̄m̄e tucc b̄n̄ h̄i Ropp mic b̄ruum d̄oρam̄ ἡ d̄ua d̄l̄oρam̄ b̄h̄ic̄t̄n̄ laḡεν dia ρo ecc̄paṛ ina n̄oίρi. Donn̄chaḡ a mac do ḡab̄cal α ionaḡh dia éρ.

Μαḡιρτιρ Seon Ρḡh̄r̄n̄ daim̄ir̄i d̄ecc.

Διαρμαḡ laim̄dearḡ mac αρτ ḡaom̄anaḡ, mac Riḡ laḡεν, d̄ecc.

Ρuaḡḡi (i. ó dub̄da) mac doim̄nall mic b̄ruam̄ mic taḡhliḡ uí dub̄da ṛobaρ ρonupa ἡ ρaḡb̄rhoρa ua ρp̄iaḡp̄ac̄ d̄eḡ ma b̄aile ρḡn̄ iaρ ρp̄el̄ b̄rḡḡe i c̄nō muoρa d̄eρp̄ac̄, ἡ ṛaḡḡ ρiaḡac̄ α deap̄h̄paṛṛap̄ do ḡabail α ionaḡ.

Ρuaḡḡi mac muρchaḡa uí ḡlaṛḡb̄h̄iaḡ, Ρuaḡḡi mac diaρmaḡa d̄uḡ

^p *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fír̄b*. :

“ Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16^o ad 60^m, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42^o regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ judici, cum eo simul extincto, a femina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fír̄b*. ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “ Unde in Januario 14¹/₇⁶ eum dececisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note ^v, 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 Murrrough, Mac Murrrough 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.

^q *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.

^r *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^p, 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-Briúin^q, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, 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 Taichleach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tíreragh, died in his own town^s, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^t.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Sluócc Óiarpmada 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.

^s *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.

^t *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 caobhg rín do repiobad leabap oipir leacam.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Fírbis*, 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, sibique 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 Fírb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

uí φλαϊτέβηταιḡ, ἡ ρέ ρηι δέcc δὶβ φλαϊτέβηταιḡ imaille ρηιú δο δάταδ ρορ
 óuan umáill.

Τομαρ mac mec μηιρηι ειαρραιḡε δο μαρβαδ λά δέμυρ mac ιαπλα δεαρ-
 muman.

Ματα mac cononnaét uí ρήḡail τιḡεαρνα μαḡε τρεαḡα δο écc.

Coρmac ballac mac ρήḡail mic cononnaét uí ρήḡail δο μαρβαδ λά
 ḡallaib.

Coccaδ μόρ ειτηρ ua neill ἡ ceirel cconall, ἡ ιορροḡḡδ δο θαβαρηε δυα
 néill αρ neachταν ua δοmnaill δια ρορλονḡορτ ιρ ιη ουche ι cαρη ḡλαρ ειτηρ
 Ráτḡ boτḡ ἡ δοmnaḡh μόρ ἡ βρηετ ρορρα ινα ccoδλαδ, ἡ δα ριχḡε each δο
 bñn δίοδ, ἡ εοαλα μόρα δέιυδḡ δαρη, ἡ δευαḡh υραḡḡbáil δοίβ, Eιρḡḡḡ
 δέcc ειτηρ μαρβαδ ἡ ḡabail δο δυαν διοδ, ἡ Neachταν buδδein δο τέρμυδ
 δο εοραδ a calmaταιρ a ḡḡnaḡia ἡ a ειρηομαι.

Una ιḡḡñ δοmnaill uí néill bean Néill óḡ uí néill δο écc.

Coccaδ μόρ ι λαḡḡḡḡ ειτηρ ḡallaib ἡ ḡaοḡδεαλαib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1418.

Αοίρ Cρηορτ, ιñle, ceτpe ééδ, auech, a hochττ.

Αη τερρcoδ ua ḡñδḡρρceóil, ἡ Maccon ua ḡeḡḡρρceoil (α δεαρβραταίρ)
 τιḡεαρνα coρca λαḡḡε, ἡ υαρμαυδ mac ιέḡ cάρταḡ ελυαρραḡ ταναρηι ua
 cαρρηι δέcc.

^u *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.

^w *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.

^x *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.”

^y *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigne, 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^u.

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^w, 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^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, 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 gceá mór abul la hulliam 7 la gallaib ar chena su rri rraio muman uli .i. im Murcércáe ua brian 7 im conchobur ruad im donnchaó cairbreac cum alur multir i nberumam, gur curie a rri rrehi rae mur-graigi maccam, go dearruac ar rri mopa ann, 7 ar ram doib go ceann eich gor rabaóar rcaemam ann 7 go nbearruac chreacha mopa 7 ra luraac ar beanna imda gahc maó imma riaccaar 7 do ro marbaó amlaib ua donnubam ri ua cairbri leo 7 do ro marbaó

Ἐρεαά μόρα ἡ αἰγνε δο ὀεναῖν λά μαιλ υα νδοῖναιλλ αρ υα νέιλλ, ἡ α διοῦρ ταρι βαννα ραιρ λι εεῖν μεε υιὸλιν.

Αἰγνε μόρα δο ὀεναῖν λά Ἐορὸ ρυρνυμαιλ ρορ αεὸ μαε αιρε μῆζ αοηζυρα τιγεαρνα υα νεαὸδὰε υλαὸ. Μαζ αοηζυρα .ι. αῖδ, ἡ μαε υί nell βυιδε δο ὀολ ι τοραιοζεαὸε ζῆλλ ἡ α εερεαὸ, Ρο ρραοῖνρεαδ ρορρα ιαρ βράζβὰιλ να εερεαὸ. Ρο μαρβαὸ ἡ ρο ζαβαὸ λίον ὀίρῖν δονα ζαλλαῖβ δον εῦρ ριν λά μαζ αοηζυρα.

Ὀριαν ballac mac aoda mic peðlimið υί ἐονκόβαρη ρῆρ νά ρο ἐρ νεαὸ μιανῖ ιμ ναὸ νί νό βιαὸ ινα εῦμανζ δέεε, ἡ α ἀθναεαλ ι Ρορ κομμὰιν.

Ἐόζαν μαε τιγεαρναῖν ἡόρη υί ρυαιρε ταηαιρ βρειρνε δο βαταὸ ιαρ νοτλαεε αεε τεαὸε α ἡιηρη να τορη ρορ λοὸ ριονημαιζ, ἡ ἐ αζ δολ ρορ ευαιρε δο κομ α ἀταρ βαοί ι ηγαλαρ α ἐεεα αν ταν ριν.

Τιγεαρναῖν μόρ μαε υαλζαιρζ υί Ρυαιρε τιγεαρνα βρείρνε ρεαρ ιρ ερὸδα ἡ αρ εαλμα ταμεε δο εατ υα μβρῖνῖν, ρεαρ ρο βῆν α δῦταὸ αρ ἐεεῖν δὰ ῖρρεαιρὸῖβ ερμα ἡῖρε α λαῖμε δέεε ιαρ εεῖαν αοιρ ιμ ρέιλ βρῖζδε, ἡ α ἀθναεαλ ἡι μαμρτερ ρηζιζ. Αὸὸ βυιδε υα Ρυαιρε δο ζαβαῖλ ιοναῖδ α ἀταρ.

Ταὸζ .ι. μαζ ρλανεαὸα, μαε εαταῖλ μῖε ταῖδζ ταοίρεαὸ δαρτεραιοζε δέεε ιαρ νδουλ ιρ να μαηεαῖβ ὀὸ κοίετιὸρη ραφαν ταν ριν, ἡ α ἡναε εαηαλ δο ζαβαῖλ α ιοναῖδ.

Ρῖρὸρῖδ μαε τομαρ υί Ραζῆλλαῖζ τιγεαρνα να βρῖρνε εαιρ δο βαταὸ ρορ Ἐοὸ Σῖλενν, ἡ Ἐοζαν υα Ραζῆλλαῖζ α μαε, ρῖλιβ μαε ζῖλλαορρα μεε ζαρ-

ραιρεανν οἰβρῖμ ιμ μαε οἰρὸελβ ἡ cum αἰρη μῦλτερ.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with the rest of the English, made a great army” [i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donuogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent] “their forelorne hopes” [ρῖρῆη] “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 ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45 ; note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note ^l, under the year 1254, p. 352.

^z *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^a.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a 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^b, 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^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, 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^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *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.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii.”

^c *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 ^f, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

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

“Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcar a mbeul oipeactar.”

^d *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 Firb*.”

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

παῖδ' οὐκ ἀνατὸς ὄριμα ἴσταν ἡ βιοσύνη εἰσαιὺς ζῆνός, ἡ ποταπὸς οἴλε το ὀξ-
 δαοιτὸς το βᾶταῖο ἰμμᾶλλε φηῖ. Τεαρνα τρά φιονηγυαλα ἰνγεαν ἰνεζ Ραγ-
 ναῖλλ βήν υἱ Ραιγίλλιζ ὄν ἰμβαδᾶσ φιν το ἔοπαῖο α φναῖα.

Ἄν καρλέν becc το ὄναμ̄ λα huilliam ua cceallaζ φηῖ ἰέ ὄοιζ λά ἰνδῆζ
 ἡ ἰοφφ κομμᾶν ἀρ ἀζαῖο ἀν ἄαρλέν ἰόριφ δαιμῖδεῖν γαλλ ἡ ζαιοδεαλ con-
 ναῖτ (doneoḥ βᾶταρ ἰνα ἀζηαῖο ἀζ conζναῖν λέ cloinn τοιφφδεαλβαιζ υἱ con-
 cōβαρ) ἡ φαῖραῖο ἡα βλαῖνα φο.

Μοφφλυαιζεαῖο λα cloinn δοῖναιλλ ἰμε μαιφκαρταιζ υἱ concōβαρ, ἡ λά
 cloinn ἰδοηκᾶῖο το ἔοζαῖλ ἀν ἄαρλέν bicc, ἡ ἰί φο ἀρῖφκαρφα ζυρ φο
 ζαβρατ λονζροφτ ἰνα τιμῆαλλ ὀά ζαῖ λῖτ ζῖδεαῖο ἡφ βό ταρβα ὀοῖδ ἰτιφ υαφ
 φο κορναῖο ἀν καρλέν co φεαρφδα φηῖ, ἡ ο ἡάρ φέδρατ ἡί ὀό, Ρο κυρφτ
 λόν ἡφ ἡ ἀαρλέν ἰόφ, ἡ φο λοιφρφτ ceall ὄυἷλε φῖλἰμμε δον κυρ φιν.

Ζαφαιφφῖονα ἰνγεαν κατᾶἰλ ἰμε ἀοδα βρῖφφηζ βεαν μαοἷεαῖλαμ ἰμε
 φλαῖτῖδῖφταιζ υἱ φυαιφ το ἔcc.

Σῖτ το ὄναμ̄ λα cloinn δοηκᾶῖο φηῖ ἀφῖολε ἀν ccῖν νό ἰμαρφεαῖο Μαε
 δοηκᾶῖο, concōβαρ, ἰνα εἰζῖφῖνα ἀα.

Δοῖναιλλ mac Μαοἷεαῖλαμ ἰμε Μαιφζυρα μεε δοηκᾶῖο το ἔcc ἰνα
 τηιζ φῖν.

Κοκαῖο ἡοφ εἰτιφ ἰμαε υἱ ἡεἰλλ βυῖδε ἡ αλβαναιζ ἡ ζοἰλλ υλαῖο ἡ ἀν Ρῖτα

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1419.

Αοῖφ Κριοφτ, ἡἷλε, ceτpe ὄέδ, α δεῖ, α ἡαοί.

Εοἰν mac καρμαῖε εφφκοφ Ρατῖα βοτῖ το ἔcc.

Αοῖο ua φλαηαζᾶν φφῖοφ ἡφφα ζαβαἰλ ὀέcc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan,
 Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanach Garbh*.—This is the parish of An-
 uagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of
 Cavan.

^g *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 [αφ τοπαῖο α
 φναῖα].”

^h *The Small Castle*.—In the Dublin copy of
 the Annals of Ulster, this is called *Carplen na
 mallaḥt*, 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^f, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming^g.

The Small Castle^b was erected at Rosecommon, 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-Donoughⁱ, 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 Melaghlín, 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 Melaghlín^k, 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.

ⁱ *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 tougæa-

oap Mac toug; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*”

^k *Donnell, son of Melaghlín*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*”

Coccað mór do shíge eitip ua neill, doinnall mac enpí amhríð, 7 eozan mac néill óice mozdámna éenél eozan. Tannice eozan i mbáid uí doinnall, toirpdealbaid, 7 do póine a éapadrad durnaidm pyp. Tionoilte rluaz lánmór do dul i eitip eozan. Tannice ip in roépaide rin, brian mac matzámna tigeapna oipziáll, 7 tomár mázuidip tigeapna peap manac, 7 iar ná toipracátau zo haon máizim co toirpdealbaid do deacáatar uile i eitip eozan, 7 po hoipgead an eitip co léip leo, 7 po ionnarbrae ó néill po dimitad a eitip eozan uile gur por cuippte i mhíge gall tap banna anonn, 7 mac i neill buide do óenam epéeh paip ip na glindibh.

Móppluacéacáð lá brian ua concóap 7 lá hioctap connacé uile co ngallaid iondaib leó epia porconepa 7 tozaim uí neill zo po millpet eitip aoda uile ota ac na ngall co haé peanaiz eitip péip, apbar, 7 porconém, 7 po loipcepte murbad longpope uí doinnall an ccéin baof ó doinnall cona rloghaib i eitip eozan. Soap brian mac doinnall mic muipceaptauiz zona pocpaide dia teizib iaptau.

Aoð buide ua puapic tigeapna bpeipne ppi pé bliadna co leit do écc, 7 taöz ua Ruapic do toza ina ionad lá muipit Ruapic ó rliad an iapin paip 7 apc mac taöz mic ualzapiz do toza ina azaid o rliad an iapin paip la muipit Ražallaiž, 7 lá tealac ndunchada, 7 la plioct maoleaclann még Ražnall gur po buaidpead zaipeprian connacé uile toippa.

Caéal mac aoda még uidip óžaidbar tigeapna dēpīaib manac, peap a aoiri po ba mó ainm 7 oipbeapc óa paibe ina eitip ina amrip dēcc.

¹ *And drove him*, gur por cuippte, i. e. gur cuipceap é, so that they drove him.

^m *Committed depredations upon him*, do óenam epéeh paip.—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 Glyns, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

ⁿ *Glyns*, 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.

^o *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 (*Óón na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

^p *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 Ainhreidh) 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^l over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynnnsⁿ.

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^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p 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^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r 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 Tireconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwelling; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumbone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils.”

^q *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhuncuo, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicpice mac néill uí maoilmuaid do écc.

Feirceipene mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind céann fine pleacta giollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí maoilconaire do écc do plaid ma éig fñin i coill moir na mbriēnāc iar naitpige 7 iar nongad, 7 a adnacal i maniptip eoin bairte i mbaile aēa tpuim. Mac ollaman pñl muircaōdaig an dauid hñin.

Diarmaid puad mac toirpdealbaid 6icc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac brian uí plaitbeartauig tigeapna iapēap connacht dēg.

O Neill do dol do éigh Eoghain uí neill, 7 pñt captanāc cairōfñal do denañ doib pe poile 7 a éighnar peim do ēadairt dua neill.

Tadg mac doinnall uí ceallaid tighna cloinne mic nfozam do écc.

O hñtoirpceoil mōr, 7 An Rñdipe pñom cona mac do écc.

An calbāc o concobair pailge do gabāil i pñull la mac Sñr libiner pñene, 7 a pñc pe Lopd pñpnaual pe pñr ionaid pñg Saxon i nēpinn, 7 an oidēc iar na gabāil an pñr do baí ma cōmglar do elūd hñr dia éig fñin.

Mac Murchada tighna laigen, .i. donnchad mac Aipē cāōmanaid do gabāil le Lopd Pñpnaual 7 pā lēn mop do gaoidelabli eipide.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmūman do dol do congnañ la Rñg Saxon hi coccead na pñamei, 7 a écc tōir i pñaprad Rñg Saxon, 7 upñōr a ndeachad lair a hepinn do écc ipm pñpnaige 7 hi Saxonib on muō ccēōna.

Pñradac mac tadg mic doinnall uí ceallaid do ñapibad la mac mic uilliam 6icc uí ceallaid.

Donnchad mac Muirpētauig uí concobair do écc do eapēcap i ndōpup cāplēm pñgig.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tighna ua pñailge, Cātal mac aōda mēg

^s *Kennfinē*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note ¹, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^c *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.

^u *Clann Mac Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmaenowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmaenoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè^s 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^t, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain^u 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^w, 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^x, 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^y, 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^z of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

^x *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

^y *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lame.

^z *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρις*, 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 μαε υἱ concobair ὀυινη, ἡ Mac Muirir na mbriḡ ραοῖ
 ἰ neaccna ἡ ἰ neolar do écc.

Ο δωιδόρημα ἡ Μυρεῖρηταῶ μαε κατὰν μῖε αῶδα ἡρεῖρηḡ do écc.

Ḥiollananaoḡn o μιτηδῶεμ comarba an bealach do écc.

Tomaltach μαḡ ρlanncharḡ do écc.

An bappach moḡ ἡ Ο Sullebain do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1420.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, μῖε, cετῖν ἔεθ, ρῖε.

Μαμερτῖρ .S. ρρῆρτῖρ ἰ ἡῖρ ḡephḡne ἡῖν μῖμῆαν ἀρ βῖύ na Siorna
 ἰ neppcopḡrḡtaḡt luimḡ do denaḡn do bpaḡḡḡḡḡ .S. ρρῆρτῖρ la ἡῖρḡ
 deapḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ do chuḡḡḡḡḡḡ tumba ὀḡ ρεῖν, ἡ dia ρῖol ἡna deaḡḡḡḡḡ ἡḡḡe.

Μαḡα ua bpaḡḡḡḡḡḡ, μαḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ρḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ aḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ doḡḡe ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ decc
 an. m. ἰduḡ Sept.

Cαρḡḡḡ bona ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ la bpaḡḡ maε doḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ μῖε μῖρḡ-
 ceapḡḡḡḡḡ υἱ concobair. Cenel conaḡḡ do ḡeaḡt do ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ na hoḡḡḡe cona
 ρḡḡḡḡḡe ἡmaḡḡe ρḡḡḡ. ḡḡḡḡḡ do cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ὀḡḡe ma naḡḡḡḡ, .i. a
 bpaḡḡḡḡḡ buḡḡḡḡ, ua Ruairc, .i. ταḡḡ, ἡ maε doḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ cona ρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ conaḡḡ
 laḡḡḡḡḡ ceḡḡḡ cconḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ an ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. ḡḡḡḡḡ conaḡḡ-
 laḡḡ ἰ ρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ἔuaḡ eaḡḡḡ Ruairc. Ταḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ clann υἱ doḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ,
 Niall ḡḡḡḡḡ, doḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ neaḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ maḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ an an maḡ. Ταḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ

^a *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clannorris, in the county of Mayo.

^b *O'Duirdima*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *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.

^d *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

^e *Eas-Gephine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephin, 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.

^f *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^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, 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^e, 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^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g 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^h 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 Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^s *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.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 n̄p tam̄ m̄

pluaḡ Ullteach out tap an upḡaḡa r̄ap cucu bon out r̄m; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Urscatha 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 r̄ap.”

ⁱ *The Moy*, an māḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann bhriain uí concobair marcrluaḡ ele do dol d'péḡain aḡa ríḡaiḡ conur tarla dóib' aḡaiḡ i naḡaiḡ amlaiḡ rin. Tuccraḡ conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbheachaiḡ dia ro marbaḡḡ deaan mac bhriain uí concobair aḡḡ buiḡe mac dommchaidḡ, caḡal mac diaḡmaḡa mic coḡbmaic mic Ruaiḡḡ, ḡ eoḡan ó dubḡa, ḡḡian ua concobair iaromḡ (iar cclairḡeaḡḡ na ndroicḡḡél rin do) do éoḡḡ cona roḡraide fori maḡḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ toirpḡdealbāc cairiāc clann domnall mic muircearḡaiḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo marpḡrluaḡ móri tar ḡḡi ruaiḡ anonn ar ionḡḡroḡiḡḡ oḡḡe, ḡ clann uí domnall do bíḡḡ buiḡean marcrluaḡ aḡ roḡḡ na lonḡ don taob' éall don ear iar nól ríona, ḡ iar bḡaḡail a rḡara rin deoḡan ro ionḡḡroḡiḡ iate, ḡ ro marbaḡḡ domnall mac toirpḡdealbāiḡ uí domnall aḡḡar tḡḡearna tíḡe conall don éur rin leó ḡ ḡaome ele nác aipeḡḡer. Do cóiḡḡ om mall ua domnall ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ fori rḡam i luḡḡ dona lonḡaḡ cḡḡḡaiḡ baóí iḡ in ccuan. Soair bhriain ua concobair dia tḡḡ iarḡan ccoḡḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡḡ uí concobair décc an tḡear calann do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Ταḡḡ mac rḡarḡail uí ḡḡra tanairi luḡḡne decc.

Caḡal mac taiḡḡ mḡḡ planḡhaḡḡa taoḡḡeaḡḡ daḡḡḡaiḡḡe do marbaḡḡ lá a bḡaiḡḡib' ma tḡḡ rḡm im rḡl bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buiḡe mac planḡhaḡḡa do marbaḡḡ imaille rḡur. Aḡiaḡḡ na bḡaiḡḡe Ταḡḡ, Μuiḡur, ḡ éḡḡí.

Iarḡa urimḡan luḡḡḡi na héirḡenn do beirḡ i ccoḡaḡḡ rḡu hulḡaiḡ aḡ ḡaḡáil neiḡḡe dua néill ḡur chuir Māḡ aḡḡḡura ro umla ḡó, ḡ co tḡarḡ a bḡaiḡḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlaimn mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tḡḡḡma ó Manne rḡr lán do Rath ḡ ḡḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaḡḡ onḡḡha 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 Colgau; 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 eampus 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.

* *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^k, 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^l, 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^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

^l *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.

^m *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

Ο neill do mbarbad a coizead ulad la heóghan ua néill ḡ la Mac ui neill buide ḡ la Niall nḡarb ua ndóinnall ḡo maithib an chuisiḡ ar cḡna ḡ tocht do co Shigeach co teach bḡian mic doinnall mic Muirḡrtaḡ tḡḡearna rochtar connacht.

Coḡad i bḡraib Manac eirip Aoḡh máḡ uḡir ḡ Mac uḡir féim, ḡ Mac aḡha, .i. doinnall do mbarbad ar an cozoad pin.

An ḡarrach moḡ, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollaman, .i. a ḡ buide do éḡ.

ḡiolla na naoḡ ó huḡpin raí rḡchaḡa, ḡ Ruaiḡri mac ḡauḡ ui ḡuibḡennán raí rḡchaḡa oile, ḡ Rḡḡal ó ḡálaḡ ollamḡ corcomḡruad i ndán do écc.

Eppocoiḡte Rátha boḡ do ḡnúḡad do chum uí ḡallcḡbar.

Eachmarḡac Ruad mac conuide raí rḡ ḡána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cετρε ḡεḡ, píce, a haén.

Nicolár maḡ bḡadaḡ eppoc na bḡeipne raí i neccna ḡ a ceḡábad i máḡe ḡ i mḡpacar ḡécc.

Tomar óḡ ó Raḡallaḡ aḡbar tḡḡearna ba rḡr omeac ḡ ḡḡnam tamcc do caḡ aḡa pin ma amḡr do écc ma tḡ féim.

Ruaiḡri mac aḡa mec diaḡmaḡa tḡḡearna maḡe luipḡ, féccḡ coitcḡn ḡan ḡúldaḡ pia noḡeḡ ḡuine do écc ip in ceppac an .xi. callann Man. ḡ

ⁿ *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 II. 2. 11, p. 5 MS. L.

^o *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.

^f *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^a.

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^b, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duignan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^c.

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^a, 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^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s 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.

^a *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.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muiredhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀδναcal ηι μαηηρηι να buille, γ τομαλταc όc mac concobar το γαβάλ α ιοναδ.

Μυρchaδ ua concobar τιγεαρηα ua ppalze pεαp πο bηp ιολcατα φοp γallaib γ γαιοδelaδ νό βίοδ μα αγαιδ ιαp mbpeitε buaδa ό δομαν γ ο δόμαν το έcc μα δύναpυp pέm, γ α ἀδναcal ι μαηηρηι cille hachaibh.

Coccaδ το ειpze ειδηι μαηηρηι Ρuaipe γ clann ndonnchaδ. Ua Ρuaipe το εfγλαμαδ γ το ειονόλ pλόιz mόip γo haóimonaδ, γ ua doinnall (τοιpρθεal-hac) cona pócraide το τοιδεacτ δια pυpταcτ γ neapταδ, γ Αοδ máz uδip cona ειονόλ, γ ua Ρuaipe pήpim cona μαηηρηι γ ιαpφide uile το δολ ηι τηρη noilealla, γ an τήp το λοpccaδ leo, γ caéal mac mec donnchaδ το μαpβαδ don cup pim, γ pócraide ele beop.

Niall ua doinnall γ α pλυαz, γ ua Ρuaipe cona έαopαγεcτ laip το έocτ γo cuan fη-a Ρuaid. Clann ndonnchaδ γ caéal mac Ρuaidpι uí concobar το δολ co longpope uí Ρuaipe tap a népι, γ an baile το λοpccaδ γ an caiplén το λεγαδ γ το bηpeaδ leo, γ cήpτηp να τήpe το milleaδ uile. An pλυαz conallaδ το bñt ι φοp longpope ι nAipδ pήpna, γ caipppuz το bñt pó caiplén bona dpoδaóipι, γ uaoíne ionda γ ech το bñt occa μαpβαδ γ oγá lot ctoppa γac laoi. Μυpceapταc buide mac an έopnaímaiz uí duδda, ua maonaiγ, γ mac donnchaδ έaomanaiz το μαpβαδ lá cenel conall don cup pim, Aed mac muipδaiγ puaiδ mec loclann το baθhaδ φοp aτ pήnaiz. Sic το δénaíu doib ιaipim.

Ionpρoizid oide το έabaipε lá caéal ua Ρuaipe γ lá a éloinn φοp máz plannchaδ co himp caom φοp loch melze, γ luct comeda an loca, i. meg

¹ *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 bηpeaδ ua δóinne, bηpeaδ Euópoma, &c.

² *Killeigh*, Cill acáaδ, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

³ *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherdε 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.

⁴ *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.

⁵ *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'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^u.

A war arose between the O'Rourke 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^w, went to the harbour of Assaroe; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^x; 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^y, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^z, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin^a, 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^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^x *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.

^a *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.

^b *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.

Ἰολλαῖς δὸ ἔαβαῖρτ ἴαρ ἀν λοῶα δὸ ἔαταλ cona ἔλοῖνν, ἡ μαξ ἴαννχαῖδ ὄς δὸ ἡαβαῖλ δὸῖβ, ἡ loc melže cona ἔαῖλῆν. Cócceap δὸ μάκαῖδ μέξ ἴαννχαῖδ, ἡ ὄρηξ ἴορ ὄρεαῖαῖδ ὄαρτῖαῖξε δὸ ἴαρβαδ δὸῖβ, ἡ clann μέξ ἴαννχαῖδ δὸ δὺλ ἡ ccaῖρῖῖ ἡαῖρῖῖ.

Μόρ ἡξῆν ἄῖαῖν υῖ ἄῖαῖν bean αατερ α βύρῖ, ἡ βύρῖ, ἡ δὸ βαοί ἡα ἡναοί αξ ἡαδῶ ἡα ἔαῖρῖαῖλ ἔν βῆν δὸ ἄρεαῖρ αῖνε ἡ ὄνεαῖ, cῖaῖλ ἡ cῖαῖαδ δὸ βαοῖ ἡ αῖσ ἡαῖρῖ ἡα ἡλεῖ μοῶα δέcc. Μόρ ἡῖῖαῖν ἡα ἡῖῖῖῖαῖδ ατῖεῖῖ ἴῖῖα.

Cormac ἡα cῖaῖle mac μέξ cῖαρτῖαῖξ (cῖαρῖῖῖ) mac τῖξῖῖῖῖ ἡο βα ἴῖῖῖ ὄο ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡα ἴέ δὸ ἡαρβαδ ἡά clῖῖῖ ἔὄῖῖῖ μέξ cῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Ἀν Ἰῖῖῖῖ ἡῖαῖα ἡα cῖeῖῖῖῖ ἴαοῖ ἴεαῖῖῖῖῖῖ δέcc ἡα ἡὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Ἐὄῖῖῖ ἡα ἡῖῖῖῖ δὸ eῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡά mac υῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ bῖῖῖῖ αξ δὸῖ ἡ cῖῖῖῖῖ ἡν ἡαῖῖῖ cῖo ὄῖῖ ὄealῖῖῖ.

Mac ḡiollaῖαῖαῖαῖα ἡ mac ἡῖῖῖῖῖ α ἴῖῖῖῖ δὸ ḡaῖῖῖῖ δὸ ἔὄῖῖῖ ἡaῖῖῖ ἡe ὄα ἴῖῖῖῖ δέcc δὸ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ἡὄ ἡῖ cῖeῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ἡῖ ἡο ἡῖῖῖῖ ḡo ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ḡo ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Ταῖῖῖ ἡα cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἴαῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ α cῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖ ῖῖῖ ἡ ἡο ἡὄῖῖῖῖῖῖ mac ḡiollaῖαῖαῖαῖα ἡ ἡα ḡaῖῖῖ ḡῖῖ ἡο ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ἴὄῖῖῖ, ἡ ḡῖῖ ἡο cῖῖῖῖ α ἡῖῖ, ἡ ἴῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ α ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἔὄῖῖῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖ, ὄῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ὄῖῖῖῖῖ ἡα ἡḡaῖῖ. Ὁ cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ (ῖ. ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ) δὸ ἔὄῖῖῖ ὄῖῖ ῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ḡaῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ὄῖῖ ḡaῖῖῖῖ, ἡ α δὺλ ἡῖ ἡα ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ cῖῖῖῖ Ἀῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ αῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ δὸ ḡaῖῖῖῖ ὄὄ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ α ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἴὄῖῖῖ ὄῖῖῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖ ῖ. ὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὄ cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ἡα cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ δὸ ἡῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖ ἡα ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ἡα ἔcc, ἡ ατῖῖῖ ἴὄ ὄὄῖῖῖ ἡῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Ο Ruairc δὸ ὄῖῖῖῖῖ δὸ Ἀῖῖῖ mac τῖῖῖῖῖ υῖ Ruairc ἡ ἡḡῖῖῖῖ ἔὄῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

^c *Mag-Gollaighs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tircconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *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.

^h *The monastery of Leix*, ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡὄῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, 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^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Munhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e 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^f, 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^g, 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^h; 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 (Murrrough) 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 diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

ⁱ *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 ðeoió*, 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.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, ιιλε, σετμι έέδ, ριχε, αδό.

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ mac neill ζαρηβ υί δοιinnaill τιζεαρηνα έιρε conaill do dol ι uabíteτ mαναιζ ι maμηρτιρ eaρpa ρυαυδ ιαρ ιμβρηέτ έάιρε an έετα ρρεα-
ναρρ, η a mac ρήν, mall ζαρηβ do οιρδνεαδ ma ιοναδη.

Ρυδραυδε ua Concóβαρ (.ι. mac concobaρ) τιζεαρηνα coρcaμοδρμαδ do μαρβαδ la a βραετρηβ ρήν la cloim ρεδλιμιδ υί concóβαρ ma baile ρήν hi ceapλέn na θυμεία.

Εοζαν ua néill do ρυαρλαccaδ lá a mναοί η lá a cloim ρήν ó mac υί neill buide.

Θιαρμαυδ mac ταυδζ mec διαρμαυδα do μαρβαδ.

Δοιinnaill ρυυδ ua ρλαετβεαρταιζ do μαρβαδ la cloim δοιinnaill υί ρλαετ-
έήρταιζ.

Slóιζέδ lá hua ηδοιinnaill .ι. mall, η la hua nell, la ηeoζan ua néill, η la mac υί néill buide ζο μαρτέβ an έόιζιδ ap έήνα, Ro loρceρfe η ρο aρceρfe eaρppe uile co Sllicceac, Tiohoιιέδ eoζan ua concóβαρ, η τοιρρδεαλβαέ eaρpac, η ua Ρυαρρ a ρόεραυδε ap a ceim ι Sllicceac, η τυζρατ δεαβαυδ doη ερλυαζ ancaρ, η ρο μαρβαδ μόρηρρειραρ δίβ lá connaέταδ. Δο έοταρ-
αρρρδε hi doτίρ noιlealla, η ρο mιλλρfe an έίρ co léρ.

Αn Coρnaμαιζ όζ mac αεδαζαν oλλam έenel ριαχαέ, η υί concóβαρ

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time:

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or 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.

^m *Present world*, an έετα ρρεαcναρρ. The word ρρεαcναρρ 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 Tircconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; 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-Dumhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felin O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh^p, 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^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in amreḡ pḡeacnaipc." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina pḡeacnaipc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Rō bairtar hi pḡeacnaipcar, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Capleán na Dúinnce*, 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 Emmistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Ṭoirdeibac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

^q *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."

^r *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 ruad, i. e. the red youth; an ḡiolla dub, i. e. the black youth; an dubat-tac, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παλι lé βρετίνναρ το μαρβαν λά ελοινν υί μαοίλεάελαινν υαση υπέαρ το ποίγιτ ι ναιμημοέτ.

Niall γαρβ mac τοιρρδεαλβανγ μεε νελλ γαρβ υί δομναλλ το υολι ρρεαρι-οιβ ιμανάε γ υήρε το γαβάλ τό πορ μάγ υιδιρ, γ πορ Μιαγ ματγαιμνα, γ πορ Μιαγ αήγυρα, γ α μβρειέ λαρ ι cceann υί έαταμ γυρ βο ριαραέ τό, γ α νοολ αρ ρυι ι cceann μεε ί νελλ βυιδε, γ clann έαταμ λεό, γ na gline, γ Mac Eoin ηιρέτε το αργαν γο lom, γ an tír το λορρεαδ, γ α υοολ ι εcloinn Αοδα βυιδε, γ ι μαίγ line, γ α cceaca το βρειέ υοιβ γο cappaice ρήγυρα γ α τεαέτ ιαρεταμ δια ττιγιβη.

Εοζαν ό νελλ το ρυαγλασσαδ τά μναοι γ τα ελοινν ό να νελλ μβυιδε υελλαέ, το εααίβ, γ το κοιταίβ ele.

Αη Σειρεαδ Ηενρι το ριοζαδ όρ Σαχαίβ. 31. Αυγουρ.

Sluaigeaδ la Niall ua ndomnaill, γ la hua neill, γ le maírb an éuccio mle ι cceann ι neill βυιδε. Α δαηγυίχα γ α έοιλλτε το ιμτεέτ υοίβ γο πο γαβρατ υήρε ραρ, γ γο τεαρτε α βραγδε υαα νελλ, γ πο βήραδ δε an mle coma πο βήρομ α ηεοζαν ua neill malle pe κοιταίβ οίλε.

Αη mall ceττα το έιοιραχαδ μαίτε an éuccio m éh ionaδ, ι. Ο νέλλ, γ clann Ηηρί ί nell, γ Εοζαν ο νελλ cona ελοινν, γ cona βραίριβ, γ clann Chonulaδ ρυαδ υι νελλ, ρυι ιμανάε γ οιργιαιλ ρα Μιαγ ματγαιμνα γ ρα μάγ υιδιρ, Μιαγ αήγυρα, ό hannluam, γ Mac υι νελλ βυιδε cona ττιονοι, Clann caτάν, γ conallaγ βυδδίν cona ηγαλλοελαέαίβ, γ co ηγαλλαίβ an éuccio το τεαέτ αρ ρλυαιγεαδ ι cconnaέταίβ. Clann corbmaic μεε δομναίδ γ clann Maolruanaíδ μεε δομναίδ το βήε αγα τεαρραηγ αρ an ρλυαιγεαδ ρυι ιαρ na ceup αρ α ηδυχαίγ λά Mac δομναίδ λά δεαρηβαταρ α ναταρ, ι. la concobar mac δομναίδ γ la α ελοινν, γ la Tomaltaé oce ιμαε δομναίδ.

⁵ *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glyns of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

⁷ *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

^u *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

^w *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

^x *Which he had obtained for,* πο βήρομ, &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 Glyms [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset^s, and burned the country^f; 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^u 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^w.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalent^s which he had obtained for^x [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^y 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

^y *Expedition*, πλυαζεσθό.—The Irish πλυαζεσθό 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.

όρι το ρόναο εαπλεν λα Μας δοννέαδ ι ρρσίανν ελομνε Μασλμυαναδ μεε δοννεχαδ, ι. ι εαυρεαλ λοά δήρεαίν, α μβαυρ η α ηγυρε το μίλλεαδ ζο lom, η α μονναρβαδ ιαρτεταν ι νυέτ Mhere uilliam burc, η α μβήε αζ ταρμυαηζ αν τρλοίζ ριν το μίλλεαδ ιοέταιρ κομμαέτ.

Αν ρλυαζ μόρι ριν το έεαέτ ι εοιρρρε, η δασίμε το λοτ η το μαρβαδ τοιβ αζ εαπλεν βονα δροδαοιρι, Αν τήρ το λορεαδ η το μίλλεαδ δοιβ, η α τεεαέτ ζο Slieceaé. Εοζαν mac domnaill η τοιρρδέαλβαé εαρραé το βρλήέ ρορρα, η ρυαεε το έαβαυρε τοιβ το δήρεαδ αν τρλυαζ ριν, η μοιρρσίρεαρ το μαρβαδ τοιβ, ειέ, η δασίμε το λοτ. Αν ρλυαζ το βήέ ι εουλ ιρραε αν οιδε ριν, η α νδολ αραβαραé ζο τήρ ριαέραεη το μίλλεαδ αν τήρε. Ο ουβδα το έεαέτ μα εεεαν, η ριέ το δεναίη τό ρε Νιαλλ, η βραηδε το ταβαυρε ταρ εήηη α τήρε το μαιλ, η α νδολ αρ ριν ι ττήρ οίεαλλα η ιρ ιη Κορανν, η αν τήρ το λορεαδ, η το μίλλεαδ τοιβ. Ελαην εορβμαε η ελαηη Μασλμυαναδ το βήέ αζ λορεαδ υαέταιρ αν τήρε. Τομαλαé όεε η ελαηη μεε δοννεχαδ το βρειέ σρρα λαηη λε ελυαιη ζαδ, η βρλήρην το έαβαυρε τοιβ υα έέλε. Μυρζήρ mac εορβμαε, διαρμαετ mac μαολρμυαναδ μεε δοννεχαδ, η Μας δονναίη μεε Αόδα ηα ζαδόεα το μαρβαδ ανη. Αν Σλυαζ υλλεαé το βήέ αν οιδε ριν ι εαυρλολ λοά δεαργάηη αρ μίλλεαδ αν τήρε, η α νδολ αρ ριν ι εεεηη υί ρυαρε η ο Ρυαυρε το ζαβαίλ λεό, η α νδολ αρηδε ταρ Ειρνε ταρ α ηαυρ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1423.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, μίλε, εήερε έέδ, ρίεε, ατρί.

Concoðar o comeoil eppcop do écc.

O beolláin comarba ðroma eliab do écc.

² *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.

³ *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

⁴ *Cuil-árra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain², 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^a, 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^b 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 Chuain gad^c, 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 Gaobhecha^d, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain^e 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^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Chuain 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.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhecha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *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.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυρριρ ἡὰς ματὰ μεσ οργαυρ ἡέξ υἰδῖρ ἀνείθεοάαν ελοάαρ, ἡ πεαυρῦν ἀχαιὸ υρέαρ, τῖξεαρνα ελαοῖν ἡνρ ἡ Ρογρᾶ ἀντέρ δεξ ἀν. 6. Callann ἡαν.

Τοιρῖδεαλβὰς μαε nell ḡαρῖ υἰ ḡοῖνναλλ τῖξεαρνα τῖρε conaλλ cenél μοάμ ἡ ἡνρ ἡεοḡαν, πεαρ ρῖοτέατα ρόοναḡ, ρομεαῖαμᾶλ δέεε ι ναῖβιτ μαναḡ ι μαῖνρτῖρ Εαυρα ρυαὸ ἡαρ ἡβυαῖδῖ ἡεḡετᾶ ἡ αἡτῖρῖε.

Σλοḡῖδὸ λά ἡυα nell .ι. ḡοῖνναλλ, ἡ λα ἡυα ἡḡοῖνναλλ, .ι. ἡαλλ, ἡ λά ἡεοḡαν μαε νέλλ εο ἡεαῖδεαλβᾶδ υλαὸ ἀρέḡνα ḡο ρῖοḡῖδὸ ḡαλλ. Ἀρεαὸ λοταρ εετυρ εο τῖραḡ ḡαῖε εο μαέαρε οἡρḡαλλ ḡο λυḡμαḡ, ἡ ἀρῖῖοε ḡυρ ἀν ἡῖδε. Τυε-ρατ ḡεαḡαὸ ḡῖορ ἡοῖαῖτ ρῖḡ ρᾶχαν, ἡ ρο μαρḡαὸ (ι. λα Μαολμυρῖε Μαε Συῖβνε connachtach conpapaλ υἰ ḡοῖνναλλ ἡ ἀρ λαρῖοε ρο βῖρῖεαὸ ρορ ḡαλ-λαῖḡ) ἀν ἡῖδῖρε βα τυαῖρḡῖδὸ εατᾶ ḡο ḡαλλᾶῖḡ εο ἡḡρῖυḡḡ ἡḡορ (εεḡ βα ρεαὸ ἡῖον τορεαρ) ἡαῖλλε ρῖρ ḡῖα ἡῖυῖντῖρ, ἡ ρυαῖρῖετ ἔḡαλα αῖḡḡε ḡοῖν τυρῖρ ρῖν. ḡο ḡῖαḡ ἡαῖαῖν ρῖε ἡε ḡαλλᾶῖḡ, ἡ ρεḡḡαὸ τῖραḡ ḡαῖε ἡ α ἡβαοῖ ἡα εεοῖρῖοḡραῖḡ ḡο ḡαλλᾶῖḡ ρό εῖορ ḡοῖḡ ἀρ α ἡαῖε.

Ἐαῖρῖέν ατᾶ ρεαῖαḡ ḡο ḡέναῖν λά ἡαλλ μαε τοἡρῖḡεαλβᾶḡ υἰ ḡοῖνναλλ.

Ο εεῖννέετῖεḡ ρῖνδ τῖξεαρνα υῖρῖυῖαῖν ḡο εεε.

Ρεαλᾶν μαε ἀν ḡοḡᾶν ραοῖ ρῖḡḡαḡᾶ ḡο ἔεε.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^s *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.

^b *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.

ⁱ *Under tribute*, ρο εῖορ, 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:

“Σῖε ḡο ḡυαῖν ḡα ἡαῖḡḡεοῖμ ḡο ḡαλλᾶῖḡ ερεαῖν ḡοῖḡ ἡ εῖορα ḡυαῖν ερε βῖε ρορρα ἡαῖλλε ἡε εοῖḡταῖḡ ἡορα, ἡ ἡε βῖραḡḡῖḡ α ἡḡῖολλ ἀν εῖορα ρῖν.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [ερε βῖε], 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^g.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tireconnell, 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^h, 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 tributeⁱ.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh^k was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan^l, 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” [κεφαλὴν τοῦ ποιοῦ] “ 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.”

^k *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

^l *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1424.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σετρε céδ, ριχε, α ετταρ.

Concobar o rírgail earpucc Conmaicne ríρ co nairmuittin, 7 co nonoir. 7o naitne, 7o neolar 7o nderepc, 7 7o ndonnacht do écc.

7iollaiora mac brian méz tiξearnán aóðar ταιορiξ τεαλλαιξ εαéðáε ρεαρ iξε ναοiðεαé coiτεcínη décc iar mbuaió naitpíξε.

Donnchaó mac maóileacáinn uí écallaiξ tiξearna ua maine do inarbató dupéop do ροiξite occ τετρίαν α μιντιρε ρín ρορ αροiλε.

Coccaó móρ ειτιρ μιντιρ Ruairc i ndiaó aóða buiðe uí Ruairc. Ταόξ mac tiξearnán uí Ruairc do ðenaní ρíóða le μιντιρ Raξallaíξ 7 με heóξan mac ρεαain uí Ραιξαλλiξ, 7 tiξearnuρ na bpeipne do τάβαρτε co hionlan do ταόξ iar τεάβαρτε ionnpoiξið óó ap Arτ co μαξ ανξαιðε 7up po loiρgeáó an baile laρ, 7 apτ do τάβαρτε úmla óó iar mbeit i ρπιébeapτ ρπi αροiλε ρπi μέ ceitpe mbliáðan 7ó ρm.

Maóileacáinn mac caba conpabal an ða bpeipne 7 ρín manac, 7 oip- 7iall décc don pláíξ.

Saxanaiξ ionða do τεéτ i nepinn la hiaρla upmumian, 7 nήpτ μορ do τεéτ i ηgallaib ðepiðe. Cpícha μορα do ðenaní laρ m iaρla, la α Saxanóib, 7 la 7allaib na miðe ap inaéapre apða macá, 7 ap inaéapre muchanra. Ino-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóðar ταιορiξ τεαλλαιξ Όunchaóá,” 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.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^o *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le μιντιρ Raξallaíξ, 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 “Ταόξ mac Θεóξan uí Ruairc do ðenaní ρíóða le hUa Raξallaíξ 7 le hΘεóξan mac Seáain uí Raξallaíξ, &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 Teal-lach-Eachdhach^m, 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^p, while interposing to pacify 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^p, 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^q, 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^r 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^s, and the Galls of Meath^t 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."

^q *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.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *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

ραιγιό ele do denam leó ar Máz ańhúra. Cairlén loća bpiopem, Cairlén mész ańhúra do bpipead ler an iarla, 7 lar na gallaib pempáute 7 conpabal gallóglach mész ańhúra do marbaó leó, 7 lucht ioncóimeda an charlém uile turmóir. Cozaó 7 combuaópead móir do beir i ccoizead ulaó ó gal-laib don chur rin. Maithe an cóizió im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Eożan ua néill eirip tizearna 7 urruż 7 taoipeac do tisonól pe hażaó gall. Soćaóde do maiteib an cóicció do óol i celéit gall ar an ccoccaó rin, .i. Mac í neill buide, ó hannluam, 7 Mażnuir máz mażganna. Maż ańhúra do mbarbaó ar a tír la mac í neill buide 7 la gallaib, 7 a teaót i cclno žaoidel an cóicció.

Maż ańhúra .i. Aoó do ecc don tńom, 7 a nńac Ruaióir uoirpnead ma ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairó, uillfca a búpc, do ecc ma tiz řin iar mbuaó o óńman 7 dońan.

O ceallaiz tizearna ua manne, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaó munmiz do marbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiz le cloinn a óńbpaćar řin aż tabaó a tizearnair řopra.

Maolmuirpe mac Suibne Conrapal tipe Conaill, pinn ópanta 7 ćalmaćta an cóicció do ecc.

Điollaopra mac bpiam mec tizearnam taoipeac ćeallaiz dunchaóa do ecc.

Iarla of marř .i. řń ionaó an Riż do teaót mo epinn řo řeil Michil, 7 žoil epańn aż řńfca ra ó.

Ruaióir nńac řuibne mac meic řuibne Connaćtaizh do marbaó le Caćal

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.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^w *Machaire-Mucnamba*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blayne, 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-

řnámra, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p 8, note v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^u, and Machaire Mucnamba^v. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Briere^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, 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^z 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 Melaghlín, son of William, son of Donough Muimlneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

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^b.

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 Briereanus."

^y *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.

^z *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a *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.

^b *Rose up at his summons*, ḡoill Epeann ag ppeaccerao doó, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

νοῦδ ὁ εὐκοκοβαρ ἡ Ἰαλλοκλαῖ εἰς γενμοτάρου. Κοκοκοβαρ μαε μαιρ-
εαρηταιῖς μιε κατὰ μιε αὐθα βρειμῖς ἰ εὐκοκοβαρ το μαρβαδ τον εἰρη
ρῖν.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1425.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μιε, εετρε εέδ, ριε, α εἰσε.

Αν τερρεορ τοιμίνεαχ, .i. Τομαρ μαε υἱημ τοῦδ μιε μαρζογ το εέε
ρεαέτμαν ρια ρεῖλ βρηθῶε ρῖν λαν ὄεενα ἡ θεολαρ ἡ θατῖνε ἡροθε.

Ἰαρλα ορ μαρρ, ρῖν ἰοναδῖ Ριγῖ Σαχαν ἡ νερῖνμ το εέε τον ρλαῖς ἡμ ρεῖλ
βρηθῶε.

Ο Νεῖλλ ἡ Εογῖαν ο νεῖλλ, Νεαέταν ο τοῖνναλλ, ἡ μαε ἰ νεῖλλ βυδε, Μαε
υἱδῖν. Μαε τοῖνναλλ ἡλλοκλαέ, ἡ ο Μεαλλάν μαορ εἰσεε αν υδαετα
πατραεε το ραλα ἡ τριῖς αν ἰαρλα το γαβαῖλ ἰα Ὀρορ Ρυρναυαῖ .i. ἰαρλα
Σαχαναέ ἰαρ νεεε ἰαρλα ορ μαρρ, ἡ να μαῖτε ρῖν το βρηε ἰαρ ἡλαμ γο
ἡαε εἰαεθ.

Ο μαοῖμυαδῖ ἡ. μαιλ μαε Ρυαδῖρ, τῖγερῖνα ρῖν εεαλλ το εεε.

Ρῖ Ἀλβαν .i. Μυρρῖδαέ Στυαρο, ἡ α ἡαε .i. Ὑαεταρ Στυαρο, ἡ Μυρρῖορ

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhneigh, 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.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Firbis'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 offshoot 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.

^e *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 Imchlair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *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.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Connor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, 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^d, 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^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; 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^h, 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."

^h *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

línna do marbhad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí b'acaig, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémuir Stiuaio 7 clann Muirnoir línna da ionnarbadóroí mo Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarplaccadh o gallaib.

Óriam ballac mac uí nell b'áde, aempair ro ba fearr eimeac 7 tioslacadh, aítne 7 eolur i nealadnacab exaílaib dá raibe a ccomairir fear do marbad la baclacáib na cairrce, 7 Seaman mac Ení uí nell do marbad macille fear.

Óormlaib ingh doinnail uí concobair bhí tigeairnán uí Ruairc dég iar naéirge.

Tadó ua fallainan taoíreas clomne huadaí do marbad i fell ma cairlén fín dia b'raírib.

Ruairí ruad ua hingsin raí fear óana eirde décc.

Mac eirath, .i. mac fionn meg eirath ollam tuadmúian le dan raí fona raíobir do écc.

Mac a zobann na rccél ollam uí lochlann ópcomruad le fearchur, .i. tomair mac zolla na nasí mic a zobann do écc.

Óriam zarb 7 Maghmar da mac mec donnchad éipe hoilella .i. Maolruana.ó mac tadcc mec donnchad do marbad la clomn caíal mec donnchad .i. clann óríbrathair a nathair.

ΑΟΪS CRIOST, 1426.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, ceithre céo, píce, a Sé.

Neáctan o doinnail ba illáin ag gallaib óruarplaccad dia doinnail dia dearbrazair .i. mall. Níri bó huirya a míon no a áirín a tuccadh dionnuir ar la taob b'ragac ele do fazbal dia éir.

ro foilléir.]” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“ A. D. 1425. Muireadac Soibard .i. prínce na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Ualzar, 7 a mac eile, 7 moirmaer leamna do millead a fell le rí Alban, 7 Semuir Soibard dionnba 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” [Lemnox], “ 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 II. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muirthead fuit Dux Albania-

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhainⁱ, 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^k 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^l.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

ⁱ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

^k *By the peasantry*, la baélaicab.—The word baélaic literally means a shepherd, being derived from baéall, a shepherd's crook.

^l *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, bu-

Τοιρρθεαλβαέ ο δοιंनाल्ल वो पाब्बाठि म् िनाठ नेाचत्ताम वो एलुठो गाल-
लाभ, १ अत्तरा वो ब्राइठिबे ऐले अमल्ले प्पुण्ण.

Ο concobair puad, τοιρρθεαλβαέ mac aoda mic pelim, peap millte १
coranta connaét paói ar aítne १ ar eolur gaía healaðan वो écc iar mbuaio
naítpeige iar mbpít buaða ο νοमान १ ó ðeamán.

Peðlimúð mac muirceartaiz mic doimnaill mic muirceirtaiz uí concobair
वो écc. Αδβαρ तिष्ठारणा िठत्तार connaét eipðe.

Concobair ο βριαν तिष्ठारणा तुाठममनन दέcc iar pñðataio paátarñ
caiz, १ taðz mac βριαν uí βριαν वो औरणेाठ मा िनाठ.

Τοιρρθεαλβαέ mac maégaíma buioir तिष्ठारणा corca baipreim वो μαρ-
θαδ १ वो लोक्काठ ला a βραιτπुबे प्पुण्ण ar zpeir aioðe, १ é cian aoiða.

Concobair epðim mac taioz uí Ruairc décc.

Ruairi (i. Maiz añgura) mac aoda mez aongura वो μαρθαδ मा तिष्ठ
पेन ला βριान माइ अण्णुरा.

Enni i. caoð, mac uí neill buioe वो ðallað la a βραιτπुबे i. clann βριान
ballaiz mic í neill buioe.

Ταðz mac zille pinnén १ a mac वो μαρθαδ, i. aod lá harc mac eoðan
uí nell.

Ua buiozñmám cille Ronam, i. Pilib mac dauid décc, ollam cloimne
maolpuanaio le pñchaar eipðhe.

Ο heioðe móp, i. Concobair caoð ο heioðhe वो écc.

Sið वो वेनाम वो clandaib Neill pe poite, i. veoðan १ dua neill, १ Eoðan
वो ðol i त्पेत्ति í neill, १ gaé प्पुण्ण वा म्बाओ मा नेccमार पे प्पुण्ण a नानि-
पेत्ति वो ब्पुण्ण अगा ताबाé aca.

Cian mac ziolla oilbe macc a gaðann paói pñchaða, १ peap तिष्ठे नाठि-
eað coitcim वो μαρθαδ वो प्पेप ऐc.

Ùebim mžñ तिष्ठममन म् पुाये त्पेत्तिना βपेपे वो ecc.

Rpðearð mac Suptam na coille वो gaðal la heoðan mac uí plaðbear-
taiz, १ a ðioðlacað वो Mhac Suptam dmbh zo po nullcað la-p.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in
the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*
Mony, p. 19, note ^m.

^m *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the des-
troyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his
own followers.

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^o *Corea-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^m 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 Connaughtⁿ.

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^c, 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^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Fla-herty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Der-mots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po miltedó tair:*

Ἐφραδάε mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc doṅ plaighi.

Seasan mac mec feorair do marbað le tomair mac a dñibriathar fñm.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, ceitpe céu, píce, a Seact.

Ο Μασίμιασθ, φήγαλ, τήγαρνα φή cceall do écc, ἡ Ρουαθρί mac neill uí masímuas do oipónlch ma ionasθ.

Ruathri ua dunn tairpeac ua piaccan do ecc.

Doimnall mac Airt mic dñollacpirt uí puairc do ecc.

Μυρκαθ mac τοιρθεαλβαιḡ mic murcheað ua πατήμḡc uí brian do marbað lá a deapbriathar fñn.

Διαρμαετ ua ματζαίηνα τήγαρνα an fñmnn iarpéaraiḡ faoí dñḡemaiḡ nar ép neac im ní décc iap mbuasθ naréμḡc.

Corbmac ócc mac διαρμαετa décc.

Καταρίονα ηḡñη Αρθḡail mēḡ maτζαίηνα bñ uí neill .i. eḡcan mic néill ócc décc.

Una ηḡñη aeða meḡ uíðip bñ uí Ruairic, .i. ταιḡ bñ bá feairi omeach depe ἡ cpaðasθ do baos i moctar comacēt ma haimep décc i ndñpeasθ an cōpḡup.

Ἐφḡgal mac τήγαρναίην aḡbar ταιμḡḡc τεαλλaiḡ dñchada décc.

Ḳrian mac φήḡgal mec φαίηραθáíη mac ταιμḡḡc τεαλλaiḡ eaḡðac décc.

Ḳrian ua dunn tairpeac tpe ceamipoda décc.

Αíη ηḡñη uí bñn bean meḡ Raḡnall (.i. Seppasθ) décc.

Mac doimnall mic Ματζαίηνα dunn í cenneitpḡc τήγαρνα upmuíam naétparaiḡe do marbað do Ualcar topín uasθn upcōp ḡae.

Sluaḡeasθ la mall o ndoimnall .i. ó doimnall τήγαρμα tḡpe conuill i tḡpian congail i naḡhaíð í néill do congnaíη la cloimn meic í neill buide. Μαíðm do éðairp la hua ndoimnall ap Mac uíðilín doṅ uil fñm, ἡ poáaḡe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word *milleacθ* 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."

¹ *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western laud. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, 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-Raitlmighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Foun Iartharach^r, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgal^s 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 Eachdhuach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy^r, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I'Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

^s *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

^r *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mor dia muinir do marbad ann, 7 da mac donnchað mec ruibne baoi ag congnain la mac uíoilin do gabail la hua ndoinnall. Críca mora 7 eðala aoble do bñt ag muinir ui doinnall 7 ag muinir clonme meic í neill ðurde ip in ló rin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla urmuinac i muinir Maoilmorða, baile uí Raðailig do lorccað laip, 7 an cairlén do bñiríð.

Αὐθ̄ O Maille .i. mac διαρματα, αὐβαρ τιγεαρνα umall do dol ar loingir i ττίρ conuill, 7 a marbad ðaon urðor paððe ar ðñpeað a muinire ag teaçt do cum a lumge.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1428.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, ceitpe ceo, pice a hoct.

Mac Muphaca .i. τιγεαρνα laigen .i. Donnchað mac Airte çaonia ag baoi illain i Saçoið pñi pé naoi mbliaðan do puarlaceað dia çúcced pñi, 7 ba pccél poçair do çawðealaib moðin.

Διαρματ na caçain τιγεαρνα çiannachta 7 na çpaioðe pñi lán do patñ 7 do onoir do écc.

Roibeapð comorba caillin ðecc.

Αὐθ̄ an ðmiz mac pilib meç uioip pñi po bad mó clí 7 oipðeapcyr einiz ðá mbaoí hi comainpñi pñi ðecc hi ceinð Sáule an céð oioðe táime i nepinn iar nderan turair ð. Sem an tpeap iour auçupci iar naçtñge ðioçpa na pçactaib. Tomár ðcc mag uioip baoi ma pappað do çabaipç a cuip laip co çopca ç, 7 a aðnacal mnte.

Ma Conmapa çaoipeað clonme caulin paoi ðepcað ðeizemiz pçap po çoye meple 7 çoið, 7 tucc pñ 7 páime ma ðuçaid ðecc.

Çopmac ua bñn çaoipeað típe bñim ðecc

Αὐθ̄ og mag uioip .i. mac, aoda do marbad lá Mac çllepinném 7 lá clonn donnchað ballaiz mēç pañpaðain.

Cairlen clonme Αὐθα mēç uioip do çabail la máç uioip 7 la a clonn, 7 clann Αὐθα do çup ar in típ amach, 7 a muinir do arçain ço lom.

^u *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.

^v *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^a, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^v, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^w, 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.
^v *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Σεααν mac τoμάρ uί Ραυγίλλιζ do μαρβαδ ι meabail la a clannmacne
 ρήν.

Θίλλibeapε ua plannagan aδβαρ τaοιpιζ τuaίτε pάτα do écc.

Ινοpαγιό do denam la mac Σιυpεαιη δεχτρα, γ la Σεααν mac οipδελβ
 ι επιp namalγαυό ap έoμάρ βαpεττ, γ ap έlοmη meic βαιτιη, γ cpeaca do
 denam doib, Ριpδepo βαpεττ do μαρβαδ ι επόpαιγεέτ na cpeice pηη, γ Σfan
 pιoηη mac οipδελβ do μαρβαδ doη chup ceδna.

Πeηpι βαpεττ mac βαιτιη do écc.

Ιoμαp mac Εmaηη meζ μαγhαιλλ aδβαρ τaοιpιζ μαιητιpe heoλαιp do
 μαρβαδ la caτaλ mac meζ Ρaγhμαιλλ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1429.

Αόip Cπιoρτ, mίλε, cήτpe céo, píce a naoί.

Σeμup Στυαpθ Mac Ρίγ Alban, γ μoγhθαμηηa Alban beop ιap ηa mδap-
 βαδ a halβαιη ι nepηηη do écc, ιap επεέτ lomγip ó pήpαιβ albaη opo a χήηo
 δια Ρίογαδ.

Νηαιλλ o doχαpταγζ τaοίpeac apθα mηoδαιp do écc.

Θpαιηηe ηγhή Neill mόip í neill bή í δoηhμαιλλ .ι. τoιpηδεalβαé aη pιoηa.
 do écc.

Ua plannagan τuaίτε Ρατα .ι. γιollaοipα do μαρβαδ la clomη aδθα mέζ
 mδop ηa εiγ pήη ap γpήp oιδέe.

Coccaδ eιπιp ηa Ρuaipε, τaδγ, γ ηa Ραυγίλλιζ .ι. Εoγaη. Clamη ματ-
 ζαμηηa uί pαυγίλλιζ γ γαιλλ ηa mδe do ήpγε ι ηαγαυό uί Ραυγίλλιζ la ηua
 Ρuaipε, γ baule uί Ραυγίλλιζ do λoρccaδ leó. Ua Ραυγίλλιζ do έαβαpε uί
 neill éuicce δια éoμpυpταέτ. Αpγhιalla γ pηp mαηac γ a éaοpαγεέτ
 do éop δó la ηua neill γ λάρ ηa μαίτιβ pηη co hachaδ eille mόipe. Ua
 Ρuaipε, γ μάγ ματζαμηηa, γ βαpύη dealbηa, γ Mac caba do τοέτ pηuaζ mόp

^x *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albania de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note ^b, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^y *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.

^z *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 Waddin, 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 Waddin 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^x, 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 (Turrough au Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of 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.

^a *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,

μα λήμαν σο hachað cille móipe. Ua néill, a élan, a galloclaéa, fir manac, ua Raigillig, 7 a bratair da moimpoigíð anpín 7 maíom achaid cille móipe do bhréad forra. Darín dealbna, Mac caba, Eirí mac caba, diairmaitt ua ruairc, 7 rochaíde oile do gabail 7 do marbað don éur rin lá hua néill.

Donnáð mac gille finnein décc.

Αὐθὴ διρεαχ ὁ δοῖνναλλ .i. mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖζ ἀν ῥίονα 7 ἀ μάσ do μαρβαð la τοιρρδεαλβαð mac neill ζαρῖ í δοῖνναλλ .8. febru.

Ρυδραῖζε ua docharταιζ decc an raíte ceðna hi ppátain Mura othna.

Ὀίτη μόρ δασοιε do thabairt ap ῥῥαῖð bpeirne uile ειτιρ lῥað 7 μαρβαð la muuτιρ φεδάχάν ἀρ τυλαῖζ οðρα ἀρ ρhab da çon conap luza ma dá ῥichit i neapbað im Concobap mac δοῖνναλλ mec Suibne ap noul ó τρια βαοίρ 7 óιγε for an ροβαλ ρin, Cuid do darτραῖζib 7 cuid oile do muuτιρ cloinne afðha μέζ uðip do μαρβαð am.

Μυρchað mac ui bpaín do écc.

Μαοιλρεαχλοινν mac Concobap αναβαð uí écallaῖζ mac τιζεαρνα ó Maíne do μαρβαð δασοι υπέορ do ζα la Seasan cam ó τταῖðζ do muuτιρ uí çoncobaίρ.

Μαοιleaçlann ó Máille αðβαρ τιζεαρνα uiaλλ do μαρβαð la cloinn uí Mháille.

Μαθα mac τομαίρ uí çuipρνín ollain na bpeirne, paoi coiτçenn i ρῥcuip 7 hi ρeinn do écc ma τιζ ῥéin.

Ὁ cobçaiḡ .i. Μαοιleaçlann mac an çlapraῖζ uí çobçhaiḡ do μαρβαð la hémann mac Hoibepð ðalacín.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died the same quarter.

^d *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 *crezier*, 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^b, 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^c afterwards, at Fathau-Mura-Othua^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. 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^g. 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^h 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'Cuirmín, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coſſeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coſſey, 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.

^a *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.

^b *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Belue, 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."

^c *Through folly and youth*, *επιτα βουσι 7 οίγε*.—This should be *επιτα βουσι να νόιγε*, through the folly of youth.

^d *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

^e *O'Coſſey*.—The O'Coſſeys are still numerous

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, μίλε, ceṛm̄ c̄eṛm̄ c̄eṛm̄.

Ḥiolla na naom̄ ua l̄n̄n̄n̄m̄ can̄n̄n̄ac̄ ḡ Saep̄ita l̄ḡa ḡabail̄ d̄eccc̄.

St̄oḡean̄ mop̄ la heḡzan̄ mac̄ neill̄ óicc̄ uī neill̄ ḡo ḡall̄n̄b̄ mac̄aipē oip̄-ḡiall̄. Ro haip̄ceac̄ mop̄po ḡ mo lom̄pac̄ ḡ mo loip̄ceac̄ ḡall̄d̄ac̄t̄ mac̄aipē ap̄ḡiall̄ uile l̄ḡp̄. Ro loip̄cc̄ beop̄ d̄únac̄ t̄paḡa haile, ḡ mo c̄up̄ aip̄peaḡa an̄ haile p̄ó c̄ioḡ ḡ p̄ó ūml̄a d̄ó, ḡ t̄aim̄cc̄ d̄ia t̄iḡ co mbuaḡ ḡ coḡḡap̄.

St̄oḡean̄ mop̄ oile lá heḡzan̄ co maip̄t̄ib̄ an̄ c̄uic̄c̄iḡ uime ip̄m̄ Anḡan̄le, ḡ a dul̄ d̄na ḡup̄ an̄ p̄n̄lonḡp̄oḡt̄ d̄o c̄óit̄ ip̄om̄ aip̄d̄e co caill̄ palaiḡ. ḡ mo ḡaoí̄ p̄ealat̄ ann̄ na c̄om̄n̄aiḡe, d̄o c̄uaḡ ip̄m̄ co p̄p̄éim̄ann̄ m̄iḡe. T̄anḡat̄-t̄ap̄ oin̄ ḡaoiḡil̄ an̄ d̄eip̄ceip̄t̄ Ua concob̄ap̄ palḡiḡ, .i. an̄ call̄baḡ, ua maol̄-n̄uaḡ, ḡ ua maḡad̄án̄, Maḡ eoḡaḡán̄ ḡ ua maol̄leaḡl̄ann̄ i c̄com̄ne eoḡain̄ d̄o ḡabail̄ a t̄uaip̄uḡoail̄. Ro loip̄ceac̄ ip̄t̄ap̄ m̄iḡe uile l̄áp̄ na p̄luac̄c̄aib̄ ip̄m̄ m̄ c̄iill̄ bic̄cip̄iḡ. T̄áim̄cc̄ baip̄m̄ d̄ealb̄na, p̄loinḡc̄éḡd̄aiḡ, oip̄ebeḡt̄aiḡ, ḡ ḡoill̄ ip̄t̄ap̄ m̄iḡe co coit̄c̄eann̄ i c̄com̄ne eoḡain̄ uī neill̄ d̄o t̄ab̄aipē a p̄iapa d̄ó d̄ap̄ c̄n̄h̄ a t̄eip̄e. D̄o b̄ḡt̄ep̄at̄t̄ ip̄om̄ ḡ d̄o p̄óip̄at̄ p̄iḡ. Soap̄ eoḡan̄ ua t̄iḡ ip̄m̄ mbuaḡ ḡ coḡḡap̄, ḡ puḡ mac̄ uí̄ p̄ḡiḡail̄ .i. mac̄ d̄om̄n̄aill̄ buiḡe laip̄ ḡo d̄ún̄ nḡḡim̄ann̄ map̄ b̄paḡaḡo t̄ap̄ c̄n̄h̄ t̄iḡeap̄n̄ap̄ uí̄ p̄ḡiḡail̄.

M̄áḡ ūoip̄ Tom̄ap̄ (.i. an̄ ḡiolla d̄ub̄) t̄iḡeap̄ina p̄ḡī maḡac̄ p̄m̄ p̄é p̄é mb̄liaḡan̄ d̄éḡ ap̄ p̄iḡit̄ p̄eap̄ eim̄ḡ coit̄c̄im̄n̄ p̄m̄ t̄p̄uaḡaḡib̄ ḡ t̄p̄énaib̄, p̄ḡī cum̄-d̄aiḡt̄e maip̄t̄p̄eac̄, ceall̄, ḡ p̄eḡl̄ép̄, ḡ d̄ealb̄ m̄om̄da, p̄ḡī p̄ioḡd̄aiḡt̄e t̄uaḡ ḡ t̄aoip̄eac̄, ḡ coḡan̄ta a c̄p̄iḡe ap̄ a c̄om̄ap̄p̄ain̄, p̄ḡī mo c̄ápp̄at̄ t̄uaḡ ḡ ec̄cl̄ap̄

in the barony of Rathcourath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

^k *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

^l *Sean-Loughfort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Uí Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

^m *Coill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Freamhuinn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^o *Accept of stipends from him*, *co ḡabail a t̄uaip̄uḡoail*, 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 *t̄uaip̄uḡoail*.—See note ^e, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

^p *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note ^x, 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^k, 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^l, and from thence to Caill-Salach^m, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainⁿ, 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. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy^p, 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^q.

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^r of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*^s, 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

^q For *O'Farrell's lordship*, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

^r *Ἐεαρ κύινδουίξτε Μοναίρηρεαί*, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb *κύινδουίξιμ* is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est, ἢ. πο. κύιν-*

δουίξεαί m Rom.—*Pol.* 3, p. *b*, col. *a*, six lines from the bottom.

^s *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.

αἱ ρεαθυρ α πολλάνηαιζέι δέεε ιαρ μβυαδ̄ νονγέα ἡ ναίτηιζε. Ρο χοιρδ-
νεαδ̄ α μάε τομάρ̄ όξ̄ μα ιοναδ̄ δο ρέιρ̄ τοζα τυαιτε ἡ eccailri.

Niall mac enrí uí neill d'écc.

Coccað moṛi eitir máz cáρταἶζ̄ ριαβαδ̄ ἡ αν̄ τιαρλα, .i. Sémuṛ, ἡ cairlen
cille bṛitain do ḡabail laṛ an iaṛla ap maḡ cáρταἶζ̄, ἡ ᾱ έαβαυρτ̄ do donn-
chað máz cairταἶζ̄ δεαρβραταṛ epide do mac cairταἶζ̄ do baóí ma ραρραð
αḡ τοζαἶλ an cairlein.

Slóicécað lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird, ἡ lá mac donnchað típe
oilealla, ἡ lá mac donnacall .i. bṛian mic muirce, ρταἶζ̄ ui concobaṛ hi con-
maicne cúile, loipceτε μόρα do denaṁ leó, ἡ αεð mac uí concobaṛ ρυαð, ἡ
cairpṛe mac bṛian ui bṛin do maṛbað leó, ἡ ᾱ τεαετ̄ διᾱ ττιζιβ̄ ιαρ̄ εοι-
ζαṛ.

Cairlén tuillṛḡi ḡo ḡabáil la catai mac ui concobaṛ Ruacð ap cloinn
τοιρρδεαλβαḡ [όἶζ̄ mic Aeda mic τοιρρδεαλβαḡ] ui concobaṛ.

Bṛian mac tiḡepnám ócc ui Ruairc do maṛbað lá cloinn maóileac̄lann
mész Raḡnacall hi maótaἶλ mancám ἡ donnchað mac tiḡeapnám do eṛp don
ṛuaḡ ṛin i maṛṛṛṛṛ maóta. Donnchað ṛfín do élc̄t amað ταρ̄ c̄f̄n̄ α
muṛṛṛṛe, ap ionnchað̄ mész ρaḡnacall, ἡ Síe do dénoṁ eatoṛra, ἡ έραε [bṛian]
do díol̄ ιαρṛin la huac̄ ṛuaṛc.

Αṛτ̄ ua ṛuaṛc αδβαṛ tiḡeapna na hṛeṛne do maṛbað mā τίḡ ṛfín i
meaðaἶλ la mac ᾱ d̄r̄bṛaταṛ, .i. Maḡhnaṛ mac concobaṛ ui Ruairc ρεαετ̄-
maṛn ριᾱ εεáṛce do ṛonṛaδ̄h.

Ταδḡ mac donnchað̄ mic muirceapταḡh do écc.

Mac lochlann ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ṛuað do écc.

Donnchað̄ ócc mac mec lochlann do écc.

Ṙṛḡaἶ mac baóτḡalaḡ mic ταδḡ mec aḡnac̄an̄ ollan̄̄ ioctair̄ connaeτ̄

¹ *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

² *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

³ *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^u was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Conor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk^w was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^x; 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^y 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^z, son of Murtough [O'Conor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^u *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.

^y *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 *Ḍpium* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^z *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ι ρρῖνῆχαρ ραοι κοιτέῃῃ ἢ ἡαὐ ἕῃηττ, ἡ ῥεαρ τῖῃη ναοῖδαῖ ὁα ἡαὐ ἁῃ ἢο ἕῃῃῃ ὁα ῥαῃῃῃ ὁο ecc ἡαρ ἢοῃῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Χρῖοτ, ἢῃῃ, ἕῃῃ ἕῃῃ, τῃοχαττ, α ἡαῃ.

Αἢ τερρῃορ ο μαρταἢ, ἢ. ερρῃορ ἕῃοχαρ ὁο ecc.

Αἢ τερρῃορ ο μαολατταἢ, ἢ. ερρῃορ λειτέῃῃῃ ὁο ecc.

Ταῖῃ ὑα ἡεῃῃῃ οῖρρῃῃῃ ἡοῃ ἡεῃῃ ῥαοί λειῃῃ ὁῃcc.

Σιομόῃ ἢῃῃ ἡαῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ ὁο ἢῃῃῃῃ ἡεῃῃ ἡαῃῃ ὁῃcc.

Υα ἕῃῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃ ἢοῃῃῃῃ, ἢ. Μῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ ὁο ἢαῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἕῃῃῃ α ὁεῃῃῃῃῃ ῥῃῃ.

ἕῃῃ ὑα ἢαοῖῃῃῃῃῃ ἢοῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃ ὁο ἢαῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἢῃῃῃῃ ἢα ἡαῃῃῃῃ ἡ ἡῃ ἡῃῃῃῃ ἡαῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃ, ἡ α ἡαῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃ ὁο ἡαῃῃῃῃ.

ἡεῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἢοῃῃῃῃῃ ἡαῃῃῃ ῥαοί ἢῃῃ ἡ ἢῃῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃ ὁῃcc.

Μαῃ ῥαῃῃῃῃῃ, ἢ. Σεῃῃῃῃ, ῥῃ ὁεῃῃῃῃῃῃ, ἡ ἕῃῃ α ἕῃῃῃῃῃ ῥῃῃῃ ὁῃcc.

Σεαῃῃ ἢαῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃ ῥῃῃῃ ἢῃῃ ὁο ἢαῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ, ἡαρ ἢῃῃῃ ὁα ῥοῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ α ἢῃῃῃ ῥῃῃ ὁα τῃῃ, ἡῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃ ἢαῃ ἢῃῃῃ ῥαῃῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἢῃ ῥῃῃῃ ῥαῃ, ἡ ἢῃῃ ἡῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ ὁο ἡῃῃῃ ῥῃῃ ὑαῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἡ ὁῃῃῃῃ ὁα ἢῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃῃῃῃ ῥῃῃῃ. ἢῃ ῥαῃῃῃ ὁεῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἡ ἢῃ ἡῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃ ἕῃῃῃ ὁῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἢα ἕῃῃῃῃ, ἡ ἢῃ ῥοῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ ῥαῃῃ ἡῃ ἢῃῃῃῃῃ ῥαῃῃῃῃῃ.

Μαῃ ὑῃῃῃ, ἢ. τοῃῃῃ ὁο ὁῃῃ ῥῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃ ἡ ἕῃῃῃῃῃ ἕῃῃῃῃ ὁο ὁῃῃῃῃ ἡ ἡαῃῃῃῃ ῥοῃῃῃ. Ῥο ἡῃῃῃῃῃῃ, ἢῃ ἕῃῃῃῃῃῃ, ἡ ἢῃ ἡαῃῃῃῃῃ ἢῃ ἕῃῃ ἡῃῃ ἡῃ ἢῃῃῃ ῥοῃῃῃῃῃ ὁα ἢαῃῃῃῃ. Ῥο ἡῃῃῃ ὁῃῃ ἡῃῃ ἢῃῃῃῃῃῃῃ, ἡ ἕῃῃῃῃῃ ὁα ἕῃῃ ἡαρ ἕῃῃῃῃῃ.

Ḥῃῃῃῃ ἢῃῃῃ ὁο ὁῃῃῃῃ, ἡ ὁαοῃῃῃ ἡῃῃῃῃ ὁο ἢαῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἢαῃῃῃῃ ἢῃ ἡῃῃῃῃῃῃ ἡῃ ἡῃῃῃῃῃ.

^a *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.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

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

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Conor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b 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.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *ap*, *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.

Slougeadh mór la heozan ua neill, lá maḡ uídh, ḡ lá hua Raḡallaiḡ ḡo mac uídhín, ḡ a típ do cpeachadh ḡ do milleadh leó. Eozan cona íloḡ ḡ cora caoraiḡeact do bhé léí ráite ip m típ aḡ nulleadh aḡbann, ḡ aḡ loiceadh poirḡneam, ḡ ionpuadh do hi ctip eozain iarctain.

Ehpi mac eozain mic neill óicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neactain ua ndoinnall. Coimne do dénam deozan ua neill ḡ do neactain ppi apoile, ḡ píd do dénam dhóib ma nupreapain ppi apoile, ḡ ehpi do leizean amac.

Neactain ó doinnall do dhól por ionnpoizió co cairlén loá laozape, ḡ a ḡabáil dhó por toipphdealbac ua i doinnall, ḡ a hpuap ann deóal do bpeit laip.

Maephuas mór ḡall do éoct por cpeic hi cclonn an éaoic uí Raḡilliz. Maḡup mac apozail meḡ maḡamna do dhól an lá cédna ap cpeic i nḡalladh, ḡ iar hpioḡ pḡel na nḡall dhó do éoió ma ndeadh do timneapnac, ḡ puap iatt aḡ porcóméd a cpeice. Ro ionnpoizí poḡadh, Ro bhí a cpeicá dhóid, do ḡadh laip a maite, ḡ do maibadh dhong oile dhóip, ḡ tamcc dia tíḡ iar mbpít buada.

Doinnall mac ḡiolla Paḡpacc mac tíḡearna oḡpaiḡe décc.

ḡapproub nḡh ui Ruapc bean cpaibdeac deizeimḡ décc.

Aine nḡh ui Ruapc bhí ui pḡḡail décc.

Maḡ carmaic pearmanac .i. ḡiollapapac ḡ nupreapnac mac Pib do maibadh lá donnchar mac carmaic cona mupitip.

Móhí mac ehpi í ḡairmleadhíḡ do maibadh la doinnall mac caidḡ mic caḡail óicc, ḡ la hó nduipín.

ḡillebert ua duibḡhínán [ḡ] eozan ua pialám paí le dan décc.

Doinnall mac dauw ui éuaḡail décc.

Conall mac neactain uí doinnall do éocht por cpeich i ctip Aóda por mac an ullcaiz, ḡ mupitip ḡallcubar ḡ clann mic an ullcaiz do bpeit paip, ḡ Conall do maibadh daon upcóp do íaiḡit.

^e *His territory.*—Mae Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

^f *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choió, 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 Mae 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^c. 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^f O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrdub, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^g of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duirnin.

Gilbert O'Duigenuan, 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 Tirlugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; 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.

^g *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillapatraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Μας Μυρχαδά τιγαρηνα λαγεν .ι. donnchaδ μας Αιρτ εαοιάναιζ το πολ αρ ιονηραιζιθ ι cconδae baile ατα ελιαε, η ια ζοιλλ το ειρζε αμαε, η μαδιου το εαβαρτ λα Μας μυρχαδα αρ ζαλλαβ ι τυρ λαί, η ποεαδε τιοθ το μαρβαδ, η εδαιλ ιουδα το βην διοθ. Ζοιλλ το αιετιουολ φα λο εεθνα ιαρ-ρη, η βρειτ διοθ αρ μιντηρ μεε Μυρχαδα υήρεαθ λαί, η εταλα μορα αα, θρηρεαθ φορη λα ζαλλαβη, η υρησζ θα παήρεαθ το μαρβαθ φα μας αν μηδιζ μεε ταυθζ το ριολ μβριαν, η φα θα μας υί Concoβαρ ειαρηαιζε, η ο τυαταυ το ζαθαυ ανν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, mile, ceτpe εέθ, τρηόατ, α τό.

Αιρτ μας εατήμοιλ επρεορ ελοεαρ ραοί εραθθεαε, ρεαρ τιγε αοιδεαθ εοτεοιθ το βοεταβ η θαυελζηεαεαυ αν εοιμθεαθ θεεε ιαρ παετρηε.

Υα νειλλ, .ι. doinnall boce μας ερηι αιηρηεθ το μαρβαθ ι νοιρεετ υι εαταυ λα θα μας θαρημαθα υι εαταυ .ι. doinnall η αιβνε, η λα εαταυκαυ ανρεθρα ιαρ ηγαβαυ τιγε ραρ. Ρο μαρβαθ υνα, doinnall μας ί νειλλ, η Ρα-τηαεε ο μαοιλεαλλαυ, η μας ί μεαλλαυ. Εοζαν μας νειλλ οίζ υι νειλλ το ορηθεαθ μα ιουαθ αρ λειε να ριοζ ι τευλαζ occ.

Comne το δεναυ λα ηυα νειλλ (Εοζαν) αρ εαοι υηρεε ρε ελουη doinnall μεε Μυρηερεαζ .ι. Εοζαν η τοιρηθεαυβαε εαρηαε, το εηηζαυ υοίβ ρε αροιλε

¹ *Dublin*, called in Irish baile ατα ελιαε, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes αε ελιαε δυβλιμνε, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from δυβ-λυμν, which is translated *nigrae thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubblinn* 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.

² *One of the O'Briens*, το ίθολ μθρηαν, 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 Murrrough in Leinster.

³ *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimδeαθ* 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.

⁴ *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

⁵ *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^l, 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^l, 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^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog^l, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibluic^m, 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'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^h, 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

ⁿ *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 Míelcheallúnd* engraved upon it.

^h *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 Desertreagh, in the barony of Dugannon, 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 Desertreagh till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note *g*. 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.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, 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^r; 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^s, 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^t. 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^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^w to the beholders.

^s *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cónn clonme domnall mic muiréfrtauḡ hu Concoḡar*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Domnall mic Muiréfrtauḡ* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Domnall mic Muiréfrtauḡ*, 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.

^t *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.

^u *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 Carriackmacross.

^w *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Εοζαν mac μέγ κάρταιζ ριαβαιζ δο δολ αρ ερειό ζο εινδ ραile, γ α μαρ-
βαδ δασον υπόρορ.

Μάγ ματζαμίνα βριαν mac αρθζαil δο δολ ι ναζαϊδ υi neill, γ ι ναζαϊδ
α βραιτρεαδ ρίν, Ρύδραϊζε γ μαζνυρ, γ α έαοραϊζεαέτ δο βρειέ λαιρ ι
cclñt ζall.

Σλουζ ζall δο ζιονολ, γ α τζέτ λά μάγ ματζαμίνα ι ναιρηζιαλλαιβ, δαρτραιζι
κοιμηρι δο λορρεαδ leo. Ζοταρ αιρηδε εο μαέσπε αρθα μαέα, γ τυερατ
αριαβε δο βιαδ ιρ na τεαμπλαιβ ερτιβ γ ρο λοιρερτε έ αρ ραιτέε αν βαile.
Δο βήρατ κοίμαδα μόρα δο ρρυιτέβ γ δο μάκαιβ eccalpa αν βαile δαρ εήν
α neclap δαναcal αρ λορρεαδ. Τιαζαυ ζαill γ μαζ ματζαμίνα δια τζιζιβ
ιαραñ.

Μαοileacλainn maimeac mac conmapa ταιορρεαδ cloinne cuilén dέcc.

Ταδζ υα ματζαμίνα αδβαρ τιζεαρνα εορca βαρπεινδ, γ Μαοlmόρδα υα
Raζallaiζ dέcc.

Τοιρηδεαlβαc mac Seacan υi μαζallaiζ dέcc.

Caéal mac tomáir υi ρήζαil dέcc.

Υα δυιβζεαannám cille Rónán .i. ματα ζλαρ ραοί ollaiñan lé Sñchur
dέcc.

Ζρηζοιρ mac ρεαain υi μάοilconairpe αδβαρ ρυαδ lé ρñcyp dέcc.

Ταδζ mac δοίñaiñl nuc βριαin υi δυβδα τιζεαρνα υα ρριαέραcη ρεαρ
tucc α δυτέυρ δα ζαcη ηδυime ma έίρ ειττιρ cill γ τυαιέ, ρεαρ conζμάλα
cañay dέiccpib γ dρilδaib δο έcc 16. Ianuary.

Νiañl ρυαδ mac enri υi neill δο έcc.

Υατέρ α βύρε mac meic ιαρla υλαδ ρήρ δερcaδ δαonnaέταc δο έcc.

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 *pilleaδ*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleaδ* .i. *féζam*. *Sillip* .i. *ῑencáir*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *peζam*: "Inouρ ζυρ αδυαέ-
mup le δαμαιβ γ le δεοραδαιβ Ερηnn βειέ
αζ peζam ζαρηδα βαile μαζνυρα αρ α μεδ
δο βι δο éennaib α namaδ γ α ερcaραδ ραιρ."

^x *One shot*, δασον υπόρορ, i. e. one east of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

^y *Machaire Ardamacha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-magh.

^z *Teige O'Mahony*, ταδζ υα ματζαμίνα.— This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for ταδζ mac ματζαμίνα. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kin-sale, and was killed by one shot^a.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgál) 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 Ardamaicha⁷, 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^a, 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 Kilonan, i. e. Matthew Glas^a, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian^b, 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. Τᾶς mac ματέγαννα ὠβαρ
ρι κορκο βαργῆνι μορτουρ ερζ.”

“ A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of
a king of Corca-Vaskin, died.”

^a *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green.”

^b *Intended historian*, ὠβαρ ρυαὸ le ρεανάρ,

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 ὠβαρ ρυαὸ.

Créacha morá do denam̄ uUa domhnaill ar Ua neill.

Créac̄ ele beór do denam̄ la brian occ ó neill ar Ua néill an̄ lá céona.

Coccaó mori eirip ó ccr̄baill tigeapna éle ḡ lapla upmum̄an. An tlapla do t̄eēt i néib̄ go r̄luaḡ mór maile pp̄ip. An típ do milleaó, ḡ da c̄airlén uī ceap̄baill do b̄ripeaó laip.

Mac Murchaóda tigeapna laigen do milleaó na galldaéta co mór. Ino-
paw̄id̄ do d̄fnaim̄ do ḡallaib̄ ar Mac Murchaóda, ḡ puaiḡ do t̄aḡair̄t do
ḡallaib̄, ḡ ualcar̄ toibin do ḡabaill ar an puaiḡ rin, ḡ daoine iom̄da do lot
do mar̄baó, ḡ do ḡabaill doib̄.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceḡpe céo t̄p̄ioáττ aτ̄m̄.

Coccaó mór eirip c̄enél c̄onaill ḡ eoḡan. Ua dom̄naill, mall ḡap̄b̄ mac
toip̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ an p̄fona c̄ona p̄oépaive do d̄ul ip̄m̄ duib̄t̄p̄ian do c̄ongnam̄ lá
mac uioilín. Ua néill .i. eoḡan do d̄ul r̄luaḡ mori ill̄n̄m̄ain uī dom̄naill,
ḡ mic uioilín. T̄aimc̄ d̄na mac dom̄naill na halban co c̄oḡblaé mór hi c̄oim̄-
b̄aíl uí neill do c̄ongnam̄ laip. Do c̄oíoip̄t̄ na halbanaiḡ po c̄aop̄uigeēt mic
uioilín ḡ poib̄ep̄o p̄abaóip̄ go p̄ab̄paτ̄ p̄op̄ a c̄oim̄ap̄, ḡ tuacaḡap̄ c̄p̄i deap̄-
m̄ap̄ ḡ oíτ̄ daoine p̄op̄ mac uioilín ḡ p̄op̄ moib̄n̄p̄o, ḡ a t̄t̄eap̄na dia muin̄t̄ip̄
ar an duib̄t̄p̄ian toip̄épaτ̄c̄ap̄ uile duip̄n̄óp̄ aḡ p̄f̄ip̄p̄ait̄ an c̄airlén̄ nu.

Do c̄uaiō o neill ar a haḡt̄e, Enp̄í a mac, ḡ mac dom̄naill c̄ona p̄locc̄aib̄
go haip̄o ḡlaip, ḡ po loip̄c̄c̄eaó í leó. Do deachaiō iap̄om̄ mac dom̄naill c̄ona
albanchaib̄ ma lonḡaib̄ ó áip̄o ḡlaip go h̄uip̄ eoḡan, ḡ ó neill c̄ona p̄locc̄aib̄
p̄op̄ típ̄ ma c̄oim̄ne do ion̄p̄iaó típe c̄onaill. Neaéτ̄ain ua dom̄naill d̄na,
ḡ m̄ḡn̄i uí conc̄oḡap̄ p̄ailḡiḡ b̄n̄i uí dom̄naill, ḡ meic̄ t̄igeap̄naó Conallaé
do t̄oēt̄ ma c̄oim̄oal go h̄uip̄ eoḡan, ḡ do m̄ḡn̄ip̄aτ̄ p̄íτ̄ lá h̄ua néill ḡan
c̄f̄o d̄ua n̄dom̄naill.

^c *The territory of the English*, na ḡalldaéta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

^d *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 Ronte, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The p̄eap̄p̄aτ̄, *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^c; 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^d 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^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass^f, 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 Tireconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tireconnell, 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.

^f *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 imorro γ mac uirilín do éóτταρ pve zo gallaib mve do dénam cñgail γ capaθpaio pú γ mé pñr ionaio an piz, γ tuccrae pluaγ mop leó zo macaire apoa maca, γ do éóipre na zoill pón mainprip. Ro ionpaio-pfo rapom zan neapre do gabáil don tuupr pin. O domnaill do dul timceall na mve piap zo háe luain aipride i nuib manne iap pin tappra macaire conaét i muiz luirec zo mac diapinaua γ zo hua puapre .i. taóγ mac tigeapnan, γ ua puapre do dol laip tap eipne, ua neill, γ máγ uioip do éóe co caolupce hi ccomne uí domnaill, γ pít captanac do dénam dóib ppi apoule. Mac uirilín do éómmfó ftoppa do gallaib macaire apγiall ap ná moapbaó tua nell.

Éccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toiprdealbair, do dol ap cpeé ap a deapbraeap ap donchaó .i. donchaó na coilleaó, ua ndonnaill γ donchaó do lñman a épece γ éccneacan do mapbaó laip a mbel áta eaolám.

Coimripge éoccaó do bñe eipir máγ paγnaill an maγa γ clann maóilea-clainn méz Raγnaill. Clano Maóilea-clonn do taóapre clonne maéγanna méc caba ap buannaét cuca do éongnam leó. Do éóiprioó ap ionpripioó ip in maγ, γ po loippice baile caeail meγ paγnaill. Ruγ éóip nóp opria aγ págbaíl an baile dóib. Aiprip an clann pin Maéγanna ap deipreáó, Ro mapbaó tuupr do éloinn maéγanna ap an laeap pin, Ropp donchaó γ hpuan co pochaioib oile imaille ppiú. Ro gabaó beóγ Ruapioí a pinnpcep opé lēmapb. Teápna an éúcecaó mac, toiprdealbaé ballac. Una inγean Seacan ui Raγailliz ammaeapride.

Mac maγnupa méz uioip, .i. caeal pcep tige aoiθheaó coitéinn décc, γ a mac, .i. caeal do oiprneaó ina ionaó lá hua neill γ lá maγ uioip.

Caéal duó mac ui conéobair puaoó décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

^g *Without obtaining any strength, zan neapre do gabáil.* This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

^h *Entertained, do éómmfó.*—The word *commfó*, 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.

ⁱ *Donough-na-coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^k *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^s 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^p 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^l O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy^l 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^m 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 Gweebara bay and Castlefinn.

^l *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note ^o, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note ^q, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Ὁα γαίρην εἰσιτέθνηα εἰνιζ δο ἔαθαρητ δο μαρτζέριεε ινζίν υἱ εἰρβαῖλλ
βῆν υἱ concobair paulziζ (an calbac) δο δαμαῖβ ἡ δο εἰαριαῖβ.

Σαιρπαῖδ γορπαῖδ ιρ ιν ιμβλιαῖδαν ρι δά ηγοιρτί (αωρηρ ιμέσαν ιαροῖν) ραι-
ρπαῖδ να μεαρραιῖνε υαιρ νί αἰῖμιζεαῖδ νεαῖδ ασοῖν ná capad la μέδ να γορπα.

Ὑα ααηαιν, .ι. Ὑορρραιῖδ mac Conmuige υἱ chaῖταιν δο ἔεε.

Mac Conmara, .ι. Mac Con εἰνδῖόρ ταιορπαῖδ cloinne cwlém δο ἔεε.

Mac uailín δο ινδαρβαῖδ αρ α ἔιρ ρέιν la cloinn mec υἱ neill buidε, ἡ α
chup ι nCairῖδ ulaῖδ ι cclnd Meic an ἑδάβαίριζ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1434.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mile, εἰῖτε εἰδ, τριοῖατ α εἰῖαιρ.

Ρεἰlim ιnac μαῖζαῖννα υἱ lochlann earruce cille ριονναῖβραῖδ δο ἔεε.

Coccaῖδ αρ ηἱρζε εἰττιρ ua ηδοιμναῖλλ .ι. mall, ἡ α ὑἱβραῖταιρ νεαῖδταιν
ρδαῖζ μαρβῖτα εἰεελῖσαιν υἱ δοιμναῖλλ. Cplca ἡ μαρβῖτα ιοιμδα δο ὑεναμ
ἑτορρα. Νεαῖδταιν δο ἑοῖτ ι cclét cloinne δοιμναῖλλ ιnic μαιρσερταῖζ.
Cplc δο ὑεναῖν la hua ηδοιμναῖλλ αρ αν μαζ ἡ ι ccaiprpe αρ cloinn δοιμναῖλλ
ιnic μαιρσερταῖζ ἡ αρ νεαῖδταιν. Νεῖδταιν ἡ βρἱαν mac δοιμναῖλλ ἡ clann
δοιμναῖλλ αρεῖνα δο ὄολ αρ ιν Μαζ ἡ ι τῖρ αῖδα δο ὄιοζαῖν να εερῖεḡ ριν
Ροιρζνεάῖννα δο λορκαῖδ λεῖδ, μαρβῖδαλα ἡ ρο ἑρῖδ δο ροζβῖαῖν δοῖδ. Νεαῖ-
δταιν δο ὄολ ι τῖρ conuῖλλ ὑορῖδῖρ, ἡ ρρεῖα δο ὑεναῖν ὄῖ αρ Choncoῖβαρ mac
ι δοιμναῖλλ. Concoῖβαρ δο ὄολ ι ccaiprpe ζο ρο ρρεαḡαῖδ λαρ ρρῖδ ἑαῖρρρε
ιle.

Αη coccaῖδ εἰδῖνα βῖορ εἰττιρ ua ηδοιμναῖλλ ἡ νεῖδταιν ἡ νεαῖδταιν δο ὄολ
ι cclnd Meic uailín ἡ βρἱαν ὄῖε ι neill ὑο ἑoccaῖδ αρ ua ηδοιμναῖλλ. Ὑα

¹¹ *Samhra na mear-athine*, i. e. the summer of
slight acquaintance.

¹² *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced
Gorry, and Cocey is generally anglicised Quintin
among the O'Kanes, in the county of London-
derry.

¹³ *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big
head. The name Maccon, which was also a
sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in
the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras
and O'Driscolls.

¹⁴ *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in
the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and
the sea. In the *Life of St. Comgall of Bangor*,
quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Al-
titudo Ulteriorum."

¹⁵ *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh
g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy.
This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, *Samhra na mear-aithe*^a, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^a, 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 Egnaghan 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^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, 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.

^s Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnailt, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

namely, Caislen-na-Finne⁵, 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^u 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^v, 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^x 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^y, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Dathi mac Bresi, agus d'fan
an mac déir a ádair, agus do rime comrac fu
Raon agus do forcaimtuig Raon fa d'eoio ar
rhu g-comhlann, gur ban a ceann de, agus
leanar dhear iar fu.

"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 Sweeney is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a raio do
rome raiaē tar lopcc do tabairt a nbeio a
munuice.

^x *In search of plunder*, do cunigead oirgne.
In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the
reading is: "diarraio eadla."

^y *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'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Στανλαι, ἡ πο κυρεαδ̄ ἐ ιαρ ριν ἰ λάιμη ἡο हा̄τ̄ χιᾱτ̄. Ro ḡabað dona mac
Μαḡναρα εασῑc ui doimnaill αριασιν la hua ndoimnaill don ÷ur ριν.

O Ruairc .i. ταδ̄ḡ mac τιḡεαρνᾱιν δέcc.

Donn caṡanāc máḡ uiður δέcc.

O ðroin .i. donnchað do écc.

Mac Connidhe (Μασιλιορα) ollam̄ uí néill le dán, ἡ Mac epuitín .i. Sínca
mac epuitín ollam̄ tuasdmuim̄an ἰ ρfnchur ρασῑ ÷oitcfn̄n in ḡac̄ ÷fn̄ð do écc.

Διαρματα mac Μυρκεαρταιḡ ḡairð uí ρfnchnaraiḡ do marbað̄ dia eoc̄
ρfn̄n aḡ cor epú ρuirpe.

O Ceallaiḡ, ἡ Mac διαρματα, ἡ ταδ̄ḡ mac ui ÷oncoðair ρυαð̄ do ðol ap
ionnraiḡið ḡo baile an topair. Deaðað̄ do bñ̄t̄ storr̄a, ἡ lūct̄ an baile,
ρoc̄āðe do lot ἰ muḡḡ ἡ ipciḡ uas̄āb̄ ἡ ρfn̄ don muinrip̄ amuiḡ do bñ̄n ÷ar-
naiḡe do bun bonnraiḡe boí ina laim̄, ἡ t̄fne do ÷op̄ ip̄ in ccapnaiḡ ἰ mbun na
bonnraiḡi c̄eðna, ἡ an bonnrāc̄ do t̄eilḡionn ip̄teach ip̄in mbað̄ðún, ἡ a buann
ἰ t̄taoð̄ τιḡe baos̄i ann, an t̄fch̄ ρin do loρccað̄, ἡ an t̄fch̄ eile ba coim̄nf̄ra
ðó ἡ up̄inop̄ an baile, ἡ an bað̄ðún do loρccað̄, ἡ iliomat̄ ða ḡac̄ māt̄ baos̄i
ip̄ in mbaile do milleas̄ ἡ do loρccað̄ don ÷ur ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ̄, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̄pe ÷eð, t̄p̄iōc̄att̄ a c̄úicc.

Αn t̄ep̄p̄cop̄ ρυαð̄h̄ ó h̄ḡh̄ra, ep̄p̄cop̄ achāið conair̄e do ecc.

O doimnaill .i. niall ḡairbh̄ do h̄r̄ñ̄t̄h̄ ἰ Saḡoibh̄.

Reoðh̄ ἡ aiḡ̄ anacnata ip̄ in mbliað̄ann ρi ḡo nim̄tiaḡðair̄ cāc̄ lōcā ἡ aib̄re
ep̄eann ap̄ na l̄caib̄ 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.

^z *Mac Connidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee,
in the county of Londonderry, where the name
is very common.

^a *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.

^b *The Bawn.*—The bawn of the castle of Bal-
lintober, 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.

^c *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 Commidhe^z (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, 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^b 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^c 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 :

“ Sicc mor oo zinnhgha a nhepeð na bliadonra .i. u. reétmume ria noolaig, 7 un. reétmume na diaig, 7 no iméigðir zámte bo 7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capuill ppuimloçanna Épenn, 7 zucasó ár móp por éulaiz Épenn porp an ric.”

“ A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “ seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Πήργαλ δομνall mac Seacian ταιοιρεαδ̄ μιντιπε hanḡale do écc.

ḡran o bpoim aobap τιḡeapna epice bpanaδ̄ do ecc.

Ο νέλλ do dul pluas̄ i bpeapab̄ manaδ̄, ḡ longpopt do ḡabál do ag epaioḡ ua p̄yadaδ̄am, ḡ basi ainnp̄de co c̄fn̄ teopa noioḡe cona láib̄. Π̄ir̄ manaδ̄ do c̄op̄ a c̄c̄t̄pa ḡ a n̄m̄p̄ḡf̄o uile tap̄ loḡ ep̄ne p̄iap, ḡ noḡap̄ b̄o i n̄t̄p̄ab̄ it̄p̄ oc̄t̄ b̄á p̄op̄ leic̄ oiḡp̄eaδ̄ basi p̄óp̄ an loch ap̄ nó̄ im̄t̄iḡoḡ̄p̄ eich ḡ cap̄aill p̄o a n̄ep̄f̄oab̄ an loḡ lá m̄eḡ an p̄eioḡ. Iap̄ t̄t̄ionol a p̄l̄oḡ̄ do mac̄ uioḡ̄ p̄é hac̄caḡo ūi néill do p̄unne p̄it̄ p̄ip, ḡ do c̄oiō ma c̄fn̄o iap̄t̄tam. Aḡf̄oḡ̄ luiō o néill cona p̄oḡp̄aḡe lū t̄t̄p̄ c̄onaill ḡup̄ p̄o loip̄cc̄ ḡ ḡup̄ p̄o m̄oḡ̄p̄ blaiō m̄oḡ̄p̄ o, ḡ p̄o map̄baḡo lap̄ ḡfan̄ mac̄ doḡn̄aill ūi doḡn̄aill dupeḡp̄ do p̄oiḡiō. Soap̄ diā t̄iḡ̄ iap̄ c̄cop̄ḡap̄.

Doḡn̄aill mac̄ eoḡam̄ meḡ cap̄t̄aḡ̄ p̄écf̄m̄ coit̄c̄f̄it̄ do boḡt̄ab̄, ḡ θαḡil-ḡneac̄aḡ̄ do map̄baḡo lá t̄aḡ̄ḡ mac̄ cop̄b̄maic̄ mic̄ diaḡp̄maḡa m̄eḡ c̄ápt̄aḡ̄.

Doḡn̄ mac̄ conconnaḡt̄ m̄eḡ uioḡ̄p̄ ūeḡc̄ i n̄up̄o c̄anaḡaδ̄ i c̄eluaḡm̄ eoap̄̄iap̄ iap̄ m̄buaḡo n̄aḡ̄p̄iḡe ḡ iap̄ c̄cop̄ an t̄p̄aḡoḡal̄ de ap̄ ḡp̄iaḡo an c̄oim̄deaō p̄iap̄ an t̄am̄ p̄m̄.

Coim̄aḡoḡa c̄oḡcaiō do d̄eḡam̄ lá b̄p̄ian̄ oḡc̄ ó néill ḡ lá neac̄t̄am̄ ua n̄doḡn̄aill i n̄aḡh̄aiō ūi neill (eoḡam̄), ḡ á c̄l̄oim̄ne (enp̄i, ḡ eoḡam̄). Ua néill ḡ a c̄l̄am̄ do b̄p̄it̄ a c̄caopaḡeac̄t̄ leō do uul̄ i c̄cenel̄ moám̄ lū c̄coim̄pē beac̄t̄am̄ ḡ b̄p̄ian̄. N̄i p̄o ap̄ip̄ ua neill ḡup̄ p̄o ḡab̄ longpopt̄ ip̄ na p̄ap̄ab̄. Oḡ c̄uaḡa neac̄t̄am̄ ḡ b̄p̄ian̄ oḡḡ̄ m̄oḡ̄p̄m̄ t̄ionólit̄ a p̄l̄oḡ̄a co t̄im̄p̄naḡ̄ i n̄em̄onaḡo ap̄ θαḡ̄iḡ̄ am̄ap̄ longp̄ap̄it̄ do t̄ab̄ap̄it̄ p̄op̄ ua neill, ḡ n̄i p̄o anp̄at̄ diā p̄ém̄im̄ ḡo p̄iaḡt̄at̄t̄ap̄ an longpopt̄ i m̄baiō ua néill. Oḡ ḡmaḡo ūeaḡaiō ḡup̄ p̄o ion̄ap̄h̄p̄at̄ ua néill ap̄ a longpopt̄, ḡ ap̄ip̄it̄ p̄fn̄ ap̄im̄ i m̄baiō ua neill.

ḡá haḡoḡap̄ ḡ b̄á haḡap̄ lá hua neill cona c̄l̄oim̄, ḡ lá mac̄ doḡn̄aill ḡalloḡlaḡ̄ a noḡoḡ̄p̄ ap̄ m̄ maḡ̄im̄ i p̄aḡh̄baḡp̄f̄e com̄ō í com̄ap̄le do p̄iḡéḡ̄p̄at̄ am̄map̄ longp̄ap̄it̄ do t̄ab̄ap̄it̄ p̄op̄ an p̄luas̄ t̄p̄ia p̄op̄aill̄m̄ enp̄i ūi neill basi oḡa p̄op̄conḡp̄a p̄op̄pa. Aḡt̄ c̄f̄na p̄o ḡab̄ ḡp̄im̄ an ḡp̄eap̄paḡō laoiḡeaḡō p̄m̄

^d *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faclain, their original country.

^e *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.

^f *Rosa*, 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^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, 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^f. 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^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ir í comarple oo riženpaz ammar oo zābapre for longpōpze a namāo 7 sīzēceall oo dēnam ap a aēzābail.*

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.

δονα λόζαιβ αρ πο ιονηροϊζρεαδ εο νήνιλρίε, γ ζο ταιο τοιτεναδ αν λοζπορε, γ ενρι hi πεντήρ πεμπα ζο πανζαουρ λάρ μίδον α ναίναδ. Οο παλα ειτιρ mac δοιμναλλ ζαλλοελαδ γ mac ρυιβε πανατ εο μβάταρ λαοίε αγά λήραδ γ αγά λυαταρλεαδ εατορρα ασιύ γ anall. Νί αιτηγεαδ εαπα νά ναίμα αροιλε ανηριη λά δορδαετ να ηαιδεε γ λά δλύρ να λαοεραιδε πορ αροιλε. Νό ρζήνοίρ δνα αιβιλε τενεαδ εο εήννθερταιβ να εαυραδ γ εο λύρειαδαιβ να λαοεραιδε. Ιμά εομπαίμιο δαοδ ua νέιλλ γ εο ηριαν ua νειλλ ρη αροιλε ζο εταρατ αοδ πορζαιη εο ρλειζ πορ ηριαν ζυρ πο ερεετναιζ έ ζο μορ. Αε λαοι ιαροη ηριαν γ νεαεταιν αρ in ιομαρειαεε, γ ράζβατ α ηζαλλοζλαιζ δια νήρ. Ορο αιριζ mac ρυιβε νεαεταιν γ ηριαν εοε δια ραζβάιλ αρεαδ εο ρόμε ρειαε ταρ λορζ εο εταβαρτ ι νδεοίδ α μμυτιρε, γ αν λαταρ ρη ηρράζβάιλ ζαν ράευεεαδ εua νέιλλ. Ο πο ριουρ ενρι εοηα ηραετρηβ μδρηη, Ρο λήρατ mac Συιβε εο ρλιαδ ερμυη, γ πο ρραοιμεαδ ραιρ. Ρο ζαβαδ έ εua ζο ροεαδιδε δια μμυτιρ imalle ρηρ. Ρο βα εορζηαχ ua νειλλ εον τυρυρ ρηη.

Νεαεταιν ua δοιμναλλ εο εταβαρτ εαυλέη αιεα ρεαηαιζ εο ηριαν εοε ua νέιλλ αρ εομαοηταδ εοεαδ ρηρ ι ηαζαιδ ui νέιλλ. Ρο ρεαλλ ηριαν ιαρετταιη πορ νεαεταιν γ εο εοίδ εο ροιζιδ ui νειλλ ζαν εεαδ εο νεαεταιν, γ πο ραζαιβ α εαρηααα hi εαυλέη αιεα εήηαιζ. Ιαρ ηουλ hi εεήη ui νειλλ εο ηριαν πο ζαβαδ έ λαρ, γ πο ρεατεαδ εορ γ λαη ηε, γ πο ειορρηαδ α διαρ mac ροη εευμμα εεηηα, γ αεβαε ρεαρ διοδ ρο εέυοιρ.

Ο ζαορα εο μαρβαδ λα α ηραετρηβ ρήη ι ηηηρ εολεε αρ λοχ τεχήεε.

Οοιμναλλ mac ρήρζαη εαοιχ υί εζηηα εο μαρβαδ λα Mac μαζηυρα μιο διαρηνατα μειε εοηηεαδ.

Εαυλέη ui ρυαρτε εο ζαβάιλ λα εοηηεαδ μβαεαδ ua ρυαρτε πορ ελοηηη

^b *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Οο ζλυαιρδαρ πομπα αρ α αιελε ρηη εο εαι τορδαοαδ ηο εο πανζαουρ αν λοζπορε; εο ευαιδ ιμορρα Εηρι Ηυα Νειλλ εο ερδα εορζυραε γ εο λάυηρ λάνεαλμα εο πάνζαουρ αρ λαρμεδον α ναίμα, 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.”

ⁱ *Sparks of fire*, αιβιλε τενεαδ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, εαρηεα εεμεδ.

^k *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, ζαν ράευεεαδ εua Νειλλ. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Ειόζ ζαν ρη εua νειλλ.”

^l *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^b, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Domnell 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^c 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^k; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, 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 Ballyshaunon 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^m, 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 ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *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*.

Ταιδῆ υἱ ριαριε. Ἐρίεα δο denam ιαρριη λα cloinn τiccήριαιη υἱ ριαριε αρ donnchað mbaacá ι ccoill an amma.

Ο Ριαριε δο ζαιριη δο lochlaann ua ριαριε ι. mac ταιδῆ υἱ ριαριε.

Ἐρεacha μορα δο denam la neacéταν ua ndoimnall αρ Ua neill.

Mac brian óicc mic enri í neill δο ðol αρ ερειó ι ττίρ αβóα, ἡ cuio δο luét τίγε í doimnall (neill) δο bpeit̃ ραρ. Α ερίε δο bíη δε ἡ é ρήη δο ḡabail ἡ ðpouḡ mór̃ ða m̃uimtir̃ δο m̃arbað.

Ο doimnallám, corbmac mac maioilechlaann, Ο huiccinn doimnall baacá, ἡ cairriη o cuiriún δο écc.

Mac ðaiteη, ι. Roibepp̃t̃ baipéð τίγεαρηα éipe hAmalḡaða, ρήρ̃ ðéρεαé ðaonaéταé ðhḡeimḡ ἡ ρεαρ̃ δο éopam α ερίóé ðuítche ðaamðeóm ḡall con-naéτ δο écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1436.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ιηλε, ceḡpe ééð, τpιόατ, α Sé.

Coccað mór̃ δο loipceḡib, δο chpeachaib, ἡ δο m̃arbhethaib̃ aḡ ua ccon-cobair̃ ρpailḡe ρp̃i ḡallaib̃ ι ndioḡal υἱ doimnall α clinna baos̃ illám̃̃ aca.

Niall mac eoḡam υἱ néill δο m̃arbað αρ ḡp̃eip̃ ma éiḡ ρém lá cloinn cionaéτ an τp̃iúéα, λα cloinn enri υἱ neill, ἡ λα hoipḡiallaib̃, ἡ poéaḡe ðia m̃uimtir̃ imalle ρp̃i.

Concobair̃ mac ρeacan υἱ Raḡaillḡ mac τίγεαρηα na bpeip̃ne ρaós̃ ðeaḡ-eimḡ ðéḡ.

Ἐp̃annócc̃ loéα laoḡaip̃e δο ḡabáil lá cloinn briañ óicc υἱ néill. Ua neill ἡ enrĩ δο éóéτ ḡup̃ an loé, ἡ τεαéτα δο éop̃ naéα αρ éñ̃m̃ m̃éḡuḡḡip̃ τomár̃ óḡ, ἡ iar̃ na poéταν p̃io τp̃iallpaτ̃ ap̃épaḡe δο denam̃ δο ðul̃ ρop̃pañ cεp̃an-nóicc̃ α m̃baτταp̃i clanñ briañ óiḡ, αρ í comair̃lẽ δο p̃onp̃aτ̃ clanñ briañ an εp̃annócc̃ δο éabair̃ẽ ðua neill, ἡ p̃ié̃ δο ðenam̃ ρp̃i. Ο néill ἡ μαḡ m̃ḡip̃

ⁿ *Coill-an-anma*, 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.

^o *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.

^p *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionaéτ an τp̃iúéα, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma^a.

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'Cuirnín, died.

Mac Watin, 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'Connor 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^o.

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^p, [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^q, 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^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

^q *Vessels*, ἀπέρωγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οο βάουρ αγ δένυμ κοιτεό οο γαβάλ να κραννόγι, i. e. they were making eots to take the crannog.

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons^s; 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 Tomalagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn^t, 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^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanam 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^w 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^x.

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.

^v *Schools*, *pcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pcol* is the genitive plural of *pcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pcole*.

^w *A materies of a historian*, *αὐτῶν ἱστορίας*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *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 beop ag ua cconcobair pparlze pe gallab na miðe do cpeachab 7 do mārhhēaibh daoine.

Παηραι ο Ριαν τισήνα ua nōpōna do ecc.

Μας οηρδελb .i. Emmañ an māchαιpe do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Μας ματζαμνα 7 ag Μαζνυρ μας ματζαμνα pe apoile. Μαζνυρ do ðol i cclhð í neill 7 a éloinne, 7 Μάγ ματζαμνα do ðol h cclhē gall.

Coccað moρ ειπτηρ ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Μαοίλαclann ua μαολcοναιpe vécc.

Σιolla Ραοραιcc μας concōbair uí éarmanc vécc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle cēthpe chéd, epiochatz, a hocht.

Αη τεαρρεob ó gallcōbair .i. lochlann vécc. Episcop Ραθα βοt epide. Ppior cille μαζνεανν vécc. Μας meic διαπλα cille ðapa epide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó μαοναζ biocαιpe éarlem mic concōbair do écc ma nōip ðon plaiζ.

Donðchað na coilleað o ðomnaill do mārhað la Concōbair nðonn ó nðomnaill h τήρ Eñða iap na cpeachað ðon cyp ééττηa.

Caτhaoir o ðocaptauζh vécc.

Piip μάζυιðip do ζabañ la μαζυιðip.

¹ *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.

² *Kilmainham, cill maζneann,* 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^o, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollpatrick, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham^z died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach^a and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, 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.

^a *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 Rosecommon.

^b *Cuislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconer, a parish in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kimel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 149, note ⁱ.

Concobair mac Muirceartaigh uí Dubda tighearna cloinne Donnchaí uí Dubda do marbáð la a bhráthair fíin i ppiull .i. la taicleach mac corbmaic mic Donnchaí uí Dubhda, 7 la Ruaidrí mac Taiéiligh, la loclaínn mac mic loclaínn uí Dubda, 7 la Hanraí barrett, 7 triur mac do cloínn concobair do marbáð in oidce rin amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruaidrí uí Dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair pfaizge re gallaib na míde i noiozail in doinn-naill beop.

Mac Mez plannchaí .i. Enri ballac do marbáð la dhrínn do fíraib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maigh ene.

Seann mac Eamann a bupc do ecc don galari bpc.

Uilliam bairéð, .i. Mac mec baðm do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sían a bupc do ecc ma tíg fíin.

Sic do denaib dUa concobair faizge 7 do cátaoir ó cconcobair dia dbr-brathair ppi ariole.

O brian .i. tadg mac brian uí brian do aitéiocchað la a dearbhrathair .i. la Maéghaman, 7 ó brian do gairm do Mhaéghaman.

Mac mec feorair, .i. Rirðerð do écc.

Siurpan mac Sían mec oirðeilb do écc.

O cluníán ollaí uí fíria i ndán do écc.

Donnchaí mac Sióðraí uí chuiriín faoi le Seanchur, O dálaigh bréirne, .i. aéðh ollaí uí Raigilligh le dán, Concobair mac Alshagáin ollaí cloinne Riocairð le bhráthair do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίη Cριορτ, mile, cñtñre ééð, τριοχαττ, α Ναοί.

λυττιρ .i. πεαρ ιοναð Ριγ Saðan do τέετ i neppinn, 7 a gabail iarpin la cátaoir mac uí concobair faizge, 7 iar mbñé aθhaíð occa po puarplacpíoc zoill Áta eliac an luyttr, 7 tuera mac an ploingceðraig do cátaoir ðar a éiri.

^e *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*.

^f *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^e of Brian O'Higgin^f, 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^g, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siiry O'Cuirmín, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^h 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 steadⁱ.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^g *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^h *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

ⁱ *In his stead*, *ὑαρ α' εἶπ*, i. e. after him,

Ο Δομναλλ Νιλλ το βρειτ̃ ζο Μανανν τα ρυαπλασσαδ̃ ο γαλλαιβ, γ̃ κ̃εο μαρρε το̃ εταβαρτ̃ α̃ ριορ̃ α̃ ρυαπλαϊε̃τε.

Ο Δομναλλ Νιλλ ζαρ̃β̃ δ̃εε̃ ι̃ μβραιγηδ̃ο̃ναρ̃ η̃ι̃ Μανανν, βα̃ η̃ερ̃ιδ̃ε̃ α̃ον̃ β̃ρα̃ζα̃ ζ̃ιλλ̃ κ̃ενελ̃ κ̃ονυλλ̃ γ̃ Εοζαν̃ γ̃ αν̃ τυαρ̃κειρ̃τ̃ αρ̃ κ̃̃η̃α, γ̃ α̃ον̃ λ̃αν̃ β̃εοιλ̃ λ̃εϊτε̃ κυμ̃υ̃ μα̃ α̃μ̃ρ̃ιρ̃, ρ̃̃η̃ι̃ μ̃ιλλτε̃ γ̃ μ̃ιμ̃β̃εαρ̃ε̃τα̃ ζ̃αλλ̃ ζ̃ο̃ ρ̃ο̃ διοζ̃αλ̃ρ̃ιο̃τ̃ ρ̃αιρ̃ ρ̃ο̃ υ̃δ̃ω̃δ̃ μα̃ ν̃ο̃δ̃η̃ρ̃ζ̃ε̃νε̃ ρ̃ο̃ρ̃ρ̃α, ρ̃̃η̃ι̃ κ̃α̃ο̃μ̃αν̃τα̃ γ̃ κ̃ορ̃αν̃τα̃ κ̃εϊρ̃τ̃ α̃ κ̃ε̃νεοιλ̃ ι̃ ν̃αζ̃η̃α̃δ̃ ζ̃αλλ̃ γ̃ ζ̃αο̃ι̃δ̃ε̃αλ̃ β̃α̃ταρ̃ μα̃ α̃ζ̃η̃α̃δ̃ ρ̃ια̃ τ̃ε̃ιζ̃ε̃αρ̃ιναρ̃ γ̃ ι̃αρ̃ τ̃ε̃ιζ̃η̃ι̃-νυρ̃ το̃ ζ̃αβ̃α̃ιλ̃ το̃. Ν̃εα̃κ̃ε̃ταν̃ Υ̃α̃ δομναλλ̃ α̃ δ̃η̃ρ̃β̃ρα̃ε̃ταιρ̃ι̃ το̃ ο̃ιρ̃δ̃νεα̃δ̃ μα̃ ι̃ο̃ναδ̃η̃.

Μ̃α̃ζ̃ υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ το̃ ζ̃αβ̃α̃ιλ̃ λα̃ Δομναλλ̃ βαλλ̃ακ̃ μ̃α̃ζ̃ υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ ι̃ μ̃β̃α̃λε̃ μ̃ε̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ ρ̃ε̃ν̃, γ̃ ρ̃ι̃λ̃ι̃β̃ μ̃α̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ το̃ λ̃ε̃ιζ̃η̃ι̃ α̃μα̃χ̃ αν̃ λ̃α̃ κ̃̃φ̃ο̃να̃ λ̃α̃ δομναλλ̃, γ̃ αν̃ ζ̃η̃ν̃ε̃αλ̃ βαοι̃ ρ̃ορ̃ ρ̃ι̃λ̃ι̃ρ̃ το̃ κ̃ορ̃ λα̃ δομναλλ̃ ρ̃ορ̃ Μ̃α̃ζ̃ υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ ι̃ τ̃ε̃ιζ̃η̃ Μ̃ε̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ ρ̃αδ̃ε̃μ̃. Αν̃ τ̃αν̃ α̃τ̃ κ̃λορ̃ λα̃ Η̃ε̃η̃ρ̃ι̃ να̃ ν̃ε̃ιλλ̃ μ̃α̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ το̃ ζ̃αβ̃α̃ιλ̃ ρ̃ο̃ τ̃ιο̃νοιλ̃ ρ̃ι̃δ̃ε̃ α̃ ρ̃ι̃λ̃υα̃ζ̃α̃ γ̃ το̃ ρ̃ια̃χ̃ε̃τ̃ κ̃ο̃ ρ̃ορ̃τ̃ α̃β̃λα̃ ρ̃αο̃λ̃αν̃ ι̃ κ̃ο̃ο̃ν̃νε̃ ρ̃ι̃λ̃ι̃β̃ γ̃ δομναλλ̃, γ̃ Μ̃α̃ζ̃ υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ λ̃λ̃α̃ν̃η̃ι̃ α̃κα̃. Λ̃ε̃κ̃κ̃ε̃τ̃η̃ι̃ μ̃α̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ α̃μα̃χ̃, γ̃ ρ̃ο̃ ζ̃αβ̃α̃δ̃ β̃ρα̃ιζ̃ο̃ε̃ ο̃ι̃λε̃ αρ̃ρ̃ ι̃. Ε̃ι̃μ̃αν̃ μ̃α̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ α̃ μα̃κ̃ ρ̃ε̃ι̃μ̃, γ̃ μ̃ζ̃η̃ν̃ μ̃ε̃ζ̃ ε̃ο̃χ̃α̃ζ̃α̃ν̃ β̃η̃ν̃ μ̃ε̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ γ̃ β̃ρα̃ιζ̃ο̃ε̃ ο̃ι̃λε̃ κ̃̃η̃μ̃ο̃τ̃α̃τ̃ε̃ρ̃ο̃μ̃, γ̃ το̃ ρ̃α̃δ̃α̃δ̃ Καρ̃λε̃ν̃ μ̃η̃ι̃ κ̃̃η̃τ̃ε̃λε̃μ̃ το̃ δομναλλ̃ βαλλ̃αχ̃ Μ̃η̃α̃ζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ αν̃ τ̃αν̃ ρ̃ι̃ν̃.

Τ̃α̃δ̃ζ̃ κ̃αο̃χ̃ μα̃κ̃ α̃δ̃ο̃η̃α̃ μ̃ικ̃ ρ̃ι̃λ̃ι̃β̃ να̃ τυα̃ιζ̃ε̃ μ̃εζ̃ υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ δ̃ε̃κ̃κ̃.

Ρ̃η̃ρα̃δ̃α̃κ̃ μα̃κ̃ Δ̃υμ̃ν̃ μ̃ικ̃ Κ̃ο̃κ̃ο̃ν̃δ̃α̃κ̃ε̃τ̃ μ̃εζ̃υ̃δ̃οιρ̃ι̃ το̃ μ̃α̃ρ̃β̃α̃δ̃ λ̃α̃ η̃οιρ̃-ζ̃ι̃αλλ̃α̃ιβ̃.

Ε̃η̃ρ̃ι̃ ρ̃ι̃α̃δ̃ μα̃κ̃ β̃η̃ι̃αν̃ μ̃εκ̃ ζ̃ιλλ̃ε̃ ρ̃ι̃μ̃ν̃ε̃ν̃, τ̃αοιρ̃εα̃κ̃ μ̃υμ̃τ̃ιρ̃ε̃ ρ̃ε̃δ̃ο̃α̃κ̃α̃ν̃ δ̃ε̃κ̃κ̃.

Μ̃ο̃ρ̃ μ̃ζ̃η̃ν̃ Α̃δ̃ο̃η̃α̃ μ̃εκ̃ ρ̃αμ̃ρ̃α̃δ̃α̃ν̃ β̃η̃ν̃ μ̃ικ̃ β̃η̃ι̃αν̃ μ̃εκ̃ Μ̃α̃ζ̃η̃υρ̃α̃ δ̃ε̃κ̃κ̃.

Ο̃ κ̃ο̃κ̃ο̃β̃α̃ρ̃ι̃ κ̃ο̃ν̃να̃κ̃ε̃τ̃, ι̃. ρ̃ι̃ Κ̃ο̃ν̃να̃κ̃ε̃τ̃ Κα̃ε̃α̃λ̃ μα̃κ̃ Ρ̃υα̃δ̃ο̃ρ̃ι̃ το̃ ε̃κ̃κ̃, ι̃γ̃. το̃ μ̃α̃ρ̃β̃α̃, γ̃ κ̃οκ̃κ̃α̃δ̃ αρ̃ η̃ν̃η̃ρ̃ζ̃ε̃ ι̃ Μ̃α̃κα̃ρ̃η̃ε̃ κ̃ο̃ν̃να̃κ̃ε̃τ̃ τ̃ρ̃ι̃δ̃ ρ̃ι̃ν̃, ι̃. ε̃ι̃τ̃ε̃ρ̃ι̃ κ̃λομ̃ν̃ Μ̃ε̃ι̃κ̃ ρ̃ε̃ι̃δ̃λ̃υμ̃η̃δ̃, γ̃ κ̃λαμ̃ τ̃οιρ̃ρ̃ο̃ε̃αλ̃β̃α̃σ̃ ο̃ιρ̃ι̃ το̃ ζ̃οιρ̃εα̃δ̃ να̃ κ̃ο̃κ̃ο̃β̃α̃ρ̃ι̃ το̃ ε̃α̃δ̃ζ̃ μα̃κ̃ ι̃ν̃ κ̃ο̃κ̃ο̃β̃α̃ρ̃ι̃ ρ̃ι̃α̃δ̃ λ̃α̃ κ̃λομ̃ν̃ μ̃ε̃ι̃κ̃ ρ̃ε̃ι̃δ̃λ̃υμ̃η̃δ̃, γ̃ ρ̃ο̃ ζ̃οιρ̃εα̃δ̃ ο̃ κ̃ο̃κ̃ο̃β̃α̃ρ̃ι̃

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: “γ̃ τυα̃ιζ̃ε̃τ̃ μα̃κ̃ αν̃ ρ̃ι̃ομ̃-ζ̃ε̃ο̃α̃ιζ̃ το̃ κ̃α̃ε̃α̃οιρ̃ι̃ ι̃ να̃ ι̃ο̃ναδ̃η̃.”

^k *The chief theme of conversation, α̃ον̃ λ̃αν̃*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

^l *Port-abhla-Fuclain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

^m *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^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faclain^l 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^m 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-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacie, triet in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known district which have been already defined.

δο Αοδ mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirtauḡ
cōna bratḡrib, ḡ la cloinn nōonchaḡ.

Ο ποείρταḡ ταιοίρεαé Αῖρα μιοḡαρ .i. Sḡan balb mac concobair do ecc,
ḡ α θεαρηαḡαρ .i. doinnall do ḡabánl α ionaḡ.

Διαρματ ο δυβδα (.i. Mac uí dubda Doinnall) αḡβαρ τιḡεαρνα ua pḡiac-
rach do ecc.

Ο ηḡḡρα δυβ doonchaḡ mac Sḡam uí ḡḡra do ḡul ἡ na bratḡrib i maun-
tir an beannpoda, ḡ α ḡḡεαρnuḡ do ḡaḡairt da ḡḡḡbraḡαρ .i. do cōrbmac
mac Sḡam, ḡ ο ηḡḡρα do ḡairm ḡe, ḡ ionaḡ cōrbmaic do ḡaḡairt do Sḡan
mac an epḡice uí ḡḡra.

Mac uí Eaḡra an Mhaḡairt .i. Cōrbmac mac ταḡḡ do ecc.

Αοδ mac διαρματα mec doonchaḡ do ecc.

Mac neill pḡabaiḡ uí concobair do ḡarḡad la doinnall Mac Muircéirtauḡ
mic doinnall.

Αη Ρλαḡ ḡo hamḡoill i nΑḡḡiaḡ ḡo ḡo eccḡat ḡḡra mile anḡ ειḡtir
pḡor ḡ mnaoi ειḡtir buḡ ḡ ḡór ο ḡḡραé εαρḡαιḡ ḡo ḡḡρεαḡ uíḡ Mía. Do-
nchaḡ mac uí dubda .i. Mac ταḡḡ, Concobair mac doinnall mic cōrbmac
mec doonchaḡ, ḡ α bḡn .i. ḡḡḡn ταḡḡ mec doonchaḡ, ḡ bioairt imliḡ ἡpill
doonchaḡ mac tomaltauḡ uí beollán, Eḡann α bḡrc mac mec uilliam cloinne
pḡocairḡ αḡβαρ τιḡεαρνα cloinne Riocairḡ, iaḡḡḡe uile do ecc ḡon pláḡ.

Εḡḡan ο pḡaḡḡḡtauḡ do ḡarḡad ap α leabaḡ ἡ ḡ ḡoḡe i pḡuill la ḡḡo-
loice dia mḡunḡir pḡn.

Doinnall mac Ruaiḡḡi mic ταḡḡliḡ í dubda do ḡallaḡ, ḡ do cḡochaḡ la
doonchaḡ mac Muircéirtauḡ uí dubda.

Caḡal mac cōrbmaic uí dubda ḡ α ḡac do ḡarḡad la ταḡḡ pḡaḡ mac
Muircéirtauḡ uí dubda ἡ ḡ ḡó cḡḡna ḡḡe cōmairt an doonchaḡ pḡmḡate.

Εḡḡḡ do ḡenaḡ ḡua cōnḡḡair .i. Αοδ mac uí concobair duinn ap Mhaḡ
oirḡelb pḡaḡ.

Ο Μḡḡḡeim an bealaḡ cōmḡḡha Molairi do ecc.

° *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 Tíreragh, 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 Turrough.

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', 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^p, 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^q, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

^p county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^q *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmechin, 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

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1440.

Αίοιρ Crioρτ, mile, cfiτhpe chéd, cfiτhpaχaττ.

Mac mllham bupε .i. Uatéri mac τoμαρ mic Sιη Eιanna alβanaσz τιz-
εapna zall connaéτ, 7 mópáη do ζαοιθεαλαιβ do écc doηη πλαz peéτman
pια pφeil na epoié η· m pφozμαρ, 7 Mac Uilliam do ζαpηη déman a býpε
ι monaó a óφpépaέτap.

Sié do óenaiη dua doíηnaill ηeaέτaη, 7 dua ηeill eoζaη pe apoile.

Ο τοόαρταz doíηnaill mac concoβαρ ταιοpεαó Αpθα ηιοóαρ do écc, 7
oά ua ηδοόαρταz do ζαpηη ηα ιonaó .i. Eιanna mac concoβαρ, 7 Aioó mac
Séam.

Μαz epaτh, Maτha mac ηapεap conapba τφpμaηηη ναβεάcc décc 7
Seaan buóηe do oipónfoη ηα ιonaó.

Ópαιη mac Doíηnaill mic Μαιpóφpταz ηι Concoβαρ τιzφpηa ιochταρ
conacητ, pédla ζaile 7 ζαpεαó ζαοιθεαλ a campηe décc aη ναpa la pια
pφeil Eoη ηαρ mbéτ 37 mbliáōηa ι ττιzφpηap.

Μαζηup eózhaπáó máz ηóηp, mac píde Pιlip, 7 caτapηona ηzφη doηηη
mic Concomnacηt μέzηoηp beaη Mec μαzηupa μέz ηóηp décc.

Ropp mac Seaan μέzηoηp, 7 pεóηmíó puaó mac Doηncηaó puaó μέz
ηóηp do ηapbaó.

Doíηnaill ua bpeipλέη paóι bφpéφηnaη, 7 aóβαρ ollaiηaη pεapη maπaó oéz.

Ouibzφηηη ζpuaπáō a ó ombzφηoáη paóι pφncηaóηa décc.

Μαzηηap ó doηηnaill (.i. mac doíηnaill) do ηapbaó ι mbun λcaz la
cloηηη Mec puiβηηe Connaέτaηz, 7 concoβαρ mac Eoη eppeoip .i. mac aη
eppeoip conallaz, 7 ναpμαιτ mac doηncηaóηa mec aóba pφncηaóηa ηí doíηnaill

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.

[†] *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.

[§] *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^r, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, 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^s, 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 Gruandha^r O'Duigenmau, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh^u, 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 Emmiskillen, 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.

^r *Duigen Gruandha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

^u *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmaere-

δο μαρβαδ ιρ ιν λό κίττα. Mac aile doimnaill ιι doimnaill γ ορονγ δο Conallchaib do μαρβαδ mic meic ruibm Concoibar mac Subhne ι νδιογαλ α βραταρ.

Στρανε ινζεν ιι σελλαγ βεαν ταυδ ιι βριανν δο εεε.

Caiplen baile ιι βασιγίλλ δο γαβαίλ λα Mac doimnaill mic ιι doimnoill ιαρ βραγβαίλ βασγαίλ παρ γ εδαλα μορα δο παγβαίλ ανν παργστε γ δεδαε γ δειθεαδ, γ αν caiplen ceuna δο γαβαίλ δοριδιρι λα hua nDoimnoill, γ α ταβαρτε δυα βασιγίλλ, γ clann doimnaill ιι doimnaill δο γαβαίλ ανν, γ α mbeit illann αγ ua nDoimnaill ma mizhioimab.

Ο Ρυαρε .ι. Lochlann mac ταυδ δο γαβαίλ λα cloinn Airt ιι Ruaric, γ clann Airt δια ταβαρτε δο donnchaδ ballac mág Saiphadau γ δια cloinn, γ donnchaδ ballac δια ταβαρτε δο cloinn tigeannan uí Ruaric, Coccaδ ap nárge ιρ ιι nibreirne ιαρομ ειτιρ cloinn tigeannán uí Ruaric γ clann ταυδ ιι Ruaric γυρ ιο buadhrreac an tír eatarra.

Ριιιζυαλα ινζεαν ιι dochartaig βεαν ιι doimnaill δο εεε.

Ο concobar φαίγε cona cloinn, γ α βραταρ Caiaoir δο dul ap creic ι λαοιγίρ ιι ιόρδα. Ιαπλα δεαριιιιιαν γ mac giolla Paτραcc δο βρειτ ορρα ιβι ecor creach reirpa, γ ppaimead por ua econcobar γυρ ιο μαρβαδ α mac, .ι. Conn co τεριβ ριχτιβ δια ανραβ ιαίλλε ρυρ.

Caiplen ιι δοαρταγ .ι. Caiplen cuile mic an tpeóim δο γαβαίλ λα hua nDoimnaill.

Mac baitein .ι. Tomar mac Henrí βαρπέδ tigeanna típe hAimalgada το εεε αν .ι5. δο mí lul, γ Mac baitein δο γαρην δο mac Maígiu βαρπέδ.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

^v *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.

^w *Ballyboyle*, baile ιι βαγίλλ, 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.

^x *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

“having found danger on it,” i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

^y *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the 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^v, 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^w was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^x; 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^y, 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 broade, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old 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 buide uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna bpeirne do marbad lá Mac diaimada na ngamnac uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da eítar i mbaile donnchaíð bacaið uí Ruairc.

Doimall mac corbmaic méð donnchaíð aóbar tigeapna ua nAilealla, O dubazann Senchaíð, .i. Seasan mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibéðññ ðpuaíðda o duibéðññain ollaiñ Meic donnchaíð i ríñchur do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1441.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, cethpe cheo, cethpachate, a haon.

Αιρθεppcop connachte .i. Τομαρ ó ceallaicch do écc.

Σιλλαπατραicc ua maoluidi abb clochari décc.

Μυιρέφιταc mac cathail moiri mec Μαζνυρα αιρχιδεochaim clochari. 7 Ρήιρύν αιριð Μαοlain, clepeac toðaiðe décc.

Doimall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cññ scna, eolair, 7 ppiocípta coiðið connachte décc.

Concobar mac taiðð mec donnchaíð tigeapna éipe hoilealla peichññ coiτcheann do éliapaid Epeann na αιπιρι décc iar mbpeic buaða ó ðoimán, 7 ó ðeamán.

Mac doimnall cloimne ceallaið do marbad la cloimn doimn mic Conconnaéτ méð uidhi.

Cpeacha mópa do dénoñ lá Máðuidi, tomár ppi cloimn Annaíð mec doimnall, 7 mac mic Emainn mec doimnall do marbad leip don τυριρ pñ.

Concobar óð máð uidhi décc iar ceop an τραoðail de.

Ua maolconaire, Μαοlín mac ταναíðe mic παιdín ollaiñ pñl μυιρεaðaið cññ caðura 7 onóra epeann na αιπιρι décc an .i.3. peβpu, 7 a adnacal co honopaé i τñnpall eluana coiρéti. Διαρμαíð puað mac donnchaíð bain uí maolconaire décc hi cññ míρ iarτtam.

² *Dermot-na-nGamhach*, i. e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

³ *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.

^b *Donough Bacagh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

^c *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-nGamhnach² O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b 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.

Gillapatriek O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal Mòre Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, 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 Chuain Coirpthe^d; 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-Brosea, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Chuain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Ternonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Ριαρur eamm ua luinín ραι ρίνεχαδ̄α ἡ ῥιρ θανα αιρχινδεαχ na háρδα,
ἡ τριη αιριγ μαελαη, ῥῥι occa ιμβαοί εαδур ἡ οηοιρ μόρ δέεε.

Ο ειννειοιγ̄ Ρυαδ̄ .ι. Ρυαιδ̄ρι μαε ριλιρ ιειτηειγεαρνα υρμυιάν δο έεε.
Τόμαρ μαε ιι ειννειοιγ̄ θυιηη δο έεε.

Caiplen ιι Μηαααδ̄άιη .ι. Caiplen ρυιρτ αν τυλεχαιη ρορ Σιοναιηη δο
ḡαβάλ lá Mac uilliam uachταραχ, ἡ la cloinn Ριοεαρδ̄ αρ ua Μαααδ̄άιη,
ἡ Mac υί Μαααδ̄άιη δο ḡαβάλ ανη ἡ εειτρε βραιγ̄δε δέεε οιλε βαταρ ιι ιι
ιιβαιλε, ἡ έδάλ μορ δέιδαεαδ̄η ἡ θαρη δο ραγ̄βαλ ανη ρορ.

Creach ἡορ la corbmac μαγ Σαμραδ̄άιη αρ cloinn δοηηεαδ̄ βαλλαγ̄
ἡέγ Σαιηραδ̄άιη.

Ο ηυιγ̄ιηη Μαηεḡαίηηη Ρυαδ̄ ραι ριρ θάηα δο έεε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, ιιλε, cεθηρε χεδ̄, cέτηραχαττ, α δό.

Μαγ εαρηεαγ̄ ριαβαχ τιγεαρνα ua ηεαχθ̄αε̄ μυιάν δο έεε.

Αη ταββ ua εαρηεαγ̄ δο έεε.

Αη υδ̄ḡάναχ μαε υιλλιαη βαιρ̄εδ̄ .ι. υεαḡάναε̄ χιλλε ηΑλαδ̄ δο έεε.

Αη υδ̄ḡάηαε̄ μαε Μαοιηρυαηαιδ̄ ηιε ḡιολλαcριορτ μεγ̄ δοηηεαδ̄ δο έεε.
θριηη μαε Αρδ̄ḡαλ μεγ̄ μαηεḡαίηηηηα τιḡḡιηηα οιρḡιαιλλ̄ δο έεε ιαρ υδ̄ḡ-
βετθαδ̄.

Seean ἡάḡυιδ̄ιρ ἡ δοιηηαλλ̄ ελαηη ριλιβ̄ ἡεḡυιδ̄ιρ υέεε.

Ο ρλατηεβαρταγ̄ .ι. αν ḡιολλα δυβ̄ μαε θριηηη τιγεαρνα ιαρτ̄αρ̄ cοη-
ηαε̄τ̄ δο έεε.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

^c *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

^f *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.”

^e *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.

^b *Airech-Moelain*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

ⁱ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

^k *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^e O'Luinin^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^g, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^h [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lordⁱ of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach^l 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 Ivalagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Luskagh, 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.*

^l *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivalagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivalagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^z, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μάξ υδὴρ τομάρ ὄγ το ἔαβαίρτ εαίρλέν ιηρί εήτλεανν το Φηιλίβ μάξ υδὴρ ιαρ λειγίν Εμανν ἡ τόμάίρ ὄγσ αμαχ.

Εηρί μαε εοζαν υι Νέιλλ το δουλ το ποίγιό γάλλ, ἡ ποίγιεαδ λάνμορ το ἔαβαίρτ λαρ το γάλλαδ εο εαίρλέν να ριννε ἡ Υα νέλλ α αθηαρ το ἔοχετ εο κίονηαρ λειπίονοιτε ιι εομοδάλ Εηρί ἡ γάλλ ζυρ αν μαζίν εεῖετα. Ο δομναλλ .i. νεαῖεταν το ἔοχετ ινα ναζαῖδ, ἡ ρίδ το δενομ ὄδ δον ἔυρ ριν λα ηυα νέλλ ὄ να βαοι εοιηλίον ποῖραδε ρυρ, ἡ αν εαίρλέν το ἔαβαίρτ τὸ δυα Νέιλλ, ἡ εενέλ Μοάμ, ἡ είορ ιηρί ηεοζαν. Ρο ράγαδ εηρί βαῖδα ιρ ιν εαίρλέν ἡ το χόιό ρέιν λα ηυα νέλλ δια ττιζιβ ιαρ ἔεορζαρ δον τυρυρ ριν.

Δομναλλ ζλαρρ μαξ εαρηαιζ τιζήρα υα εαυρρρε δέεε.

Υα ηειυρρζεοίλ μόρ (Mac Con) τιζεαρνα εορκο λαοιζε δέεε.

Ταῶξ μαε εοιναεαιζ μεε διαρμαδα το μαρβαδ λα μυντιρ χαεαιλ μέξ Ραζναλλ πορ αχαιδ χιλλε ταθεομαρε το υρχαρ ζα.

Κοεαδ το ειρξε ειτιρ υα εεαθάν ἡ Μάε υδὴλιν, Ρυαζ το ἔαβαίρτ λα Μαε υδὴλιν, ἡ λα ελοινν ηριαν ὄγ υι νειλλ αρ υα εεατάν, ἡ δα ρήρ ὄγ αρ ριχιτ το μυντιρ ιί χαεαηαν το μαρβαδ δον Ρυαζ ριν.

Αν εοζαδ εεδνα ειτιρ υα εεαηαν ἡ Μαε υδὴλιν. Ερεαχα ιομδα ἡ μαρβδα το δένομ ἑτορρα, ἡ Μαε ιηεζ υδὴλίν το μαρβαδ λα ηυα εεατάν. Ερεαα το δέναμ το Μαε υδὴλίν αρ Αιβνε υα εεατάν.

Ἐοιλλ αθα ειαῖ ἡ να Μιθε το δουλ ι εερικη ηραναδ, ἡ ερεαχα μόρα το δένομ δόιβ. Ἐραναζ ἡ εαεαεαιζ το ηρειτ αρ να γάλλαδ, ἡ μαῖομ το ἔαβαίρτ πορρα, ἡ εειῖρε ρίειτ το μαρβαδ το γάλλαδ, ἡ εδαλα διαρπειρι το δέιν δίοιβ.

^a *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.”

^o *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An eairten do zomberet dua neill ἡ emel Moem uile ἡ εῖρ ιοηρί ηεοζαν, 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.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^z, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ^z, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill τατέομαρε by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Eunniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge^a 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 Kincl-Moen^b, 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^c, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corea-Laoighe^d, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Ramall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^e.

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^f 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^g overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^a *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀρωναῖξ, Τυαζαλαῖξ. 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 aé, as O'Ḃpoin, O'Byrne; O'Τυαζαλαῖ, O'Toole; Ὀρωναῖ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαζαλαῖ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀρωναῖξ, Τυαζα-

λαῖξ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotius 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 *Dermotius Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchada (τιξερνα λαιγεν).i. Μιρκεαρτας εαομαναδ ασδαρ τιξερνα λαιγεν το μαρβαδ λα γαλλαβ να κονταε Ριαδχα. Κοζαδ το δενομ το Mac murchada ριρ αν εκονταε ριαδαδ γ ρε γαλλαβ λαιγεν ιαρ μαρβαδ α μεικ .i. Μιρκεαρταδ εαομαναδ ζυρ βο ηειρεαν οδιδ αν Μοιρρηι-εαρ βραζατ το ζαβαδ αν λα το μαρβαδ Μιρκερταδ το λερεαν αμαχ, γ οχετ εεδ μαρζ το εαβαρτ το Mac Murchada ι νερμικ α μεικ.

Κοζαδ ειτιρ αεδ βυδε ο Νελλ γ Mac υδιδιν. Ο νελλ το ειρζε λε Mac υδιδιν ι ναζαδ αεδα βυδε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1443.

Αοιρ Κριορτ. μίλε, cethre chéu, cétiracátt, a tpi.

Αοιζηυρ mac gille fuidéin abb leappa ζαβαλ δέεε.

Μαζηναρ μάζ Μαθηζαμνα ασδαρ τιξερνα ορζιαλλ αρ ειμεαχ γ αρ ηηζναμ δέεε.

Ειμρ μάζ Μαθηζαμνα το μαρβαδ λα ηυα Νελλ .i. Κοζαμ mac νελλ οζ.

Ριζιμ mac ζιολλαπατραιε γ διαρματ δά mac mec ζιολλαπατραιε τιξερνα ορμαζε το μαρβαδ ηι ριλλ ηι εοιλλ εανουζ αρ ρορζαλλ μεε Ριρδρτο βυτιλέρ.

Ορμαν ιναε ειμαυμ μεε τóμαρ μεε εαθαυλ υι ρρζαυλ το μαρβαδ γ το βαδαδ γ ε acc ταρκερμν ελαδ αρ εεεμ ομρ ρυρτ αν ζορτεμ ιαρ να βειτ θα βηαδαν ζο λειτ ιλλάμ αζ δομναλλ βυδε υα ρρζαυλ.

Μαολρμαναδ mac ταδζ υι ερβαιλλ τιζερνα έλε δέεε.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *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.”

^w *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Firbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68. Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials **UF**.

“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^u 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^y 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 Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain^w 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^x, 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^y, 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] Ffingín was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *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."

^y *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 θυβδα Μας τιζήρηνα υα ρφιαχραὸς δο μαρβαδ λα α βραιτέρνς
ρέιν.

Χρεαχα μόρα λα ηαδὸ βυιδε υα νέιλλ ρορ α ρινρηαρ βραθαρ, .i. ρορ
Μυρρέρηταὸς μυαδ υα Νέιλλ εο τυυε α μυαρ δό ταρ εήηη α χηρεαχ, γ εο
νδεαρηρατ ὀίγρηδ ρρη αρηε.

Ο ρλοηη ριλ ΜαοιλεΡυαν γ ευιδ θα βραιτέρνς δο μαρβαδ λα ελοηη γορη-
υελβαίγ ι τιζ υι είλλη.

ΜαοιΡυαναὸς μάε ΜαοιΡυαναὸς υί θυβδα δο μαρβαδ λα α δεαρηβραεαρ
ρέιν ι ρυλλ.

Μας αφοηαγάν υρημυηαν, .i. γιολλα να ναοή μαε γιολλα να ναοή ηυε
αβδη ολλαη μυηαν ι ρεμεαχυρ ραοί εοιτενδ ιη γαὸ εήρη, γ ρεαρ τιγhe
ναοιδεαδ θα γαὸ αση δο έξ.

Αοδη μαε Αοδαγάν μαε ρεαρηγαι ηυε βαοτέγαλαίγ δο ecc ηι τυηε α
ραθα, ρρη ηο βρεαρηρ τήγηα γ ἠηλαβρα βαοι δο γαιοιδεαλαδ μα αμρηρ, ολλαη
ιοχταρ εονναετ ι ρέηεχυρ ερηδε.

^z *By his own kinsmen.*—“ A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'fiachra-Muay, his son being” [*recte* was] “ cast and killed with a spear by his own brother.”—D. F. in F. I. 18, p. 365.

^a Α ρινρηαρ βράεαρ, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. Ὁράεαρ 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 δεαρηβράεαρ is always used to signify brother.

^b *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.”

^c *Sil-Machruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note ^t under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

^d *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.”

^e *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, “ Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O-fiaachra.”

^f 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 Taithech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patriek, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforges reached westward beyond Sliavardaehy, 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^z.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c 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^d 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^e in law^f.

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^l, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mae William of Clanrickard, viz^l, 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. 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 tfor-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churehe'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 flingir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædth mac Maelruany, viz^l. 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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Cμopε, mίle, ceίτηι cέδ, cέτηpαχαττ, α cέτηap.

Rιpυepo mac an ceaganaiξ mοip mic doimnaill mic Seacain gallda ui pεapιξal, epπcop Aρoαχαio δέcc.

Uilliam ua heτιξen epπcop oίe pιo δo δul do Rom, γ opιoηξ mόpι do clepχιb connact γ a nécc dupiόpι .i. τaδξ mac τaδξ mic uaριnaδa iaρ ηξnouξaδ abδane na bύille, γ uilliam mac an ceccanaiξ ui pλannaξain pπioip comman, Mac maοileclomn mic copbmac mec doimchaδ abb baile eapρα uapa, γ poχαio oίe do clepciδ ulaδ.

Αoδ buδe mac bpiam ballaiξ ui Néill pιoηδamna epεann, neach po ba mό clí, γ do bpiρ pφip eneach, γ enηnañ do pιoξδamnaib a amπppe pφi ap mό po áτaiξ upφionn gall da namθεom da paibe na pé do lot dupιχαp γa i nuib Eacηoac, γ a βeίτ hi epóιηξε βαp cuiξ la pιχιct .i. o chctaoime an bpaicti γup an uapa lá do pampad, γ a écc iaρpη iaρ mbpicti buaδa ó doimna γ ó δñman ua paτapη do punnpaδ.

Sluaηξeαδ aδbal la heoγan .i. ua nell, mac Néill óγ, γ la hupmop

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 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 freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham (hiberniè 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 ffinger, 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-fialy and they joyned together, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mæhnordha 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 Officiall Mae 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^s, 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^a.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamnaⁱ 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^j 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 Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasius Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duald Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 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.

^a *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'Flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of 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."

ⁱ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^j *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. .Edh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

ζασιδεαλ υλαθ υλε εσημοτά υα δοιηναλλ δο ιοθρεαθ γ δο αρθαν ελοιννε αβθα βυθε ιαρ νεcc αβθα. Ρο ειοηόιλ Μυρκερταc ρυαθ υα νέιλλ, γ έηρί υα νέιλλ, γ μαc υιδίλιν cona λυχε conάφντα υλε φορ εινθ αν ερλυαζ μόιρ ριν ιρ ιν δυιδέριαν. Ρο ζβρρρατ bealach conleacθ φορ αν cconair ιν πο βα δόιζ leo a ποχταν chucu. Ταμice υα νέιλλ cona ρλοζαθ δο ροιζιθ αν beλαιζ ιomcumair. Ρο ιomροιζιρτε αν λυχε οile ιαθ ζυρ πο μαρβρατ Mac δοιηναλλ γalloclac βασι φορ υθρεαθ αν ερλυαζ ιι ccommairγ αν λóιττ. Δο chuacθ αν ρλόζ ιι μίμειρνειζ μοιρ δεριδειν, ζο τυζρατ ροιζνε να ηγιάλλ πο εοζρατ ρίν δο ελοινν μεc ιι νέιλλ βυθε, .ι. αθη μαc υί νειλλ, μαc έηρί υί νέιλλ, Mac ηέζ μαεζαηηνα, Mac ιι meallám γ cύζ βραιζθε δέcc ιmmaille ρριύ δο εινθ να ρλιζθ δο λέγεαν δοιθ ια ρρμθηήνζ ζυρ πο ιμτιζιρτε ιαρριν πο μέλα γ cυιτβεθ.

Εοζηαν μαc δοιηναλλ ιιc Μυρκεαρταιζ ιι Concoβαρ τιζεαρνα Slicciγ γ ερliche cαρρρε δο μαρβαθ δυρchuρ δο ροιζηιττ la ελοινν cορβμαic μεc δοηνηαθ, υαιρ πο μαρβαθ μαc μαοιλεαcλοινν ιιc cορβμαic μεc δοηνηαθ ριαραν ταν ριν ιι τεροθαν la μαc ιιc Εόιν ιι αρτ, conacθ τριθ ρυθε πο μαρβαθ Εοζηαν μαc δοιηναλλ.

Σλυαιζεαθ la ηua νέιλλ .ι. Εοζηαν ι ηγαλλθαcτ οηργιάλλ ζυρ πο chρεαcλοιρcc μόριάν δίοθ, γ πο αρcc Σράυθαile δύηνε δεαλζαν, γ ρυαρ ερί ριχιττ μαρζ γ θα εθonna ρίονα δο chιηθ ζαν αν βαile ρίν δο λορζαθ.

O'Nell, who was thought to bee King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Nell in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædhi boy

O'Nell his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so thatMortagh Roe O'Nell and Henry O'Nell and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Nell's Constable, .ι. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Nell] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Nell, and Henry O'Nell his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them. & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clamhugh-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 Galloghagh, 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^k 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^l of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

^k *With a cast of a javelin, dúpchup do fóigh-ic, jactu sagitte.*—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 Carbrej, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormae Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormae 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."

^l *Street-town, ppáobairte*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^m *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 Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."

Μιορβαλ μορ το ὄφθαλ το δελβ Μαρνι Αθηα τρυμ, .i. α ρύλε το ἑταβαρ το δαλλ, ἡ α τηλῆγα το ἀμλαβαρ, ἡ α χορα το εἰλίρνεαχ ἡ α λάμ το ρίμουδ το νεοχ ἀγα ραίβε ρι εἰλῆγατε δια τθαοβ ἡ κατ το βρεῖτ το ἴνναοί ἑορραῖξ.

Ρορβαρ λα ἴνα Νεῖλλ ρορ ἡλλαῖβ, ἡυρ ρο ἴνλλ ἰορίαν ἰομπυ, ἡ εο βρυαρ κομῆα ἰορία ὁ ἡλλαῖβ το εἰνδ ροθ λεῖτη βλαῖθνα το ὄφνομ ρρῦ. Ἐρεαχ-ρλυαγεαδ ρυαραν ρῖδ ριν το ὀένοῖν λα ἰναε ἰι νέλλ βρῖαν ἰναε ὀοῖνναῖλλ ἰιε Ἐοϡham ἰι νέλλ ἰ ἡγαλλῶαχε ἡυρ ρο μαρβαδ βρῖαν ρῖν ὀόφν ὑρῑυρ ελοῖε ἡ ρο ἡαβαδ Ἐἰμεαρ ἰιαξ μαῑῡαμνα, ἡ ρο μαρβαδ ἀρῖολε δια μῡμῡαρ.

Τορρῶεαλῑαῑ ἰμαε εοῡαν ἰιε Ρυαῑῑρῖ ἡί εοῑεῑοβαρ το ἰαρβαδ λα ελοῖν Κομῡαῑξ ὀυρῑυρ το ροῖῡετ.

Ἐεααν ἰμαε ὀρῖαν ἰιε Ἐμαῖν ἰι ρῖρῡαῖ το ἰαρβαδ ἡ οχετορ ἰιμαῖλλε ρρῖρ λα Ἐεααν ἡα ρῖρῡαῖ. ἡ λα ελοῖν ὀομῡαῖλλ βῡδε ἰι ρῖρῡαῖ ρορ ρῖαῑ εαλλρῡαῑε βρῖ λεῑη.

Ἐμαῖν ἰμαε Τόμῡρ ἰιε εαῑαῖ ἰι ρῖρῡαῖ το ἑε.

^a *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!

^o *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caiz*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caiz*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duald Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:—

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his 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 catts brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*caiz* το βρεῖτ το ἴνναοί ἑορραῖξ].

^p *Encamped*: ρορβαρ signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Neil against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. *hosting*] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Neil, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Neil against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one east of a stone, and Emear Magnahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

^q *The east of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairy O'Conner slaine by Clanconvay, by one east of a dart.”—D. F.

A great miracleⁿ 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^o fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p 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^q 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^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^s *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-chieo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the *Dinn-seachus*, 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 Firdis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Τῆς Καλριγῆ ἡ Ὀ-Τεργα, ἡ ἄνω οἱ Σλιαβ Καλριγῆ ἡ ἑσπέραι ἀνὸς Ὀγγ-πυργῆ. 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.

Μαγνυρ μάξ μάτχαιίνα αῶβαρ τιζεαρνα οἰργιάλλ δέεε, γ α ἀδνακαλ ι
 ελναι εοαιρ.

Εβερ μαε βριαμ μέξ ματζαιίνα αῶβαρ τιζεαρνα οἰργιάλλ δο μαρβιαθ.

Ταῶξ υα βριαμ τιζεαρνα τυαδῶμυίαν δο έεε.

Σίυα camm mac Conmara ταιορεαῶ ελομνε ευλέιν ρίχλνῖν εοιτέῶν
 ρεαρ νερεανν δέεε ειττιρ δα νοττελαῖξ.

Θυβῶβλαῖξ ινζεαν τομάιρ ινεζυῶιη (τιζεαρνα ρεαρ μαναῶ) βεαν εοζαν
 ινέξ εαῖμαοῖλ βεαν ὀαομαχταῶ δερεαρεαεῶ δεῖρεμῖξ δο έεε.

^s *Heir to the lordship.*—“Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Chain-couis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross.”

^t *Heir to the lordship.*—“Emeur, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine.”—D. F.

^u *Lord of Thomond.*—“Thady O’Brien, King of Thomond, died.”—D. F.

^w *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.”

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogethor 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 April, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile 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 twelfth day of April, & 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 ffriends, 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 Beannechoir 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-chuain-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 sons of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhaean also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop’s son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O’ Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert 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^s of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^s of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^a, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^w.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—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 mantion. A common giver to all the elergy 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 Maehary-Conaelit 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-eluainn & 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 Mae Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in reecompenec thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

“William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concubhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connaetan.

“Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Chieftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^o. Kalend. Decembris.

“Edmond, son's son to Eoehy O'Kelly, died.

“A greate skirmish by the sons of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muiredhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sons of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was 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 Zareens 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.

“Fíelim, son to ó Conner ffály, went to serve Mac Murehadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1445.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, cethpe chéú, cétphachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabal décc.

Στοιχεαδ μόρ δο δίνον λα hua νοοίναλλ ζο ριζεαδ, 7 λα Ριλιβιάζ υιόρ λα cloinn αβόλα μέζ υιόρ 7 λα cloinn Εοζham υι Choncoδαρ. Ρο λοιρcecaδ leo Σιζεαδ πορ τοιρηδελβach cappacli mac δοίναλλ mic Μυρcφρατazh υι Choncoδαρ, 7 πο μαρβαδ mac δοmchaδ τιζεαρνα τίπε hoilealla, .i. τομαλταδ mac δοmchaδ leo co ποcαδιδ οίλε.

Uilliam mac Seacan mic δοίναλλ υι ρήρζαλ τιζεαρνα na hanζaile δέζ ιαρ νοειζβcηcaδ cιanaopda 7 da τaοιpeach δο ζαρρι ιαρρι ιριη aηζaile, .i. δο Ρορρα mac Μυρcφρατaz μιδιζ mic bριαν υι ρήρζαλ, 7 ρλιocητ Μυρchaδ υι ρήρζαλ υίλε δο ζαρρι aημα δε. Όα cloimδ αβόλα 7 clauδ Seacan

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and took him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“ A greate 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 Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“ Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on touesday next after Michaelmas.

“ The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“ A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghlly 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.

“ Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, esppecially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'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 life¹; 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-Hughs², and the Clann-Shane³ O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

“Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this year) 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 Brinningham'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 Felim 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 *dolan* by his owne kinsmen.

“*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too.”

¹ *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 quævit 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 cheitaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaile, 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.”

² *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.

³ *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí pñgail 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm taoiriḡ do doinnall buide mac doinnall mic Seacan uí pñgail, 7 an tír do millead̄ stopra co ndearmu-
pat ríó, .i. lé na hangale ag ceétar de.

Ruairi mac Tómar mészuidir mac tighina fear manac̄ décc.

Mac gillepinném, .i. brian taoíreach muntriye Peodachan raóí emiḡ 7
pñ copnam̄a a chirte pñ a comarran décc.

Domchaó ballac̄ mac raíriadaim adbar taoiriḡ teallaiz eachtaó décc.

Diarmait ua tuatail tigherna cloinne tuatail do marbad̄ for loice
epreche la cloin̄o mic tomaltaiz uí diomaraiz, iar mbeit̄ ceit̄re fichit̄
bhadaim daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobar ciarraiz̄e do marbad̄ la Maḡcan̄am ua ccon-
cobari, la a bratair, 7 riat arason i mbáó ag dol ḡo hinir cathaiz̄.

Riḡber̄o mac uíolm̄ do marbad̄.

Tomar uíolman 7 Riḡber̄o óḡ uíolman do écc.

Laḡneach mac aóha buide meḡ eochaz̄an do marbad̄ for coill na
connad̄ la cloinn Muirc̄rtaiz̄ óḡ m̄ḡ eócazan.

Domchaó baac̄ ua Ruair̄e décc, 7 an bpepne éiar do gairm uí Ruair̄e
do domchaó mac Tighernan̄ óḡ i naḡat̄o lochlaim̄ mic taíōz̄ uí Ruair̄e.

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.

^b *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

“A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slain” [*recte* was slain] “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 Cuignedh, or province.”

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kiltrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry.”

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

“Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, 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, Mahou O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

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^d.

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 refuge 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 Dublgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by .Edh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & clothes, 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 Muirecherty, 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 preyes being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Κρίορτ, μίλε, σείρμ χέο, σέηραχαττ, α Sé.

Εόιν υα λήναν πμίορ μαμπερεαχ λεαρρα γαλαλ το ecc.

Ρυοραζε mac Αρδζαλ μορ μέζ ματζαμίνα τζεαρμα ομγιάλλ το ecc,
 γ α μάε Αεο μιαο mac Ρυοραζε το ομπεαο μα ιοαο λα ηυα νέλλ.

Υα δομναλλ το εχοχε πλόγη μορ ηι κομμαέταιβ το χονγναμ λα α χαμ-
 οιβ, το ποιζιδ υι Ρυαριε αρ τύρ, γ το χόιδ αιρριδε τρια μαζ ημρε, γ ταρ
 Σιο.αανδ, γ ηι μαζ λμρζ, τρε Μαχαριε κόμαχετ τρε ελομν κομμααζ γ

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-faicha
 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'Maleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel
 O'Saruidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &
 cowes along into his owne house through
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his
 prey from both English and Irish as far as
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskoil 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'Maleachlyn, 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 Ardgai More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, 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 Baleatharum, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & received meanes of him.

"A preying Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brehmians through the Instigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattel of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brehnie 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 Branán, to wit, Conn and ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταιμcc mac uilliam búpc ma cōmme co dún iomdán, 7 puḡ leip é iarrim hi comhacene chule tolað.

Cúcoicpiche mac Maime mic neill fionnach ṡ tigherna firi tteatba do ecc.

Emann ua brian tigherna ua ffaolain do ecc, 7 dumlainḡ ua brian doiponeað ma ionað.

Domchað mac Airt mic diaimata tigherna ua cceinðpealaiḡ do marbbað la brianachað.

Coccað mór eitip ua cconcobar palze 7 gall na mibe gur po cpeac-loipeað mórán don mibe 7 gur po marbbað rochaðe mor dia ndaoinib, 7 no tciḡoir a pirtche co tñpiaiḡ buð tuaid, 7 ḡo cul maḡe clapaiḡ foir, 7 po ḡabað brian mac an calbair uí cconcobar ap an coccað pim la gallaib.

Coḡað eitip an da ua concobar i machaire cōmaæt, dia po marbbað

* *Commaicne 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. I. 18 :

“The sons of ffeilim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balinotta and killed Edh 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 Maghmissy, and over the Sinuan, and to Magh-húrg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmby, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Commaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note ^g, 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 Uí-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloneurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Uí-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, Óran beaḡ ó Chlaonadh m Uib Faoian i Maiz Caiḡean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Caiḡriḡ Óriuin m Uib Faoian. 4th. October 27, Epc ep̄. Domnach mór Maizge luadað i duaipeape ua b-faoian.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh^e.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Simnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain^f, 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^g, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh^h. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beóan mac neap-pam Epi. ó Fhioó cuilinn in Uib Faolan.* 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-Teamlirach, 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.

^g *Tara, Teamaip.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

^h *Cul-Maigh-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-flaly 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 far as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calwagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

διαρμαῖο μιστὸ μαρ ταιδὺς υἱ ἐνοκοβαρ λα ἡσα ἐνοκοβαρ ἡδομ, ἡ λα εἰομν Μυρριγ να μβριζ, ἡ λα εἰοδ δο εἰομν φῆδμιῖοδ ἡ εἰοδ υα φριονηταιν.

Κοζαὸ μὸρ ἡ ττυαδῖμῖμῖαιν δια πο μἡλεαδ τυαδῖμῖμῖαιν υἡε, ἡ ὑαρ ζαβαδ ἡα ἡριαν ἡυδῶεἰν εο ἡδεαχαιδ μαρ υἡἡἡμ εἰομνε Ριοεαρηδ ἡ ττυαδῖμῖμῖαιν, ἡ τυεε υα ἡριαν ἀμαδ ἀρ ἡεεμ, ἡ πο φῆζαἡἡ ἡ εεῶρα ἡαττ.

Εἰομν δομνχαιδ, ἡ τοιρηδεαἡβαδ εαρηαδ υα εοκοβαρ, ἡ υα εοκοβαρ ὑομν ὑο ὑοἡ ὑἡἡἡἡἡ ἡ εεἡἡ μεἡε υἡἡἡμ εἰομνε Ριοεαρηδ ὑο ὑεναἡἡ ἀοἡἡ ἡἡεε Ὀμννχαιδ, ἡ ἀ ττυαἡἡδεαχτ να ἡὑἡ μαρ δομννχαιδ πο ὑεῶἡἡ, ἡ ποἡἡ ἡεἡττε ἡτορρα ἡ. Σεαἡ μαρ εοκοβαρ μεε δομννχαιδ, ἡ ταιδὺς μαρ τομαἡ-τῖαἡ μορη μεε δομννχαιδ.

Ρῆδμιῖοδ μαρ Σεαἡ υἡ Ρυαρη ὑο ἡαρηβαδ πορ λαρ φιοδἡαχα λα ἀ ὑεφῆ-φἡε ἡ. εἡμν ἡοἡεἡμν υἡ Ρυαρη.

Μαρ δοἡἡἡἡἡ υἡ Ρυαρη ὑο ἡαρηβαδ λα εἰομν δομννχαιδ μεε τἡζεαρημῖαιν υἡ Ρυαρη.

Τὸμῖαρ μαρ Τομαρη ὄἡε υἡ Ραζἡἡἡαἡεἡ ὑο ἡαρηβαδ ἡἡ ἡοεἡεἡ μὸρ λα εἰομν Ρῆμαἡἡ μεε ζἡἡἡἡ ἡορη υἡ Ραζἡἡἡαἡεἡ.

Δοἡἡἡἡἡ υα εοβῆαἡεἡ, εἡἡ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ μαἡῖ ἡ ἡαἡἡ ἡε ὑἡἡ ὑο ἡαρηβαδ εοἡἡ ὑἡαρη μαρ πορ ερημρη ἡοχα ἡαἡἡἡἡ μεε Νεἡἡἡἡ λα εἰομν ἡἡεε εαρη υἡ μαἡἡἡ-ἡεαἡεἡἡἡ, ἡ λα εἰομν ἡἡεε φἡαχαχ ἡἡεἡ εἡἡεἡἡἡ.

Τῖαἡἡε μαρ Μἡαἡἡἡἡ μεε τῖαἡἡε υἡ ἡἡαἡἡεοἡαρη ὑεεε ἡ εἰομν ἡεο-ἡαρη εἡτρη ὑα εἡαρη ἡ ἀἡἡαεαἡ ἡ μαἡἡἡἡἡἡ ἡαἡε υἡ ἡἡεεἡἡἡ.

ⁱ *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 Connanght.

^k *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 moieties betweene them.”

^l *In the middle of*, πορ ἡἡρ.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruarik was

killed *in the midst of* fídhnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

^m *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Firbis, in F. I. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-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 Kileooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain[†] 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[‡]. 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[†] [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.[‡]

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O' Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis[‡], an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh[°], by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlin, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais[°], between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain[‡].

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.

[†] *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westmeath 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 Clonmaenise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Inmill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Inmill, 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 Inmill 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 (Halliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

[°] *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.

[‡] *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogain,

Ταὸς μάς πλανητῶν το μαρβῶν λα κορβιναε ἡμε υἱ πλανητῶν.
 Εἰμῶν μαε μεε Μυιριμ ειαρραῖζε το μαρβῶν λα κορβιναε μαε εοζῶν
 μεζ εάρταιζ.

Ὁρμῶν να οὐβῶν το μαρβῶν λα τῖρ ναμάλζαῶν.

Ὁιαρμῶν μαε Ιρ μεε εατῶν ρηαῶ μεζ Ραζηναλλ το μαρβῶν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, μίλε, εεθηρε χέο, εἶτηρῶν α Σεαχτ.

. Κομορβα ριοδναχα ρῖρ τιζε αοιδηεῶν κοιτεινν να ζαε αση το εεε.

Πλαζ μῶρ ηι ραῖρῶν ἡ ηι ροζμαρ να βλιαῶνα ρο, οια ρο εεε ρηιορ βαλε
 υι βοζῶν, ρηιορ κομῶνα, βαρῖν εαλατρομα, ζῆροῖτε μαε μεε υαλρονα, ἡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordau Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ Tany fitz Maelyn 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 Brigitmas afore that.”

^a 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 Eclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“ The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“ Greate warr in Kenel-facha-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'Commer gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sons of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & 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] “ Imhar

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 Ramall, was slain⁴.

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 Ballyboggan¹, the Prior of Connala⁵, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slain Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanly, 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 Edh 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 Maebairy Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Maeruanly fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Comer's son, & Maeruanly Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Maeleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Comer flidy to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O'Comer'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 fleorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

¹ *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

⁵ *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note^b, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Greate flamin in the Spring of

rochaide ní r hi mde, hi numan, 7 illaighib, 7 aebhrat aroile gur po écc-
pat peét céo pacairt oi.

Cón do chur ar tñpall achad urchar, 7 an bñd aréhrach de do tócc-
bál le tomár óg Maguidir tigeanna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeanna, 7
7 Rónán do ráit a anna peipin.

Doimall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguidir, do marbad la doim
mac pilib még uidir, le macab Airc méguidir, le macab mec oirgiallaig,
7 le macab ua ndamín, uair basí an doimall hírin i nhráoi ta pe máguidir
7 pe pilib tanair an típe, 7 ag tionscúd dó o bpeirne uí Raigillig 7 é ag
dul go baile éirí uí néill ar ann táppair é gur po marbad. Ro haónaicead
iarom i maniptir leara gabail.

Aed mac tóniár óig méguidir mac tigeanna fhrmanach décc.

Peolmud mac Seacan mic Pilib uí Raigillig adbar tigeanna bpeirne ar
oirbeairt 7 omeac do dul go hac trum tionscúid fir ionad níg Saxan
Loró Fupnumál 7 peolmud do gabail lair. 7 a écc don plaid, iar mbuad
onsta 7 aérige, 7 a adnacal i maniptir Acha trum.

Fionnuala (mgean an éalbag uí conóbari faldig 7 Maighrege mgean
uí éhbail) bñ uí doimall cétur, 7 Alcha buide uí neill iarom an doim
bñ do bhrí deab 7 tenam. 7 do ba mó clú. 7 oirpdeaircur basí i nepinn
uile i naon amirí pna géimóta a maair buidem, do tpegaó an tpeogaó

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."

^c *Baron of Calatrim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of
Galtrim in Meath.—See note ^e, under the year
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

^b *Achalh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *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 bliasam ri oo cuipé cenn
frangeac le tomair óg maguidir, .i. ri fer
manac ar tempoll acad urchar, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken
prisoner by the Lord fflurnivall, 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^t, 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^u was roofed^w, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, 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^x. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret^y, 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.^z

^z *And of Margaret*, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædth 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-

ερεπαδαῖς ἀρ ἀν μβεατθαῖδ ῖυτῶν ζαν φοιρεῖνδ, ἡ α δουλ φο chuing μιαῖλα
ἡ εραβαῖδ ἰ μαινιρτιρ chille hachadh.

Αὐδ mac Μυιρέστιαῖς ὄις μεζ εοχαζαν luam ζαιρρεῖδ ua néill an
δερρειρ ἡ ἀδβαρ τοῖριζ cheneoil ριαχαῖδ uile décc do ζαλαρ αιτζεαρρ.

Emann mac emainn a buir do écc.

Ρεδlimiδ mac μυρchaῖα μέζ Ραζnaill δέcc.

Ζιolla na naom mac αιρεῖταιζ mic ρολαῖν mec Αῶδαζαν ραοῖ ερεανν
le βρῖτῆλῆμνυρ ἡ le ρένεαχαρ δέcc.

Uilliam ua δεορῶν ollaῖν λαῖζεν le βρῖτῆλῆμνυρ, ἡ α bean do écc don
πλαῖζ.

Εοζαν mac Ρῶρραιρ mic ραορδαλαῖζ ui βρῖρλέν ollaῖν βρῖτῆλῆμνυρ
manaῖδ ἡ ἀρδ αιρχημδεαχ αιριζ μιαολῶν do écc.

Concobar mac Seaain mec βpanain do ερῆζυδ α τιζεαρρραιρ ἡ τοματταῖδ
cappaῖδ mac cumo mic Αῶδα do οιρδνεαδ ma ionaδ.

Μαινιρτιρ λαοιζηιρῖ ιλλαῖζμβ, ἰ neappuccóideacht leirhglinne do τόcc-
baill la hUa moρda ἰ nonoir .S. Φρονρειρ, ἡ τοζα ἀδηναcaill ui μόρδα ἡ α
ῖλεαχτα na διαωδ ιμπερῖδhe.

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."

^z Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.—
"Cumζ ριαῖλα, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

^a 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 STEMIMATE
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 Clannaliere.

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. *Achaidh 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 devotion² in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

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^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c 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^d 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^e.

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.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemb, son to Aireachtach, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a feneccvir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deorain, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this yeare."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαμνηρη λαοιγι-ρη, 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 Coreheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Arehdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. I. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of fhdnaeha, 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 ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, μίλε, χειρε έέδ, εστραχαιτ, α hochττ.

Πλάξ μόν ηιν μιθε, concobar mac aoda ui p̄r̄gail, διαρμαιττ μάξ
conmaiže, η Ηαιρη ουδ Mac τεέειδαιμ τριυρ βραταρ το βραιτηνδ longpuipe
ui p̄r̄gail δέξ τον πλάξ ριν.

Concobar mac paslehaoda ep̄cop Ruir αιλιτηρ δέcc.

Abb na τριμοιθε πορ loc cé δέcc.

Semur όξ mac p̄mear γαλλδα mac ιαπλα up̄muian δέcc.

Catal mac ui concobar παλζε το μαρβαδ λά γαλλαιβ λαίξιν.

Cúconnaét mac Pilib μέξυιθιρ δέcc ρά βυαιδ ναιτηριζε, η α αθναcal ι
τ̄mpall αchaδ up̄car.

Ua h̄c̄ra μαθαé το μαρβαδ.

Ua loclamn τιζεαρνα βοίρνε δέξ.

Niall ó μαολιυαιδ το μαρβαδ λά huib Riaccan.

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 Dermoda, 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 Brenan, 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.

“Fielim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Laseach fitz Rossa ó ffeargall, but Lædach 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^f, 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^g [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

“Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædth, supplied his place.

“The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

“The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athlrym, 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 O'fallon” [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.”

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell*, *Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note ^g), 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.

^g *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 Ríogán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiat for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. *The Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

“*Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.*

Concobar mac Seaman mic eadmarcaig meo bpanám tigeapna corca
 acland ppu ré peét mbliadán tríoéat do écc i nduina realga for maig ae iar
 tpezag a tigeapnair ip in mbliadán roime, 7 a aonacal i Roip commain.

Ipsa recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
 ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesie. 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 υιβ Ριαζάν να ρυαζ δερομ,
 Ξαρρα μεαρ μινιδεαρ κομλονν,
 Ο'Ουμμ τασίρεαχ να τολα,
 Ουηζ να ερραοίρεαχ οσαε-όροα.”

“ 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-
 ough, 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 Dowlie-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-
 riartagh, 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^h of Corcoaclann 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 Cou, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaught Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion onte 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 Marybrough, 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 soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chiefric 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

Caéal mac peðlimið mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbhad la cloinn Ruaidrí meic caatal uí concobair toirpðelbac 7 Ðiarmaid.

Ταδζ όcc mac ταδζ mac ðiollacolann uí uizinn pðimoiðe aopa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naépmze i cail conla, 7 a adnacal i maniptip aca léann.

Ðiarmaid mac eozam mic maégamna uí ðalaiz ollam fear miðe uile paí pðilainntiz 7 þip dána ðécc, 7 a adnacal i ndurmaidz colamm éille.

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 Ferganam 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'Doyne, 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.

^b *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

“ A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fitz 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.”

ⁱ *Cill Conla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 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'Conor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla^l, 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^k.

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.”

^k 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 discretee friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

“ The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

“ Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kileuly-silinnny” [now the church of Kileooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] “& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim fitz ffelim by wan” [one] “ thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormaek 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 Killeuly, & 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 Tulsky, 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 speere 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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1449.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceτpe óéð, cφépaάaτe, a naoί.

Ðonnchað mac τιγεαρνάμ óηε τιγεαρνα ηρειφne έιαρ ðo écc ιαρ ná bñé ηι peipeçáλαηρ óετα ηe βιαðan λάη, η τιγεαρνάμ mac ταυðη υί Ρuaηηe ðo έoça μα ιοναð lápaη ηηρειφne έιαρ.

Εoçan mac pφaη τιγεαρνα μαιηηηηe μαοιλήμoða ðo écc, η Σφaη ua Ραζ-αλληε a mac pφñ ðo έoça μα ιοναð lá ηua neill, η λα pηioçη Σφaη ηι Ραζάλληε, η peapçal ua Ραζάλληε, .i. mac τομαηρ μíoηρ, ðo έoça lá pηioέτ ματζαμνα ηι Ραζάλληε, η lá çallañ çup ηo pαp coçcað η coμβuaυðpeað eaτοηηa. Ταμice an λυρτίρ η ιαηλα upμυñan ðo çoηçnañ lá peapçal ua Ραζάλλαηε, η ευe Σφaη ua Ραζάλληε coηa pόépaυe aμμυρ pοη έoηpαé an επλυαηε çup ηo μαpβαð η çup ηo çabað επη píoç ημ ðioð ημ mac τοηηpðeaλβαηεç η ημ mac ðoμñauill baη ηι Ραζάλληε.

Ðpñan ócc o neill ðécc.

Μόρ ηεçñ aóða μic Þññ na ευαηε μέçυðηρ bñ aηη μic eoçan υί neill ðécc.

Μαçηup buυe mac caηpηe μεic ðυηη ηεçυðηρ ðécc.

Ðpepññauðm lá mac υυðññ pοη ηυηpécaρταé μyað ua neill ðύ ηη pο

“A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O’neachtyn’s son, with many others.

“A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O’ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly friers, of the friers of Longford O’ffeargail, died by that plague.

“Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & 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’Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien’s son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

“Brien Mac 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 sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O’Ruairk’s two sonns were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, 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-Tuaigheⁿ 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^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapḡḡular oēca*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

ⁿ *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, *bríḡrúadóm*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin ḡop” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'nell, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Nell's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac macoilmuire mec fuibne conrubal meic ui néill, 7 aongur mac mec doinnall na halban, 7 rochaide oile immalle rruí.

Coccaδ mór ειπτιρ conallcaib buδδein, 7 moγian do milleaδ.

Ua pialán 7 grollacnoγt mac an baipδ δécc.

Αοδ mac loclann mic δeaγpπαδ τιζεapna cloinne caτail mic muireaδ-αιγ muillcτain pé hδδ iméian iap τπρέccaδ a τιζεapnαιp ap γpαδ δέ, 7 iap naonτυzaδ διαpματτα mic δepπιαδ ui pλannaγáin do éop ma ionaδ δecc.

Όνιcc δειopc do τέcc ι nepinn co nonóγi móγi, 7 iapιλaδa epεaann do τέcc ma τέaδ, 7 γaoiδil λειτίμιλ μηδe, 7 a bpeic pín do μαpταib do έαδαιpτ δó do cum a éipτιμζε.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed.”

^p *A great war.*—“Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties.”—D. F.

^q *O’Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O’Faohain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancathill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

“The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in” [on] “the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King’s Kitchin.”

^t 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 Silmalruain, 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 ffelin 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 Caryelt), & 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 ffelin Clery O’Conner was wounded. Magnus O’fflanagan’s son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party” [were] “wounded, & died of their wounds.

“Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ilitz 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 & Remeenan, 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^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^q and Gilhcreest 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^r, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffry O'Flanigan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s 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^t.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleannbely were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhly O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of 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. Maleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Maleaghlyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by f'eara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Aengus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, míle, ceṑre éeḃ caoccaṑṑ.

Αιρδεppop conδαḗṑ, .i. mac an pḥrḥúm mic mic Seóimín bípe do écc i nḡallmḥ.

Ριαρρυρ μάγυιḃιρ eppcop cloḗar dḗcc i cclaoímμip, ḡ a adnacal illiop ḡabḗal.

Αη τεppcop ua ḡallcoḃar dḗcc.

Abb eppa Ruacḃ, .i. émanμ, dḗcc.

Concoḃar ua doḡnacall ταναρι τipe conall dḗcc.

Νιocolar ua plannagám peapḥún daímμip dḗcc ipóim iar nḃol do dénaím τυραip.

Μάγ υιḃιρ τομάρ mac τομάρ mic Ριλίβ na τυαιḡe do ḡul dia oibṑpe don pḥóm, hi cimḃ peḗṑmane iarṑṑan ταιμcc doḡnacḃ dúncaḃac Mac aṑar do μαγυιḃιρ, .i. τομαρ occ, do ποḡιḃ caṑḗal mic meḡυιḃιρ ḡup πο ḡab é ma ionacḃ (no ma ṑḡ) pḗm hi ccnuc nμḡiḃ. Rucc leiρ é cona épeḗ ḡo ḡopṑ an pḗḃám, ḡ πο ḡarḃ anμ pμ é. Do éuaḃ iaromḃ co τεallaḗ nḃúncacḃa hi ccoccaḃ ar emann ḡ ar doḡnacḃ μαγυιḃιρ. Ταμcc τpa hi cimḃ pee iar pμ, doḡnacḃ dúncaḃac i ccomne do ποḡιḃ emann ḡ doḡnacḃ, ḡ do pḗn-pac pṑṑ pe apoile, ar a aoiρ po ḡab Eimann pá ḃeóiḃ doḡnacḃ dúncaḃacḃ hi nḡabḗal bíμ, ḡ do paḃ laiρ é ḡo hacḃacḃ upḗar, ḡ po bíḡ cop ḡ laiḡ ḃe i nḃioḡail μαḃḗṑa caṑḗal.

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 Felin 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."

^u *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."

^w *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

^x *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 Seoinin Burke^a, 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 Tuaigne^w, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^x, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^y, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^z, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, 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^b, 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.

^y *Step-brother*, mac aṅar, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^z *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.

^a *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortincedan, a townland in the parish of Touregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b *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-Mang*, 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 Ḥobla liúin i n-Ḍarpeóige Com-

Μυρτέρτασ υα φλannaζάν τασίρεασ τυαίτε πατα δο δουλ δια οιλίτηι δον
ρόμή, γ α έεσ ιαρ ιμβυαδ παίτηζε, γ α δεαρηρατάρη κορημασ δο ζαβαλ α
ιωναδ.

Σλόιζεαδ δο δενομή λά ήηνρί ο νέιλλ λά ήαρτ υα νειλλ, γ λά μασ εοζαν
υί νειλλ ήι τερραν conζαλ δο conζηαμή lé μασ υιδίλιν. Νιαλλ μασ ενρί με
εοζαν δο δουλ αρ ερησ αρ μυρρεαρηασ μασ υι νειλλ βυιδε, γ πο ζαδρηατ
ζαβαλα. Μασ υί νέιλλ βυιδε γ εοζαν μασ ήρηαν όιζ υι νέιλλ δο ήρησ αρ
mall, γ ρηασίνεαδ φορ α μιντηρ. Όο παδ εοζαν μασ ήρηαν όιζ με ήρηαν
μόρη με ενρη αιμηείδ θα φορηαμή δια ρλειζ φορ mall ζυρ βό μαρηδ δε, γ πο
ήαδνηαεαδ ι ηΑρηδ μααα κο νοηόρη μόρη.

Σίτ δο δεναμή δο ρεααν μασ εοζαν υι Ραζαλλιζ γ δο δομναλλ βάν υα
Ραζαλλιζ ρε αροιλε, γ ρήρηζαλ μασ τομαρ μοιρ δο έορ α τηζεαρηαρ, γ αν
ήρηρηνε υιλε δο βήσ αζ ρεααν μασ εοζαν, γ ρεαρηζαλ δο ζαβαλ τυαρηρηταλ
υαδα.

Ταδζ μασ Ριληβ με τομαρ μέζυιδιρ δο μαρηβαδ λα ελωνν κορημασ
μεσ δαμηαδαν, γ α αδνακαλ ιλλιορ ζαβαλ.

Ανρηεαρ μασ ζιλλαεριορη υί θρηομα ρασί εαζηαδ ερηαδδεασ δεεε ιαρ
δτιομητιύδ ό ρομή.

Ό εαρηδε κύιλε, ταδζ μασ ίορηρ ολλαμή ρεαρημαναδ le λειζήρ δεεε.

Ό ήυιζηνδ, ι. τυααταλ ρρηομήοιυε αορα δάνα ερηεανν δο έζ δο ζαλαρ οβανν

Όρηζηε μήρηα δο δενομή λά μασ μεζεοάζάν φορ ζαλλαδ υαρη πο ερηεα-

μηρη αζορ α ζ-εών λοα ή-ερηε. Comhgall of
Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of
Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of
D. F., as in F. 1. 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*."

^d *Triun Clongail.*—This was the ancient name
of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,
extending into the present counties of Down
and Antrim.

^e *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."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of
vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the
county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish
of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, with-
out the prefix O. This family possessed the
hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-
awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of
Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows
in the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^e 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^d, 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^e, 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^f.

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^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^k, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghagan upon the

^a Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput sue nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

^l *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 Carbery 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.

λοίρε Ρατ̄ γυαιρε, cill lucann, baile πορτελ, baile na ngall οηγιάλλα, ἡ cill βιερίε. Ρο γαβαδ̄ cairpπε mac λαοίγριε mic πορρα, ἡ πο μαρβαδ̄ δά mac mic τεαβόιδ̄ mec hoibepe λαίρ ap an ceosaδ̄ ριν. Ρο μαρβαδ̄ βεόρ̄ βριαν mac λαοίγριε mic Ρορρα λαίρ ι mbaile mór̄ ločā ρεμ̄σιε. Ᾱετ̄ ε̄να βά δ̄ρίμ̄ in πο millead̄ λαίρ̄ don coccaδ̄ ριν. Ταγσαδ̄αρ̄ γοιλλ̄ μιθε ἡ διύιε δειοιρ, ἡ βρατᾱε an ρίε̄ conige an muilēn̄ ceapp, ἡ ταιμ̄εε mac m̄ε̄ε̄ εο̄εαζάιν̄ μαρκεϋλαεε̄ mór̄ εοῑε̄τε co bé̄l̄ ātā ḡlar̄ ap̄n̄á̄rach̄ hi ceomne gall̄ com̄ō í comairle do ρón̄ρατ̄ gall̄ an̄ōp̄īde ρ̄īd̄ dō ð̄enam̄̄ ρ̄p̄p̄, ἡ πο μᾱε̄ρ̄ε̄τ̄ δ̄ó̄ uile ā n̄ōeap̄na πορρα dō c̄iom̄ ρ̄īōdā ð̄ρᾱγᾱil̄ uad̄.

Ðon̄ōchaδ̄ ō gall̄cub̄hap̄ com̄p̄bā Ᾱōham̄n̄ám̄ ð̄ecc̄.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT̄, 1451.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cētrē c̄ēō, c̄áoc̄caτ̄, ā h̄áon̄.

Remann mac uilliam mec ρεόραρ̄ dō écc̄ πορ ρ̄īε̄γαδ̄ nā ρōm̄ā iap̄ η̄gn̄ōūc̄c̄ad̄ ep̄p̄ōp̄ōīdē τ̄uanā.

Μαιρ̄ε̄τ̄p̄ an̄ cāb̄án̄ dō lōp̄caδ̄.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyles he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note *, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Portel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdúthe*, 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, lōc̄ Sem̄h̄ōile,

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.

^q *Bel-atha-glasarnaroch*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Rathphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s 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 greate stormes aud 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.

“ Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^m, Cill-Lucainⁿ, Baile-Portel, 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^p. 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^q, 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^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

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

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his souns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] “son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in France was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργριέεε ιγίν υι έφίβαλλ (ταός) βή υι concobair φαλγίγ (αν κάβαέ) βή αρ φήρ βαοί ινα χαμριρ ι νεριου υαιρ αρ ί τυεε ζαριμ ενιγ πά όό ι ναοίν βλιαόαν το λυέτ ιαριρατα νετ όέεε ιαρ ιμβυαό οηγτά γ αέριγε ιαρ ιμβρειέ βυαόα ό όοίαν γ ο θεαμαν.

Ρεόλιμώ υα concobair mac an κάβαγ, γ να μαργρεγε εέονα άόδαρ τιξεαρνα υα φφαλγε φή βά μόρ ανη γ οιωθαρυρ όέεε ιαρ ιβήέ ηι ρεργ-ζαλαρ φρι μέ ποδα ροίμε ριν, γ ηί βαοί αέτ αση οιδέε ειπιρ α νέγριθε.

Μυριεάό υα μαθαόαν τιξεαρνα ρίλ ναημέαόα φή βά κοιμριγε αρα όυέαιγ φήν, γ όο βα εροδα λαμ, γ βά ρεαρρ ρμαέτ όο έεε.

Ρυαιόρι mac μαοιμορδα ριαόαιγ υι concobair όο έεε.

Εοζαν mac concobair mec γιλλεφιννέν mac τοιριγ μιυιτιρε Ρεόδαόαιν γ γιολλαρατραιεε βυθε mac γιλλε φιννέν όο μαρβαό λα Conconnacé mac Σεααν ιμε conconnacé μέγ υιόρι αν .6. ιθ ρεβρυ.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeling.

“Mac-an-Jndary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Lughlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died.”

¹ *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 twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (.i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da 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-namh MacÆgan'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'Mælceny, 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^t of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards^u, 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 Oflaly, 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^w, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatriek 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 clurche'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.*

^u*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *tué iappuzá neé*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

^w*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silamchadha, a hospitall man toward-

Cocead mór ag maíneachaib, 7 ó conóbaire Donn do dul do éornam uí ceallaig, 7 tuce a mac 7 diair bpaigad oile dó i ngeall pé píce maig do gpaig, .i. cñe maig décc fearaimh na píte puapaetar maing h ceannac o tompdealbac ócc paig an tan pin, 7 tuce aod ua conóbaire pin ipceac, 7 pé maige oile for maig eocagán [*recte* mac eochaða] don cogad pin, 7 do coram pé ua ceallaig don cup pin.

Cairlén corad pinne do denom lá mac uilliam clomh pucaio.

Caéal duib mac tomaltaig óig mec donnchaod do maibad.

Caéal mac brian mec donnchaod do maibad lá brian fñm do upcup do péin, 7 pé occa pápuccad pó a comairge.

Trí meic maíleaclann uí binn taodg, uilliam, 7 donnchaod do maibad h celuam epaia i naon uair lá rhoct maíleaclann még paigall, 7 lá doimnall mac brian uí binn.

Cpaec lá pedlimd ua conóbaire for ua ngeaora, 7 epaec lá lua ngeaora for luct baile móir hí floinn.

Diaimaod mac taodg me corbmaic meg capptaig do maibad.

Diaimaod mac uí Suilleabán móir do maibad ma diozail pñe.

Caéal puad mac caéal duib uí conóbaire do écc.

Siollapaopaicc óg ó pialan paio píir dáma décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. I. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *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.

‡ *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^x, 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^y, 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^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a 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^b.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, 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^d by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

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^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillpatrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagan* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *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.

^b *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. I. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Clooncraft, 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. Beracl, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hlanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, “a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara,” &c.

^e *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.

^f *In revenge of him*.—“Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullethane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof.”—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1452.

Αοίρ Οριορτ, mile, cepe éed, caozatte, a dó.

Νεαέταν ua doínnall (.i. mac toiprdealbuaí an ríona) τίζεαρνα τίρε conall, cenel moáin, impi heoζαν η na ceoicceioé ceomhpoζup, pñp epóda copantach, ceimhctip píoða η coccacó an tuarceipit to mápbacó le cloimn neill uí doínnall a éñpbráctap i nouhpuv oióce péile bpenaimn to ponnpatóh uap no iondarpioñ an élanu pin néill a típ conall pparaní tan pin .i. doínnall η Aóoh puacóh. Seapcca bliacan ba plan to Neéctan an tan to éñp.

Ro éipiz coípuacacó coccacó η fpaonta anbpoill eitip doínnall mac Neill ζapib η Ruópaize mac Neachtan uí doínnall im éiζñmup thípe conall, ζup no mñpccbuacópeacó an típ ftoppa, ζo mbacap caipde, η comafñctacó ceéctap nae aca aζ poζal, η acc víbeapiz pop apoile. To pionaó mapbacó η muóacóacó vacine, aipzthe η cpeacha iolarpa ftoppa acú η amall.

Slóizeacó lá hua néill (Eoζan) ip na peadacó to éocccacó ap ζallacó macéape oipζiáll, η μαζuioip to uol pop an plóicéacó pin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eoζan óζ ó néill, η muimtip mész uioip to uul pop cpeicé ap ζallacó co cloicé an boúaiζ η an cpeacé to tabaipr leó ua longpopt. Zoill η muimtip mész macζaimna η a bpaicpu ua lñmiam hi topaizeacé ζo pangacacap an longpopt. Ua néill η μαζuioip cona muimtip to eipze ma naζacó. Ro pizacó épζal ftoppa η no mapbacó mac doínnall ζallocelacé, .i. Somaipr mop co pochacóicé iomóacó immaille ppu, η no ζabacó apacill toh tplóζ. O neill to póðaó

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fera-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symonstowne 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 immediatly slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mae 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 Garry, 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^b, 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-bhodaighⁱ 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^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

“Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards married he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

“Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

“Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffè O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome.”

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inclegant and faulty. It should

ὡς λονδροπε ἀν οἰδέ ριν εὐ βρεπεε νόρι. Ἐπί α μαε (ἰαρ να ελμπιν ριν) ὁ εὐόετ μα δάλ. Ταμμε Μάε ματζάμνα ἰαρὸν ἡ εεῖν υἱ νέλλ, ἡ α ελμμε, ὁ ροηρατ ρίε με ἀρολε, ἡ ὁ μαεαδ ἔραε α εαροπορα δυα νελλ λά ταὸβ ἔρεα μεε δοῖνκαλλ.

Ἰαρτα ὑρμυῖαν ἡ ἰαρτιρ νά ἡέρεανν ὁ βρυεαδ εαυλέμ υαῖνε ρορ εον-εὸβαρ υα μαοιρμααν, ἡ ὁ ζαβαλ εαυλέμ λειξε ρορ υἱβ ὀιομυραῖε εὐ τευεε-ρατ εῖν ρλιζε ὁὀ εὐ ἡαρεμ, ὁ βυαν μῖε μεε ρέορραρ ἀμαεὀ ὁ βασὀ ἰλλαῖν ἀνν. Ρο λορε ἀρεμ ἰαρρῖν. Ὁ εὐὀδ ἀρρῖδε ἰ νυἱβ ραῖζε, ἡ ταμμε υα εον-εὸβαρ μα ἔεαε εῖνε ἰ ηγεαλλ ρέ μαε μεε ρέορραρ ὁ λέξεαδ ἀμαεὀ. Ἀρρῖδε ἡν ἀηεαλε εὐ τεαμῖε υα ρεαρζαλ μα τεαε, ἡ ζυρ ρο ζεαλλ ναοι ρρῖετ μαρε ὁ εἰοη ἀ ρῖὀδα. Ὁ δεαεαδβαρ οἱβλνῖδ ζο μαε μβρῖεῖμκαμε, ἡ ρο βρυεαδ εαυλέν βαρρῖεα λέὀ, ἡ ρο μῖλλρστ ὑρῖὀρ ἀ ναρῖανν. Λυδ ἀρρῖδε ζο ραβαρ, ἡ ἀρρῖδε εὐ μαε μκαμε. Ταηεαταρ μμυτιρ Ραεαλλαῖε μα ἔεαε ἡ τευερατ ἀ ριαρ ὁὀ. Ἀρρῖδε ζο μαεαρε ἀρῖεαλλ εὐ τευερατ μέε μαε-

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."

¹ *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.

^m *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 captain 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 Hfaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mae ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'fheargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clamma-Nell, and caused Henry O'neil 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^l for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^m, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Ownyⁿ upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempseys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, 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^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

ⁿ *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.

^o *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.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *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 Shrule, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoc. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshimmy, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.—See note ^q 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.

^s *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 Breifnevy, which is now called the county of Cavan.

γαίνα α μιαρ δό. Οο εόιδ ιαρομ̄ hi ccoinne, cloinne néill, 7 εuc ap̄ éμη̄ ua neill m̄gean mec uilliam búrc do baóí ma m̄naoí aige iap̄ néz ui doínnac̄ll α p̄p̄ p̄fn̄ do cop̄ uaóα, 7 α b̄n̄ p̄óρδα p̄fn̄ do εάβαρη̄ εúιγε do p̄oíρi, .i. m̄gean mec m̄ur̄chaóα, 7 uer̄b̄r̄c̄ap̄ an iap̄la buó d̄éin. Οο εóιδ̄ αιρ̄ρ̄ide co baile ατᾱ p̄p̄oíαó mic d̄ain̄áin 7 αt̄baó̄ an̄h̄p̄in̄ ειτιρ̄ dā p̄éil̄ m̄uir̄e iap̄ noénaí̄ nā p̄ūbal̄ p̄in̄ uile in̄ aon̄ l̄c̄p̄áit̄i am̄áin.

In̄ḡn̄ iap̄la cille d̄apa con̄d̄aoip̄ up̄mūhan̄ do écc̄ τp̄i p̄c̄ct̄maime p̄ia nécc̄ α p̄p̄ an̄ iap̄la p̄eí̄p̄r̄áte.

Σίε̄ ḡall 7 ḡaoídeal̄ do d̄ul̄ ap̄ cc̄ulaib̄ iap̄ nécc̄ an̄ iap̄la, 7 iur̄t̄ip̄ do uenaí̄ do d̄ip̄ εūbaρ̄d̄ iur̄d̄ár̄.

M̄óp̄ m̄gean̄ ui con̄cobaip̄ p̄aul̄ze b̄n̄ mec uilliam̄ cloinne R̄ic̄aip̄ do ecc̄ do eap̄ḡap̄.

Θεap̄baip̄d̄i ion̄ḡnaó̄ do ε̄l̄c̄t̄ in̄ bliádām̄ p̄o p̄eal̄ μιαρ̄ an̄ iap̄la do écc̄, .i. p̄eó̄ d̄á m̄íle do τp̄aγ̄αó̄ d̄abaínn̄ l̄ipe.

Σfan̄ mac̄ don̄n̄chaó̄ l̄c̄t̄oipeac̄ ua noileallā d̄écc̄.

Ταó̄z̄ mac̄ d̄iap̄maōa p̄uaó̄ in̄ con̄cobaip̄ d̄uinn̄ d̄écc̄.

Τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ p̄uaó̄ mac̄ h̄p̄iāin̄ baillaiz̄ ui con̄cobaip̄, 7 τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ mac̄ ταó̄z̄ mic̄ τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄ac̄z̄ p̄uaó̄ uí con̄cobaip̄, 7 hāmp̄i ep̄um̄c̄am̄ō mac̄ uilliam̄ mec̄ d̄aūō do m̄ap̄baó̄ p̄op̄ coiρ̄p̄p̄liaó̄ nā p̄c̄ḡra l̄á p̄luaiz̄ cloinne don̄n̄chaó̄ hi p̄amp̄aó̄ nā bliádā p̄o.

Ο̄aūō ua m̄óp̄ōa mac̄ τiγ̄eap̄nā λαοiγ̄ip̄i do m̄ap̄baó̄ l̄á hear̄ḡup̄i.

¹ *Baile-atho-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 Connacliæ, 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.

² *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, wher̄in they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most couragiously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, 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^u [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^w 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^x 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^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrshliabh na Seaghsa [the Curlicus], 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."

^w A sure, wonderful presage, *oearbairpoe*, 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.

^x *Half Chief*:—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Caéal mac uilliam mic d'áin mic domhnaill uí feargail do marbhad d'urcáir
ga iar lorcáid fobair leó.

Giolla na naoim mac aoda uí ainliðe tigeapna cenel doβta do ég hi
ceoluam corpéti iar ná bhít ed cian d'all mnte iar tpegead a tigeap-
nair dó.

Loclann óce ua hainliði taoipec éneél doβta do marbhad i meabail for
craimníg loca lepi lá mac Muirchaó mic giolla na naoim uí ainliði, 7 la mac
Uaithne mic giolla na naoim, iar na bpat da muntpir pín 7 la domhnaill
carrnac ua maoilbriðe 7 a mac, 7 tomair mac giolléropacg uí maoilbriðe
7 taoipeach do éneam do Ruaidri buide mac giollananaom, 7 an triair
maor pin dá muntpir pín do feall for loclann, Ro cpochaó iac líp an
Ruaidri pin ma mígníom.

Τῆς munna do cpeacéopcaó lá pñgail mág eocagán

Mág capcaç riabaó (.i. domhnaó) tigeapna ua ccarrppe d'écce, 7 diai-
pnaó an dúnad do óipñeacó na ionad.

Ópian mac an cálbacg uí conócobair 7 marpgege do marbhad lá heapgar.

Peapçal puacó oce mac peapçail puacó mic peapçail puacó mic domh-
chaó mic muirceapcaç móip mécc eocagán cñd pñna bá móp elí 7 allad
ma camrip do marbhad lá mac barúim dealbna, 7 lá cloim mac Piarair da-
latún hi cpuaé aball, 7 a diéñnaó leó, 7 a cñd do bñt hi tapbénad
leo co hac epum, 7 co hac cliaé, 7 a éabairc tapair doipidiri, 7 a adnaacal
ar ion lia colomn i nduipiaç colaim cille.

Maoleaclann mac iopaird uí maolcónaire do écc do çalari meóim lá
péle micíl dia haome do ponnaó.

^a *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz
John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart
at him after they” [*recte* hé] “had burned
Foblyr.”

^b *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.

^c *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer
remembered in the country; but there are va-
rious 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 Ppíopún a' Dubatcaç,
on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have
kept a prison.

^d *These three stewards, an triair maor.*—D. F.
translates it: “And the three said sergeants
that committed the murder were by him
hanged.”

^e *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^z, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa^a, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.*

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise^b 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^c of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna^d 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'Connor, 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^e of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall^f, 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'Mulcomry, 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 *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz feargal 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.”

^f *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 cobéaig, .i. aod mac an clapaig faoi lé dán γ le tigéour do écc don pláig hi fíraib tulaic.

Cúconnaét ua rialán γ giolla íopa ua rialán décc.

Ua duibgenann baile caillead rogar, .i. Maghur mac maoleaclainn ruaid dég.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Dilib na tuaiqe még uirp do marbad hi ccaplén uí Ruarc (.i. tigearnan mac caidg mic tigearnán) lá brian mac donnchaod mic aoda méguidp, an .ii. iour Appil.

Concobar mac gillepinnéin taoipead múintipe peodaáan décc an .ii. Callain Appil.

ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Οριοτ, mile, ceṑpe céo, caoccat, a tpi.

Mag maégaíanna aod ruaid mac Ruópaige, fíri conoail cpaibdeac go nemeac go naite γ go neolup ar gaic nealaóan go nfigham, γ co noiphear

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.

⁸ *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

¹⁰ *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note⁶, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

¹ 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’Malrian 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 Mae ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—Ed.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^s.

Cucconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair^h, 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^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

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

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sons of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“ A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (i. 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 Leacain 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 οἰδέε ἀργῆ μα τιῆ ρῆν ιρ ιη λυργαν, ἡ α ἀδνακαλ ηεελευαν εοαρ, ἡ ρεδλιμῶ μαε βριαν μῆξ ματζαῖνα δο οηρνεαῶ μα ιοναῶ ρορ οηρῖαλλαῖβ.

Coibmac mac an ḡiollaDubh mic aoda mic Pilib mic Duinn cāppaig mḗg uḡoir dḗg an. 16. Callann Iul.

Ruaḡoir mac aoda uḡ concobair do mārbaḡ la mac Sḡain a bḡrc i Conmaicne dḡin mḡoir.

Ruaḡoir mac caḡail mic Ruaḡoir uḡ cōncobair do ḗcc hḡ ccaipḡlḗn πορα commáin.

Muirchḡad mac eoḡan mic doḡnnaill uḡ concobair do mārbaḡ lá a bḡraḡrḡb ρḡn, doḡnnaill ἡ caḡail.

Eoḡan mac doḡnnaill bán uḡ Raḡḡillḡ, ἡ Pilib mac Seann uḡ Raḡḡillḡ do ḗcc.

Emann mac toipḡdealbair uḡ Raḡḡillḡ do mārbaḡ lá ḡallaḡb.

Maidm deapḡair ρορ cloim aoda buḡe uḡ néill i naḡḡ ḡlaipḡe lá ρaḡ-aoḡreaḡaḡb, ἡ lá ḡallaḡb aḡa cḡaḡ do deachad loingḡr lán mḡr ρορ an bḡairḡḡe buḡ ḡuaḡ i ndeacḡad loingḡr coccaḡ do bḡioḡáneacḡad lḗp ρλαḡad loingḡar aḡa cḡaḡ, ἡ lḗp ḡaḡad aḡdeppḡcop aḡa cḡaḡ deḡr. Do ρala Eḡri mac uḡ néill buḡe aḡḡrḡe i naḡḡ ḡlaipḡ ρορ a cḡionn, ἡ πο ḡaḡad é lá ḡallaḡb. Ro mārbaḡ cuulaḡ mac caḡbairḡ mḡz aḡḡḡura aḡḡarḡ tiḡḡarḡa ua neaḡḡad aḡḡrḡ, ἡ aḡḡ maḡ aḡḡḡura, ἡ mac aḡḡten, ἡ ceḡḡrḡ cḡḡo ρeaḡḡa dḗcc doḡ ρḡḡa imá ρaḡn ρḡḡ. Ro bí a neapḡad uḡe ρḡḡe aḡ ḡḡcc ceḡḡb.

ḡriann mac concobair mec doḡnḡad do ḡaḡail τοḡḡḡḡḡta ua noḡealla, ἡ ταḡḡ mac doḡnḡad do ḡḡḡḡad dia cḡairḡḡ buḡ dḗm.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

“Brian, son to Calwagh O’Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

“Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O’Conner. *Ædh cæch* O’Conner’s sons were banished by Felim O’Conner Donn’s son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

“The Castle of Rosecommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O’Conner by Rnary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O’Conner by deceit.

“O’Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O’Kelye’s sons.

“Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett.”

ⁱ *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

^k *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

^l *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the “skippers of the Britons.” Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firlbis’s Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan^l, 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-Diuv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Commaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turrough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l 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^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordshipⁿ 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, rified them, made the passangers 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 Firissee. 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.

^m *Five hundred and twenty.*—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus.*"—D. F.

ⁿ *Assumed the lordship.*—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1454.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, míle, ceípe céo, caocat a cétair.

Doínnall mac Neill ζαρβ υί doínnall do oíðneao hí τίζεαρμυρ éneél cconall ι ναζαο υί doínnall (Ruðpaiže mac Neachtain), η níρ bo cian iar pín ζο πο ζαβαο an doínnall hupín la hua ndoóaptauž epia éangnaét ma éigh fín, η πο éupí dia ioncóimíct é hí ccaplén innpí. O πο clop la Ruðpaiže an ní pín do ponao tisonól plóiz laipíde. Tamicc ua caétain, η Mac uíolín, ζο lion a pochrαιctte ma doóm, η ní πο anpact ζο πο ζαβpact occ toζaíl an baile ι mbuí doínnall co nuacthao ma páppao occa cóimíct im éacthal ua nduibhoíppa. Ro loipceao comla η dopup an éaprlín la Ruðpaiže cona plóž, η πο ófpíclap an ptaužpí. Óa doiz la doínnall cona baío vo paogal occa, acé fó ppup a poippeao an plož munn ip in mbaile, η πο chunniož (amaíl bíoí athechunniož ppí bér) a légeao a ζímíeal ap πο bud meabail laip a mapao hí popcoimeao, η hí ccuibpeao. Óo ponao páppuam mopín, ap πο línceao amao ap a ζímíel é, η do cóio íapoím pop taiblíb an baile vo mndemam an eploiz uaoa. Ac conapíe Ruðpaiže ppítpoícc poa occ amíam ppup an laipap do epaoéao do óol ipéžh do mnduoao doínnall. Žebao doínnall óna baaccéloich lamíopí ppia ap, η nop líncefn uao ζο hndelóípeao ap amup Ruðpaiže ζnp πο bín hí ccíp a caébaipí, η hí celéte a chéomullauž óo co ndeapna bpúppeao dia chno ζup bo mapb po céoópí. Ro meabao íapaím dia plóž iar na mapao, η tapppao doínnall a anam η τίζεαρμυρ epíe conull don upchor pín.

Doínnall mac Seacan in Raizilliz décc.

Seacan huóe, η ζioλλαπατpacc clann amlaioíb mic dunn éapppauž mész míoip do mapao hí fell lá mall mac copbmaic mic an ζioλλα duíb mic aóoá

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

^o *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

^p *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

^q *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.

^r *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

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

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvidirna^q. 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^r) 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^s 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 slaine as soone as his enimies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or east (that ever was east 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.

^s *Battlements*, ταιβιιβ.—This is the word used

(o tóat Shioct aoda cloinne hamlaoið) mic amlaoið mic Pilib mic amlaoið mic duinn éarraig 7c.

Óriam mac donnchaíð taoíreac éipe hoilealla do écc ipin aóine ría cal-lann lanuairi, 7 a aónacal i mainirtir Shioct 7 iar nonḡaó, 7 iar naitrige oionḡmála.

Áod mac néill u maóilnuaið tigearna fear cceall do écc, 7 aías cúcoicpeice do ḡabáil a ionaid. Cúcoicpeice cona íoḡraide do ðul i naitreap fear cceall i naḡaið teabóid u maóilnuaið baóí oec iarraíð toirigeéta dó fñh, 7 cpeacá móra do ḡabáil dóib, 7 teabóid do fágbáil a ðaingin 7 a ðó fútaib, 7 an rluag do imtect lá a nédaib, 7 mac uí maóilnuaið do fag-báil m uaḡaó rlóig i ndeóid na cpeacé. Teapóit, 7 clann aoda buide méḡ eócaḡán 7 hí riacán do lñmian na cpeacé, 7 ruḡrat for mac uí maóilnuaið i nuct móna, 7 ro marbaó é amrin, 7 dponḡ oile immaile rpir. Ro ḡabrat taḡ ua ceapbail. Do raḡaó toirigect do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cor-naíaiḡ uí maóilnuaið i naḡaið aroile.

Ua doinnallán plann mac corbmae décc.

Óúnaóac mac caḡal uí maḡaóáin do marbaó la cloinn uiliam u éal-laiḡ.

Shiéḡarḡ lurtar, lurtír na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaect cille ḡara do ḡabail do mac rcaan canm mic an iarla, 7 lurtir do ḡénaí ðe iar nécc Shí éḡarḡ lúróar.

Ua brian do marbaó i meabail lá mac a ḡearbraetar fñh aḡ fágbáil cille manḡam.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

¹ *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-managh.

² *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Donagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent year; and sure the year charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospital" [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 Uñction,

and due penance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

³ *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoiy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cueogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cueogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Mælmoiy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley^c), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^a, 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^w, Lord of Fireall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fireall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, and the Hy-Regan^x, 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, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dnuadhach, 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^y.

so that with O'Malmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Malmoy and Edh boy Mageoghagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtooke O'Malmoye'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'Malmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *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.

^y *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 conŕce Chille

Ἐξῆρα ριαὸ μάξ εοῶζάν το ἐρέζεαὸ α ἐξεαρναρ, ἡ α οὐλ το οὐρμαξ colann cille ιαρ νοίτ α παῶαρ, ἡ μαιλ μαξ εοῶζάν το ζαβάλ α ιοναο.

Τοιρρθεαλβάς θαλλ μαε τοιρρθεαλβάξ ὄγξ υἱ concobair do écc do ζαλαρ αιτζεαρρ.

Τοιρρθεαλβάε μαε μυρρέρταξ μιε αοῶα υἱ concobair do μαρβαὸ λα cloinn ceitéρναξ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceéρι céδ, caoccaττ, α cúicc.

Τομαρ υα αιρνέν ρριόρι ατα luam ceann easna ἡ eolupa connaéτ μα αιρριρ δέcc.

Τοιρρθεαλβάς αιρραὸ μαε δοίναλλ μιε μυρρεαρταξ τιζεαρρα ρλιζιξ δέcc.

Caéaóρι μαε μυρchaὸ υι concobair ραλζιξ το μαρβαὸ λά ταῶξ μαε αι calbaξ υἱ concobair ἡ cuilén υα διομυραξ το μαρβαὸ λαρ ιρ ιη λό ééona.

Cumhreraὸ μαε concobair υι ραζιλλιξ δέcc.

Coccaὸ δέιρξε ειρρ Ἐιλιρ μαε τομάιρ μέγυιθιρ αῶβαρ τιεερρα ῤῥιρ manach, ἡ Μάξ ραιρραῶαν. Ἐιλιρ το ὀνατιρ ῤορλονζρμυρτ acc bñinn each-labpa, ἡ Clann Ἐιλιρ (briann, ἡ τοιρρθεαλβάς) το ὀολ θα ῤῥιρ δέcc αρ eachaib,

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.”

² *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 Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Ili 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'Conor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny^z.

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^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrrough O'Conor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Conor; 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^c; 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 licentia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus 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)."

^a *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *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.

^c *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 βίειτ δια εοοιρ. Ρο λοιρρερτεριδε βαίλε μέζ ραίρραδαι, ἡ ερρίορ ἀν τίρε, μαρβατ Μαοιλεαχλαινν ουβ̄ mac ραίρραδάιν, ἡ ορρησ μορ δια μιντιρ, ἡ ροατ ιαρ̄ mbuaiδ̄ δια τριζιβ̄.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac Ρίλιρ μεζυοιρ̄ οο̄ δολ̄ ḡο loch melge, ἡ ερραννός̄c βαοί̄ αḡ μάς̄ ρλαν̄χαιδ̄ οο̄ ḡαβαίλ, ἡ ᾱ harccain lair.

Εοḡαν ua neill οο̄ ε̄μρρεουεαδ̄ ἀρ̄ ᾱ ρ̄λαιζ̄ρ̄ la ᾱ mac ρ̄ίν̄ Εηρ̄ι mac εοḡαν. Comarba Ρατραεε, Μάḡυοιρ̄, Μάḡ ματḡαίνα, ó caḡain, ἡ clanna neill uile οο̄ δολ̄ la henri mac Eocchain mic neill óicc οο̄ τυλαδ̄ ócc δια οιρ̄δνεαδ̄ ἡ ρο̄ ḡοιρρ̄τε̄ ó neill δε̄ αῑαῑ ρο̄ βαδ̄η̄ δ̄ίορ.

Εηρ̄ι mac uí Neill buiδ̄he οο̄ ε̄ο̄ετ̄ ἀρ̄ ᾱ ḡ̄ímel ο̄ ḡallaib̄h.

Caírlén áta luam οο̄ ḡabaíl ρορ̄ ḡalloib̄ ιαρ̄ na brat̄ οο̄ ḡ̄naoí̄ boí̄ ann.

Caírlén na ρραυε̄ οο̄ b̄riρeαδ̄ la lua ρ̄ρ̄r̄ḡaíl, ἡ mac̄ inec̄ hoir̄ber̄t οο̄ μαρβαδ̄ lair̄ acc̄ ḡabaíl an̄ caírlén.

Μαοιρϋαναο̄ mac concobair̄ mic caḡaíl ρυαδ̄ μέζ̄ ραḡnaill̄ d̄écc.

Sepp̄raō mac̄ muρchaíδ̄ oicc̄ mic̄ muρchaδ̄ā móρ̄i, mec̄ caḡaíl̄ ticc̄r̄ina cloinnē Aōda an̄ τ̄r̄lebē d̄écc.

Eocchan mac̄ διαρ̄ματᾱ ρυαδ̄ ticc̄r̄ina na ccoill̄teaδ̄ οο̄ μαρβαδ̄ la ᾱ δ̄̄r̄b̄r̄ine.

Mame mac̄ maοiλεc̄lainn̄ μέζ̄ caba, αδ̄βαρ̄ couρapaíl an̄ οᾱ b̄r̄eip̄ne, Aír̄ḡiaíl, ἡ ρ̄r̄imanach̄ d̄écc.

Ο̄ cair̄idē ēúle, .i. διαρ̄ματ̄ ρυαδ̄ mac̄ neill̄ ρυαδ̄η̄ οο̄ écc.

^d *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neill was deposed by his own son Henry O'neill."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *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."

^l *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^d, 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^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Malton, 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^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k 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 Murrrough Oge, son of Murrrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, 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 Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died.

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.

^m *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.”

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o 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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1456.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceépe céú, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eozan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccað móir ειτιρ δομναλλ mac neill ζαιρβ̄ τιζεαρνα έτιρε conall, γ ό neill έηρί ιαρ μονναρβαð cloinne neacétan uí δομναλλ lá hua ndomnaill hi ττίρ εοζαν. Ταμicc τpa ό néll γ μαζ υθ̄ιρ lá cloinn neacétan hi mhir εοζαν, γ ní μο ανρατ ζυρ μο ζαβ̄ρατ longpoirt ι compoépaib cúle meic an tpeóin. An tan að cloir lá hua ndomnaill an ní ρin do cóið ρiðe, γ αοðη μιαð α θαρβραταρ, γ mac mec Suibne fanað (μαολμυιρε) φορ α neacáib ζο τιμνεαρναð ζαν αοίν neac óile iħa bpaρpað acé ιαττ buð dém ma ττηύρ do éop βαρβαð hi ccaρlén cuile meic an tpeóin ap cionn an tρλώζ móir ρin μο ταρρμγρ̄τ clann neacétan. Ιαρ βαρζβ̄áil an baile do δομναλλ co na b̄ζ buid̄in að conncadaρ an ρluaζ naile paðape φορρα, γ léiζio ma ndeóid̄ amail ap déime conpaηzaταρ, γ ιαρ mbreit̄ φορρα ní μο θαμ̄αð ρίρ ρ̄fi ná comlanu ρó coml̄ion doib̄ acé μο éinn an τιολαρ ap uaétað ζυρ μο μαρβαð ó δομναλλ, δομναλλ mac neill ζαιρβ̄ ανηρ̄in (.ι. an. ιδ. do Μαι δια haoíne do ρonnpað), γ μο ζabað aοð μιαð γ mac mec ρuibne, γ μο ζαβ̄ τοιρρ̄ðealbað cαρ̄bpeac mac neacétan τιζεαρnuρ ττιρε conall.

Ρ̄h̄ζal mac concobaρ mec διαρμαða ταναρ̄ι μαιζε λυρζ, γ λαραρρ̄iona m̄ζ̄n an ρ̄h̄ζal céðna b̄n cαρ̄ppe uí concobaρ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1457.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceépe céú, coeccatt, a Seaét.

Θρ̄ian mac Ρ̄ilib na τταιζε m̄εζ υθ̄ιρ mac τιζεαρνα ρεαρ̄manað décc ιαρ mbuað onζta γ αιτ̄μζε.

Coccað ειτιρ m̄áζυθ̄ιρ γ clann Ruð̄iαιζε μεζ ματζaίμna. Μαζυθ̄ιρ do τ̄ionol α έτιρε do ðul in oirζiallaib̄. An ná clum̄r̄in ρin do cloinn μεζ

^v *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 ², under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

⁹ *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 Tیرهonnell, 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^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulumurry), 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 Tیرهonnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Unection and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματζαίνα το εόιδρτε co na mbuar ma ndanngmzēib, .i. ap an eozanaiž 7 pā rliab muždorn. Tēd iarom mážuidor 7 Pilib i ndartraiže commi, 7 ó naé puccerac ap éreachab, po loiržrte dartraiže uile, 7 baile eozam mic puōraiž mež maτζaίna, .i. lior na ngabar, 7 tanžatTap dia ttižib iar pm.

Pilib mac tomár mēžuidor, 7 a élanm do dol plóizead i mbreirne uí Ruairc, 7 po curp ó ruairc a buar ap danngmzēib an típe rempa. Do éoid tpa Pilib žo baile uí Ruairc. Ro loircead an baile 7 an típ uile ap éna lap, puž ua Ruairc ap pilib, 7 po pichead iomaireacc ſtoppa, 7 topóair tižeapnán mac taidž uí Ruairc, 7 mac mažnypa žpumaž mic caéal buōir uí Ruairc, 7 pochaōe uile cén mo éat lá pſraib manaé don cur pm.

Óman mac muirceapſaiž óicc uí pcaržal tižeapna éloinne hamlaōib uí pcaržal décc.

¹ *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.

² *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirgiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

³ *Lis-na-ngubhar*, 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.

⁴ *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Mortlugh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died."

⁵ 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^r and Sliabh Mughdhorn^s. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-n-Gabhar^t; 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^u O'Farrell, died.^v

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 Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddam, 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 *gardhu* or lawn of the castle: “7 zucasap ceisepe meguoir ur. cunnóe gléó do uaplíB munntipe hui Ruairc co baile meguoir, 7 do cuirfó ar cuilleacá zappóá meguoir 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 *gardhus* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word ζαππόα, 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 ζαππόα, 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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceire ceó, coeccatt, a hoótt.

Τεαμπάλλ αχασθ βείτε γο μομαθ δο λαθραβι θήρραιγτε δο λορρεαθ ανν όη όρρισελ, .i. Νιáll mac mec cpairt mēc ματζαμμα.

Σλυαιζεαθ λά hua ndomnall τοιρρθεαλβαθ εαρηρεαθ, γ ταμτεε ua néill επήρδια κομμοριαθ Ρανζατταρ céttur εο ηιοόταρ κόμμαετ λοταρ ιαροθ δον βρεφε. Ρο milleαθ γ πο λορρεαθ leo ο ριαθ ριαρ, γ πο λορρεαθ baile υί Ρυαιρε θρυμ δά ετίαρ, γ πο γαβρατ βραιγθε ιοόταρ κόμμαετ, γ δο παθαθ ιλλαμ υί δοίμναλλ ιαττ. Τανζατταρ ιαροθ δια ττιγίθ.

Ο conóðar ραλζε, an calbaθ móρ mac μυρchaiθ na maðmann τιζεαρνα ua βραλζε mle ρεαρ náρ óúlte ρε θρεθ nduine τιζεαρνα (δο λαγνίθ) αρ mó ρυαρ δο κόμταθ ό γαλλαθ, γ ο γαιοθεαλαθ nó bíttir ma αξασθ δο έεε, γ conn ο conóðar a mac ρίν δο όρρθεαθ ma ιοναθ μαρρύ πο ηαθναεαθ ερυμ ι cail achasθ.

Υα Ρυαιρε, .i. λοόλαμν mac ταθζ λεττιζεαρνα na βρειρνε δέεε.

Αρτ ό néill mac εοζαν mic neill óicc énn omiγ γ εαηηαμα cenél εοζαν δέεε

Μαε ραμραθάμ τομάρ mac ρήγαι δέεε.

Τοματταθ mac conóðar mec θιαρματα τιζεαρνα μαγζε λυρρε αρτιγ γ τιρε τυαταίλ, εττετερα, ρεθίη κοιτέίνθ δο δαίναθ ερεανν ρεαρ τοιρβεαρτα móρ θαμραθ γ θαορ τυαρυθαιλ δο έεε αθαιγ ρελε Ρατόλάμ, γ a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

^w *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.

^x *Murrrough-na-madhmán*, i. e. Murrrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmán (i. 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 broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

^y *Who never refused the countenance of man*, náρ óúlte ρε ορεθ 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^w, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrrough-na-madhman^x, Lord of all O'fialy, a man who never refused the countenance of man^y, 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^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moyburg, 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.

^z *Tomaltagh.* — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluirg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg 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 Dermoda, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their soules *in seecula seeculorum. Amen.* Ædhi fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was made king in his throne.”

The territories of Moyburg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονηματα κατά μας διαρινάδα δο έcc κοικτίδιρ για ραν ταν ριν, γ α παδνα-
καλ διβλίμβ ι μαμπτιρ να βύλλε. Αεδ μας concobair mec διαρμαδα δο
ζαβάλ ιοναδ τομαλταιζ.

Σερραδ μας emaird mic tomáir ui fearζal do μαρβαδ λά Sfan mac
domnall Mic Seacan ui φήζαλ, γ λά cloim concobair .i. λαοιζρεαδ, εττετερα.

Emann a býpe τιζεαρνα ζαλλ connact, γ μοραιν δά ζαοιδεαλαιβ αον ροζα
ζαλλ ερεανν αρ ερυδ αρ δελβ αρ δέναιν αρ υαιρλε, αρ εμεαδ αρ ιδτ, γ αρ
ριριννε δέcc ι νδειρδ να βλιαδνα ρο.

Φεαρζαλ ριαδ μαζ εοδάζαιν τιζεαρνα cenél ριαχαδ δέcc αν ρυν. ρε-
βρυ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριογτ, míle cήτpe δέδ, coeccatt, a naoi.

Ο βριαν τοιρρδεαλβαδ τιζεαρνα τυαδmuman δέcc.

Cumapa mac conmapa do μαρβαδ ι μεδαιλ.

Connla máz εοδάζαιν τιζεαρνα cenel ριαχαδ δο μαρβαδ λα μας αιρτ
υί μαοιλεαδλαιν.

Ο βριν, βριαν, τοίρεαδ έιρε βριύνν δέcc.

Φήζαλ μας τομαρ υί Ραζαλλαζ δέcc.

Μαδm móp δο έδαρτ λά ηαρλα cille δαρα αρ υα cconcobair φφαλζι
com mac αν έαλβαζ δύ m ρο ζαβαδ conn ρειρην, γ m ρο μαρβαδ μας mic
υλλιαν υί έαλλαζ γ ροχαδe móp δια μυντιρ.

Cρεαδα έμεοίλ δυαδάν λά βριαν μας ριλιβ mic τομαρ mέζυδιρ

Cρεαδα μαζε ρλέct δο δέnoim λα mάζυδιρ τομαρ occ, γ baile mec
Saipradan do λορccad λαρ δον τυρρρ ριν.

^a *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.”

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghagan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii^o. Kal. ffebruarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

^d *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^a, 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^b, 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^c 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^d 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

Ἐλαίρνε mac concobair uí Raḡallaḡ do maḡbaḡ lá cloinn ruḡraḡe mḡḡ maḡḡaíḡna.

Ο neill enpí mac eoḡain do taḡairt plóḡḡ ḡall laip eo caipḡén na hoḡ-
maḡḡe dia ḡabaíl ar cloinn airt uí neill, ḡ ruḡ do ḡenaíḡ ḡoib ré apoile.

Sfan cam mac conulaḡ mec an ḡairḡ decc.

Ua cúrrin, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur decc.

Maolmaire ua cianáin aḡḡar ruḡḡ lé reancur ḡ lé dan decc.

Murphraḡ ua dálaḡ ruḡḡ lé dan decc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cḡḡre cḡḡ, Seapcaat.

Μαμερτιρ na Μαḡḡne hi tíρ Αμαḡḡḡḡa i neppocoitecḡ cille halatḡ i
ccomaḡtaḡ do tḡḡbaíl la Mac uilliam hupe ar impḡḡe Nehemiar uí doḡ-
chaḡḡa an ceḡ biocaire puouiri baos i neḡinḡ aḡ oḡḡ .S. ppairpḡḡ don
oḡḡepuaḡtia.

Αη τεppocḡ o ḡriam, eppocḡ cille da lua do maḡbaḡ lá ḡriam an cḡḡlaḡ
mic doḡḡchaḡḡ mic maḡḡaíḡna uí ḡriam i muḡḡ cluana puḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ruḡḡḡḡḡ mac maḡḡnuḡa uí moḡám puoaḡḡḡ oile ruḡḡ decc.

Αοḡ ruḡḡḡḡḡ mac néill ḡairḡ uí doḡḡnaill, ḡ mac mec ruḡḡne pánaḡ maol-
muḡḡe do léccaḡ ar a muḡraḡḡḡḡḡ lá huḡa néill éḡḡḡḡ na mḡḡḡ cḡḡḡḡ
ḡlaḡḡḡa comḡana illam occa ar po ba oile laip clann neḡḡam olḡat clann
néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmclagh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighlin*, Μάḡḡḡḡḡ, 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. I. 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 Oghmlagh^c, 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'Cuirmín, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, 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^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ 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^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of S. Francis *de observantia* in Ireland."

^g *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.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfoda*, 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.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. l. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Μαῖδῃ μὲρ το ἔαβαρτ αρ ἡαλαῖβ λά ἡα εἰκοῦβαρ πφαῖζε, κοἠ μαε ἀαλβαῖζ δὺ ἰ τορῆαρ βαρῦν αλατποἠμα, ἡ ποχαῖοἰ οἰλε ἠἠαῖλε ππῖρ.

Μαῖδῃ το ἔαβαρτ λά ἡαλαῖβ πορ ἡα Ραḡαλαῖζ Σεαἠ μαε εοḡαἠ ἠἠε πῖαἠ ἠἠε Ρῖῖῖβ ἠἠε ḡῖοῖλαορα πῖαῖδ ἀἠἠ ἠἠ πο μαρῖαῖδ ἑ, ἡ αεῖδ δεαῖρῖαῖταἠ ἡἠ Ραḡαλαῖζ, ἡ εοḡαἠ εαοῖ μαε μαῖḡαἠἠα μεε εαβα, ἡ ὄροἠζ οἰλε ḡἑἠἠο ἑἠε. Καῖαἠ μαε εοḡαἠ το ḡαḡαῖλ α ἰοἠαῖδ.

Μαε παἠραῖδἠἠ εοḡαἠ ὀεεε.

Ρῖαῖοἰ βαῖλαῖ μαε ἠἠἠεαῖρταῖζ ἡἠ εἰκοῦβαρ ὀεεε.

Τοῖαῖρ μαε τοῖαῖρ α βῖρε (πο βῖδ μαε ἡἠἠαἠ ὀαῖρ ἑἠρ εἠαἠἠ α βῖρε), ὀεεε.

Μαε εαβα εἠἠἠ μαε ḡῖοῖλαεἠορτ ὀο τεεῖτ ἠἠἠ ἀἠḡαῖλε λά ἡα πῖεαῖρḡαῖλ, ὀοἠἠαῖλ ἡἠῖδε, ἡ α ἑḡ ὀο ḡαῖαρ ὀβαἠἠ ἡ ἡορ ἀἠῖαḡαῖλα, ἡ εἠῖῖἠἠ πῖῖῖε ὀεεε ḡαῖοḡῖαῖε ὀο ἑτῖαḡαῖβ ὀο βἠῖῖ μαε ἑἠἠεαῖλ ὀḡἠ βἠῖῖῖ ὀἠα ἀῖδἠεαῖλ ὀοἠ εἠḡαῖβ.

Μαε μαḡἠἠῖρα ἑἠῖε ἑταῖῖαῖλ, Ρῖαῖοἰ μαε εοḡαἠ πῖαῖδ μεε μαḡἠἠῖρα, πῖῖῖῖ ἀἠ ἑἠῖε πἠ ὀο ἑἠḡεαῖρἠα ὀο ἠαῖρῖαῖδ λά κοἠἠ ἡα ἠὀοἠἠαῖλ (ἡ. κοἠἠ μαε Νεῖλ ḡαῖρῖβ ἠἠε τοἠἠῖδεαῖλβἠἠἠ ἀἠ πῖοἠα), ἡ ἡα ἑαῖδḡ μαε ἑαῖδḡ ἡἠ πῖαῖρε ἀḡ τοἠαḡεαῖετ εἠεαῖε ἀἠ ἑἠῖε, ἡ πῖḡῖρατ ἠα εἠεαῖε ἡεὀ ḡο ἡαῖρḡῖḡḡἠἠὀ, ἡ πο βἠῖρατ μαῖῖε εἠοἠἠε μαḡἠἠῖρα ἠα εἠεαῖε ὀἠὀὀ ἠἠ ἠḡἠὀ πἠ ἡαῖρ μαρῖαῖδ μεε μαḡἠἠῖρα.

ὀοἠἠαῖλ μαε ὀἠαῖρἠαὀα ἡἠ ἠἠἠἠε, ἡἠἠαἠ ἡα ἠἠἠἠε, ἡ Σεαἠ ἡα ἠἠἠἠε

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.

¹ *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.

^m *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*,"—D. F.

ⁿ *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^l, 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 Caech, 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^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe^o, 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^o, 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-gleinn^p; 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^o, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

“Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him going towards his burial.”

^o *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 country, after they have” [*recte* had] “brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa.”

^p *Airged-gleinn*, 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.

^o *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Unallia, 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

το δολ αρ ριυβαλ λοιζηι λά ελοινν υί βριαν ι εορεα βαιρεινν πορ μαε ματ-
ζαίηνα, η α μαρβαδ α τεριύρ ριαριύ ρανζαυαρ α λοηγα, η δοιήνall υα βριαν
το ζαβάλ, η ματζαίηαν υα βριαν το λοτ αγ υολ το ροιζιδ α λοιηγε, η α
βάταδ ρια ποέταν να λυηγε ήριμ. Ρο ευρεαδ άρ α μυντιρε τον τυρυρ ριν.

βριαν υα μάιλλε το μαρβαδ λά α δεαρβραζαιρ αοδ υα μαίλλε τρια ιομα-
ζαίηαν ταρλα εατυρρα. Όά μαε ταιδζ υί μάιλλι ιαθριδε.

Μαμριτι το τοζβαλ ι μμρι Αρεαν ριν μυναν ι νερρεοροιτεετ Ρυρ
το βραιτινδ .S. Φρανρειρ ι ηουταζ υί ειττιρρεοίλ ατα μρ Αρεαν.

Μαμριτι μρι κορεαδ ι λαζιμβ ι νερρεοροίτεετ ρήμα αρ βρύ να habann
διαναδ ανην Σλάιηε το τοζβαλ το βραιτινδ .S. Φρανρειρ.

Αη ετρηαμαδ Ευαρηδ το ριόζαδ ορ.Σαχαβ .4. μαρτα.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, εετρε εέδ, Σεαρκατ, α ηαον.

Ρελιμ μαε εοζαν ηυε νέιλλ όιεε υί νέιλλ δέεε το ηβδζ ραοί αρ ενεαδ η αρ
ήηηαν εήηη υάηη η δεόραδ, ηεαδ αρ μό ρο εήηηαζ το δάηταβ, η ρο βα μό
δυαηαρε μα αμηρ ηεεε ιαρ ηβρειε βυαδα ο δόηαν η δεαίηαν.

Αοη μαε τοιρρηεαλβαζ όιζ υί concobair λεετιζεαρηα connaeτ ι ηαζαδ

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."

⁵ *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.

⁵ *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherean, 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'Driscol, built after the model of that of Killecrea, 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 Corea-Bhaiscimm^r, 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^s, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh^t, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine^u, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^w was made King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

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

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught^x, in oppo-

^r *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 *inip cōpṛṣṫṫ*, pronounced *inip cōpṛṣṫṫ* 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.

^u *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Medonos* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Slaine* since the time of the Belgæ :

“Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.”—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^w *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.

^x *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called “Half King of Connaught,” thus :

ταῖς υἱ ἐκοκοβαρι, διοι ἐοικεῖς κομμαετ το ριζ αρ ερυε αρ ἐαοίνδεῖς αρ ἐροδαετ αρ ἐοκαδ αρ αοιδεαδκαρι δεικεριβ, ἡ δά ζαε ασον νό ριζεαδ α λφ το ἐζ ι mbaile τοβαρι ηριζδε ιν ἰδ Μαι, ιαρ νοηζαδ ἡ ιαρ πατεριζε ιρ ιν λχμ. α αοίρι, ἡ α ἀθναεα ι ρυρ κομμαιν.

Clann neill ζαριβ υι δομναλλ αοδ ριαδ, κομη, ἡ εοζαν το ἐβλαμαδ λιον α ετιονόι το δυλ κο ραναο το ροιζιδ μεε μεε Suibne νιαολμυρε υαρι βαοί ua δομναλλ τοιρηδεαλβαε καρηρεαε αζ ιμβριε α ανεριδε ρορ μαε μεε ρυιβε ἡ ρορ ράναο υιλε ερια να ἐρασραδ λα ελοινν νειλλ. Ὀαθαρι οια ελανν νειλλ ἡ μαε μεε ρυιβε αζ ρερυαδ α εκομαριε δυρ ειοημυρ το ζέη-θαοίρ α μινδίοθι αρ ελοιν νεεταιν εονα ροεραυε αρ ρο βαταρι acc ατε α νεεεραυε ἡ α ναηροαδ ρορρα. Ιαρ ηριορ ρεελ οια δομναλλ ἡ το ελοινν νεεταιν ελανν νειλλ το δυλ ι ράνοιε το ἐοίδ ριδε εο να ηρατεριβ, ἡ εο να τοιεερεα, ἡ ζο εεορυεκαδ αλβαναε βαοί ιμμαιλε ρρυρ ινα νοιαδ ζο ρο ζαδ λοηρορε ι εεθμ μαζαρι το εομαριε, ἡ το εοιμεδ αρ ελοινν νειλλ υἱ δομ-ναλλ, ἡ αρ ιμαελμυρε το βαοι αζ δυλ leo αρ αν τιρ ἡ οδ ευαλαθαρ ελανν νειλλ υἱ δομναλλ ἡ μμητιρ ραναο ριν αρ κομαριε το ρόηραε ζαν αν εοαρι το ρεαενα νο το ιοηζαβαλ το λιον ρλόιζ νο ροεαυε οα ιμβαοι ριηρα, ἡ ο ρο εινθεαδ ρορ αν εκομαριε ριν αεα, ταηζαταρ ελανν νειλλ υἱ δομναλλ ἡ Μαελμυρε μαε ρυιβε ἡ εοζαν βαεαε μαε Suibne, ἡ ζαε αρ ζαε leo το μμητιρ ραναο ι εκοινη ἡ ι εκομδαλ υἱ δομναλλ ἡ ελοιννε νεαεταιν ζο εθμ μαζαρι, ἡ ὄρο εοιρηεεριζιρετ οια ροιλε ιι ρο λαμραε ζαν ιοηρηοιζιδ α εελε ροβιτ α ηριεα, ἡ α ηρολαδ, α ναοβαρι, ἡ α ιβραετα ρε αροιλε ζό ριν. Τυε-ραε εριοδ ἡ εαεαρ διοζαρι θαραεταε οια ροιλε ανηριν ζο ραοίμεαδ ρορ ua νοδομναλλ, τοιρηδεαλβαε καρηρεαε, ἡ αρ ελοινν νεεταιν, ἡ ρο ζαβαδ ua δομναλλ, Ρο μαρηαδ Μαζημυρ α θαρηηραεταρ εο ροχαοιδ οιλε ιμμαιλε ρρυρ. ἡ ρο ηιομηρεαδ τοιρηδεαλβαε καρηρεαε ιαρταιν. Ταηζαταρ να

"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."

³ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Bal-lintober, in the county of Rosecommon.

⁴ *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 ³, 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^y, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Unection 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^z 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^a. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

^a *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb πο hiompoεουδ, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

μαίτε ρη ιαρραν μαίθμρι εμη μαζαρι ζο ελλ μεε νenan, γ δο ζαριθό τιζ-
εαρνα θασθ ριαθ mac neill ζαριθ αιαιλ ρο βα θρη γ δο ζαρι ο δοιηαιλλ .ι.
αιθ ριαθ Mac Suibne ρανατ θο μαελμυρε mac Suibne.

Μαζηυρ mac βριαη μηε δοιηαιλλ μηε μηυρερταζ τιζεαρνα εαυβρε
θεεε.

Μαε εατμαοιλ .ι. βριαη τιζεαρνα εενέλ ρήραθηαζ θεεε γ τιζήρνα θο
θεναιη θεοζαη mac εαηημαοιλ.

Ρεαριζαλ υα ζαθρα εαναρι ευλε ο ρρηηη θο μαρβαθ λα mac ζοιρθελθαζ.

Αη θεεεαιαθ υα μαοιλεοη ραοι ερηηη υλε θεεε ι εελυαιη μηε ηοιρ μηε
ριοθαζ.

Αοηζαρ μαζ ερηαέ ραοι λε θαν, Νιαλλ οεε ό ηυεεοηη, γ μαλλ mac ρεαρι-
ζαη υι ηυεεηη θεεε.

Μαεζαηηαιη mac υλλιαη υί ρήζαηλ θεεε.

Υλλιαη υα ρλαηαεεαιη ζαεαρε γ εαηαηαθ εοραθ ι ηοιρρηη θεεε.

Ρεοθλη ριοηη υα εοηεθαυρ θο ζαβαλ θια βραετρηβ ρήη .ι. ελοηηη βριαηη

filated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

" A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tírconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

^b *Cill-mic-Neuain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacreanan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.— See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. *a*, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwell by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhwéel*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culoftian, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

" A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Maleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhly of St. Kieran."

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patriek, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmaenoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fiodhaech, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written *cluam mic Noip*, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magrath*.—"Ængus Mageraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Gary, 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 Briau, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Chuainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, 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^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^b *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flanagan'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.

ⁱ *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 finn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz 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'Comer 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 finn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sons sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig̃ 7 do Ruaid̃ri mac uí concobair dunn a tsur na bliadhna ra gur far coccað 7 commbuadhrað a riol muirtheadhais d̃ñr na ngabala rin, 7 po gabadh taðg̃ ua concobair f̃in la a b̃raic̃rib.

Sloicceadh la mac uilliam buic̃ co na b̃raic̃rib̃ co maic̃aure connaict̃ do mh̃duicceadh̃ feidlim̃ f̃inn o mac b̃riann ballaig̃, 7 tuic̃rae do a b̃ric̃e f̃in ar a maic̃e connaict̃ a ceor̃ f̃ur̃, 7 po l̃icceadh̃ feidlim̃ a g̃imel. Rugrom na maic̃e rin lair̃ co ceor̃ f̃raoic̃ mic̃ r̃ioðais̃ foltruaid̃, 7 do euir̃ mac diair̃maða a b̃roce f̃ar̃ iar̃ na ẽnnaic̃, 7 do gabrae b̃raic̃de r̃l̃c̃eta ona mic̃ aeñgura 7 ua mb̃riann, 7 do m̃ic̃ig̃ Mac uilliam iar̃ b̃raic̃bael na mb̃raic̃aete rin a g̃ mac b̃riann ballaig̃. Iar̃ na cluim̃rin rin do ẽloim̃ uí concobair̃ Ruaid̃ po f̃uac̃rlaiceic̃ric̃e taðg̃ ua concobair̃ ar l̃c̃e baile an ẽlar̃ o ua concobair̃ ndonn, do ẽoic̃ r̃ioe a l̃c̃e ẽloim̃ne concobair̃ mec̃ b̃ranam iar̃tetaim̃.

Coccað moir̃ a g̃ gallaib̃ m̃ide 7 laig̃iñ gur̃ milleadh̃ moirañ doñ m̃ide doñ coccað rin. Ua concobair̃ f̃aig̃e 7 mac̃ R̃iðeip̃o b̃uic̃ilei do teict̃ co d̃ruim̃ tuir̃l̃ime d̃eich̃ ceo no m̃ ar uille do maic̃e r̃ioic̃ co cẽññb̃ric̃ib̃ f̃oraib̃ uile 7 baðair̃ide ceñ omañ gañ imec̃cla a g̃ c̃raic̃ic̃iñ a neac̃, 7 a r̃luac̃ 7 a r̃ur̃ic̃e a cẽ c̃raic̃e loic̃cað na m̃ide ma teim̃ceall̃ co nona. Ba ar añ ceccað̃ r̃em̃p̃aite po gabadh̃ mac̃ feidlim̃id̃ mic̃ añ eal̃baig̃ í concobair̃ la d̃sañ mac̃

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, po l̃icceadh̃ feidlim̃ a g̃imel.—D. F. renders this: “He lett Felim out of his givves.” The literal translation is: “Felim was let out from fetters.”

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, 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 ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiaichruich*, pp. 425–452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Coreca-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 Coreca-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 Coreca-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.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briain*, i. e. of the O’Rourkes, O’Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Buller*.—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'Conor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Conor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty^k. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruidh^l; 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^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Conor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Conor from O'Conor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branau.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Drum-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Conor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Land. 610.

^q *Drum-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

^r *Shoeing their steeds*, αἴ ἐπαιζέτο α νεαὶ.— This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner faly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 βασαν ἦοε αἴ ἐπαιζέτο α νεαὶ, 7 α ἡλιαῖ 7 α ἡριε acc ἐπαιζέτο α νεαὶ ἡ νηοε ἡ να ζεμμεαυ], “until it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta morá d'raibail d'na concobair o gallaib do ciond Siuda amail ra gnaic le ríh a ionaid do g'p'p.

Creaca morá la mag eocazam pop barum dealbna γ creaca morá ele beop pop ledú'raicab gur arcc an t'p' co h'ic'ne.

Creaca P'p'p'lomaim la clonn ipial i r'p'g'cal.

Maoleaclann mac plonn ui domnallan decc.

Teboid ua maolmuaid t'g'earna h'ic' p'eari cceall do marbad lá 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."

⁵ *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delblna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethmey."

⁶ *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 fathers."—D. F.

⁷ *Port-Lomuin*, 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: ip ón Lomán pin z'g'ad P'p'p' Lomán a n-lap'uidé. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called *Loch Uair*; 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 *Loch Uair*, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uair 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 Portloman 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."

⁸ *Theobald O'Malley.*—"Tibbot O'Maelmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Maelmoy na Coille."—D. F.

⁹ 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, whercin 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^s 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^t plundered Port-Lomain^u.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^w, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^x.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædth Maguire, wherein Melaghlin 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 Corcomro 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 Brenan, a courageous 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 Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædth fitz William O'Kelly.

“ Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

“ Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

“ Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

“ Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides.”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cethre céo, Síreca, a do.

Μαυιρτιρ ηρατθαρ μιναρ do τιοηρρεναó ι μινεαχάν le linn peóblimídh mic hriann mic apóδaíl méz ματζαίηνα do βήση na τιζήνα ι νοιρζιαλλαβη.

Ρριοιρ θαμινρι .ι. Ραρταλον mac Αóδα uί flannaccain decc ap loc deapce.

hriann mac Ρίλιρ μεζυóρι ρήι α αοιρι βα ρήιρ εμεαó, γ ηζηαίη ι ccoicceó ulao uile do μαρβαó α τπόραιζεέτ α cpeiche la cloinn Αιρτ uί néill, .ι. la Ruaoðri co na βραιτίρβη ιαρ ρραεμάó α ανακαλ, γ ιαρ μβήé αθαíó αca illamh. Emann Ruaoð mac Síann μέζυóρι do μαρβαó leip an Ruaoðri cceðna.

Ταóce mac Eocchan uί concobair τiccήνα cαρβρε décc.

Μαídh la ταóce ua cconcobair γ la α βραιτίρβ ρορ cloinn hriann ballaiz in pio μαρβαó διαρμααττ mac donnehaóda mic hriann, γ Síann mac ταídecc mic τιζεαρμáη na coppa, γ cμρτέρη ιαó do úpunn α ττιρε γ α nuile μαίτφα. Τιαζατ θα μάc hriann ρήη ηι Scén ηι cefn mec hriannán ap in ηζρεanchaiz, γ po βήccéη do Mac hriannan α ττρήccéη ζo po cμρτ ap ρoζpa o típ co típ, γ po ηιονναρβαó Mac hriannan ρήριρ ap α óυτθαiz ηριρ Αηζαile. Ro ζαó ó ρήζαίλ ρυρ, γ do ραó ρήιανη οια cέτηραβη γ coimhmfó típe oia μυντιρ.

¹ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

² *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.

³ *In pursuit of a prey*, α τπόραιζεέτ α cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

⁴ *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 Brenan, 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 enimyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branann 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^y, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgál Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^z, 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^a, 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^b 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 Branán to Greanach; but Mac Branán was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branán 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^c in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

“Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clanneathyl, 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'Conner from thenceforth.”

^c *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóichead la Mac uilliam clómne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eirig na meáchair, .i. Tadóe cona cómaíntaib doibh gur marbáid uilliam búre mac mic uilliam dásh uiríor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turíor rin pucc ua míchair co na ploḡ air. An tina míchair rin ticcshina ua ccairin decc iarptain 7 a mac do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac ḡranain, .i. Tomaltach carrach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian air.

Iarla ócc urmuían do tēct i neirinn co rochaide moir do Shaxoib. Ro páir coccaid moir etir Iarla urmuían, 7 dearmuían dia ro ḡabáid Ḥerioid mac iarla dshmuían la buirlepacchaib. Ro ḡabáid leo bfor Dorc Iairge. Ro chinnrft iarain cat do tábairt diairile co ro ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar rarruccáid iarla urmuían do deachaid Mac Rirḡáir do tábairt an cáta an la hirin. Cid ril ann tpa ac̄t ro rrasóinead an cat rair, 7 ro ḡabáid é buid dñn. Ac̄tshiat airile co ro haḡnaicte dshchnebar ar cēitpe cēd

“quarters to his men.” Do pad comminō tpe oia munter means that he billeted Mac Branain’s people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Ily-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *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 Iearin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raying 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 Iearin, died, and his sonn supplied his place.”

^f *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

^g *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.

^h *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 rayseed 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 varianees by sett Battle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^d, 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^e; 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^f, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^g came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons^h [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" [επιμοζά α νουαορ com 7 εαταιδεαδου]. "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 until 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 nousaor com η εαταωδω. Θαβατ υονα ζηαλταιζ cell caunigh, η baite moia epiche builtepaé iari ceor a náir ip in caoh pin. Αζυρ βα αν τιαπλα occ upnuman pin cona Shaíoið i mbaile uamghí, η nochap péaóað a éozail. Οραταρι ele don iapla pin uo τεετ i uEynn, η ceithpe longa co na mbaói mnetið uo ζabaal uó uo lo.ηghí iapla úspnumian por in ppaupge, η níre moip uo ζabaal uo builtepacaið tpeoéta.

Μαὸm por ua pφpζail la mac cumn uí maoleclann, la uíolmuneacáabh η la laoiηpreach mac Roppa ipin nuacóngbaal in po ζabaó Emani mac uí pφpζail, η aomφpí uécc uo íbhoét muppφpταιζ óicc uí pφpζail. Seétmoζat a nípaóða eTip mapbaoh η ζabaal.

Tomap mac caécal uuc tomap uí pφp ζail tánapri na hAngaile uo mapbaó i mbeol aoha na Palisy ip in oíðce por lopcc a épiche la úpñm uo úiolmuneacáabh, la clomn Concoóari, η la macaið Muppφpταιζ co pueraa a cño η a épearch iari na paζbaál i nuachaoh amai rob amam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ *Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds* [of prey], cenmóta a nousaor com η εαταωεαóá. 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. Όousaor is the third person plural, past tense of íom, I eat; and the word εαταωδω, the plural of εαταωe, 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: η τiγ-epnaóí uo iapcaíð in mapca, η uo εαταωiz in nini, η uo na huilíð ammanaið; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

^j *O'Farrell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Maelaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and cleaven 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 defeate 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 excellent in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the 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."

^k *Nuachonghail*, 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 preyⁱ]. 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^j was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, 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^l, 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^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: “*Ḟáctna eaproc o Nuachongbail in Iarmúe.*”

^l *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.

^m 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 sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

“Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghye's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Ingane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score ewes, 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 seven 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 ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Σερρα, α τρι.

Σιολλαχορτ mac εδιγειν biocairie τσmpaill Παττραicc ι noilpinn η caná-
nac copacó do ecc.

Concobair mac caical Ruacó μέγ μαγναill τιγεαρινα cloinne bibraiz décc.
Sémur mac γεαροιο ιαριλα θεαρμumhan décc.

Θιαρμαio μορι mac θιαρματτα í concobair do μαρβαó la cloinn ταυócc
ui concobair occ eap da conna φορ búill.

Cuilén ua θιομυραζ do μαρβαó la gallacó.

Coιbmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchaó an mac oipriζ ποb oip-
ófrica omeac η hignam, ba pñp aène η eolup ap zac nealacóan dá paibe ι
moctap óonnaét décc ιap mbuaó nonzta η nauipize.

Indpauccio la huilliam burc mac Ριρóñip do caplen muilim adam ι
ιepac a pula ζup leanaó é a ττοραζεacé co boip baile m moταiz zo no
ioipraóipioñ pñpim τόραiz η no μαρβαó cuicc pñp décc don τοραiz ιap pa
mac μαζnuρα mic θιαρματα mec donnchaó, η pa macacó hí neill, do bñ a
puil apnam pñm occ an ccaplen γm pect pañ.

Mac mau baipéo τιγεαρινα éipe hamalzaó, η Siacup cam mac pñzcal
τιγεαρινα cloinne hamlaioib ui pñzcal décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglaehs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

“Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

“Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was” [were] “found therein.

“Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

“Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospital and most courageous man of his own (age, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

“Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

“O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ifaly's wife, died.”

^a *Gilehrest 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.

^o *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.”

^p *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Daghonna, the son of Eire, 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.

Gilehcreest Mac Edigen^a, 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^t, 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^p, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^q, 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 Mullenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^r, 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^s, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^t, died.

mic-n-Eire. i. e. the cataract of the son of Eire, and now always eap uí flóinn, anglice Assyllin, 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.

^a *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.

^r *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 Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^s *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^t *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ἐραννε μῆλι ταῖος υἱ Ῥυαρπε βῆνι μετ δοννχαιῶ δέεε.

Ταῖος μαε δοννιαιλλ ἰῶρι μετ δοννχαιῶ τιῆρηνα ρῖδε ρορ λετ τιπε
hoilealla ἡ α ἔεε.

Ενρι μαε ρεῖλιμ υἱ ραγαῖλλῆς δο μαρβαῶ λα δοννχαιῶ μαε τομαρ ὄεε
μεγυῖδιρ.

Αῶδ μαε γιλλαραττραεε μεγυῖδιρ δέεε.

Ῥι δαχαυ δο ἔορ τιῶδλαιεῶ γο huα neill ενρι μαε εοῆαιμ, ἡ. οἔτ ρλατα
ἡ δα ρῖεε δο ργαρῖαῖδ, ἡ ἰῶ οἱρ ετ εετερα.

Ο neill δο ταθαριε τυαπαρῶαι δο τιῆεαρηνα τυαῶἰηυῖαιαν δο ταῖος μαε
τοιρρῶεαλβαῆς υἱ ηρηαιμ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, εεῖρηε εεῶ, δῆραετ, α εῖταιρ.

Ῥεαρηδῖτε ἰῶγ δυἰβνε ερρεορ αν δα ηρηερηε δέεε.

Οιαρηαιετ μαε μηρκαῶαιμ ραεαριε τοεαῖδε δέεε.

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."

^u *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

^w 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 vita*.

"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^u to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^w.

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^x, 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, wherby 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'Melaghdin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghdin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curreny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of 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 Cuconacht O'ffergail."

^xA worthy priest.—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit*."—D. F.

Ταυτ υα concobair do ecc an ratarh iar cced feil muire 7 a sulacab co honoraic hi Ror comain la rhuict caatal croibdeirg tiar 7 toir, 7 la tuathaid pil muiribhairg ardeana.

Cedac ua morba ticeirna laoirg decc do tpeagait.

Doimnall ua Ruairc, Seian mac an oiriel mic muirceartaig oic ui rirgal, Maoileclann mac bhian mic muirceartaig oic ui rirgal co na innaoi, Mor mgean tpeimar ui cinnoidig bh mēg eodaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartaic mac Sian ui duibghindain decc don tpeagait cedna.

Muirceartaic mac airt ui maoileclann, 7 a bh mēg i cobtaig, 7 tpeimar eile amalle rhu do dol decc in aen lo co noice tpe rēgac eic do cuad do na enarab cedna.

Remann mac an ppiora mic loclann ui rirgal decc don tpeagait.

Doimnall cam mac concobair mec donnachad decc.

Mac diarmata ruaid, .i. diarmat mac maoileclann, Caatal bacac mac corbmaic na pormaoile, 7 bhnumian mēg in flannagam decc.

Cono mac neill garb ui doimnall, 7 aengur mac neill ui doimnall do marbad la heicneacan mac neactan ui doimnall in pinorunn an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacpluaccean la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neactan i doimnall i tair conaill iar marbad cunn ui doimnall gor loipeit an tair co hac pecraig co pugrat gpoige. 7 hu iomda. Act cna ni deachad gan diozal uair po pagab pōt luagh a puccrat, .i. bhian mac concobair oic mic concobair Ruaid mezuoir rai ar emeac, ar inghan, 7 rir tige aoidac coicid co no tar ar pōit don tpeuagh do marbad maraon rir.

³ *Teige O'Conor.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, half King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Rosecomon, 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 companies of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “ it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and merey, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

⁴ *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.

⁵ *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁶ *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor^y died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crowderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil^z; and Beannumhan^a, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^b, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convo, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, *επειεπλευαείαδ*.— It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine.”

βρῖγᾶλ mac δοννχαιδ υἱ ἐαλλαιḡ ἡ μαοιλεάκλαιν mac υἱλλιαμ υἱ ἐαλλαιḡ βαῖ ηἰ βρῖπτεβαρτε βρῖ ἀποιλε ἰμ τιḡεαρναρ υἱα μαῖνε δεcc ἰ ναοῖν τρεḡτμαν ἰ νδερεαδ ἀρῖπῖ, ἀρ α δουβαρτε βρεαπαλ ἀν ταν ταμῖε ḡῖολλα μαοιλεάκλαιν δῖα βῖορ ἰ ηḡαλαρ α βᾶρ, ḡαβαιμ κοῖνε le μαοιλεάκλαιν ηἰ βρῖαδ ναρῖ ἀρ τιḡεαρνα δῖβλῖνδ βῖα ccῖοῖν δῖḡτμανε ἡ δο βρεḡρατταρ ἀραοῖν ἀν ἐοῖνε ηἰρῖν.

Coccao moḡ etῖp clonn υἱλλιαμ υἱ ἐαλλαιḡ, ἡ clann δοννχαιδ υἱ ἐαλλαιḡ ἰαρ νεcc βρῖγᾶλ ἡ μαοιλεάκλαιν.

Mac Ρῖρῖνῖρδ δῖυῖτερ ἀν ταοῖν βεαρ βᾶ ηἰρῖδε clu ἡ οῖρδεαρcur δο ḡαλλαιδ ερεαῖν ἰα ρε δο ecc.

IR mac caḡail Ruaiδ meḡ ραḡῖαλλ βα ταναρῖ ρορ α δῖυτῖαḡ βῖν, ἡ α δῖοῖ δο τιḡεαρνα ἀρ ἰοḡτ ἡ ἀρ βῖρῖννε δεcc ρεḡτμαν βῖα βρεῖλ μῖḡῖλ, ἡ IR mac υἱλλιαμ meḡ ραḡῖαλλ δο μαρβᾶδ la ḡῖλλα ηḡλαρ δῖοῖλμαν ἡ ἰν τρεḡτμαν ceḡνα δαen ρορḡαῖν δο ḡα ἰαρ μβῖḡḡ ηἰ βραρῖαδ δεαρβραḡαρ α μαḡαρ δό .ι. υἱλλιαμ δαλατῖν.

Donnall mac μῖρπεαρταḡ βαcaḡḡ υἱ concobaῖρ τιḡεαρνα caῖρῖρῖ δῖρομα clῖαδ (co na βραῖḡῖνδ acḡ maδ beacc) δο μαρβᾶδ la clonn εοḡῖαμ υἱ concobaῖρ, ἡ τιḡεαρνα δο denam δο Ruaiδῖρῖ mac βῖρῖαμ υἱ concobaῖρ ἰα ἰοῖαδ.

^a *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1461. Breasal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), ‘I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended:’ and they both answered the said meeting.”

^e *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards; but the sept of tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace.”

^f *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notable and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died.”

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as “Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl.” This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115:

“A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, 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^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^g *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 kinsmeu, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Ρεϊδλιν mac δοννχαϊδ̄ mic τῖζεαρναν̄ οicc uí Ruairc do ḡabal la hua Ruairc ḡ aed̄ mac ταιδ̄cc uí Ruairc do ḡabal la τῖζεαρναν̄ occ mac δοννέαιδ̄ iar pín ma uioḡail.

Tomalτὰc̄ occ ua ḡaδ̄ra do marbaδ̄ i nḡrín̄r̄ οιδ̄ce for plic̄b̄ luga la Muirḡsr̄ mac corbmaic̄ mec diaρmαδα ḡall ḡ la hemann an mac̄airc mac ḡoirδ̄elbaḡ.

Loclann̄ mac mac̄lín̄ uí maοilconairc̄ decc iar ττρεβλαττ̄ φοδα ḡ iar mbuaδ̄ naēp̄iḡe, ḡ a ad̄lacad̄ i noilp̄in̄o.

Loclann̄ mac p̄irc̄eip̄tne uí m̄ccinn̄ decc.

Tomar ḡreann̄ac̄ ḡ δονnall̄ da mac̄ duinn̄ meḡuδ̄ir̄ do marbaδ̄ la na n̄dearib̄raētar, .i. Ruaid̄ir̄ ḡlar.

Cp̄eaēp̄raētar̄ la clonn̄o uí c̄eallaḡ, .i. colla p̄p̄oir̄ τῖḡe eom, ḡ Ruaid̄ir̄ ua c̄ellaḡ̄ τpe φοpail̄ín̄ b̄riann̄ uí b̄raoín̄ b̄r̄ḡm̄me, ḡ clonne Ropa mic muirceap̄taḡ̄ m̄oḡiḡ̄ uí p̄r̄ḡail, ḡ τaimc̄ a δονnaoín̄ doib̄ d̄ib̄l̄m̄b̄ uap̄ do marbaδ̄ da mac̄ uí c̄eallaḡ, ḡ p̄e p̄ir̄ decc̄ dia muir̄tir̄ amallē p̄ru.

b̄riann̄ ua b̄riann̄ co n̄oic̄neab̄ar̄ dia muir̄tir̄, ḡ deic̄neab̄ar̄ ele do luēt̄ an c̄alaiō p̄a uilliam mac̄ δονnchaiō mic an p̄p̄oir̄a uí p̄r̄ḡail do marbaδ̄ la maḡannalḡaiō.

O δονnall̄, Mac uilliam b̄urc, ḡ moρan̄ do ḡaοiδ̄elaib̄, ḡ do ḡallaib̄ ep̄eann̄ amallē p̄ru do dol̄ co haē̄ cliaē̄ d̄ub̄linne h̄i c̄c̄fn̄ tomair̄ iar̄la d̄r̄m̄um̄an̄ iur̄tir̄ na hep̄eann̄ an tan̄ p̄a, ḡ p̄ann̄ ḡ c̄n̄ḡal̄ do den̄am̄ doib̄ p̄p̄ir̄.

Tip̄ τuaē̄ail̄ do cp̄eaē̄ad̄ la haod̄ mac̄ diaρmαδα τῖζεαρnā muḡē l̄ur̄cc̄

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^h *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgay" [Magawley].

ⁱ *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.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Rathcline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *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^b 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 Brawnyⁱ, 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^j, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly^k.

O'Donnell^l, 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^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylug. Mac

ⁱ *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slaine in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Furbisse 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.

^m *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ μάχη διαμαρῶν γὰρ ἐοικασμένη ἐστὶν τοιαύτην ὅτι τε ἀπὸ ἀρτεμίδου τῆς ἐκείνου ἀφ᾽ ἑσῆς, ἡ βραχὺς δὲ ταχισταὶ δαυὶ ὅρι βατταρῶν ἀπὸ ἐκείνου ἔδοξε νῦν ἔσθαι ἐπιμαρῶν μετὰ διαμαρῶν συνέχευεν ἦν.

Ναυαγῶν δὲ μιντεῖν ἀνὴρ ἰσχυρὸς δὲ ἠδὲ ἐκείνου ἦν ἔπειτα γὰρ τῆς κοινῆς ἐρρωσσεύειν ἠδὲ. Ἀνὴρ ἰσχυρὸς, ἡ ἀνὴρ ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

Τοιαύτην ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου ἡ τῆς ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

Ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου ἡ τῆς ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

Ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου ἡ τῆς ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

Ὁμοίως ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου ἡ τῆς ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

Μακροῦ δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου ἡ τῆς ἰσχυρῶν δὲ ἐκείνου τὸν ἐκείνου.

of Kilonan; but it can be proved that it was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shamon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle; and on the west and north by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was called Coillte-Chonehubhair.—See note under the year 1471. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of Moyburg, took the preys of Tirtuahl, and those of Tirtuahl obeyed for their preys and gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

^a *Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle of Desmond came from the King of England’s house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

^o *Felim O'Rourke*.—“Felim O'Ruire released. The Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruire was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

^p *William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane, died.”—D. F.

^q *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a small town on the River Maigne, in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine miles south-west of the city of Limerick. According to Ware, in his *Monasticon*, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded here a convent of Minorites of the Observance, in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III., at the east side of the town of Athdare.

^r Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Maccaba, Daniel O'Ruire, John, son to the Official Mac Muirecherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O'ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmondⁿ, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^a, 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^r.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugeneane, all died.

“The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

“O'flyn, lord of Silmyruain, and Gillenacemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

“Peirs Butler died.

“Mortagh fitz Art O'Maelaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coſſye'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 flalye's sons Mæl O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

“Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tironell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

“Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

“Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan” [one] “touch of a speare, slaine.

“A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonns of Brian Mac Donaghy

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cñēpe ceo, Sλαρρεα, α cuicc.

Tomar mac muirip mic maṑā abb lġra ḡabal dēcc.

Ḥormlaṑ caomianāc (mḡn meic muirchaḡa mġ laḡn) bñ ĩ nell do ēcc.

Αοḡ mac conġobair mec ḡarḡata τḡḡαρḡα muicē luirec do ecc, ḡ conġobair occ mac conġobair mec ḡarḡata do ḡabal α ιοναḡ do mēi τḡḡa pleācṑa αḡḡa mec ḡarḡata εṑip cill, ḡ τḡαṑ, αṑt clann Ruaiḡri mec ḡarḡata namā, ḡ τamic α ḡomāoġn ḡoġrġn ar do ḡabaḡ la comne leḡ ar carn pḡaioṑ, ua conġobair ḡonn, ḡonnchaḡ ua ceallaḡ, ḡ clann Ruaiḡri ḡon ḡara lñt, Mac ḡarḡata ḡ α ṑip ḡon lñt arall. Pḡaraiḡ ḡeabaḡ ṑorpa ḡorḡ mḡrbaḡ ḡarḡat mac Ruaiḡri mec ḡarḡata, ḡ ba heṑt mḡr ma ṑip εṑiḡe. Ro ḡabaḡ ταḡcc mac Ruaiḡri buiḡe, ḡ mḡ maḡmaḡḡeḡ ua conġobair ḡonn.

Slan ḡub mac ḡonnchaḡ mic αḡḡa mēḡuḡri do mḡrbaḡ la Slan mac pġib mēḡuḡri.

Eoin mac αλαḡḡarann mic eoin mḡip mec ḡonnaill do mḡrbaḡ la com mac αḡḡa buiḡe ĩ nell.

Maioileclann ua bġri ταιοṑeḡ ṑipe bġuun na Sionna, ḡ α mac occ .i. ai

to Balilogh-a-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a 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 shipps towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“ The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as coves and horses, fled.

“ Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“ O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“ The Sraid [street] of Moybreeray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“ Great warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“ The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^s, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfynn's daughter, a hospital, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and ecce. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

^s *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 οὐβ) Μαοιρβέλαιου α αου, οο μαρβὰδ ἡ οο λορρεὰδ οα βρατῆρὶβ
 ρῆν, ἡ οα οηραέτ αν οοῖναὶ ρια ραμαιν, ἡ α μαε ele εαυρρῆ να βῆρ οο
 μαρβὰδ οαεν ὑρὸρ ραῖξοε λαρην ορῆνῃ εεθνα ἡρην μβῆρναῖξ μβαλλῆ ἡρ
 ἡνί εεεθνα.

Μαε εοηρναῖα ἡ α μαε οο μαρβὰδ λα οομναλλ να Ρααῖρ ἡ λα α ελομν
 α μεαβαλ ἡ ρυῖδε οοῖβ ἡα τῆρ.

Αοδ μαε ταῖδε υῖ Ρααῖρ δεεε.

Οορβμαε μαε οιαρματα ἡαλλ τῆξεαρνα αηρτῆξ δεεε.

Αοοη μαε Νεαχταν υῖ οοῖναλλ οο ἔεε.

Μαηρτῆρ εηλλε Ορῆδε ἡρην μῆῆαῖν ἡ νεηρροῖτεετ εορκαῖξε οο τος-
 βαλ οο ορατῆρὶβ .S. Ρραηρῆρ λα ρολ εααρῆαῖξ, ἡ τῆμβα οηοραὶ οο οενοῖ
 οοῖβ ρῆρ ἡαδῆαεαλ α ναρραλ ἡ α ναρραεα.

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."

[†] *Melaghlin* was his real name, i. e. he usually
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
 lin or Malachy.

[‡] *Bearnach Balbh*.—There is no place of this
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
 present.

[§] *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'Ruairc and his
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

^{||} *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke*.—"Ædh
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

[¶] *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall*.—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

[‡] *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilreia. 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.
 Kilreia Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
 Kilreia, 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 (Melaghlín was his real name^c), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlín's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh^u, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava^v and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh^w, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall^x, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe^y 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^z.

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.⁷

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 Lueins, 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.

^z Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ιιλε, εήτερε σεο, δερρεατ. α ρέ.

δριαν μαρ γιολλαπαττραιρε μεζυοιρ αββ λεαρα γαβαλ, γ Οομναλλ υα
λεαμιαν εαμαναέ οο μυιτιρ λεαρα γαβαλ δέεε.

Ρεοθιη μαρ βριαν μεζ ματέγαννα τιζεαρνα οιργιαιλ δεεε.

δριαν μαρ αιηλοιβ μεζυοιρ εφη α αιμε ρήη, γ τιζεαρνα ελοinne ham-
λοιβ δέεε.

Αιηε ιηγήη μεζεοέαγαν βήη μεζ υοιρ δέεε.

Concobar mac ui concobar Ruaidh décc.

δριαν ουβ μαρ ταυδε υί concobar δεεε αν εαιεεαδ λα δέεε οο μαρτα.

Riochar mac emann tiriad, γ tomag gallua mac emann tiriad decc.

Uilliam burc mac uateir a burc, γ uilliam burc mac Sann mic mic
uateir décc.

Υα ουιβζήηάηη αιλε ροηαη ρεαρζαλ γ μυιρζήη εαμαναέ μαρ conaηε
εαηαηαζ υί ηαοιλconape, γ concobar mac ταυδε μεε βριαηαη δεεε.

Υαιτε μαρ ρεαρζαλ υί Ραιζιηλιζ δέεε.

Οομηαδ μαρ μυιρρεαρταζ υί δαλαζ δεεε.

Μαδηη μορ οο εταβαρτε ρορ γαλλαβ μαεαρε αρηιαιλ λα ηαεδ μαρ εοζαη
υί ηειλλ.

Stoiccead lá gallaib mide, γ laighn i nuib pailge, tionoilar ua concobar

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 Sil-
muredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend
persons were privileged in such misery in Sil-
muredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was res-
cued for victuals, though he had been at the alter
with the holy Eucharist between his two hands,
and he invested in the mass vestiments.

“O’Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

“Edmond O’Kellye’s son’s son died.

“Ruairi fitz Ruairi fitz Terlagh Mac Don-
nell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

“Loghlyn O’Ruairi’s son, died.

“Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by
Gilla-na naemh O’Hanlye’s sept.”

^a *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes
incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county
of Fermanagh. This territory was more an-
ciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

^b *Owney*, the son of *Furrell 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 Gillapatriek 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^a, 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 Edmund Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilla, the son of Edmund Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilonan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branain, died.

Owne, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dady, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c 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 Kilonan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Malconry, all th^e aforementioned 12 men, died."

^c *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 Italy, 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 Castledarby 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

παλγε .i. conn mac an calbaig a ro'raide for a ccionn γ no marbað lair
 ceour S'can mac tomair an c'no p'ona no ba peair γ nob air'g'oa do gallaib,
 γ ba hanna για p'p'air do gallaib an marbað h'irin, ap do maomai'g'io an
 tiarla ap na ma'raic, γ zoill malle p'p'ir, γ zabtar he h'udem, γ b'ntar a apn
 γ a e'ueað de γ io'laiceað la taoz ua concobair an tiarla a eliamian zo
 caiplen cairp'pe, γ o'p'oz mo'p' don t'p'uaig amalle p'p'ir. Ro zabað ona don
 cup' p'iu, C'p'io'p'io'p' p'loing'ceð, γ p'p'io'p' t'ige mu'pe a'ta t'p'ium γ u'lliam occ
 um'p'ionn, An beap'nabalaic γ ro'chaide oile amalle p'p'iu. Dala a nde'achaio
 i'p'te'ach hi caiplen cairp'pe ap m maom' p'iu tangat'tar gaill a'ta elia'c ma
 ccoinne γ pucc'rat leo iat d'ann'heoin a n'p'cc'arat tar a na'p'. No t'ig'oi'p'
 i'ap'om p'p'ite a huib' pa'zge co t'p'iraig huð tu'at, γ co na'p' bu'uear γ no bi'oi'p'
 b'p'ei'p'ig γ air'g'ialla acc c'p'ea'clo'p'cað na mu'pe for gac' l'e' zan t'p'ra'g'ain
 zan to'p'age'c't o' p'iu ama'c zo c'nt t'p'ei'p'ir i'ap' p'iu.

Ταὸς υα βριαν τιζεαρνα τυαθ'numan το δολ π'uaig lannio'ri tar p'ionan'ð
 amach i' m Sa'm'p'iað do p'om'p'iað zo no c'p'ea'chað g'aoi'ðil d'p'mum'ian γ i'ap'
 mum'ian la'p', γ do ma'op'rat g'aoi'ðil la'g'ñ be'op' a p'ia'p' o'ð. So'ap' oia t'ig'h i'ap'
 p'iu γ i'ap' n'gab'al c'p'ice clo'mne hu'lliam γ con'uae lu'mm'ig, γ i'ap' na d'p'lu'cc'iað
 o'ð on i'ap'la do c'ion'ð p'io'ða d'p'azail do p'ion γ o'a t'ip' γ i'ap' b'p'az'bal t'p'i

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^d 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'Conor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. 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^f, 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."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, *banna nra pparar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *bannne 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."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citzizens 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

πριετ μαρεε ζαάα βιαάνα ό μιντιπ λυμμιζ σο βιατ αβατ δο ζαλαρ αζ α
τιζ βυδ όέιν, γ Concobar mac Toirdealbaid uí bhriain doirpneacá ma ionacá.

Riocaird mac mee uiliam buric mic Riocaird óiz tanairi cloinne Ricaird
óée.

Ua dubda γ α mac do marbad i meabail la cloinn maolruanaid mic
Ruaidri í dubda.

Maíom moip do éabairt la gallaid .i. na míde ar máz maéζanna dá
mar marbad rochaíde, γ in po ζabaó aóó ócc mag maéζanna, γ mac doim-
nall cloinne ceallaid.

Εοζαν, γ αεθ dub da mac Ruaidri mic caíal dub in concobar, γ ταόcc
mac bhriain mic caíal do marbad la diaimait mac táidcc in concobar, γ
la cloinn diaimaitta Ruaid mic ταίcc uí concobar luan cairec for eum-
peach laζoimoma.

Μαοιλαάειμν, γ Sían da mac eozan mec diaimaitta ruaid decc in en
caieoizip.

Εοζαν mac pían mec doimchaó, γ muirceairtác mac conconnaét in dá-
laíζ decc.

Μαμπτρι οίεμ na τριμοιθε .i. for loc cé, co moimaidin na τριμοιθε do
lorccad lá comml.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

³ *The English of Meath.*—This passage is liter-
ally translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1466. A great defeate by the English
given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many
were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was
taken prisoner."

^b *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy
Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by
a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

^c 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 sonns, and the Tuathas of Con-
nacht, so that he was foreed to goe with his
goods towards Mae Dermoda on the Corsliaw ;
then the said Confederates marched against
Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein
was slaine Rossa fitz Malaghlyn O'Bern, by an
arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing
notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the
trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered
and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great
to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober
of St. Brigitt, and Mae Branane stole from him
towards Mae Dermoda, and Mae Dermoda sent
safé 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^s 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 Cucomaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^h in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candleⁱ.

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 flinn, and Edh Caeh, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Luster, 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 scars and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, j. 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 Malruany 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-nagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1467.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, mile, ceirre céu, Sírccaτ, a Seact.

Seimur ua fírgail abb léraeta paioi ðercaic ðeizemig ðécc.

Niall mac maérganna megrcaic oipicel loca hepne, 7 peapryún ipri caoín ðécc.

Eoéan mac Ruðpαιze meé maérganna tigeapna oipéiall ðécc, 7 Remann mac Ruðpαιze ðo gabail tigeapnaiρ dia eip.

Τοιρρθεαλβαé Ruac mac uí neill (Eηri) ðecc.

Ο Ραιγιλλιé, .i. caetal mac eoéain ðecc.

Mac caémaoil Eoéain ðecc.

Αοé mac hriain uí ceallaié tigeapna ua manne ðecc, 7 a aólaacáð i naé luam, 7 Αοé na coilleaé mac uilliam uí céallaié ðo gabail a ionaé.

Domnall buíde ua peaprgail apðtaoipeac na hanéaile, 7 laoiépeac mac popa mic concobaip mic caetal uí peaprgail ðecc.

IRial ua peaprgail i monaé domnall, 7 Sfan i monaé Iriail.

Αοé ðué mac ðonnhcaéð mic hriain ballaié, ταéε a hpaétaip, ταéε mac hriain, 7 aóé Ruac mac ðiapmava móip mic ðiapmava uí éoncobaip ðo mápbað a ηépeip la ðiapmava ua cconcobaip, 7 la cloinn ðiapmata Ruacéð mic ταéε uí concobaip, 7 la caetal mac Ruacéði óicc uí concobaip.

Colla mac magrupa meé maérganna, 7 aoin peap ðecc ðia muimtip ðo mápbað póp loice a cpeicé peim la hpeipneacáð.

Θαυé mac zoiρðelbaéð ðo mápbað la tomap mac peopaiρ.

Donnhcaéð mac peain mic maoleaclainn uí fírgail ðecc póp pliccéð na Roíca.

Sfan mac emainn mic peaprgail uí Ραιγιλλιé ðo mápbað.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocaiρð ðecc ðo galap obann, ap uí bí élóip paégaíða naé ðuβαcúp a ðeipfé.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that jorney was burnt

^k *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.

^l *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note ^b, p. 727, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, 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-Caoimh, 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^m, 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 preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Claurickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *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.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract” [i. e. track] “of his own prey, by the Brefnians.”

Ἐμποροῖ Πλοῖγγεσθ, Πιαρur mac Πιαραur θαλατυν, Σεμur ὅcc mac πεμαur θαλατυν, ἡ mac περτίουῖ an μυλινu cyp .i. πρῖου an μυλινu ἑῖουρ θεcc von πλαιῖ.

Σῆan mac an θαλατυναῖῖ ὅo μαρβαῖ la a ἑnel φῖρρῖn.

Ἐορρῖδεαλβαῖ mac caῖan u concῖoῖan ὅo μαρβαῖ i Ropy comán la cloinn domnaill mic magnaυa cam í ἑellaῖῖ.

Σλοῖccεαῖ la hua neill .i. enri i noipeaῖῖ i caῖan ἡ ip poy an πλοῖγγεαῖ ρῖn ὅo μαρβαῖῖ tomay mac ρῖlῖp μεῖῖ uῖouρ pεap a aῖouρ ὅo βρεapῖ ὅo θυῖταῖῖ ma ρῖnῖεap.

Μαῖoῖm epouρῖ moῖῖῖe cpomn poy ua cceallaῖῖ, ἡ poy cloinn uilliam bupe la mac uilliam cloinne Ρῖoῖcapῖ ἡ la ρῖol mbpῖcan ὅῖn m po μαρβαῖῖ uilliam caῖῖ a bupe mac mec uilliam, ἡ ὅa mac uí ἑeallaῖῖ, ἡ aῖῖ buῖde mac τοῖρρ-velbaῖῖ mec ὅo mnaill conpapaῖ a ηῖallaῖccelaῖ, ἡ θεῖeῖneῖap θυapῖlῖῖ cloinne ὅo mnaill analle pῖpῖ. Ἐοpepaῖap beop ὅῖῖ pῖcῖῖῖ ῖalloccelaῖ ῖo ρoch-aiῖe oῖle cennoῖῖapῖῖde. Ua ὅo mnaill .i. aῖῖ puaῖῖ mac neill ῖapῖῖ ὅo τεaῖῖ i cconnaῖῖῖtaῖῖ ὅo ὅῖoῖῖal an maῖῖma ρῖn ap bá paῖmῖcapῖaῖ ὅo mac uilliam ἡ ua ceallaῖῖ, ἡ ρῖῖ ὅo ἑῖn ὅo a cloinn Ρῖoῖcapῖ ἡ mῖῖῖῖῖ imῖlan ὅῖa τῖῖ.

ἸNῖp loca capῖpῖῖm ὅo ῖaῖbaῖ la hua cconῖῖoῖan nῖoῖm, ἡ la cloinn mic peῖῖlῖmῖῖ poy luῖῖῖ a comῖeῖa.

Ἐpeaῖῖa ὅῖpῖnῖe la ταῖῖῖ ua concῖoῖan, la maῖῖ eoῖῖaῖan, ἡ la mac pεῖῖpῖap poy maῖῖ Ἐῖῖba ῖup apceῖῖῖῖ an τῖῖp ὅo imῖpῖ ῖo baῖle mic uilliam.

^p *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmaerin, 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 *Domnaῖ Chpῖum Ὅuῖb*, 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 retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, 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'Conor 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^p, 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^q was taken from its keepers by O'Conor Don and the grand-sons of Felin.

Teige O'Conor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teflia, and plundered the country from Imper^r to Baile-mic-William^s.

their nobilitie, his two sons and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not aequent 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 Connaught to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

^q *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^r *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.

^s *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymaewilliam,

Caipen cuile maioile do gabal la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meo donnchaod
por phioct corbmaic meo donnchaod.

Iurair Saranao do teot i uEriunn, 7 tomar uateappaod, ni dia ttaime
millead epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Χριοστ, mile, ceire ceo, Sfrccat, a hoct.

Concoðar ua maioleaclann eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dfrmuian, 7 po ba iurair i uepunn mac pemaip meo zepoið
ðeaprcawgead epeann ma amair dia cenel perrin ar ðeilb ar ðenañ 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 Culmaily (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 Malaghlyn 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 mischancee 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^u arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland^v.

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^w, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

εινεαὶ, ἀρ ἡγναῖ, ἀρ δεηρ, ἀρ δασοναὲτ δο βοὲταιβ ἡ δαιυλεεναεάαιβ ἀν
 κοιμθε ἀρ εἰσθνακαλ πεθ ἡ μαοιμε δο τυαιτ δεαγλαρ ἡ δρῖλδῶαιβ ἀρ κορρε
 μεηρλε ἡ μῖβέρ δο ὄολ κο θρῖοιετ ἀτα ἡ κομμε ἀν ἡαρτυρ Σηαχαναῖζ ἡ γαλλ
 να μῖθε ἀρῖεῖνα. Ρο πεαλλῖατ παρ ἡ πο διέκνδαθ leo é cen naç cionn ἡ
 βαταρ βρῖναῖζ ερμῶρ πεαρ νερεαυν δον ρεελ ριν. Ρυεαθ ἡαρηῖν ἀ ὄορρ κο
 τραῖλί, ἡ Ρο ἡαθναεαθ ἡ νοταρηῖζε ἀ ἀρῖν ἡ ῖρηρηορ κο νοηορ ἡ κο
 παρημῖθιν ναδδαι.

Ο Ρυαρη εἰζεαρναν οεε μαε ταῖθεε εἰζεαρνα διονηματα υα μβρηυη ἡ
 καῖα ἀεθα ρῖνη δεεε ἡαρ μβυαθ ὄ δοῖναν ἡ ο δῖῖναν, ἡ δομναλλ μαε ταῖθ
 υἷ ρυαρη δο ορηθνεαθ ἡνα ἡοηαθ λα ἡυα ἡδομναλλ ἡ λα ἀ ἔαρηθῖβ ἀρ ἔῖνα.
 Σηοὲτ εἰζεαρναν μῖε εἰζεαρναν μορ μῖε υαλζαρρε δο ερηζε ἡνα ἀζαθ ζο
 ἡεεκορ, ἡ δομνηαθ λορρε μαε εἰζεαρναν μῶρ δο ρυεεαθ ὄοῖβ ρῖν δο
 ααρρηεαχαῖβ ἡ δο ελοῖνθ ἡδομνηαθ. Ο δοῖναλλ ἡαρ να ελυρηῖν ρῖν ὄ
 τοετ ρλυαζ δρηῖν ταρ ερηε ἀναλλ ἡ ἡεταρ ἔομναετ δο μῖλεαθ λερ ἡ ερεαῖα
 θιαρηῖε δο δεναῖν ὄο ρορ ἀρηεαρ τηρε ριαῖραῖ εἰυλε εναῖνα ἡ κολλεαθ
 λυῖνε ἡ ἀ μβρηῖετ λερ θια εἰζ ἡαρηῖν. Μαε υἷλλῖαμ υαεταραῖ .ι. υἷλλε μαε
 υἷλλε ἀν ρῖοηα, ἡ ο κοεκοβαρ δονη κο να ρεεραῖθε γαλλ ἡ ζαοῖδεαλ θῖβληῖθ
 δο ὄολ ἡ ρορηθῖν ἡεταρ κομναετ, ἡ βαῖλε ἡ ρυαρη δο λορρεαθ leo, ἡ ζαν δο
 μαῖετ δο δεναῖν ἀετ μαθ ρῖν, ἡ ἀ τοῖθεετ θια εἰζ ζαν κατ ζαν κοῖνα.

Ρυαῖορῖ μαε κοεκοβαρ μεε δομνηαθ εἰζεαρνα τηρε ἡοῖεαλλα ἡ βαῖλε
 ἀν θυη δεεε ἡαρ μβρηῖετ βάρη ρορ δοῖναν ἡ δῖῖναν.

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 Fimbises, 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^x, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Lose, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Chamha^y and Coillte-Luighne^z, 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^a, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

^z *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. 145, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

^a *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 ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλβιάς mac ρλάν uι ραγαλλήζ διοιρδνεαδ ι ττιζεαρνυρ na βρήρνε.
 Uα caτάν .ι. μαζνυρ δεcc.

Caτάν oce mac caτάν ρυαδ μεζ ραζναλλ lanταοιρεαδ μυντιρε heολαιρ
 δεcc ma τιζ ρεμ ιρ in ceδ uοmναδ uον coρζυρ ιαρ mbυαδ nonζεα η ναίτριζε
 η ταιοιρεδ uο ζαιρμ uα mac .ι. ταδζ μαζ ραζναλλ, η ταίρεαδ ele beορ uο
 ζαιρμ uυlliam μαζ ραζναλλ la ρλιοετ μαοιλεαδλαινν μεζ ραζναλλ.

Αρτ mac cumm uι μαοιλεαδλαινν ττιζεαρνα μιθε uο μαρβαδ hί cenoc hί
 coρceραιζ μάριτ έαρec uο ροmηαδ.

Uα μόρδα η mac ζιolla ρατραιcc δέζ uον τρεαζαιτ.

δhnmυiαν ιnζεαν eoζαν uί concobaρ bή uί ceallaiζ .ι. aεδ mac βρiαν
 δεcc.

Emann an maδαιpe mac ζοιρδελhaiζ uο μαρβαδ la a uεαρbρατααρ uilliam
 mac ζοιρδελbaiζ.

Concobaρ buide mac coρbμαic mec βpanaυn δεcc.

Uαιηne mac mec eoδaζain uο μαρβαδ uυρcoρ uο ραιζιo hι ccαρlen enuic
 í coρceραιζ.

Ρυαδhι mac διαρμαδα ρυαδ mic ταιδζ uί concobaρ, η a bή ιnζεαν
 caρpppe í concobaρi δέζ uο ζαλαρ obann.

Ταδζ mac ττιζεαρναινν hυuccαιδ cέυαδ conάicch, η a bή nuala ιnζhη mec
 uονnchaiδ ριαbaiζ .ι. ρεαρζal δεcc.

An ζιolla dub mac coρbμαic buide mec uονnchaiδ δέcc.

Concobaρ mac emaim mic μαοιλεαδλαινν uί αιnλιζι δεcc ραταρn μινάαρ.

Τορνα uα μαολέοναιpe ollam ρil μυιρεαδhaiζ a ρhεcυρ η a ριλιδεετ
 δεcc ina τιζ ρhη ιllioρ ρεαρβαιν ιαρ bρeil ρατραιcc ιαρ mbυαδ ναίτριζε,
 η a aθnacal ι noιρpinn. Eραρθ uα μαολέοναιpe ι nollamnaετ uia hιpe.

Uα concobaρ ραιζe conn uο ζabaυl la ζallaδ.

Caρlen bona uρoβαοιρi baοί aζ uα ndomnaλλ uο έabaιpe uό uορiυοιρi uο
 ρλιοετ Mhυιρceαρταιζ bacaiζ.

Ρiocaρθ a bupe uο τοιθεετ hι μαιζ lυιρec ρiδ uο henaυn δό ρρi mac

^b *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.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [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 Tiernán, 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^c, [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^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοιαρματα, ἡ α νοολ διβλιμβ̄ ι ccoinne υί δομναλλ, ἡ ό δομναλλ δο δολ ταρ
 έιρνε πέριύ δο ριαέταταρρομό, ἡ ζαν α τείγμαιλ τά έειλε δοη έυι ριν.
 Ριοκαρδ̄ διομπύδ̄ ταρ α αιρ ι μαέαιρι έομμαέτ, ἡ βραιζδε δο βρειέ λαιρ
 ο cloinn υί concobair ριαδ̄, ἡ ρλιοέτ̄ πειδλιμ̄ δο βρσιέ λαιρ ο ναρ ραοίρατ
 βραιζδε δό.

Clann conmmaiz̄ onā δο millead̄ la heimann mac uilliam̄ fein̄ co na
 cloinn̄ tpe uab̄ar ἡ διομυρ.

Creac̄ā διαρρνε̄ la ρσδλιμ̄ ρρionn̄ ρορ uā cconcobar̄ n̄donn̄, ἡ α μβρσιέ
 λειρ ι μοιζ̄ λυρcc. Creac̄ā anbā λσρ α huib̄ mane. Creac̄ elē λειρ ό ρλιοέτ̄
 πειδλιμ̄ cleiriζ̄ ἡ creac̄ ό μυντιρ̄ βιρ̄ cō cill̄ ατραέτα ι ccoinnē Ριοκαρδ̄ α
 bupē conā ρλυαζ̄, ἡ ρο̄ congaīb̄ ρέ an̄ ρλυαζ̄ ζαν̄ ρζαοιλεαδ̄ ό ροιλε̄ ρρ̄ι ρέ ρεέτ-
 manē ρορ α lon̄ ρσιν̄ αιμᾱι, ἡ δο ρορδ̄ραδ̄ ιαδ̄ ní̄ bā ριᾱ διᾱ ναηδαιορ̄ αιζε.
 Creac̄ moρ̄ elē δο βρειέ̄ lā πειδλιμ̄ιδ̄ ό̄ αιρρραιζε̄ mec̄ csié̄ρ̄naiz̄, ἡ mac̄
 mic̄ aed̄ā caoié̄ υί concobar̄ δο μαρβαδ̄ λειρ̄ an̄ lā ριν. Emann̄ mac̄ uilliam̄
 deirzē δό ρορ̄ ιομαρ̄pē uap̄áin̄ τρῑ ριέιτ̄ ζαλλόγλαέ̄ τρῑ ριέιτ̄ δο csié̄ρ̄n̄ cong-
 malā, ἡ μαρπειυαζ̄ ᾱ τιρ̄ē ρέμ. Rō loitead̄ moρ̄an̄ στορ̄ρα, ἡ ρο̄ b̄naδ̄ an̄
 creac̄ d̄peid̄lim̄ cenmotā ā capall̄.

Moρ̄an̄ δο millead̄ ῑ μιθε̄ ἡ hī λαιζ̄νιδ̄ lā ζεαρ̄οιδ̄ mac̄ ιαρ̄lā d̄sr̄m̄um̄an̄
 ᾱ ndiogal̄ tomair̄ ιαρ̄lā.

Bailē υί Raiz̄illiζ̄ ἡ μαμρ̄τιρ̄ an̄ έαβαν̄ δο loρccad̄ lā ζαλλᾱιδ̄ ἡ λειρ̄
 an̄ Saρanaé̄ leρ̄ d̄ic̄fn̄ad̄ ιαρ̄lā d̄sr̄m̄um̄an̄.

Maδm̄ moρ̄ δο έαβαρ̄τ̄ lā con̄n̄ mac̄ aod̄ā buid̄ē í̄ neill̄ hī mb̄f̄n̄d̄ uaīnā
 ρορ̄ ζαλλᾱιδ̄ λσ̄ιτ̄ῑ caé̄tal̄ dū in̄ ρο̄ ζαβαδ̄ Muρ̄ccap̄taé̄ Ruad̄ uā neill̄ τ̄ιζεαρ̄nā
 cloinnē aed̄ā buid̄ē in̄ ρο̄ μαρβαδ̄ aenz̄ur̄ mac̄ aλαξανδαρ̄ mec̄ δομναλλ̄,
 Mac̄ ροβερ̄d̄ ραβαοίρ̄ τ̄ιζεαρ̄nā λσ̄ιτ̄ē caé̄tal̄, ἡ ροέαιδε̄ δο̄ ζαλλᾱιδ̄ ἡ δο̄
 ζαοιδελᾱιδ̄ cenmotā τ̄ρ̄ιδ̄ē.

Creac̄ā anbā lā ρεilīm̄ ρρionn̄ ἡ lā mac̄ διαρματα, concobar̄ mac̄
 cor̄b̄mac̄ ρορ̄ bailē an̄ tobair̄, ἡ uā concobar̄ fein̄ cō h̄r̄sié̄ ρορ̄rā lion̄ a

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

^e *Ciarraige-Mic-Keherny*, 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.

^f *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-Athrahta, to meet Richard Burke and his army; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keberny^e; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Inuaire-Uarain^f, 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^g and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^h, 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, Conon, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^h *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^a, p. 1050, *supra*.

τίονοιλ cennotat a t̄uat̄a, ἡ Ruaid̄ri uā concobair lion a t̄ionoil co ndriuing moir̄ do cloinn conhmaiḡ maraon n̄ir, ἡ r̄lioct̄ mic feidlimiō uile abur d̄n̄r̄ge doib̄ diblinib̄. Clann̄ diar̄mata mic Ruaid̄ri mec̄ diar̄mata, ἡ clann̄ corb̄maic̄ oiḡ mec̄ diar̄mata do bi hi p̄p̄rolonḡp̄ort̄ i mbeola coilleaō do b̄riḡt̄ p̄op̄ra beōi, ἡ p̄siōlim̄ dim̄teaōt̄ co haḡt̄s̄raō iomlan̄ conuicee an̄ p̄cop̄ moir̄ hi c̄cloinn̄ caḡail̄ mic̄ muireadaḡ. Feidlimiō iariōm̄ ἡ mac̄ diar̄matā diom̄puō co c̄p̄oḡa cor̄cc̄rach̄ p̄riu ἡ p̄raon̄maot̄m̄ p̄eaōraḡaō do tabair̄t̄ p̄op̄ra co na tab̄raō p̄r̄i doib̄ iaraōt̄ r̄laitē diā p̄oile. Eōḡan̄ mac̄ toir̄p̄del̄baḡ doill̄ mic̄ toir̄p̄del̄baḡ oicē uī concobair̄ ἡ feidlimiō mac̄ toir̄p̄dealb̄aḡ r̄uaō mic̄ b̄riam̄ baillaḡ, do mar̄baō, ἡ p̄oāiōe do p̄aor̄clan̄daib̄ h̄maillē p̄riū, ἡ feid̄limiō do b̄riḡt̄ a c̄p̄eicē leīr̄ iar̄ mb̄uaō, ἡ cor̄cc̄ar̄, ἡ cor̄cc̄ar̄, ἡ iar̄ p̄raḡbaul̄ a b̄ioḡbaḡaib̄ p̄ō mela ἡ c̄uiōbeaō.

Ind̄p̄aic̄hiō do d̄ēn̄an̄ l̄ā don̄nchaō mac̄ tomar̄ meḡ uidīr̄ ar̄ Philip̄ mac̄ c̄on̄c̄onnacht̄ meḡuid̄ir̄ i t̄p̄ir̄ c̄n̄h̄p̄oḡa, ἡ c̄p̄eaōā moirā do tabair̄t̄ laīr̄. Muim̄t̄ir̄ don̄n̄c̄aōth̄ do d̄ol̄ l̄ā a c̄p̄eachaib̄ hi c̄cloinn̄ c̄eallaḡ, ἡ don̄nchaō ōp̄āḡbaul̄ doib̄ ina uat̄haō p̄op̄ d̄eireaō na c̄p̄eaō. P̄lip̄ do b̄riḡt̄ p̄air̄ ir̄ in̄ iarīmoireōt̄. Sōḡar̄ don̄n̄c̄aōth̄ la mac̄ con̄c̄onnaōt̄ co p̄o mar̄baō laīr̄ ē p̄r̄in̄ ἡ a mac̄ d̄on̄ c̄ur̄ p̄in̄.

Ruaid̄ri mac̄ ḡop̄raō r̄uaō meḡuid̄ir̄, ἡ maōilec̄lain̄n̄ mac̄ don̄nchaō mic̄ ḡar̄p̄raō d̄ēcc̄.

Θ̄p̄onḡ moir̄ do cloinn̄ ḡar̄p̄raō do mar̄baō la cloinn̄ aēḡa mic̄ P̄lip̄ na t̄uaḡe meḡuid̄ir̄ in̄ mac̄ ḡar̄p̄raō p̄r̄in̄ .i. don̄nchaō, im̄mo mac̄ p̄eilim̄, ἡ im̄o d̄s̄īb̄raōt̄ar̄ .i. eōm̄, ἡ a mac̄ p̄r̄in̄ d̄na diar̄maōt̄ mac̄ eom̄ co t̄p̄ir̄ar̄ ele maill̄ē p̄riu.

¹ *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.

² *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

³ *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcullia, 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 Branagan, who had been steward to the late O'Conor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

⁴ *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-Conwayⁱ, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both^j. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^k, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l 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^m, 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-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p 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 Muircadhach 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.

^m *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *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.

^p *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 ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, mile, ceiriu ceττ, Σεαρρεαττ α ναοί.

Σταν buide mac pñan moir megraiē comarba τεαρμοινη δαθεόcc δεcc, η comarba do ðenam ma ionaō do ðiarimat mac marcair mic muirir megraiē.

Μάγ cάpταιγ μόp τιγεαρνα ðrmmñan δεcc.

Αοō mac uilliam uí cεallaig τιγεαρνα ua maine pñoi epeann ap emeaō pεar nά po ðiult pñi ðpiciō ðuime do marbaō tpe pεill la pñioct ðonnchaiō uí cεallaig .i. la cloint bpearal, η ταιōcc mic ðonnchaiō luan mite an ðapa la pñia ppeil beapraigη η ðά ua cεallaig do γαρin ma ðiaō .i. uilliam mac aēða mic bñan, η ταιōγ caōc mac uilliam uí cεallaig.

Ρipðepð occ ua Ραιγilliγ ταναpñi bpeipne ðεcc.

Ðoinnall mac bñan mic Ρilip mic an γiolla ðuib megruōip, η γiolla iopa mac copñmac mic γiolla iopa uí plannaccan do marbaō la cloinn aōða megruōip, η la muirir mancann hi Ρopτ acaō ðñip m. 9. Calann September.

Ιñpraigñiō do ðenam do cloinn Ρilip megruōip, η do cloinn tomair oig rop cloinn aēða megruōip i mioðbolec, η cpeacá moipa do tabairt leo ðon ðul pin, η bñan maineaō mac ðonnchaiō mic aēða megruōip do marbaō leo.

Ιonpraigñiō ele ðna do ðenam do cloinn an Ρilip ceðna ap cloinn an aōða pñipraite hi lopcc, eoγan mac aēða megruōip, η pñaitbeapraicá a mac do marbaō leo ðon turup pin.

Τοipñealbac mac catail óicc mic magñupa megruōip ðεcc.

Ταιōγ ðubpñileac mac meccpαιē megruōip do marbaō la cloinn aēða megruōip.

Μαιpñeacc mγññ Ρilip mic an γiolla ðuib megruōip bññ mec γille pñnein. ταιōcc mic bñan ðεcc.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tírughl, and county of Donegal.

^r *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

^s *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

^t *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^u *Midhbholy*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ^r, 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^a, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb^b 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^c, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^d, 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^e, 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^w, 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^x, 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.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíriche .i. Πατταίρε όεε, το ζαβαίλ le παίτεααίβ η τιζεαρ-
ναρ leíte caéal το ζαβαίλ το πατταίρε παίε imalle le congnaím i neill
.i. enni, η míc uidelín, η ζαέ αρ μαίρ το Shabaοίρεachaíβ το όορ αρ ionnar-
baó τοίβη.

Ο ζαορα .i. eocáan mac tomalταίζ όίεε mic tomalταίζ mοίρ τιζεαρίνα
cúile ua pφinn óeéc ειπτιρ οα pείl muipe ιρην pφozμαρ, η a mac διογμала
eozan óeéc το ζαλαρ obann ιαρτταιν. Διαρμαίτε a mac naile το ζαβαίλ
τιζεαρμαίρ i monaó a aάαρ.

Ταόεε mac μαζνυρα mic Sfan mec bpanain τιεεφρα eοpe aέclann το
μαρβαó a meabail la a θαρβραάαρ buóém, η la cloinn a θαρβραάαρ pεc-
tain ιαρ bpeil mícíl η οα ταοίρεc το ζαβαίλ a ionaó, .i. doínnall mac corb-
maic lar po μαρβαó poím η uilliam mac aeóa mac mic aeóa.

Ua pλοinn τιζεαρίνα pιol maolpuain eo na θαρβραάαρ amalle pφup το
μαρβαó lá maoleaéclann ua pφloinn η maoleaécloinn το ζαβαίλ τοιρζεέτα
ιαροím.

Mac duógaill eozan mac eozan ele το μαρβαó ma τιζ pειν a meabail
la cloinn colla mec duógaill.

Αοó mac uaiéne uί amlízi, η ταóεε mac muipeαρταίεc mic mic tomal-
ταίζ i ámlízi decc. Ταóεε mac bφiam mic tomalταίζ το ζαβαίλ τοιρζεέτα.

Eozan mac aeóa buíde mész eocázain tánaρι cenél pιαchaé το μαρβαó
la cloinn colmán.

Riφdeρo mac tomáιρ a bupe το έρεceeaó a έιζεαρναίρ, η Riααρo mac
emaínn a bupe τοιρoíneaó ma ionaó.

Mοpφluaicéeaó τpa líρ ó nδοínnall (aeó pιαó) eo maίτιβ cenel cconall,
η eo neipze amac ioéταίρ connaét, η ní po aιpφ eo pamic το pαιcíoó mec
uilliam bupe Riocαρo mac emaínn, η tamic píde malle lé humla hi ccfno
uί doínnall, η ippeaó po cιnpφc na maite pín ma ccoímaρle ιαρoím τοl αρ
mac uilliam cloinne Riocαρo (uillecc mac uilicc an piona) το όιοζαίλ a

^y *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 tSabaοί-
píz, an epocáipe ζaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Αρo Uλαó ζann ζοpταé,
Τίρ ζαν aοίβναρ, ζαν aιpφeann,
Mac an tSabaοίpíz an epocáipe ζoill,
Fear caρζαίρ θαρpneaó pφi h-uίpéínn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh¹, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branán, Lord of Corco-aehlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maclruain, 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 Hógh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain².

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 consultation³, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Flhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

¹ 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!"

² *The Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin's, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

³ *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanppolað ἡ μαθμα εἰοῖρι μοῖγε εἰοῖνδ ὁο βῆρῖ mac uilliam cloinne puocaird ap mac uilliam bupe puap an tan pin. Ἄζυρ Robdap aonταῶααῖζ φορ an ccomairle hīpin ὁο εἰοῖριοτ ιαροῖν i ccloinn Ricaird. Λοῖρτεαρ, ἡ millteap leo cetup an machaire puabach. Βατταρ αῶηαιῶ longpuire i mbaile an élaip, i. baile mec uilliam, ἡ λοῖρτε εἰ ιαρτεαν. Βάτταρ αῶαιῶ amlaῶ pin aζ mullaῶ ἡ aζ μοῖριονηραῶ an τιρε δά ζαῶ leiῶ díob. Mac uilliam moorro, i. uilleacc po ταρριαηζ πιῶε ἡ πο εἰοῖοῖl emcece clann uí bῖriann, an ziolla duib mac ταῶδζ, ἡ Muirce puac ζapb mac ταῶδε, ἡ θῖοῖηζθῖοῖρμα ὁο μαῖεῖb ὁáιlccap immacle ppu. Rucc mac uilliam cona puaz ζein ἡ eo na leip εἰοῖοῖl ap ua noῶῖnnaill aζ pázbaul an τιρε. Ro éuippte mapecpuaz mec uilliam, ἡ puol mbriann puazῖn ioῖpuacceta ap θειρεαῶ plóiz uí doῖnnaill aζ baile an duib ap τυρ ἡ πο ppeccpaῶ pin eo nῖmleapcc la mapecpuaz uí doῖnnaill, ἡ lá heccneacam mac neacetau uí doῖnnaill ὁο ῖοῖηραῶ baóí φορ θειρεαῶ plóiz uí doῖnnaill ζυρ po puameaῶ φο θειοῖ φορ mapecpuaz mec uilliam ἡ pu mbriann, ἡ puapuῶaῶ doῖn éup pin doῖnnaill mac uí concoῶap coῖpcoῶpuacῶ eo pochaῶoib oile naῶ aῖpῖmteap. Ro εἰοῖοῖl mac uilliam ἡ puol mbriann a puῶepaῶde ὁο puῶipe, ἡ ὁο coῖῖpῖt i muineall ἡ i noῖpuaccaῶ ἡ πο lῖpapat a haon comairle ιαροῖη an puocῶ pin uí doῖnnaill hῖ τεῶραῖζεαῶt. Ap a aoi nῖp ὁο τοῖῖa ὁοῖb uap po puῖlῖt puaz uí doῖnnaill φορ mapecpuaz mec uilliam, ἡ pu mbriann aζ an abannῶ θῖamaῶ aῖmῖ ζlanoz, ἡ puoῖnῖteap θοῖῖῖῖῖ φορpa aῖmῖpu, ἡ pázbaῖtτε ὁαοῖne eic, ἡ éῶala ioῖῖa, ἡ πο muῖz pῖt an cuῖo oile díob i maῖoῖm míoῶoῖpccap. Cona Maῖoῖm ζlanóicce moῖpin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1470.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mīle cetpe céo, Seῶtmoζhaῶ

ῖῖῖp mac tomap mic ῖῖῖp mic aῶda puacῶ méζῖmῖῖhῖ aῶῖap τιζεαῖpuῖa pῖpῖnnaῖh mac oῖpῖzῖ ὁο bῖeapῖ ὁῖpῖ, ἡ θαοῖnnaῖhῖ, ἡ ba pῖpῖ ὁῖpῖoῖ

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard.”

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabhach*, 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.

^d *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^b, 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^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, 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^e. 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^f.

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.

^e *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^f *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaio ma ainmhir, 7 O Flannaccain taoipeac tuaithe raeta corbmac mac
 ziolla iora decc.

Slóicéacá moir lír ó neill .i. Enni mac Eoghain hi cclonn Aoda buide i
 cclonn mec uídelín ra duibhtran, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne
 aoda buide do dol ar cúlch ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do
 brúite forrae. Trois do éabairt doib dia roile, 7 bhrreac for cloinn
 Aoda buidhe. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coilleac,
 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bfor. Art mac doinnall éoil í neill,
 7 Cairlén rgaé dhíccce do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a éabairt
 ar lamh mec Uídelín dia coimé.

Brian mac taidec mec donnchaio tigearna áta cliaé an corann do
 marbaó la taóð mac brian mec donnchaio, 7 a éoraigecht do bín de, 7
 oiong móir dia múintir do marbaó a maille rpir. Agus Mac mec donnchaio
 toir do marbaó ar ionpuaccaó an la ceona.

Ruaidri bacac mac ui neill do marbaó la cloinn airt í néill, 7 la rhuicé
 enni ainmíó. Enni 7 brian da mac Art ui neill .i. ó néill, 7 cétari do
 rhuicé enni do marbaó la Conn mac uí néill ma díogail ren i naon ló. O neill
 co na cloinn do dol ra éarlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hoğmaige.

Eoghain ua doinnall 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denam raim le
 cloinn Art i naghaid uí neill.

Sfan mac doinnall ballaig méguidhir do marbaó le Ruaidri mac brian
 me ríh meguidri.

Doinnall 7 donnchaio da mac Eógan me uí concobair ruadh do marbaó
 la Ruaidri mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taóð uí concobair, 7 caéal
 mac ríólmíó rínn do gabail lair bfor.

Conna mac aoda buide meg eochaccain taoipeac éenél ríachaó do mar-
 baó for an achadh mbuid acc tigh bhrighde baile áta an urcoir la mac

^s *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^b *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *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.

^l *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.

^m *Rory Bacogh*, 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^s; 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^h, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Cael' O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^k which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^l, 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^m, 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 Oghmhaghⁿ.

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.

Conmla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^o, at Tigh-Bhrighde^p, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair^q, by the

ⁿ *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^o *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.

^p *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.

^q *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρτ mic cuinn uí maóileachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a n-oiogail a aítar
 1. αρτ, do μαρθαδ λαρριυμ̄ φαάτ ριαμ̄.

Caiplen Sluccig do gabáil la hua ndóinnailл ρορ δοίnnail mac eoγain
 uí concobair iar mbícti aithad pōda m iompuide ραιρ, 7 a bicti ρín θράγαίλ
 do cómtoib dusa δοίnnail don éur ρin la τασδ umila, 7 ciop éána o ioctar
 connact. Bá don chur ρin do παταδ δό an leabap γήρρ, 7 leabap na huídhri,
 7 caéaoípeacha δοίnnail óicc pucaδ ρiap με linn Shéam mic concobhair
 mic Aodha mic δοίnnail óicc uí domhnaill.

Slóicéaδ la hua ndóinnail 7 la hua puairc do δol ρορ epuaáain ó cup-
 ρain do ρioγhaδ uí puairc. Ua Raγaillig, 7 γοίλλ, 7 τεallaé dunchadā ap a
 ccionn diblímbh αγbél aitha conaill, 7 Eimann mac Aōda uí Raγaillig, 7 mac
 an eapruice uí gallenbair do mārbaδ στορρα, 7 eich, 7 θaome do lot. Ua
 δοίnnail 7 a ρluaγ διομπύδ, 7 γαν a líccfn ρορ epuaáain don éur ρin.

Cépaínnā do denaím la hiarla o Uairc 7 la dnuice clarenp θpuiγeall
 mallacht ρήρ nepeann 1. don iurcip Saγanaé lép milleaδ tomap iarla 7 ap

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-
 gan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93,
supra.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This
 manuscript is now unknown.

^s *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 Moelmuri, the son
 of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,
 a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-
 siderable 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'Cuírnín, written in 1345, when
 the book was in the possession of Donnell, the
 son of Murrough, 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 Car-
 bury.

^t *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O'Cuíroin*.—This place is some-
 times called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from
 Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-
 lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,
 in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ^t,
 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 inaugu-
 rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of
 Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been
 inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuíroin
 is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuíroin
 was in West Briefny, which originally com-
 prised all the present county of Leitrim, and
 that portion of the present county of Cavan
 which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Conna.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^s, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^t 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^u to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonail^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, 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^y, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhuncó 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.

^u *Beal-athu-Chonail*, 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 Carnach, 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-

law, in the county of Cavan.

^x *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.

^y *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 νδιοζαλ τομαρ τυccaδ αν μηδιασ ριν φαρ, γ λυρτιρ δο θενανη διαρλα cille δαπα ιαρρην.

Σιδ δο θενανη θρσδλιμιδ ριονη δ concobair ρρι ρλιοστ υι concobair ρυαδ, γ ρρι cάc α ccoitinne.

Μαμριτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι λιορ λαιχτηνι ρριν μυηαν ι νεppcopóidecτ Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοcobaλ la hua concobair cιαρραιγε, γ α cόζα ρήν ιννετ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ινλε, ceitpe_ced, Seactmozaττ, α haon.

Δο τιοπορζιαδ Μαμριτιρ la bpaitpib .S. ρρονρειρ ρριν nγαλλβαrle cεχαρταc ι νεppcopóitecτ ιμλιζ ρριν μυηαν, γ δο ρεριοραδ αν βιαδαν ιρη ριν.

Υα concobair copcmoδpυαδ (concobair mac bpaian oicc) δο μαρβαδ ρριν λιcτινρι la cloinn α δεαρβραcαρ ρήν, ι. le cloinn doinnchaδ υί concobair.

Ταδcc mac υί concobair ραλζι, ι. an callbaδ, γ μαρζpυicce αν ειμιζ υί cεαρβαλλ ιονηραιζτεαc ζαλλ γ ζαοιδεal δεcc δοη επεζατ.

Ταδcc mac διαρμαδα ρυαδ τιζεαρνα collτeαδ concobair δεcc.

Αοδ mac δοιηναλλ mic μυρρεαρταιζ υι concobair δο μαρβαδ λά ρλυαζ Ριοcαρδ α bυρc ταμcc αρ ταρριαηζ Ρυαδpι mic bpaian υί concobair.

Δοιηναλλ mac copmaic mic μαζηpυα mec bpaian δο μαρβαδ ι λιορ υα νουβcαιζ α μεαβαλ ταρ ρλάναib τιζεαρναδ γ ταοιρeαc ρίλ μυρφοηαιζ

² *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 Lislughtin 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 *luoch-toun*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

³ *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislughtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *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 Aberlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Conor made peace with the sept of O'Conor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin² in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferf, by O'Conor Kerry³, 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^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Conor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinsí^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Conor.

Teige, son of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, 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.

^c *Leithinsí*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lchinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmanihean, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Chonchobhair*, 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.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffly, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιῶς mec brianám iar nuñlucáð dó ποίμε ριν, ἡ emann mac brian mic μαγίυρα do μαρβαð αραιον ριρ.

Διαρματτε mac μινρεαρταιῶς mic αῶδα uí concobair do μαρβαð lá περδlimð mac uí concobair ðuinn.

Αῶð mac τοιρηδελβαιῶς mic Ruaiðri mic caðail uí concobair do μαρβαð a meðail la ρλιοῦτ Eoðain mic Ruaiðri.

Ιομπραιῶð do ðenam lá brian mac ρeilim uí ραῶαλλiῶς hi cclonn an éaοiῶ ar ρήῶal mac ðlan uí Raiῶillῶς. Cpeaá do éur ρompa ðoibh. Pεαρῶal do bñé ρoppa, ἡ iομπuaccað do bñé ſtoppa, ἡ caðal mac ιηual mic ρñðlim uí Raῶaλλiῶ do μαρβαð ann. Pεαρῶal do ḡabail on luῶt naile.

Cpeaá anba la hua ðoimnaill ἡ la cloinn eoðain uí concobair ρop éaοp-αιῶéῶτ caipῶie, ἡ cloinne ðonchað allaníoρ do ἡlḡeað. Sloicéeað móρ lá mac uilliam bupc i moῶῶarí éomaaῶτ do conḡain le Ruaiðri mac brian í con- cobair, ἡ ðol dóð ρa éaῶlén ἡlccioῶς. Clann eoðain uí concobair do bñé a bpaῶiað uí ðoimnaill an tan ρin. Doimnaill mac eoðain do ðol ρan éaῶlén ἡ top an ðopair do bḡeað la mac uilliam ἡ ρið do ðenam dóðb iarῶin.

laῶla do ḡairm do mac tomair iaῶla, ἡ a ḡabail lá cloinn éaῶῶaiḡh.

Ceaῶa cloiῶῶeῶῶa ðpeaῶῶam i mbeltaime maille lé τinnῶech ἡ le τοιρ- neaῶ ḡur mill blaῶa ἡ τοιῶῶe. No bioð ða opoiaῶ nó a τῶi a ccloiῶ ðið, ἡ do ḡuioῶi eneaað ἡ eῶeῶῶa móρa ar na ðaοimð ða mbñḡaaοiρ.

Sloicéeað la hua ðoimnaill i moῶῶarí connaῶῶτ co ρo cpeachloipe cuio mic an copnaimaaῶ i ðubda do éῶi ρiaῶpaῶ.

Cpeaῶ la cloinn uí concobair ρaῶḡe ó éenél ρiachaῶ, ἡ uaitne mac meḡ éaaḡain ἡ Mac neill mic an τῶionḡaiῶ ḡo ðōpuiḡ ele amaῶlle ρῶu do μαρ- βαð leo.

Caῶlen na hoḡmaῶḡe do ḡabail leiρ ó neill Eῶri mac eoðain. Ap amlað ρo ḡabað cumapῶc do taḡairῶ do cloinn uí neill ἡ do cloinn aῶῶῶ ḡá 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.

^f *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

^g *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branán, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'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 Clankée, 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 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 Tíreragh 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^s 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 γήμηδ. Σπαιοίναδ φορ cloinn αιρε, γ θα mac αιρε do μαρβαδ
 γο ποάουδ ele αιναλ πο ράιθρλίναρ ρήμανν. **Ua** neill co na cloinn do ρυιδε
 ι ττιμócell an baile. **Sile** mgen í domnaill, .i. niall γαρη, βή neill mic αιρε
 í neill do βήε ιρ m ccaipen co ποάουδε amalle ρμα. **Niall** ρem co na
 βραιτρύδ do dol ι cclinn í doimnaill γ conallaé, γ ó neill do βήε ρon ccaipen
 o túr ποζήναρ γο δερπαδ εαρηαγ. **Τανζατταρ** clann αιρε ιαρτταιν do
 ραίγιδ í neill, γ do βερτρατ an baile do γ do βερτροίμ θα mac ρήν é, .i. do
 conn, γ do δεαχαδθ δια τιγ ιαροίμ.

Τριαν congal uile do γαβαν le conn mac αεδα βυιδε, γ α ματε do τεαάτ
 cuize, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uídhin, γ **Ερηι** mac βρηαιν ballacch.

Coccaδ μορ ι nuib ραιζε ετιρ ua cconcobair γ ταδγ ua concobair. **Ταδγ**
 do dol ι cceanθ γall, γ ρλυαγ γall do βρηε leir ι nuib ραιζε, γ an τιρ do
 millead leo co leir.

Ιαηλα αιλλε θαρα γ γοιλλ na μηδε do dol αρ ρλοίccεαδ ηι ρεαρημαγ, γ
 ρρεαά μορα do δεναίη αρ μαγ ματζαηνα. **Μαγ** ματζαηνα do τιονοι α
 τιρε ιαρημ. **Αιργτε** μορα, λοιρεετι γ άρ θαοίηε do έαβαιρε do αρ γallaib
 α ηδιογαν na cpeaé ρm.

Ρυαιθρι mac donncharθ mic αεδα μεζυιδιρ do μαρβαδ la colla mac
 αεδα μεζυιδιρ γ la α cloinn acc τεαά μεζερπαé ι nalle **Ρυαιθρι** ηι ταρ-

^b *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *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*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do ελθε αρτεé cum uí néill, γ m caipen do έαβαιρε do, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O’Neill and gave him the castle.”

^l *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.

^m *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 Ceamnfada, 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.

ⁿ *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^b the castle. Sile^l. 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^h 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^l 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^m.

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 Fearnmhaghⁿ, 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^o,

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*."

^o *Allt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitudo Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Θαβεόcc]. Donnchaó ócc mac donnchaó μέγιστοῦ το λήμαν colla, ἡ ἐρέιν, ἡ α mac do márbhaó ar namaraó ip in ionaó cédna tpe moipbuislé dé ἡ θαβεócc.

Sloicécaó lá hua neill hi τρίπ bpeapail, ἡ α lorccaó leip. Meic moξ tpe conall ule, ἡ clann airt í neill do bpeit fóppa, ἡ o neill do íosaó dia tiz don tupaῖp pín.

Μαγιστοῦ, .i. tomaῖp ócc mac tomaῖp do éop α τιξεαρναῖp δε ar ccaélm upmóip α aoip le deipc, le heimeac, ἡ le huairle, ἡ τιξεαρναῖp do tabairt da mac (émann), ἡ α mac ele θράccbál ma tanaῖpδε, an tpeap mac Roppa i neppuccóide cloáip.

Μυιρccίptaó mac eoξam uí neill decc.

Αοó mac bῖpian mic Pílip na tuaige meξιστοῦ decc .i.6. calann maῖpta.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1472.

Αοῖp Cῖpocτ, nule, ceitpe céo, Seéctmoξaó, α θó.

Ματζαῖniam mac τοῖpιδεalῖaiz uí bῖpian tanaῖp tuadómuman décc.

Ο κατάn Ρuaῖoῖp aῖnῖccap do márbhaó α pῖull la Mac uídelín .i. Seimicm cappaó. Conn mac aóda buíde uí neill do éionol α poópaite ἡ zoῖppaío na κατάn deapbpaátaῖp don Ρuaῖoῖp céoῖna do dol zur an pῖta do thoξail Ρuaῖoῖp ar mac uídelín. Pcaáip iomaῖpcc íoppa co τοποréaῖp zoῖppaío na κατάn (pῖp lan do óῖpcc, deimeac, ἡ huairle), la Ρuópaige mac uídelín daon upóop ζae. Inῖpaíξío do denam ar namaraó don conn céoῖna ar an pῖta, ἡ maíoῖm moῖp do tabairt fóppa, ἡ Mac uídelín pῖm coῖbmac do

^p *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ^z, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^q *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 ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “ἡ hua Néill do ceét d'á éiξ do'n zurup pín fo buaío coῖξair ἡ comaióme.”

^s *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^t *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.

^u *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], 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^q, 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^r 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^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u 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 Ainsheascar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *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 uidilin do gairm do ruðraige 7 ríe do denam óó lé Mac aeda buide (.i. conn), 7 coinne do denam dóib le hoireacét ui caétain. Dól do mac uidilin hi cooite becc ar bun na banna do toét do laétair ui caétain. Oream doiríct uí caétain do éicemal dó acc dol 1 ττίρ, 7 a μαρβαδ 7 βατ-αδ ar m mbanna.

Donnchaδ mac tomair óicc mezuδiri do gabail le na deapbraétair féin emanδ, .i. μαz υδiri, ma baile feirin, 7 ruarcclaδ móri do buan ar.

Mac Smbne fanad Maelmuirpe do μαρβαδ 1 μαδm an παραδαιν, 7 doimnall mac féilm uí docharpataech, la cloinn Neachtann uí domhnall, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidri meic Smbne do gabail a ionaδ.

δριαν mac féilm mic duinn mic concónnacét mezuδiri do μαρβαδ la cloimn tpfain buide mez ματζαίμνα, 7 la cloinn ndomnall cloinne ceallaig.

Ο ηνδριρceoil móri, pinziri mac níiccon mic pinziri mic donnchaδ ζυιττ dέcc ma éig féin iar ndenam oibépe San Sem, 7 a mac taδcc mac pinziri dέcc zo haépiccheac a ceimn níri iar nécc a aétar iar τεααét ón oibépe céδna.

Clann méz pagnall concδδari, 7 Maoleclann da mac ταιοριz do hfriri onac 7 uairle do bi a cconnacétair ma pé do μαρβαδ 1 naon lo la rliocét Mhaoileaclann méz pagnall tpi peaétímaie ma noδlaicc iar μαρβαδ níic coníaic meic Seomin leo iar coor an típe puéair co rliab cairprie, 7 iar mbriét buada zaca tccmála zup an ló pm.

Éocchan mac concδδari mec διαρμαδα dέcc an aoine ma hféil beapragh. Μυιρέριτác mac tomaltair mic ionair uí ánnlizi dέcc.

^z *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^a *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^b *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.

^c *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned^z him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town^a 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^b, 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^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, 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^e.

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.

^e *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilogy of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρματτ mac Slain mic maoleaclainn uí fírgail do marbað la cloinn
tríam mic domnaill uí fírgail.

Tomalzac mac concobair mec diarματα do marbað la cloinn diarματα
mic Ruaidrí mec diarματα doinnac na Rairi i mbéol aca éairil bracan.

Uilliam mac taidcc éaió mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbað lá mac
taidcc mic donnchað uí éeallaiḡ.

Μόριονπραετιό la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaḡ, ḡoill iarḡair mīde
do bhrít fair, Diúidicch, Peituidḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡiḡ, ḡ dalatúnaiḡ.
Brireað for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ co rochaide amaille fpir
do ergabail, ḡ dponḡ dá ccoiriðib, ḡ da cceitearnaib do marbaðh.

Annann ionḡantað do teaçt i neipunn o riḡ Saḡan .i. ionpraiail bainicḡ,
daḡ buide fuppe, mḡne bó aice, braiḡe foda, ceann po moḡ, earball imlea-
baḡ opé ḡpanna teipciorpraðac, ḡ díollaic di fín fuppe, cpiuḡneaçt, ḡ
falann areað nó caifð, no çairriḡib ḡac plaod eipe dá mēo ar a hḡball.
Do leicclað fori a ḡluimb fo ḡac doḡur da airde, ḡ acc dol dia marcað
fuppe.

Iarla ócc dḡmuinān do leicclān la cloinn cártaiḡ, ḡ ḡearoicτ mac an
iarla deimpeḡuiccað lair.

Maine rionnac tiḡearna muinipe taðḡain do marbað, ḡ taðhcc mac
maine do ḡabail a ionaio.

Ualḡarcc mac caḡail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbað la muinipe eóccain
mic loclann uí Ruairc.

Sluicceað la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do çonḡain la taðḡ ccaoch
ua cceallaiḡ ḡ iar ngabail nḡrτ for maneachaib o ḡuca riari, ḡ iar braḡ-
baḡl braḡac uaḡa do ponað dioḡbaḡl mōri do fo deoið uair po éla peipear
ar piçt ar an pluaiḡ im mac mic uater abupe, im cloinn mec muirip, im
cloinn mec Siurḡain, ḡ im mac mec an mileað, et cetera. Ro ḡabairτ, ḡ
po marbaḡt uile la maneachaib cenmota mac Siúrḡain a aonar teḡna ar
eiccin beḡḡonta allop a laia, ḡ mac uilliam do ḡoað fo mēla.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uiccinn decc a ppoçcīar na bliaðna po.

^f *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.

^g *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that *díollaic di fín* means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-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^f. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Dareys, 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^g. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^h 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 subdned 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.

^h *By her tail.*—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da m'ead oo cuip'ci

ap a hepball oo záirneó he, 7 oo leigeó ap a g'lumib hi in caé dorar dá áirne 7 oo bol a marcach fuppe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΤ, 1473.

Αιοιρ Οριοτ, mile, ceitpe ceo, Seactmoget, a tpi.

Donocharo mac aeda mic Philip meguioir decc ina ticc fein iari mbreit buada o doiman, 7 o deaman.

Airt mac doimnall ballaig meguioir decc iari mbuaid nongeta 7 naitpicce.

Catal riabac mac duinn catanaiac mic macenura meguioir 7 Ruaidori mac airt i neill decc.

Tomar mac meguioir (.i. Emann mac tomair) do marbad le cloinn caatal meguioir a puill.

Raighall mac Seppraio megraighall adbar taoiriq conmaicne decc.

Muircirtac mac ui concobair failgi do marbad.

Eduard mac baruin delbna do cor do cum bair i nae eliac tpi a miber- aib buodein.

Mac uilliam burc .i. Rirdero, decc iari tpeccad a tigeairnair do roime rin ari dia.

Tomar mac peoir tigeairna ata na rioq 7 conmaicne duine moir decc iari rinodato togeta, 7 a mac fein, .i. tomar oec do gabail a ionaid, 7 ann do gairm do mac mirdiro mec peoir ina aghaid.

Ruaidori mac aeda mic toirpdelbaig oice ui concobair Riogetaimna con- naet do marbad la hulliam mac emann mic uilliam hi ceall bpuic baile an turlaich.

Emann mac Mata mic conconnaet ui fergail decc.

Uilliam mac raighall lctaoireac muintire heolair decc.

Feidlimid macc coclam adbar tigeairna delbna decc.

Maolruanaid mac feargail mec diarmada decc.

Maolruanaid mac caatal mic tomaltaiq mec diarmata do marbad la corbmac mic Ruaidori mec diarmata hi mbealac na hurbion.

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 α 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.

¹ *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 Conmaicene, 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 Conmaicene 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-Bruighⁱ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^k.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cucounaught 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^l.

^k *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 ⁱ, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

^l *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac ðéirgail mic eoðain mic tígeapnám móip uí Ruairc do ñapðað lá a énel ðeipin.

Concóðair mac ðiapmata uí éoncóðair ðailze décc.

Emann mac ðoínnail buíde uí ðéirgail décc.

Coccað móip a muinntip eolair 7 moipin do ñilleað ítopia eiptip lopecað 7 ñapðað. Inðpαιccíð do éabairt lá mag ðaðñnail ap baile ñéð ðñilaioí, an baile do lopecað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec ðeanlaioí do ñapðað ann co ñoipoiñg eile. Slioét Maioleaclann do éionol ðop an tulairg co ño loipeceað an baile. Mag ðaðñnail do ðñíé ðoppa, 7 ðuaiðip mac donnchað, 7 clann coipñmaic ballairg meic mec donnchað, Ualτap mac ðuðgail, 7 donnchað mac τoipðealðairg mec ðuðgail zo ño comñaircfe ðibñinib i ñoipre baile na cairpice. Ðuipreað ðop ðlioét ñaioleaclann. ðeairgail mac muipchaio með ðaðñnail ðáíé conñaircne ðaoíñ tígeapna do ñapðað ðon éup ðin, 7 ðiapmair mac uilliam meðpaðñnail, caéal mac uaiéne mic muipchaio, ðpian mac ðiapmata meðpaðñnail, ðpian máð ðñilaioí, Ριρðñð mac ðeairmañg, 7 ðoéaiðe cenñioéat do ñapðað amaille ðpau.

Sluaicéað la hua ñoínnail i moéτap conñacéτ co ðucc éioip uí concóðair ðó buðein.

Mac mec ðoínnail na halban .i. ðiolla epñuice mac ðoínnail ñuc eoin na hile décc.

Ο ðuñðip .i. τoipair mac concóðair mic τoipair do ñapðað la ðiol ccñinñeipτaið.

Ο huipoin .i. ðiolla na ñaoíñ mac Ρuaiðip móip décc.

Ðpian mac Ρoibññð mec aeðaccám ollain uí concóðair ðuinn 7 uí amñigí ðécc.

baile na ðailñie do lopecað an ðapa la do ñin lun, ðia haóine do ðoññpáð 7 moipin do ñilleað ann.

Ua ðéirgail hñal do ðallatñ.

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.

^m *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.

ⁿ *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^m, 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-Cairgeⁿ, 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^o, 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^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay, ile*: This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh, baile na gailtine*, i. e. the town of Galway.

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^a, 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^r, 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 Tirlugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^s, 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 ^a, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^s *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ip in tuairceart ἡ εἰσεῖα μορα δο ἐορ μίμπα. Τριαν congal uile do bhríte opra. O neill do bhríte na ceiseh líp, ἡ τεέτ plán dia tígh.

Λά coinne dorpuccáð la hua cconcoðair nðonn .i. pñðlimið mac toippr-ðealbaiḡ, ἡ la hua cceallaiḡ, ἡ bpipeað pioda stoppa ip in ccoinne hipin iari nðol i cefim apoule ðoið, ḡo po bpipeað pop uia cconcoðair, po ḡonað e, ἡ Ro ḡabað ðna a níac, .i. Eoḡan caoð. Ro ḡabað umoppo toipprðealbaið caoð mac puibne. Ro maipbað ðim Eoḡan caoð mac puibhne ἡ mac ðubḡaill ḡpuamða mac puibne. Ro ḡabað ann conrapal meic ðonnchað, ἡ po láðh ár na ḡallocclach etip maipbað ἡ ḡabaal. Ua concoðair ðecc ðia ḡonaibh iartean, ἡ ða tíḡearna ðo ḡairm ina ioñað, .i. ðonnchað ðubpuileach ἡ ταḡ mac eoḡhan uí concoðair.

Mac uí bpiam, .i. ταḡ mac concoðair, ἡ ðairmað mac an eappuce uí bpiam ðo éeaccamal pe poile tpe impíran pñramn boí stoppa, ἡ pop áil lá ταḡ ðairmae ðo ḡabaal. Oo paete ðairmae bñm ðo ðloidið ðo éeaccamal éñmíullac ḡup líec a mciðnn amac. Ap a ai ḡabaip munteñi ταḡ eipmí, ἡ ðo bñt amacal ðó. Atbal ταḡ ḡan ppipeað. Ro pñḡað ðairmae iaram la hua mbpiam a cconcoðair a níac.

An ḡolla ðub uia heaḡpa (.i. mac uí ḡpa) ðo maipbað la a ðñpbraeap pñm Eoḡan.

Ταḡ uia bpiam tíḡearna apaðh ðo écc.

Λαιḡnech mac neill meḡ eoðaccam ðo écc.

Maolpreachlann mac Aoða mec bpianam, ἡ Eðuarð plomḡceð an taon ḡall po bññp ðo ḡallaib na mðe ðo ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

¹ *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.

⁴ *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

⁵ *Donough Dubhshuiléach,* i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

^{*} *Hanged,* Ro pñḡað.—The meaning of the Irish verb pñḡað is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him^t. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^u 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^v, 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^w 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 Branán, 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 *Αρο να ριαζ*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

“Ruc leif co Tulach na fairseana iad da ριαζαδ, co ρο ριαζαδ ανδ iad, conad uααα ammuγēep in zapo. 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 *εποααδ*, to hang, is used instead of the *ριαζαδ* of the prose writer, thus:

“Ανο ρο εποααδ in cērapar ba ρochap a ρipchēcpαδ. 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 mairceartaigh, mic Aóda uí concobair diairra cloinne
Mairceartaigh [Mhuinnigh] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac maiolechlann uí fearghail, ⁊ Diairrað gall mac mec diair-
matra gall décc.

Diairrað mac concobair mic Seapprað toirreac cloinne caúail décc an
aóine ma bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aóda mic Ruadhri mic bhrian ballaigh do marbadh la rhuicé
taidécc uí concobair.

Siolla rionn mac aedaccain ollain uí concobair fearghí, ⁊ Tomár mac
doimnall uí cobtaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirreacét na hanraile do gabail do Shían ua fearghail a cceann a deap-
braúar do bí dall.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, ceitre céð, Seacétmóða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aéda mec Suibne Þrioip décc.

Aóð mac eogain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deimeac, ⁊ ófhgnain
duairle, ⁊ doirdeairt riuóðainna cenél eogain décc ma tíg réin iar mbuað
nonra, ⁊ naiépicche.

Aóð mac neacéain uí doimnall do bapadh i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac bhrian mec donnchað décc hi ní lanuairi.

Doimnall mac Seacain uí fearghail do marbadh la cloinn caúail mic uilliam
uí fearghail, ⁊ a noioúar fein i meapce gall.

Murchað mac eogain uí maðaðain tígearna ril nanméaða, ⁊ Diairrað
mac bhrian uí binn decc.

Sían ua fearghail taoirreacét na hAnraile décc hi ngranarð iar uðenain

^x *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

^y *Tobar-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^x O'Conor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe^y in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Conor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coſſey, 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^z.

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^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uinction 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.

Murrrough, 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.

^z 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.

^a *Roydamna*, ριζοαἰμα, i. e. *materies regis*.

βαινηι α εαριζεετα ριαριυ δο εατε νι θα τοραδ, γ α αδνακαλ ηι μαμητιρι
λετ πατα.

Ρυδραζε mac Ρορα mic μυρεβιταγ μηδγ mic βριαν υι ρβιγαλ δο ecc
πε bel τοιριζεετα δο γαβάλ δό, γ ταιορεαδ δο γαριμ δο Ρυδραζε mac καταλ
mic τομαρ ι nacchaδ ρleaετα δβαιν mic δοιμναλλ υι ρβιγαλ.

Σιοναδ μιμητιρε ταδγάν δο μαρβαδ la μυρεβαδ mac αιρτ υι μαοιλεδ-
lann.

Εμανν mac μαοιλεαδλαμν ηυι αιηλιγ ράιτ να ττρι τευαδ δο εαοίρεαδ
θεcc αν ελεηραμαδ λά ιαρ ρφελ Μίχιλ δια δαρδαοιμ αι σοί λατε ρεετμανε.

Coocaδ μορ ετιρ Μαγ ματζαμνα, .i. Remann mac Ρυδραζε, γ clann
αοδα Ρυαδ μέγ ματζαμνα. Ιμυρε νήρτ δο θενομ δο clann αοδα Ρυαδ
ηι ρφεαρημναγ, γ ρλυαγ γαλλ δο τεεετα εκομαηριειρ. Μαγ ματζαμνα δο
τεεε ιρεαδ ραν Εόγαναιγ, γ δολ δό αμαδ δοηιδιρι ηι ρεαρημναγ, γ clann
αοδα δο δολ αι γαλλοαετ. Μαγ ματζαμνα cona ροδραυε δο θεναμ ιομη-
ραζε αι γαλλαβ. Clann αεδα Ρυαδ, γ γοιλλ μαααρε αιργιαλλ δο βρειτ ραρ.
δραοιναδ ρορ μαγ ματζαμνα, γ e ρέιμ, γ βριαν mac Ρυδραζε μεγ ματ-
ζαμνα δο γαβάλ γ ορηγ μορ ele δο μαρβαδ, γ δο γαβάλ δον ευρ ροιη δια
μιμητιρ.

δλυαεεαδ τιμειλλ la ηυα νδοιμναλλ, .i. αοδ ρυαδ mac νέιλλ γαρηβη.
Μαγμδρι, υα ρυαρε γ ματε ιοεταρ εονναετ ιμαλλε ρριρ, γ γαβάλ δόιδ
αι τυρ γο bel ατα conaλλ δο εοβαδ βριαν mic ρειμ υι ραγίλληγ ρο βαι να
ρεαρ ραμν γ ραυτε αγ υα νδοιμναλλ, γ δο θεναμ ρίοδα ετιρ υα ρυαρε γ
υα ραγίλληγ. Ταμικ δνα υα ραγίλληγ ηι εεην υι δοιμναλλ γο βέλ ατα conaλλ,
γ ρο ρίοδαιγ υα ρυαρε γ υα ραγίλληγ ρρια ροιλε, γ βριαν mac ρειμ θεορ, γ
δο ραδασ ριλυρ υα ραγίλληγ δυα νδοιμναλλ ρρι ταυιρι γ ρρι conaλλ δό co να
βρηετ ρειμ αμαλλε ρριρ. Ιρεαδ δο εόιδ ιαρηοιη co ρίοδναδ μαζε Ρέιμ, γ
ταμικ Μάγ ραγναλλ μα είνδ. Τέιδ ιαρηαμ ιρ ιη ανγαυε δο εονγναη la
cloimn ηριαι υι ρεργαλ βαταρ ια εαρηοιβ αιζε γυρ ρο milleαδ, γ γυρ ρο

^b *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

^c *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 ^c, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^d *Went over to the English*, δο δολ αι γαλλοαετ, 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^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

λοιρρεαδ̄ λειρ̄ αν̄ Αγγαλε̄ ᾱετμαδ̄ κυδ̄ ελ̄οννῑ ιριαλ̄ ιναμα, γ̄ ρ̄ᾱγβαιρ̄ ελ̄ανν̄
 ηριαλ̄ ῑ τ̄πειη̄ η̄ τ̄πειρῑ. Οο̄ ε̄ο̄ιδ̄ αρ̄ιδε̄ ιαρ̄αμ̄ τ̄ρε̄ ιαρ̄εαρ̄ μιθε̄ εο̄ πο̄
 λοιρρεαδ̄ βᾱιτε̄ εᾱρλε̄ιν̄ δε̄λβ̄νᾱ γ̄ αν̄ τ̄ιρ̄ αρ̄ γ̄ᾱε̄ τ̄αο̄ῑβ̄ ῡιο̄β̄ λαιρ̄. Θᾱῑᾱθηᾱδ̄
 longpuit̄ η̄ ε̄οῡριε̄ μιθε̄. Τᾱν̄γᾱτταρ̄ ῡιο̄λ̄ῑαν̄ν̄ῑγ̄ γ̄ ῡαλᾱτῡνᾱῑγ̄ μᾱ τε̄ᾱε̄,
 γ̄ ῡο̄ ρ̄ο̄η̄ρᾱτ̄ ρ̄ῑδ̄ ρ̄η̄ρ̄. Τεῑδ̄ ιαρ̄ο̄ῑ μ̄ν̄ῑβ̄ ρ̄ᾱῑλ̄ζε̄ αρ̄ τᾱρ̄ρᾱν̄ῑγ̄ ῡῑ conōbār̄
 ρ̄ᾱῑζε̄ ῡο̄ β̄ῑ νᾱ β̄ρᾱε̄αρ̄ ᾱε̄ε̄, ι. Κᾱτᾱο̄ιρ̄ μᾱε̄ ε̄ῡν̄ν̄ μῑε̄ αν̄ εᾱλ̄βᾱῑγ̄, γ̄ ῡο̄
 διο̄γᾱλ̄ ᾱ ᾱε̄αρ̄, ι. μᾱλλ̄ γ̄αρ̄β̄ αρ̄ γ̄ᾱλλ̄ᾱῑβ̄, βᾱο̄ῑ ρ̄ε̄ η̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ ῑ μ̄ν̄ῑβ̄ ρ̄ᾱῑλ̄ζε̄ ᾱε̄ε̄ ῑν̄-
 πᾱθη̄ γ̄ ᾱε̄ε̄ ο̄ρ̄ε̄ε̄ᾱν̄ νᾱ μιθε̄ αρ̄ γ̄ᾱε̄ λε̄ᾱε̄ ῡᾱδ̄. Ο̄ρῑρ̄ε̄αρ̄, γ̄ λοιρ̄ε̄ε̄αρ̄ λειρ̄
 εᾱρ̄λε̄ν̄ εᾱρ̄ρ̄ρ̄ε̄, γ̄ βᾱῑε̄ Μ̄η̄ᾱο̄ῑρ̄. Λο̄ιρ̄ε̄ε̄ε̄αρ̄, γ̄ αρ̄ῑε̄ε̄ε̄αρ̄ λειρ̄ β̄ε̄ο̄ρ̄ ρ̄η̄
 β̄ρ̄ῑῡμ̄, γ̄ ρ̄η̄ τ̄ῡλᾱε̄, γ̄ ρ̄ῡᾱιρ̄ ῡνᾱ ε̄ο̄ῑᾱᾱ ο̄ λῡε̄τ̄ αν̄ ῑμ̄ῡλ̄ῑν̄ ε̄ῑρ̄ρ̄ῑ αρ̄ αν̄ μ̄βᾱῑε̄
 ῡο̄ λε̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ ῡο̄ῑβ̄ γ̄αν̄ ο̄ρ̄ε̄ε̄ān̄, ιαρ̄ μ̄ῑllēāδ̄ αν̄ τ̄ῑρ̄ε̄ αρ̄ γ̄ᾱε̄ τ̄αο̄ῑβ̄ ῡε̄. Οο̄ ε̄ο̄ιδ̄
 ιαρ̄ο̄ῑ αρ̄ ε̄ο̄λλ̄ε̄ῑβ̄ αν̄ ρ̄ῡβᾱ αρ̄ τᾱρ̄ρᾱν̄ῑγ̄ ε̄ο̄λ̄μᾱν̄ ῡῑ μᾱο̄ῑεᾱε̄λ̄αν̄ν̄, γ̄ πο̄ γ̄ᾱβ̄
 ρ̄ορ̄ μ̄ῑllēāδ̄ ε̄λ̄ο̄ν̄ν̄ε̄ ε̄ο̄λ̄μᾱν̄, ι. ῡῡε̄ᾱῑγ̄ ῡῑ μᾱο̄ῑεᾱε̄λ̄αν̄ν̄. Ρο̄ λοιρ̄ε̄ε̄āδ̄ λειρ̄
 ῡνᾱ εᾱρ̄λε̄ν̄ μᾱγ̄ε̄ τᾱῑν̄μᾱε̄ γ̄ εᾱρ̄λε̄n̄ μᾱγ̄ε̄ η̄ēīllē. Θᾱ ῡο̄ν̄ ε̄ῡρ̄ ρ̄η̄ τ̄ρᾱ πο̄
 ρ̄ρ̄ᾱῑνε̄āδ̄ μᾱο̄ῑμ̄ νᾱ γ̄ᾱιρ̄β̄ ε̄ῑρ̄ε̄ε̄ρ̄ε̄āε̄ λ̄ᾱ η̄υᾱ ν̄δ̄ο̄ῑν̄ᾱλλ̄ ρ̄ορ̄ ῡᾱ μᾱο̄ῑεᾱε̄λ̄αν̄ν̄
 ε̄ο̄ λ̄ῑο̄ν̄ ᾱ ε̄ῑο̄ν̄ο̄ῑ γ̄ ᾱ ρ̄ο̄ε̄ρᾱῡε̄. Μᾱο̄ῑμ̄ β̄ε̄λᾱῑγ̄ νᾱ ε̄ο̄ο̄ρ̄ρ̄ γ̄ᾱδ̄ ᾱῑν̄ν̄ ο̄ῑε̄ ῡο̄
 ο̄νᾱ γ̄ᾱῡᾱῑβ̄ νο̄ ρ̄η̄ῡῑρ̄ λῡε̄τ̄ αν̄ τ̄ῑρ̄ε̄ ρ̄ο̄ β̄ρᾱγ̄ο̄ῑβ̄ ῡρ̄ῡῑν̄γε̄ ῡο̄ν̄ τ̄ρ̄λῡᾱῑγ̄ τ̄ρε̄ ιο̄μ̄-
 ε̄ῡμ̄γ̄ᾱ αν̄ β̄ε̄ᾱλᾱῑγ̄ η̄ῑρ̄η̄. Θᾱ ιρ̄ ῑn̄ lō ε̄ε̄θη̄ᾱ ρ̄ο̄ με̄ᾱβ̄āδ̄ μᾱο̄ῑμ̄ βᾱῑε̄ lōēā
 λυᾱτᾱ ρ̄η̄ η̄υᾱ ν̄δ̄ο̄ῑν̄āλλ̄ ῡῡ ῑn̄ ρ̄ο̄ μᾱρ̄β̄āδ̄ μᾱε̄ με̄γ̄ ᾱῑη̄ᾱλ̄γᾱδ̄ ε̄ο̄ ρ̄ο̄ε̄ρᾱο̄ῑβ̄

^f *Castle-towns of Delvin*, βᾱῑτε̄ εᾱρ̄λε̄n̄ δε̄ᾱλ̄β̄-
 na.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-
 ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify
 the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy
 of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile
 cauplein dealbna, which is the Irish name of
 the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county
 of Westmeath. The term θᾱῑτε̄ εᾱρ̄λε̄n̄,
 which means towus or villages defended by
 castles, is used throughout these Annals in
 contra-distinction from ρ̄ρ̄ᾱδ̄-βᾱῑτε̄, street
 towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of
 one street, and not defended by a castle.

^g *Cuirene*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,
 in the county of Westmeath.

^h *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,
 in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

ⁱ *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-
 bury, in the same barony and county.

^j *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This
 is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in
 the north of the King's County.

^k *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlunan,
 in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the
 King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-
 tlegheshill, 23rd October, 1612.

^m *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the
 King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-
 way*, p. 217, note.

ⁿ *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, γ̄αρ̄β̄-ε̄ῑρ̄ε̄ε̄ρ̄ε̄āch, now
 Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-
 tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in
 the barony of Clonlunan. It is stated in the Dub-
 lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuirene^g, 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^h and Bally-Meylerⁱ; 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^j, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. 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^o, 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.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1231, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

“A. D. 1231. Felym O'Connor, King of Connocht, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurher 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 p̄p̄, 7 baτταp̄ aδaίγ̄ longp̄uip̄t̄ ip̄m̄ maίγ̄m̄ p̄m̄. Cuiδ̄ ua doίmnaill co na p̄luaγ̄ ap̄namap̄ac̄ go p̄ionainn. Ro t̄gl̄aimp̄eat̄ 7 p̄o t̄ionoīp̄iost̄ na ōp̄on̄ga do p̄iost̄ cceallaίγ̄ baτταp̄ ina p̄ap̄p̄aδ̄ p̄op̄ an p̄luaγ̄geaδ̄ p̄m̄ a b̄p̄uaip̄p̄iost̄ ina ccōmp̄oδ̄p̄raib̄ daip̄t̄p̄aίγ̄ib̄ co n̄deachaίδ̄ ua doίmnaill co na p̄luaγ̄ tap̄ p̄ionainn 1 nuib̄ maime, 7 Ro aip̄p̄ annp̄ein go p̄o c̄uip̄ p̄cip̄ 7 aτ̄toip̄p̄e a p̄loiγ̄iδ̄ m̄c̄f̄n̄ de. Cuiδ̄ iaip̄ttain hi ccloinn Riocaīp̄o 7 a ccōm̄aiēne c̄uile, 7 hi ccloinn goip̄deib̄aίγ̄, 7 tap̄iaip̄ t̄p̄e maδ̄aίp̄e connaδ̄t̄ 7 ua c̄ip̄ p̄cip̄m̄ iaip̄ na maip̄ucc̄aδ̄, 7 iaip̄ mb̄p̄eί̄t̄ buaδ̄a 7 coip̄gaip̄ da γ̄aδ̄ maίγ̄m̄ γ̄uip̄ a p̄aίm̄ec̄.

Αoδ̄ mac eoγ̄ain mic caτ̄aίl ui conc̄obaip̄, Uilliam mac τ̄aίoγ̄ uί c̄eallaίγ̄, 7 Hoibeap̄o mac Ruδ̄p̄aίγ̄e mic Roip̄a δ̄ecc.

δ̄ap̄m̄ δ̄elbna δ̄ecc.

Θ̄a mac aip̄t̄ uί maοileac̄laimn do maip̄baδ̄ l̄a colm̄aίn mac aip̄t̄ uί maοi-l̄c̄laimn.

C̄ap̄len an c̄alaίδ̄ do γ̄abaίl l̄a mac uilliam cloinne Riocaīp̄o, 7 a c̄abaip̄t̄ do mac maοileac̄laimn uί c̄eallaίγ̄, .i. mac a m̄ḡīne p̄cip̄m̄.

Cop̄b̄mac ua c̄uip̄m̄īn oide eip̄γ̄p̄ epeann, 7 γ̄iolla na naem̄i mac maοileac̄laimn uί uicc̄m̄ δ̄ecc.

Π̄eip̄l̄im̄iδ̄ mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an t̄p̄aδ̄baip̄iγ̄iδ̄ do γ̄abaίl l̄a con̄n mac aοδ̄a buiδ̄e, 7 mac an t̄p̄aδ̄baip̄iγ̄iδ̄ δ̄eluo uaδ̄ iaip̄ p̄m̄.

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 Amhlaobhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go p̄o c̄uip̄ p̄cip̄ 7 aτ̄toip̄p̄e a p̄loiγ̄iδ̄ 1 m̄c̄f̄n̄ de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Claurickard.*—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.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht.*—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited^p himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard^q, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht^r, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin^s died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh^t was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connaught. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

^s *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. Δαρυν Δεαλβνα δέξ ην βλιαό-αν ρι ι. ρα κυνη ρεόνα 7 ρήρ δο βρερρ δερσ 7 σαενηαέτ 7 δο βρερρ αέηνε αρ ζαέ ελαόαμ δο βι δο ζαλλαβ Ερύνη μα αμρρη, α εζιαρ ηβυαση ο δομαη 7 ο δέμον."

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

^t *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1476.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cñtre ced, ρεαάτμοζατ, α ρέ.

Αη τερρσορ μαζ ραήραδάν δο έεε. Σταν mac βριαηη μα ιοναδ.

Σεαρρραϊδ mac ριασυρα ρρϊόρι μαηηρτρεαά δειρσε δέεε.

Υαιτνε mac mic καάαι υί concobair ρολυρ eccna na hepeannη αρδμαηζ-
ιρτιρ ιρ na healaδnaάaib δέεε.

Μαζυϊδιρ, .i. ταδζ mac Εμαιηη mic τομαιρ δο μαρβαδ α ρρϊοιι λα α
δεαρδραάταιρ Ρυαϊδιρ.

Δομηχαδ mac τομαιρ mic τδμαιρ mic Ριλιρ μεζυϊδιρ αδβαρ τιζεαρηηα
ρεαρηηαηαά, ρεαρ λαη δο δεαζαϊεηε, δεηηεαά, η διοηρδεαρσυρ δεεε ιαρ ηβυαϊδ
ηαιρηιζε.

Τυαάαι mac υί ηειιι δο μαρβαδ λα ζαλλαδ μαάαιρη αρηζιαιι.

Ταδζ όεε mac ταιδσε mic τιζεαρηηαίη υί Ρυαϊρη ταηαιρ ηα βρειρνε δεεε.

Αεδ mac υι δεαλλαζ (.i. υιιιηαη) δο μαρβαδ λα ταδσε α δεαρδραάταιρ
ρέη η ηαά λυαη.

Υα ηεαζρα ιαρταριαά .i. ριαβαά, .i. υιιιηαη δέεε.

Ταδζ mac εοζαηηη mic ρυαϊδιρ υι concobair δο μαρβαδ η ρρϊυιι λα τριαρ
δά ηυηηιρ ρέηη, .i. mac Ρυαϊδιρ Ρυαδ mac εοζαηηη mic Καάαι, η mac καταρ
αη αβαδ υί concobair, η mac δομηχαδ υί ταιδζ, η καηρλέη Ρορα comahη δο
ζαβάιι δόιβ, η α ζαβάιι ρορρα ρηη ρο cedόιρ.

Εδαοηη ηγεαηη δοηηηαιι mic ηυηηρδεαρταηζ βεαη υί concobair δυηηη δέεε.

Δεαρδρφορζαιι ηηζήη ρειδηηηδ ρηηη υί concobair βεαη υί concobair δυηηη
δέεε.

Θριαηη mac ρερζαηη ρυαϊδ υί υιccohηη cñηδ α ρηηε ρηηη οηδε ρζοι ερεαηηη η
αλβαη λέ δάη δεεε δια δαρδσαοηηη ηαηδαλα, η α αθηαααη η ηαά λεαθηαηη.

Δοηηηαιι ριαβαά mac ζεαραιηε καοηηαηηζ τιζεαρηηα λαιζην δέεε.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^u *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.

^v *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^u died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^v, 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^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century. of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony village of no importance whatever.

Ιονηραιγιὸ ὄο ὀenan̄ ὄua neill ap oirgiallaib, ἡ clann még maégaína, ἢ clann Réman̄, ἡ ἔpian mac Ruðpαιγε, ἡ oirgialla uile ὁ εὐganaiḡ αρτεαḡ ὄο τειḡc̄n̄ piai p̄o maéaire tulca, cpeaca, ἡ aipceete ὄο bpeiē ὄua neill uaḡa on maéaire p̄eip̄aite, ἡ ὁ l̄c̄im̄leib̄ b̄p̄iḡpne, ἡ neill ὄο teaḡt ὄua eiḡc̄ iarp̄in p̄o ἔuaib̄ ἡ c̄oḡceap̄.

Slóicceac̄ ὄm̄p̄ la hua neill̄ ὄo cum meic aeda ἔuibe uí neill, ἡ ὄol ὄó p̄o caiplén beoil p̄eip̄p̄te. An caiplén ὄo ḡabail, ἡ ὄo b̄p̄ieac̄ leip, ἡ teaḡt ὄua tiḡ iap̄ p̄in.

Seasan mac uí anlucan ὄo maḡbaḡ lá a deap̄b̄aḡap̄.

Moḡp̄luac̄ceac̄ lá mac uilliam bup̄c̄ ἢ moḡctap̄ connaḡt, ἡ p̄luac̄ ele lá hua ἢdoim̄naill ma aḡhaib̄. ὄo maḡt ua ὄoim̄naill co cúil enaíma, ἡ mac uilliam co coillteib̄ luiḡne. ὄo deachaib̄ mac diaḡmaḡa hi toip̄ieim̄ mec uilliam, ἡ mac doim̄chaib̄ ἢ τοip̄ieim̄ uí doim̄naill. ὄo teaḡ ὄua ὄoim̄naill tap̄ p̄eap̄p̄aḡ na p̄ion̄p̄raḡa. Ro b̄naḡ eiḡ ἡ ὄaoine de aḡ ὄol anonn hi c̄cap̄p̄pe. Ro lean mac uilliam anonn hé. Baḡtap̄ aḡhaib̄ ἢ aḡaib̄ amlaib̄ p̄in co ἢdeap̄p̄aḡ p̄iḡ p̄o ἢeoiḡ, ἡ p̄o p̄ann̄p̄aḡ loḡctap̄ c̄onnaḡt ap̄ ὄó, ἢ. uí ὄúḡa c̄p̄ioḡ luiḡne, ἡ l̄c̄ caip̄p̄pe lá mac uilliam, ἡ an l̄c̄ naill lá hua ἢdoim̄naill.

Moḡp̄luac̄cheac̄ ḡall na miḡe hi maiḡ b̄p̄eaḡmaíne ḡup̄ b̄p̄ieaḡctap̄ an p̄iaḡt maḡbaḡ ḡo p̄o p̄éim̄ḡḡap̄ an p̄alip̄. Coip̄ceit Maḡp̄p̄ir Shp̄uḡḡa. Mill̄ctap̄ leo ḡup̄t, ἡ ap̄banna an t̄ipe, ἡ p̄ḡap̄aḡt cen p̄iḡ.

* *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*, p̄o ἔuaib̄ ἡ c̄oḡceap̄, 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.

‡ *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 cnáma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

‡ *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.

‡ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap̄ p̄eap̄p̄aḡ na p̄ion̄p̄raḡa, 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^x 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^y.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste^z, 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^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; 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^d 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^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhadh^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^d *Lower Connaught*, *ioctar Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^e *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^f *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.

^g *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Μαζ παζναλλ το δολ ηι μαζ βρεαζήαμε σο πο μίλλ α νδεααῖο on
τρλυαζ γαλλ δια παρβανναβ.

Coccaῖο μόρ ετιρ γαλλαῖβ μῖδε γ λαζῖοη, γ μαc ρεααη μῖc μεc τομαρ το
ἡαρβαῖο ρορ an coccaῖο ρη. Α τριαρ δεαρβραταρ ρῖδε γ μαc αιρτ μῖc
cuinn uί ἡαοιλεαῖλαιν, γ μαc μυρῖρ μῖc ριαραιρ το γαβῖλ λά ηυα cconco-
βαιρ ρφαῖζε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1477.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήτρε ἔεο, δεαῖτμοζαο, α ρεαῖτ.

Ζεαρῖο μαc ιαρλα δεαρμυῖαν το ἡαρβαῖο, γ οῖτ ρῖρ δέcc το ζεαρῖ-
ταῖαῖβ το ἔορ ἔμ βῖρ ιαρῖη.

βρῖαν μαc μυρῖζεαρα μεc διαρματτα το ἡαρβαῖο λά α ἔnel ρεῖρη.

Αῖλβε ηζεαν αεῖα ἡεζυῖορ βῖη τυc ἰ ρέηη γ α μαῖῖρ βλιαῖαη ρια ηα
βῖρ το δια, γ το μαμῖρτιρ λεαρα γαβῖλ δέcc.

Αοῖο μαc δονηχαῖο μῖc τομαρ μεζυῖορ, γ βρῖαν μαc concoβαιρ ὄζ
μεζυῖορ δεcc.

Ρυαῖορ μαc emann μεζυῖορ το ἡαρβαῖο λα comconnaῖτ μῖc Remann
ριαῖαῖζ μῖc δυηη μῖc conconnaῖτ μεζυῖορ α ρφυλλ.

Δοηη μαc eoccan μῖc αεῖα μεζυῖορ το ἡαρβαῖο λα δονηχαῖο ὄcc μαc
δονηχαῖο μῖc αῖα.

Ματα υα lumη αιρμνεαῖ να ηαρδα ραοί ρε ρεανῑρ δέcc.

Εαραοντα γ ημῖρῖαν το ραρ ετιρ υα ηδοηναλλ γ clann νεαῖταν υί δοῖη-
ναλλ. Νῖαλλ μαc δοηηναλλ υί δοηηηαλλ γ ρεληη μαc τοῖρδεαλβαῖζ υί
δοηηναλλ το ἡαρβαῖο λα clonn νεαῖταν δον cup ρη, γ διοζβαῖλ ἡόρ το
δεναιη ἑτορρα. Ο ηελλ το δολ αρ ρλυαζεαῖ ἰ τῖρ αῖα αρ ταρῖαηζ clonne
νεαῖταν, γ τῖρ αῖα το ἡῖλλεαῖ, γ το λορccaῖο λειρ, γ τοῖτ δια ἔῖη ρο βυαῖο,
γ coρccaρ ιαρῖη.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrute, in the barony of Shrute, and county of Longford.

^h *The monastery of Sruthair*, i. e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrute, 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^d. 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'Conor Faly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

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

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retiredⁱ 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^k, 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.

ⁱ *Had retired, &c.*, literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

^k *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac Donnchaíð mic meic carptaiḡ riabaḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taircc mic corbmaic mic diairmata ríinair murecraige, ḡ la cloinn diairmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbhaṡair a aṡair fein. Coocad muidan amad uile deirge tper an maibad [recte ngadáiil] rin, ḡ an lct éir do millead uile eitir ḡallaiḃ ḡ gaoidealaiḃ.

Mac uaitne uí mórda do maibad hi mbaile daiṡi la mac Diairair buiti- léir ḡ la harṡ ua concobair.

Ḥaot mór oiðce feile Eoin bpuinne do hníṡ ir in mbliadain ri co ro mill ionaiphad do cumdaigiḃ cloc, clapaḡ, crannoc, ḡ cruac rícnón epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, Sectmoḡatt, a hoct.

Αη τεppcop ua huiccinn, .i. eppcop maiḡe eo na Saḡan décc.

Αη τεppucc maḡ raiṡpaḡain [décc].

Tomar duḃ ua caribre biocaire aḡhaið upcair ríir eaccnaið cpaibdech ériðe decc.

Iarla cille dapa décc, ḡ ḡeapioḡ a mac do gabail a ionaíð.

Rirðírd mac emainn mic rirðírd buitiṡer do maibad lá ríngin puad mac ríngin (.i. doppraiḡiḃ) i ndorup cille cainniḡ.

Corbmac mac Donnchaíð méḡ carptaiḡ do ḡallað la a ḡraitériḃ iar na beit i lam aca pe hfoh.

Donnchaíð mac brian ballaiḡ ui concobair, ḡ toiṡpḡdealbaḡ mac toiṡpḡdealbaiḡ puaið ui concobair décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note i, under the year 1396, p. 743; note f, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

¹ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

^m *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

ⁿ *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *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.

^p *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 Reamhar¹ of Muscraighe^m, 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 slain at Baile-Daithi^a 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^r, 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^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^q [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^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^s.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

sec of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^q *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^s *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilm uí raigillig décc.

Τοιάρ mac riapair buitiléir do marbað.

Τομαρ ua conófnann tigearna ua ndiarimata do marbað lá mac a deap-
briátar fín.

Πλάγ μόρ do téact le luing ar éuan eapra ruatð, lénuccatð don pláig
fín hi ppearaið manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúicceatð go coiécfm, 7 mac
an baipð .i. goipriatð, tpe conaill decc di, 7 διογβαίλ μόρ do deanaíñ di ip in
ccúicceatð uile.

Μαc πιτβεαρταγ, .i. cioépuatð ollam mezuíðip lé dan, Ταδγ pionn
ua lunín paói le leiγsr 7 le peanáρ, ua bpeiplém taðcc mac eoγam ollam
mezuíðip le bpiécfmam, 7 ua cobéaiγ Muipceapταc bacac décc.

Ionopaiγið do denaíñ daoð ócc mácc maéγamíña pa luéc tiγe ar brian
mac Reimann meγ maéγamíña. Cpεacá moρa do dénaíñ dó 7 brian peim do
γabail 1 ττοραιγεcτ na cpεicé.

Μαοιleaclainn mac aoða buide mezeoócagam tiγearna cenél piachað do
marbað ma cóδlað lá úp dia muinrip peim hi ccaiplén lé paτα, 7 a lopceatð
búðein ma ccionaiðh.

Emann mac conóðap meγ paγnacll décc.

Uilliam mac deaain uí peapγail do marbað dupócop do cuaille dpuop dia
muinrip fém.

Πλάγ μόρ 1 nEpinu uile. Δapun delbna 7 Mac muinrip aipγ decc di.

Paécna ua peapγail do marbað la mac Emann mic hoibeipð daλατun.

Ap mac colman uí maοileaclainð, 7 Mac paínpaðain .i. caéal mac donn-
cað ballaγ decc.

Μαc peapγail uí γapra, 7 Magnup mac daβið do marbað la plioéc
Ruatoρi mec diaρimata.

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 *oallað* for the *pboeacð* of the more ancient annals.

^u *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 ^u, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshannon, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^x *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^y *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddeus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luéc tiγe.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Longhty by English writers.

^a *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^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x 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^y 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^z 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^a, 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^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghitna 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 Kileumreragh, 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*

leápaí go bpaí ar airgíó leápaí.”—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b *By the stroke of a pole, &c., ουρκόρ πο κυστίε, literally, “by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people.”*

^c *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidce mic loelaimn uí anlige do marbáð la a cénél buð ðéin.

Cairlen Sliccig do gábal lá mac uilliam bupe fori barðab uí domnaill ḡ a tábairt do mac hriam uí concóbar. Mac uilliam bupe do tēct hi maig luirec iarrim, ḡ an tīp do milleað ðó, .i. cuð Ruaidri mec diaimata. Ruaidri do dol for cruachan ma dioḡailrude i naghaid concóbar mec diaimata baí ma mac diaimata, ḡ ma rann ag mac uilliam, ḡ ruðe ðó ar a hanete a taimcéall na cairpece a fforibairi, ḡ para do cor cúicce do delbatтар paor tuccáð a fearab manac, ḡ aon mac mec diaimata do marbáð ðurcór paigðe ar an tḡár im, ḡ an cairpacc do gábal tpep an urcór im. Lam tiḡearmar maigē luirec do gábal do Ruaidri, ḡ concóbar do ðibpē.

Coccað aðbal for macáire connaét. Feidlim rionn ḡ na concóbar donn do lít anrim, clann ócc taidce uí concóbar, clann feidlim, ḡ clann uí concóbar ruaid don lít arail. An macáire uile etip éill ḡ tuacé do millfó ftoppa. Toirpðealbáð ruad mac Ruaidri mic feidlimið uí concóbar poḡa mac ríog do marbáð ar m coccað im.

Taðḡ mac diaimata ruaid uí concóbar do marbáð la rlioct hriam ballaig a mebal.

Ḥaoct aðbal do turccbail oiðce noðlac pteill, ḡ bá hoicce uilgim do cac í ar a méð po muðhaid do ðaoimib ḡ ceatrab, épannaib, ḡ cúimðagib uirce ḡ tpe reaónón Eireann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

^d *Croghan*, cruacán, 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.

^e *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cairpacc loca cé.

^f *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 maic tḡí páp

do noibðraicriði cali ðimóra don riḡbað buí na fpecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

^g *A great tempest arose*, ḡaoct aðbal do turccbail, .i. ḡaoct mór do eipḡe, 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.”

^h *Epiphany*, noðlac 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^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f 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^g on the night of Epiphany^h, 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 landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

^a *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, σεϊρε σεδ, ρεαέτμογαττ, α νάοι.

Μαινερτερ Μήιλνι το δένανι λα ηυα Μαδαγαμ αρ βρύ να Σιοννα ι νερ-
ρσορότεετ ελυανα ρφρτα το βραιτέρνι .S. Πριορπειρ, γ α τοζα ρειν ινντε.

Ριαρρυρ μαρ μοελαρ ηυί ρλannaεαμ βαί ινα εαναναε εοραιοι ηι εελοεαρ,
μα ρεαρρύν γ ινα ρρίορι εειλε νδε ινα Σηαερντα ι νδανιμιορ, γ ιμα οιρκελ
αρ λοε ειρνε, Σαιοί δέρρεαρραε εραιδεαε εειρνεμζ δαονναεταε δεεε ιαρ
ιμβρειε βυαθα ο δεαμιαν γ ο δομιαν.

Κοεεαδ μόρ ειρρ εενέλ εοναλλ γ εοζαμ, υαρρ το ευατταρ ελανν αρτ
υί νειλλ ηι ττιρ εοναλλ το εοεαδ αρ υα νειλλ, γ το ρόναδ τοιοζβαλα μόρα
ετορρα.

Υα νέιλλ το δολ αρ ιονηραεεηδ ι ττιρ εοναλλ, γ ερεαεα μόρα το εαβαρτ
λαρ ο ελομν αρτ γ ο εοναλλεοιδ του ετυρρ ριν.

Θριαμ μαρ ρειλμ υί νειλλ το ζαβαυλ λά ηυα νειλλ, γ α λνιεεφν αμαε ιαρομ.

¹ *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.

^k *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.

¹ *Cullees, 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 *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Vicentium 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 cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

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

The monastery of Meelick^j 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^k of Culdees^l, 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 Clœchorensis 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.

Ψαφλαϊτέ μορα δο βήν αρ, γ α διαρ μάσ δο βραιζοιβ̄ φρι ταιριφρι. Ὀριαν
 νο ὄολ διοηηραισείδ αρ να νδοίμναλλ̄ δο σοσκαῶ αρ να νελλ̄ ὄοριδιρι.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitpe céed, oéτμοζαττ.

Μαζυδιρ, .i. τομαρ οσε mac τομαρ μοιρ mic Ριλιρ mic αοδηα ρυαῖδ
 φ̄ρι πο βα μό δειρε, εραβαῖδ, γ εινεαῖ βαί να αμριρ φεαρ σοραντα α εριέε
 αρ εαῖταιρσμεαλαῖδ, φεαρ δεημα μαμριτρεῖ, τεαμπαλλ̄ γ ἄαλιρεαχ φ̄ρι
 πο βαί ιρη ροιή, γ πο δι hi σσαῖτραῖζ̄ San Sem αζα οιλῖρε, δέεε, γ α αῖνααλ
 ι μαμριτιρ in ἄαβαιν ιαρ τεοζα ὄό ιητε.

Μαε μαζυρα μεζυδιρ, .i. καταλ ὄσε mac καταλ ἡοίρ mic ζυλλαπατ-
 τραίσε mic μαζυρα βρυεῖαῖδ̄ τοεῖαῖδε ειριδε δέεε ιαρ μβυαῖδ̄ οηζῖτα γ
 αῖριεche.

Μαζυρ ρυαῖδ ὄ ὄοίμναλλ̄ ὄο μαρβαῖδ̄ le cloinn φειλιμ ρυαβαῖζ̄ υῖ ὄοίμναλλ̄.

Ο νελλ̄ ὄο ὄολ αρ ιοηηραιεῖδ̄ ι τῖρι conaλλ̄, λοιρετε γ διοζβαλα ιοηδα ὄο
 δεναῖν̄ λαιρ.

Ο ὄοίμναλλ̄ ὄο ὄολ αρ ιοηηραιεῖδ̄ ι τῖρι εοεεαμ. Clann αιρε υῖ νελλ̄, γ
 clann φειλιμ υῖ νελλ̄ ὄο βηῖ μα φαιραδ, γ ερεαῖα ἡοῖρα ὄο δεναῖν̄ λαιρ αρ
 mac καῖμαοιλ hi σενελ φεαραῖαῖεῖ γ βριαν mac τοιριδεαλβαῖζ̄ ρυαῖδ̄ mic
 εηρι υῖ νελλ̄ ὄο μαρβαῖδ̄ λεῖ, γ mac μεε καῖῖμαοιλ Semur. ὄο παλα να νελλ̄
 cona cloinn μα κομφοραῖδ̄ in ταν ριν γ πο λῖρατ clann ι νελλ̄ γ mac καῖ-
 μαοιλ na ερεαῖα γ πο μαρβαῖδ̄ leo εοζαν mac αιρε ι νελλ̄ βαοι hi φφοῖαιρ
 ι ὄοίμναλλ̄ ραοῖ εἰηηρεαῖδ̄να ειριδε. Ruce να ὄοίμναλλ̄ na ερεαῖα, γ ροαιρ δια
 τῖζ̄ ιαρ εοιρεκαρ co νεδαλαῖδ̄ ιοηδα λαιρ.

Εοζhan να ὄοίμναλλ̄ .i. mac νεῖλλ̄ ζ̄αιρβ̄, ὄο μαρβαῖδ̄ la cloinn νεῖταν
 υῖ ὄοίμναλλ̄ ι εελυαν λαοζ̄ .i. an 29. ὄο September. γ εοζαν καοῖ mac μαζ-
 υρα υι conoῖβαιρ ὄο μαρβαῖδ̄ μα φαιραδ̄ γ mac τοιριδεαλβαῖζ̄ capraῖζ̄
 υῖ conoῖβαιρ ὄο ζαβαῖλ̄ ann δεῖρ.

^m *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: γ α διαρ mac ὄο βραιζοιβ̄ ταιριφ̄ ρορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ *Founder of Monasteries, &c.*, literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o *The city of St. James*, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St James the Apostle was buried.

^p *Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. 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 monasteriesⁿ and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o 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^p, 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^q, 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.

^q *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

Ῥυδραῖγε mac Ῥυδραῖγε mic neac̄tam í doimnaill do marbað lá cloinn neill uí doimnaill.

Ο doimnaill do gabail conne lé cloinn neac̄tam, ἡ le conn ua neill pa caplén na fínne, ἡ ríð do ðenam̄ ðóib̄ me poile, ἡ tanaip̄decc̄t tpe conail do tabairt̄ deicc̄neac̄án ua n̄doimnaill.

Remann maðac̄ mac duinn mic con̄connaçt̄ mezuðip, ἡ mac gille f̄innéin̄ .i. taðḡ mac b̄riam, ταιοipeac̄ po b̄peappi teac̄ naoiðf̄o b̄aoi ma aþ̄occur̄ ðécc̄.

Ῥα heðora, .i. aonzuip̄ mac ðam̄ paóí f̄ip̄ ðána ἡ peap̄gal mac eoçaða ðeiðpeap̄ ðana ele ðécc̄.

Corbmac mac aip̄t̄ cuile mezuðip, ἡ p̄lip̄ maðac̄ mac am̄laoib̄ mezuðip ðécc̄.

Αip̄t̄ mac Ῥυδραῖγε μέγ ματζαμ̄na do in̄arbað̄ ap̄ ðeipeað̄ cpeic̄e oíðe do p̄inne ré f̄éin̄ ip̄ na f̄ðoib̄ hi peap̄am̄ conulað̄ mic aòða uí neill.

Cocçað̄ eip̄t̄ cloinn̄ aòða puaið̄ μέγ ματζαμ̄na, ἡ clann̄ Remann̄ meç̄ ματζαμ̄na, cpeac̄a moipa do ðenam̄ ap̄ cloinn̄ Remann̄, ἡ a c̄cip̄ ip̄n̄ mb̄reip̄nē í c̄c̄f̄no hí maiz̄illiḡ.

Secc̄am̄ðeap̄ c̄poða eip̄t̄ cloinn̄ em̄am̄n̄ a b̄up̄c, ἡ clann̄ Rioc̄aip̄o a b̄up̄c. ð̄up̄t̄eap̄ ap̄ cloinn̄ em̄am̄n̄. Maip̄ð̄eap̄ mac meç̄ ðub̄ḡall̄ na halban̄ (.i. Colla) ðaon̄ up̄çop̄ poiz̄oḗ ἡ poçaiðe oile am̄aille f̄p̄ip̄ an̄ tan̄ p̄in̄.

Seçam̄ meç̄ gille f̄innen̄ .i. mac b̄riam, ἡ t̄p̄i f̄ip̄ ðeçc̄ do muip̄t̄ip̄ cloinne b̄riam̄ mic p̄lip̄ mezuðip̄ do maip̄bað̄ acc̄ bealach̄ uí muip̄h̄oem̄ lá cloinð̄ uí puap̄c, τ̄iðeap̄man̄ ἡ b̄riam̄ puac̄ clann̄ τ̄iðeap̄man̄ mic taip̄h̄eçc̄ mic τ̄iðeap̄man̄ iað̄ p̄én̄.

Sluað̄ ḡall̄ do ðeac̄t̄ í τ̄t̄ip̄ eoçam̄ lá conn̄ ua neill pa ç̄ap̄lén̄ Sheçam̄ buinðe uí neill, .i. iaip̄la ç̄ille ðap̄a f̄ip̄ ionaið̄ mið̄ Saçan̄ í neip̄inn̄, ἡ ḡoill̄ na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

^r *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.

^s *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

^t *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^u *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^r, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tircconnell 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^s, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile^t Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffé 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 Feadh^a 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^w 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^x, 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.

^w *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.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note^q, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

μῖδε ἀρ ἐβῆα. Σεααν βυῖδε πέιν δο βῆε ἰρ ἰν ἄαἰρλεν, ἡ ἀν βαἰλε δο ἄογ-
 μάιλ, ἡ δο ῥῥαῖν δό δαἰμδεόιν ἀν ἐρλυαῖξ, ἡ ἀν ρλυαῖξ διμτέετ τὰρ ἀναἰρ, ἡ
 Σεααν βυῖδε δο δεναῖν ρυῖδα ρῖν ἡνα νεἰλλ ἰαρτταἰν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1481.

Αοῖρ Cρῖορτ, μῖλε, ἄετῖν ἄεῖδ, ὀετμοῖῃατ, ἀ ἡαον.

Ἐβῆαν μᾶς ρεἰλῖν υῖ Ραῖαλλαιξ, ἄβῆ δάμῖ ἡ δεόρᾶδ, ἡ ρεαρ τῖξε ἀοῖδεαδ
 ἄοἰτῖνδ δέεε.

Τοῖρρδεαλβᾶς μᾶς Ρῖλῖρ μῖς τομάἰρ μέγυῖδῖρ δο μᾶρβᾶδ ἰ ρεἰλλ ἀν 5. δο
 ὀετοβερ ἰνα ἄαἰρλέν ρεἰν ἡα δονηχαῖδ ὀεε μᾶς δονηχαῖδ μῖς ἀοῖδα μεγυῖδῖρ
 ρᾶοἰ ἄοἰτῃεαἰν ἄοἰμῖλᾶν ἀρ ἑμεαῖ, ἀρ ἀἰτνε, ἡ ἀρ υαἰρλε, ἡ ἀ ἀῖνααἰ ἰ μᾶ-
 ἰρτῖρ δύἰν ἡα ἡγαἰλ ἰαρ ττοῖα δό ἰνε.

Υἰα ἡαἰλυαἰν ρεἰλῖν δο μᾶρβᾶδ ρᾶοῖ ἄἰμῖρῃῃα ἀρ υαἰρλε ἡ ἀρ οἰρβεαρτ
 ἐρῖδε.

Ἐατᾶοἰρ ἄαῖμαἰαῖ μᾶς μεε μῖρῃαῖα δο μᾶρβᾶδ ἡἰρ ἀν ἄοἰτταε
 μᾶβᾶς.

Μᾶς ἀν τῖαβαιοἰρῖξ, ἰ. Ρᾶτῖραἰεε δο ἡαβαἰλ ἡα ἄοἰν μᾶς ἀοῖδα βυῖδῃε, ἡ
 ἀ δᾶλλᾶδ ἡεἰρ.

Σῖἡνε ἡῖḡἡἰ υἰ ἔβῆαν βῆἡ μεε υἰλλῖαἡ ἄοἰμῖνε Ρῖοαἰρῖ ροῖδῃεαῖ ἡἡν δο
 δεἰρῖε ἡ δῖρλε, βεαν ρο δεαρρῃεἡαῖξ δο ἡἡἡἡβ ἀ ἡαἡρῖρῃε δέεε ἰαρ ἡβρῖεῖ
 βυῖαῖα ὀ δῖοἡἡν ἡ ὀ δῖἡἡἡν.

Ἐυῖῃἡἡἄετ μᾶς Σεαἡἡν μῖς ἄοἰῃἡἡἡἡἄετ μέγυῖδῖρ, ἡ Ρεἰλῖν μᾶς δυἡἡἡ μῖς
 ἄοἰῃἡἡἡἡἄετ μῖς Ρῖλῖρ μῖς ἀοῖδα ρυἡῖδᾶ μέγυῖδῖρ δέεε.

Ἐοῖῃᾶδ ἡῖρῖ ἄεἰρῖξε ἡἡ τῖρῖρ εῖοḡἡἡἡ ἄεἰρῖ υἰα νεἰλλ ἡ Σεαἡἡν βυῖδε ὀ νεἰλλ.
 Ἐἡἡἡἡ ἡἡρτ ἰ νεἰλλ, ἡ ἄἡἡἡἡ ρεἰλῖν ἰ νεἰλλ δο βῆε ἰ ἡαḡἡἡῖδ υῖ νεἰλλ ἀρ ἡ
 ἄοῖῃᾶδ ρῖν. Ἐἡἡἡἡ ἡἡρτ δο δεναῖν ἄρῖεῖῃ ἀρ ἄοἰμῖν υῖ νεἰλλ, ἡ ἄἡἡᾶδ υῖ νεἰλλ
 δο δεναῖν ἄρῖεῖῃ ἡο δό ἀρ Σεαἡἡν βυῖδε. Ἐἡἡἡἡ τῖσεαἡἡ βυῖδε δᾶ ἡἡἡἡἡἡ,

¹ *Kept and maintained the town*, ἀν βαἰλε δο
 ἄοḡḡἡἡἡἡ ἡ δο ῥῥᾶῖν δο, literally, the town
 was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin
 copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:
 ἡ ἀν ἄἡἡἡἡν δο ἄοḡḡἡἡἡἡν δο δᾶἡμδεοἡἡ ἡ
 ἐρλυαῖξ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use
 the word *baile* in the sense of castle, or mili-
 tary station, but they also apply it to any town,
 village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

² *Knowledge*, ἀἰτνε.—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^y 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^z, 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^a (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 Domm, 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^b 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^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *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.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

ἡ αὐτὸς μὰς κατὰλ μὲ περὶ δὲ μὴδὲ αὐτὸς ὁ μὰρ βᾶδ λέο, ἡ μὰς ἡὼλλὰ-
πατραιὸς μὲ κατὰ μὴδὲ οὐ ρόκαϊδὲ οἴλε μὰς αὐτὸς μὴδὲ.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, ὁ ἡαβᾶλ λέ κλῶμν αὐτὸς βῦδὲ υἱ neill, ἡ α
ἡαβᾶρτ ἡ λᾶμν υἱ δῶμνᾶλλ.

Semur mac Maelinr mec hoireberc ὁ μὰρ βᾶδ λά ἡαροῖδ μὰς εμᾶμν
ἡαηῡαῡῡ μετ hoireberc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μὴλε κείρτε κέδ, οὐτμοῡατ, α δό.

Ριοῡαρ μὰμν κῖροῖε ἀν κομῖδεᾶδ ὁαῖρῡεαῡαδ ἡ ὁαῡῡβᾶλ ἀρ ἡῡύ λοῡα
βαλε ἀν κῖρμν. ῤεαρτα ἡ μῖορβαλλα ἰομῡα ὁο δῆναμ δῖ.

ἤὼλλὰ κῖρῡτ υἱα μῖαῡῡ βῖοαῡρῡε ἀῖρῡε ἡοῖρῡεαῡῡ ἡαοῖ κῖρῖοῡε ἡ ῤεαρ τῖῡε
αὐτῡεᾶδ κῖρῡεῡμδ ρῡῖ μὲ αὐν ἡῖαδᾶν δέεε ὁο ἔεε.

Conn mac αὐτὸς βῦδὲ υἱ neill τῡοβᾶρ ρεῖλε, ἡ ρεῖεῡμν κῖρῡεεαμν ὁο κῖαῡαῡῡ
εῖρεαμν, ἡ αλβαν. Ceann coccaid ἡ κῡραῡτα κῖρῡτ α κῖνεοῖλ, ἡ μῖοῡῡαῡμνα ἀν
κῖμκῖδ δέεε ἰαρ ἡβῡαῡδ μᾶτῡῖῡε.

Enri mac comulaδ μὲ αὐτὸς μὲ εῡῡαμ υἱ néll ὁο μὰρ βᾶδ λα ἡαλλᾶῡ.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John
Boy."

^d *Into the hands*, ἡ λᾶμν, literally, "into the
hand." ἡ λᾶμν also means, in custody, and
λᾶμνεαῡῡ 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'Conor of Belanagare: "αῡ ρο αῡαῡρ κῖμν
βακαῡδ, ἡ μῖῡεαν ἰαῡα κῖλλε ὁαῡα α βῆαν:
i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the
daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^e *Edmond Geangeach*, i. e. Edmond of the
cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^f *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. Κῖρῡδ μὰμν μῖρβῡλεῡ ὁο
τῡῡβαλ κῖμδ ἡ βῖαδᾶν ρῖ ἀρ βῡρῡ λοῡα α
μβαλε ἡ κῖρμνδ ἡ ῤῖρῡα ἡ μῖρβῡλεαῡα μῖοῡα
ὁο δῆναμ δῖ."

"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 ὁεαλβα Μῖρῡε, and the
representations of the κῖρῡδ μὰμν, or Holy Cross,
which were placed in certain churches, were in
the habit of migrating when any insult was
offered them at the period of the Reformation;
and the same traditions state that strange "Holy
Crosses" made their appearance miraculously,
in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangeach^e 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^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, 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^h 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 τὸ ἄνω εἶναι, 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 bliásan ar m uirce 7 ní

zocbur cín oo neoc ó oo éuanó finn cup amuz, 7 ir é fo deara dam cín oo zocbur calte oracpín. 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.”

^g *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.”

^h *Roydamna*, προξοάννα, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Αρε mac donnchaíð mezuðir decc.

Μαολμορða mac caíail uí raiúillig do marbað lá cloinn aóða uí raiúil-
lig. Clann aóða do éeaét dia ττιρ αρ ριέ, clann caíail dia μιοηραιúíð η
έξ do ζαβαίλ φορρα, η δά mac aóða, η δα mac ρειδλιμíð mic aóða do marbað
co noρuιng oile.

βριαν mac ρειλιμ uí neill do marbað la mac cuimn mec aóða buíde, η la
ρλιóέτ εηρι αηρηíð. δα ραóί αρ εμεαé αρ εαηζηαηη αρ éηηαé δυαη η
ορέέτ αν βριαν ηίρην.

Donnchaíð occ mac donnchaíð mezuðir (lar po marbað τοιρρδεαλβαé
mac ριλip mezuðir) do marbað δαση ορέυρ ροιúδε.

Μυρchaíð mac ταídecc mic caíail óicc μεζ ραúηαίλλ do marbað la ρλιóέτ
αρε uí Ρυαρε.

Διαρμαíð mac lochlann óicc uí ανηλιγí αδβαρ τοιρúξ éηελ δοδτα do
marbaðη co na βραέρηνé α μεαβαίλ la ρλιóέτ ηιolla na ηαοíη uí ανηλιγí, δαρ
ρλίηαίβ μιοηη κοηαéέτ η ορuiηge dia μαίτιβ.

Ρυαíðρι buíde ua ηανηλιγí ταóίρεé éηελ δοδτα δέcc ιαρ ρεανδαταíð τοú-
αíde, η ταídecc α βραέαρ do ζαβαίλ α ιοηαíð.

Sluaúgeað uioúla lá Ρυαíðρι mac διαρματα τιζεαρηα ηοιúγε λυρεcc, lá
ταóη μαζ ραúηαίλλ τιζεαρηα κοημαίηηε ηαίúγε ρίη ηι éηελ δοδτα ιαρ
ηβηρηεαð α ρλίη dia po λοιρccεαð τεαé uí ανηλιγí, η dia po marbað donnchaíð
mac ριαcυρα εαρρηαιúξ, η mac κοηcοδβαρ mic mic κορβμαε. δρúρμαíðm φορρα
lar αν τίρ co βέολ αν ατα ραδα. Ρειδλιμíð ριοηη ua κοηcοδβαρ do έοcαρ ι
ηαζηαíð αν ηαδμα ρην η α éοτuccaíð δó.

βριαν ócc mac βριανη mic caíail δυíð uí κοηcοδβαρ do marbað lá ρλιóέτ
ταídecc ηί éοηcοδβαρ ηι εcυρηεαé ηη αραεαίλ.

Μαíðm ι náτ na εcίηηαηúgeað la ηαρτ ua εκοηcοδβαρ φορ οιηυερ ρλοηú-
cέð, η ορηεαη dia ημυητιρ do marbað, η οιηυέρ ρίη do ζαβαίλ.

¹ 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.

² *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.

³ *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh 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 Aimhredh. 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 Gillana-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^l, 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^k, 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^l.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadhⁿ, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

ⁿ *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 Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Doimnall mac Rúðraige uí concóbaire tigeairna corcomóruaó ninaire décc
 7 diairmaitte a briaéaire ina ionaó.

Feilim mac feilim uí concóbaire corcomóruaó do márbhaó a meabair lá
 macaib concóbaire uí concóbaire.

Cairpre mac uí concóbaire ruaió fear crioða coccáac, aóbaire tigeairna
 ril concóbaire ruaió décc.

Eriaró ua maolconaire ollair ril muiríohairé hi ríncur, 7 hi ríhídeacé
 raóí eiríde illairín 7 i ngraoídecc décc iar mbuaíó ó ómian, 7 o deairian 7 a
 aónacal i noilrínn, 7 Sioóruaíó ua maolconaire ina ionaó.

Muiríohairéac mac ríannchaóa aóbaire ollairian tuaoimian, 7 an corraíac
 mac concóbaire óicc mec ríannchaóa décc.

Coó mac cairpre uí concóbaire do márbhaó la dírím dia muiríohairé.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Χριοςτ, Mile, ceirre ceo, oéτμοζατ α τρι.

Ropra mac tomair óicc mézuíohairé eppcop clocaire, Saóí i neccna, 7 i
 corraíó fear ticce aoióó coitcáinn dá ζαó aon décc, 7 a aónacal i τcámpall
 achairó urcáoir do ríair a óζα buó óéin.

Maéζairian ua ζmuóca eppcop óille dá lua tobaire ríile 7 eccna décc, 7
 a aónacal i mairíair na ceairnacé hi corco baírccinó co honoraoh.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in
 the county of Cavan.

^o *Rury*, *Rúðraige*.—This name, which was in
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,
 is to be distinguished from *Ruairí*, which
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from
Rúðraige mor mac Síeríge, monarch of Ire-
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-
 rious parts of Ireland.

^p *Corcomroe-Ninai's*.—This territory origi-
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned
 in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of
 Thomond, thus: “Eoganaóe nmuirra a tuao-
 mian .i. Eoganaóe na n-aran.”

^q *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mul-
 conry in his place,” no verb being used in the
 original.

^r *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,
 or chief professor. The Mac Clancy's were here-
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

^s *O'Greefa*, *O ζmuóca*.—The head of this
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury^o O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai^s, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Conor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him^a.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav^r of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

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

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa^s, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons^t, 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'Griffiee 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'ḡrúobéa (not ḡrúfín, 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.

^t *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Iny na ḡ-canánac, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ἡ ο βήγαλ, .i. cúmaria décc.

Conn ó néill úrparlaccad lá a átaip ἡ lá a bpaítrub ó ua ndoinnaill ἡ ó élonn aodá buide, ἡ an conn rin iarain̄ doirðnead̄ ma éigearna ar tpi eogain do éoil a átaip, ἡ tpe heogain aréna.

Coccað móri do eipḡe eipip ua ndoinnaill aod̄ puad̄, ἡ ó neill conn. Ua doinnaill do éionól éineóil cconall ἡ ioctar connact̄. Aod̄ ócc mac aodá buide uí neill co líon a éionól do ééct̄ ma coindail ἡ dol rínpa ma rínm̄ imteaéta gan tuillead̄ buide pe hspccarait̄ da raib̄ rínpa co tpaiḡ baile dúine dealgan. Aipccetar ἡ loipccetar leó an baile ἡ an tpi ma taiméad̄. Rucc an iurtip .i. gearoid̄ mac tomair iarla cille daia, co roérait̄te móri ḡall porra dia ttoḡrain̄ ἡ dia ttopaiḡéct̄. Ar a aí Ro ioméurpiorpoin̄ an tóip̄ érom rin co neim̄p̄m̄oiad̄, ἡ do ppaóinead̄ porra, ἡ do maib̄ad̄ úponḡ móri do ḡallab̄. Ciō iarpoim̄ dona po maib̄ad̄ mac uídlm̄ ἡ mac tairp̄dealb̄iaiḡ éarraiḡ uí concob̄ar uaéta. Uiō ua doinnaill cona roérait̄te iarpoim̄ co baile lucémaiḡ ἡ loipccetar baile lucémaiḡ laip ἡ po ḡeib̄ coim̄a ἡ ceannaé daip cfm̄ imóḡla ἡ anacail dia mbaile. Soar ua doinnaill tar a aip, ἡ po léicc aod̄ ócc mac aedá buide uaéta co ḡln̄óriḡe diom̄p̄aicchió érin̄ congail. Ro ḡab̄ rín̄ pem̄e tpē éip̄ eogain. Milltar ἡ loipccetar leip an tpi ma com̄poccur̄ dá ḡac̄ lé̄ co raimec̄ abann móri. Ro t̄pccad̄ ἡ po ḡh̄p̄iaé leo coillte daingre doim̄teaéta do pala por a cc̄om̄ por b̄p̄á abann móri pe 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 Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corea-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.

^u *Powerful pursuers*, τóip̄ 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*].

^v *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^u, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughmhaigh^v 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^w Trian-Congail^x, through Glenree^y. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^z, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor^a; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^u *Towards Trian-Congail*, ὀϊονηραϊκείῳ ἐρῖν ἄνῳαῖ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; *in Trian-Congallian versus*.

^v *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^y *Glenree*, ἄῖνῳ ρῖζε, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note ^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^z *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, “βρευζ,” 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.

^a *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-

ἔπι βό conair ῥοδανῆ ροιμτέαқта δια ῖλυαῆ τρέρ να ρεαδαιβ ηιριν. Ρο ρορέονηραδ λαρ ρορ α ῖλόῆαιβ εῖραιῆοριόετ κομδανῆση δο δέναιμ ταρρ αν αβαινν κο ριατέταταρ α ῖλόῆῆοριμα ετιρ τροιόετεε ῆ μαρκαε δαρ αν ρρυε ανονη ινα νομλαιηε ῆαν βάδαδ εις να δουηε διβ. Ρο λῖκερτε αν ῆοριόετ ρορρ αν ρρυεη κο να βαί αῆα μβιοδβαδαιβ αετ α ρφαρκερην υαετα δου λῖε αραιλ, ῆ ταμκε ο δοῖναιλ δια τῆῆ ιαραῖμ ιαρ μβυαιδ ῆ κορκαρ.

Σλόεεεαδ ele la hua νοῖνναιλ αρ Σταν μαε ριληρ μέῆυῖορη κο τταρατε κρεαεα ῆ αρκετε ιομδα λαρ. Κρεαε ειλε αρ ναμιαραε δο δεναῖμ λά δοῖνναιλ υα νελλ αρ ιη Σταν κεεδνα.

Μαιδμ λά ηαρτ μαε κυνν μιε αν εάλβαιῆ υί concobar αρ εονη μαε αρτ μιε κυντ υί ῖαοιλεαείλαινν διῖ ιαρ μαρβαδ δά ῖιαε Ρυαιδρη εάρραιῆ υί εεαρβαλλ κο ροεαιδῖβ ele amalle ρορη.

Υα ειανάη, .ι. Ρυαιδρη ολλαῖμ ῖεῆυῖορη le ρηεεηρ, ῆ Concobar οεε μαε ρλανηαδα .ι. ολλαῖμ τυαδμυῖαν ραοι ῆρηεεαιῆε ι νεικερ ῆ ηι ριλιδεαετ δεεε, ῆ αεδ μαε ρλανηαδα ινα ιοναδ.

Concobar μαε αν ηρηεῖηιαν αδβαρ ολλαῖμ αν μυντρηε μαοηρηαιη δεεε ιαρ τερεαβλατετ ροδα.

Αη κυεεεαδ Εδυαρδ δο ριοῆαηη ορ Σαῆαιβ, 9. Αρρηλ να μί, ῆ οετ λά δεεε ρο βαί ηι ρηῆε.

Αη τρηρ Ρηρδρηδ δο ριοῆαηη ορ Σαῆαιβ. 22. Ιυν.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows:

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur 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 sepe signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair ῥοδανῆ ροιμτέαқта.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ῥοδανῆ, easy, is the opposite of ῆοδανῆ, difficult. Σοιμτέαқта is compounded of ρο, easy, and ῖμτέαқта, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *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 Μυδωρη,

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^b 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^c 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^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Kecnan, 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^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h 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.

^d *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."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *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.

^g *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.

^h *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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, σείρε σέδ, οέτμοζατ, α σέταρ.

Νιοκλάρ υαρδαν, ερρορ σοιρε δέεε.

Σεσαν υα παρδέαλλαίξ σαμάναδ δο μυντιρ υρομα λέταν, η υριαν υα παρδέαλλαίξ, Σακκαρτ δο έιονηρρεαν ελοέ ανζοιρε δο δέναν αζ τεαμπολλ νόρ υρομα λεάταν δέεε.

Νιαιλ μαε αν κομαρβα μέξ ματέγαίηνα δέεε οεε τοιδέετ οη ρόμν.

Ρέμανν μαξ ματέγαίηνα τιζεαρνα οηρζιαλλ δέεε μα βραιζδενυρ ι νόρποίετ έτα.

Σέμυρ μαε Ρεμανν τιριαλ τιεέβηνα ρήρ τευλαέ δέεε.

Όονησαδ υα σελλαίξ ταηαρι υα μαηνε δέεε ιαρ τερεβλαδ ροδα.

Μαε υί κονκόβα ρ ραίλζε Μυρσαδ μαε σαταοίρ μηε ευνν μηε αν έάλβαίξ δο μαρβαδ δυρκόρ ραίζυε λά ελοηη εμαηη σαρρηόιξ ηη ερμέ να σέέδαχ.

Ταδδε μαε υιλλιαμ μηε αοδα μηε βριαν υί έεαλλαίξ δο μαρβαδ λά βριαν υα σεαλλαίξ λά α δεαρηραταρ ρήη, η λά ηυιλλιαμ υα μινρεαδαίξ α δεαρηβ κοματτα ρήη η α ερποχαδ ριθε λά ηυα σεαλλαίξ μα εοιονταιβ.

Αοδ μαε βριαν μηε βριαν βαλλαίξ υί κονκόβαρ δο μαρβαδ λά ρλιοετ ταδξ υί κονκόβαρ.

Όομναιλ μαε ζορμάηη σαορ ζραδα υί βριαν, ρήρ τιζε αοίθεαδ κοιτεόηη η ρήρ ρο βα ραιδβρε ι νερηνν α μβεόελυρ δέεε.

Αεθ μαε βριαν υί βριαν η α βήη Σαδβ ηηζεαν ταδξ υί κονκόβαρ δέεε.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

ⁱ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

² *Anchorite's cell*, ελοέ ανζοιρε, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killyear, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrellys, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Ang-eoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that ελοέ ανζοιρε 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 ελαζέεαέ, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrellys was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

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

Nicholas Westonⁱ, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cellⁱ 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^k, 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^l, 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^m, 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 stockⁿ, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien^o, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

^k *Fertullagh*, *բարա շուաճ*, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

^l *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 ^c, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ^l.

ⁿ *In live stock*, *լ մբեօշտը*.—O'Clery explains *բեօ*, the root of this word, by *բեաճրա նօ արնէր*, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form *բօլաճ* 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.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ρυαῶρι ὄεε mac Ρυαῶρι βυῖε υῖ ανλιζι δέεε.

Μαοίεελαμμ mac concobair υῖ γαιρμλσῖχαιζ, γ concobair a δεαρβραῶταιρ
 do μαρβαῶ λά cloinn εοζαιν mic νέιλλ υῖ ὀοῖναιλλ.

Ἰριαν ρυαῶ mac καῶταλ mic εοζαιν mic δσαν υῖ ραιζιλλιζ δέεε.

Coceao móp eir u a neill .i. conn mac enri, γ u a domnaill .i. aod ruao, γ
 uiozbala mópa do denaim stoppa.

Ἰολλαπατραίεε ἡαc μέγυιῶρι (Emann mac tomair óice) do μαρβαῶ a
 ρφιλλ λά a cuicci ρεαρβραῶταιρ (donn, Seaan, Emann, apc caprac, γ aod)
 aζ αλτοιρ τῖμπαλλ achaid upcair comō tpeimō pōde do γαιρῖῶ δά μαγυιῶρι
 .i. δσαν mac pōlip mic tomair móp μέγυιῶρι γ tomair mac tomair oice mic
 tomair ἡῶρι. Seaan do ὀol ap pōicceao ap cloinn donnchaid mic tomair
 megyōri (pōlip γ pōlim). Ἰολλαπατραίεε mac tomair mic donnchaid, γ
 mac pōlim mic donnchaid megyōri do μαρβαῶ laip co ndruing oile amaille
 pōiu. Mac Ἰολλαρυαῶ, .i. brian mac doimnaill, da mac mec doimnaill cloinne
 ceallaiζ (corbmac γ apc) γ pōchaid eie do γabaill. δά dia haoine do pōnn-
 paῶ au 13 Calaim pēpēmbriur do mónaῶ ἡῶρι, γ μάγυιῶρι δσαν do pōaῶ an
 lá pin co mbuaῶ γ co neῶail.

Ῥαιῶβῖρταῶ mac tomair mic Pōlip megyōri do μαρβαῶ λά tomair ὄεε
 mac tomair oice mic tomair ἡῶρι ὀῖρῶρι do ζae hi bpope aipō bpocecaiz.

Μαιῶm móna laῶpαιze λά cloinn Emann ἡεγυιῶρι ap cloinn brian mic
 Pōlip ἡεγυιῶρι δύ m po μαρβαῶ τpi mhc brian, Caῶtal, Cuiōnnaῶc, γ
 Emann, γ m po μαρβαῶ beōp aeῶ mac apc mic εοζαιν υῖ νέιλλ, Εοζαιν mac
 τοιρρῶεαλβαιζ mic Pōlip na τuaize μέγυιῶρι co na mac τοιρρῶεαλβαῶ, Re-
 mann mac ζillibept mic corbmaic υῖ plannaccain co pōcaidib oile, γ ἡαp
 γabaῶ dna, Pōlip mac τοιρρῶεαλβαιζ mic Pōlip megyōri γ Pōlip mac brian
 mic Pōlip μέγυιῶρι, γ Ἰολλαπατραίεε mac καῶταλ ὄεεε mic μαγνυρα μέγυιῶρι,
 ececepa, pōce do ὀaοimῖ do μαρβαῶ γ deicnebar do γabaῶ ann.

^p *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very com-
 mon in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac
 Elroy. The head of this family had his resi-
 dence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymaekilroy,
 in the parish of Aghalureher, to the east of
 Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^q *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Der-
 rybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

^r *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every
 search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in
 vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the re-
 ference to the locality is so vague that no con-
 jecture can be formed without further data as
 to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

^s *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^p, 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^q.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r 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^s, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1485.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, Mile, ceitpe céo, oéctmoγat, a cúicc.

Niocól ua γπαδα comarba tuama γρήιηε φήρ θερκαδ̄ ταζοιηγ̄ η αν θαρια
φεαρ̄ δέcc βαοί φαορ̄ ι lumneaδ̄ δέcc.

Donnchaδ̄ μάγ coibδ̄ απ̄cinnεαδ̄ bήpαιcch φήρ τιγε αοιδεαδ̄ coitcinn̄ δέcc.

Εοζαν̄ caoδ̄ (.i. o concobair̄ donn) mac φειδ̄limiδ̄ uί concobair̄ φεαρ̄ aζμαρ̄
iohnpaγ̄tεαδ̄ δέcc ιαρ̄ τpeβλαιο̄ φoδα η τιγεαρ̄na do ζαιpm̄ ina ionaδ̄ θαoδ̄
mac αoδα uί concobair̄.

Uilleaḡ a bupc̄ τιγεαρ̄ina cloinne Ριοcαιpδ̄ oηγpe ιαρ̄la ulaδ̄, φ̄ñεam̄
coitc̄ñδ̄ θεiccφ̄ib̄ epεann̄ δέcc, η a mac̄ do γαβαιλ̄ a ionaio, .i. uillc̄c̄ ele.
Stuaic̄c̄εαδ̄ lap̄ an mac̄ pm̄ φop̄ mac̄aipē c̄onnac̄t̄ η hi τ̄t̄p̄r̄ mainē dia po loip̄cc̄
η dia po m̄ill̄ ap̄banna η baite, η dia po loip̄cc̄ η dia po b̄up̄ caip̄len̄ tuill̄p̄ge
η caip̄caip̄.

Ruaiōp̄i mac̄ b̄p̄ian̄ ballaγ̄ uί concobair̄ do map̄baδ̄ lá p̄hoct̄ ταιδ̄ḡ
uί c̄oncobair̄.

Silē m̄ḡñ̄i mec̄ Siup̄t̄án̄ b̄ñ̄ Ricair̄o a bupc̄ bañc̄εann̄ ban̄ c̄onnac̄t̄ δέcc.

Αoδ̄ ócc̄ mac̄ αoδα buid̄e mic̄ b̄p̄ian̄ ballaγ̄ uί neill̄ τιγεαρ̄ina τ̄p̄ian̄
c̄ongail̄ do dōl̄ ap̄ ep̄eich̄ ill̄ñ̄t̄ cāt̄ail̄, η goill̄ do b̄p̄ñ̄t̄ φ̄ap̄, η a m̄ap̄baδ̄ θαñ̄
ep̄c̄op̄ do ζ̄ae.

Ο Suilleb̄án̄ beip̄pē doim̄nall̄ Ο concobair̄ cop̄cmoδ̄p̄uaδ̄, η Ο concobair̄
ciaip̄paγ̄e η a b̄ñ̄ δέcc.

Ο βαοιγ̄ill̄ τοιup̄p̄oεalb̄ach̄ do c̄op̄ a t̄iḡñ̄p̄naip̄ de, η a m̄ac̄ m̄all̄ do γαb̄áil̄
a ionaioh̄.

Coccaδ̄ m̄op̄ ειtip̄ cenel̄ c̄conail̄, η eoζain̄. Clann̄ aip̄t̄ í neill̄ (.i. m̄all̄
c̄ona b̄p̄aīt̄p̄ib̄) do l̄ñ̄t̄ uί doim̄nall̄. Clann̄ neac̄t̄ain̄ uί doim̄nall̄ (ειγ̄neac̄án̄
c̄ona b̄p̄aīt̄p̄ib̄) do leit̄ uι Neill̄. Ο doim̄nall̄ do dōl̄ p̄luaγ̄ ι muñt̄ip̄ luim̄ḡ

^t *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

^u *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.

^w *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^u 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^w, 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^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenic 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.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

υαιρ αρ ανν πο βαί εαοραιοεετ η μυντιρ πλεετα νεαεταν. Βαί ό νελλ, .i. conn lu pporlongpopt α μυντιρ λυιηε η ριοεετ νεαεταν amaille ppiir acc mnditeh α είρη, η α μυντιρη. Αρ α αί νί πο πέε ό δομναιλλ δόιη co nδεαρνα ερεαά τρομα η αιρεεετ αιδble. Ρο εαδ λά ταοι πορλονερυιρε υί νελλ, η πλεαετα νεαεταν, η tucc na ερεαά λειρ δια είρ υαετα εαν διοεεβαίλ do denam δό na ττινέελλ.

Αοδ όεε mac αοδα ριαιό mic ρυδραεε mic αρδγαίλ μέε μαεεεαμνα do ορηνεαό ma τιεεαρνα πορ ορηεαίλαδ.

βαίλε εόνυλαό mic αεδα υί νέλλ do λορεαό λά βριαν na coilleαό mac εοεαν υί νελλ. Ρεραν η βαίλε an βριαν εέδνα do λορεαό αρ αβαραό ma διοεαίλ λά coινυλαό η la cloinn Remann mic Ρυδραεε μεε μαεεεαμνα (ελαίρη η βριαν) η λά mac μέε μαεεεαμνα όε, .i. ειολλαπαεεραεε.

ειοεετ Μηαολμόρηδα an μυλλαιε do ιονναρηαό αρα νδυεαιε, η ελann ελαίρη υί Ραεαίλαε do ρυιόυεαό α εείρη δια νήρ, η do denam εαρηεμ mnte. Ιαεερομ do εαρηαιε ιαηλα είλλε ναρη (εεαρηόιό mac τομαρ) αρ ελοinn ελαίρη, η εύεεc buaite δέεε bó do buam διδ ι εερηε, η ειολλαίορα mac ελαίρη do εαβαίλ don ευρ ριν.

Ρειδλιμó mac ελαίρη mic conéοβαρ υί ραεαίλαε δέεε don ρλαεε.

Υα ραεαίλαε, .i. τοιρηδεαίλαε mac εεαν mic εοεαν do δολ ι εεαίλαε εαεδαε, η βαίλε μέε ραρηαόάν .i. ρείλη, η βαίλε do mcheαό α δεαρηραεαρ do λορεαό λήρ. Μαε ραρηαόάν cona βραερηδ do δολ α ετορηαιοεεε an ερηυαε αρ αβαραό η ρέ ριρ δεεε εετιρ εαβαίλ η μαρηαό, η δά εεο εαε do buam don ερηυαε.

Mac δομναιλλ (.i. colla) conpapaλ galloceλαε υί νελλ δέεε.

Remann mac ελαίρη mic Remann μεε μαεεεαμνα do δολ αρ εαλλοαεε μαεαίρη αρεαίλλ, η mac don tan, .i. Seon do μαρηαό λειρ. Conn mac μαεε-nyra υί εονδαλαε, Mac εορηεμαε υί εονδαλαε, η mac mec αρδγαίλ do μαρηαό υαδαρομ, η όρ εήη ρίεεε εαε do buam δε ρεη η δά μυντιρ. Καεαοιρ

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^y *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

^z *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaé laoiúill*.—See note under the year 1488.

^a *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran.

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille⁹, the son of Owen O'Neill. ⁹The 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 Mullagh² 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^a (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^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgal [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

^b *Taa*.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriac mic Pilib, 7 eozan mac Semair mic eochaða móir méz matzanna do gabail, 7 eozan delud iar rin.

Αρτ αν βοccάνη mac υί cónócobair fáilze (.i. conn) do marbhad lá a ósbrhacair caúoir mac cuinn mic an cálbairz daen epóp zae.

Clann ócc emainn mezuoir (αοδ, αρτ, 7 ziolla iora) 7 clann toirpóealbairz mezuoir (Ταδζ, pilib, 7 αν ziolla dub) do denam cpeice ar doinnall mac ziolla pattraice mic emainn mézuiuir. Doinnall féin do marbhad a ttopaiz-éct na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac zibeannaiz 7 an Maoipraclainn cedna do marbhad fó cedóir ar an laúair rin.

Μαζυοιρι, .i. Sfan do denam cpeice hi muóbolec ar cloinn donncharó mic αοδα mezuoir, 7 ar cloinn méz ualzaricé pa óó i naoim tpeactíam.

Ziolla pattraice ua huicinn, mac brian, mic maoleclainn, fíri tize αoiófh coitcinn do tpméac 7 do tpuazacb décc.

Ua curpín aúairne décc.

Αη pectimad King Henrri do piozad of Sazacb, 22. Augurc.

^c *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *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.

^e *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” [*reete* 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^e, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgairg^d, 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'Cuirmin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^c 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 Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “ And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were 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 Comactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitpe céδ, oéτμοζατ, a ré.

Μανηρτιρ (.i. cill éuilinó) bpaéar mionúr de obpεpυαντια do éιονηρζναó
ap bry áβann lufe la Rolont mac Sír éδυαρó iυρταρ.

Ρηιορ μαοéλα pήρζαl mac Ροιβερó μέζραζναλλ δέcc.

Ρίλιρ mac an cóμαρβα (.i. Semur mac ryópaρζε mic apóζαιλ) μεζ μαé-
ζαίηνα, cananaé copαó hi celoóar comarba cluana heoar, pήpυn παρτραίζε,
ετ ceτepa δέcc.

Caibóil coiécm an éúiccó iour Iuln i nópιοéct aéa aζ apóφpυcc
apóα μαéα, .i. Octavianur Italicur acc epρcopapό γ acc cleipció τυαρπειρ
ερεανν uile.

Ρυαóηι mac διαρμαθα (.i. mac pυαóηι éαιοé) τιζεαρνα μοίζε lυpcc,
apτιcc, γ τίpe τυαéαιλ δέcc do ζαλαρ αιéζήp hi τcmpall loéa na ηζαpαn i
ccloinn caéαιλ mic μυρπαóαιζ, γ concóβαρ mac copbμαic mic τομαλταιζ an
eiηζ doipóneáó ina ionáó.

Cumapa mac conmapa do mápβαó ζo haíteapac la cloinn donnchaó
mec conmapa.

Ταócc mac caéαιλ óicc μεζραζναλλ λάνταóίρεαé μυντιpe heolar pαoi
θεαρρccαίζτε ap eimeac γ ap eanζnañi decc iar mbuaó o θεαíηan γ ó doíηan,
γ a áðnacal hi ppioðnac.

Ταócc ua μαοίηιαóαιζ αóβαρ ταιοpιζ μυντιpe cφιβαλλám do mápβαó
lá cloinn μαοίεαéclann μεζραζναλλ, γ lá cloinn máolpυαναó μεζ paζnaλλ.

Εοζan mac íp do ζαβαιλ lá cloinn μαοίηυαναó μεζ paζnaλλ, γ clann
ταíócc uí máoίηιαóαιζ do mápβαó, γ mac uilliam mic μαζηυpa co pócáoió
oile.

^f *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kileullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kileullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kileullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

^g *Of Maethail*, maóéla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

^h *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^f, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail^g, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgál) 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^h, 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-Carolanⁱ, was slain by the sons of Mclaghlin 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.

ⁱ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Μαοιρεάλαμν ἡ Ρυαῶρι δά mac mec donnchaḡ ἔπε hoilealla, .i. ταῶς mac ἡριαν (Soideac̄ diongmala do toirigeēt ua noilealla γαḡ aon dion) do marbāḡ la cloinn doinnall cam ἡ la cloinn Ρυαῶρι mec donnchaḡ.

Sluac̄ceac̄ adbal mōp lá hua ndoinnall ⁊ cconnactaib, ἡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Ριοααρḡ ma aghaḡ, ἡ iar ndol hi cclm arbile ḡóib, do monpat ríḡ ἡ coimac̄onta. Feidlimḡ pinn ua conḡobair do dol hi cclm na pluaḡ rin, ἡ a dol hi laim uí doinnall tap cclm a éuaḡ ἡ a éaopreaḡ. Síḡ ríl muirḡbhais do denaib don cup rin, ἡ Mac feidlimḡ pinn do ḡabal ar féin dua ndoinnall ἡ a bhíḡ lár ⁊ τḡr conaill τḡr coimairle mhc uilliam cloinne Ριοααρḡ.

ḡrearmac̄om la muirḡp meḡraḡnaill hi moin lepec for cloinn uí Ρυααρḡ ἡ for plioḡt caḡail ruac̄ḡ in po marbāḡ Maoileclann ócc mac maioleclann mec caba ríḡ a aoíri fein do ba mó ainm le ḡallócclac̄ur hi lḡ cumn.

Clann τḡran me an ḡpiora do éreachaḡ, ἡ mac dion fein (.i. ḡiolla cpioḡt) do marbāḡ la plioḡt maioleclann méḡraḡnaill.

Neide ua maioleclann cclm doic̄ill epeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buac̄a co na tuḡbraḡ in ἡ arán a naoimḡeaḡt daoidḡaib co bháḡ.

Slóic̄ceac̄ lá hua ndoinnall do dol ⁊ τḡr amalḡaḡ. Mac uilliam ioḡta-pach do éeaḡt ma aghaḡ. Ro ríḡḡ ioimairḡcc ḡopria in po marbāḡ tuilleac̄ ar éḡ do muirḡp mec uilliam, ἡ in po ḡabaḡ Sclan mac Siurḡtán ἡ uillecc mac Ριḡḡḡḡ (i. mac tomair) a bupe co roḡaib oile.

Seaan mac au ḡpiora meḡraḡnaill décc.

An barrac̄ mōp (Sclan), roḡa ḡallmac̄aem epeann do marbāḡ lá nodlacc lá donnchaḡ ócc macc cártac̄aḡ τḡḡearna ealla iar ndol ar cpeic̄ far.

ḡearḡḡ mac iarla dearmuimian décc.

* *Moin-lesy*—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.

¹ *Head of the inhospitality*, cclm doic̄ill epeann. The word doic̄eall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “*ḡuroḡra coic̄c̄iom ar aor ealaḡan epeann τḡr doic̄eall.*”—MS. L.

^m *That he would never give*, co ná tuḡbraḡ co

bháḡ. The Four Masters constantly use *co ná* for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “*Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.*”

ⁿ *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^k, 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^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. 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^o.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him, foup*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buide mac cairpre uí conóchar, uaitne mac ríam cairraig
 mec hriarán, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maða 7 aod mac Ruaidrí ðuib
 mec maða do mairbæð lá cloinn maoleclainn még raðnaill.

Caos caoc mac uilliam uí ceallaið an ðara tigearna baolí for uib manne
 décc i maibíð an tpeap uirð.

Sile mðín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallaið bñ uí maðaðáin décc.

Loelainn mac an giolla claoín uí anbiðí décc.

Caos mac aoda mic briam uí birn, 7 Maóileaclainn mac ðarmanða még
 raðnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loelainn uí ruairc raoileactam tigearna na bñíne décc.

Semur mac mec Rirðírd buirilér fear ionait iarla urmuian décc.

Bñíal 7 ðarmanð ða mac murchað uí maðaðáin do mairbæð a meabail
 la cobtaé ua maðaðáin lá a ndearbriactar féin.

Raðnaite mðín tðeasain mec conmara bñ toirpðealbaið mic taðð
 uí briam tigearna tuadmuian airtíraið décc.

Giolla na naoín mac ðoinnaill mic murceartaið muidið tigearna calað
 na hangaile décc iar ceian aóir.

Caos mac aodagan ollain muntpie hangaile do mairbæð ðo grianíaið
 lá rhuéit íriaið uí feargal.

Flann mac floinn uí ðonnallán decc.

Briam mac Ruðraige mic arðgal meg maðgáina tigearna ðartraige
 do mairbæð lá gallaib maðape arðgiall.

Doínaill ócc mac mec artain raolí neimíð décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

^q *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmund, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, 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 Noðuic anuð 7 ar epom
 fearctam fan uair fo a toíac aodí, 7 co ei
 mac fip in baile flann .i. Símuir mac Émáinn

mic Rirðepo, mic tðemuir, mic tðemuir .i.
 in iarla balb, mar ip a mócpaé anuð ðpað-
 aib pé rínn, 7 a Raite in boctape ðuin 7 u.eo
 fan oðlað ma cte 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 Edmund Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branah; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlín 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^p.

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 Melaghlín, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^q, 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 Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnailt, 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^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^s by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal, 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 Firis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *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.

^s *Abominable manner*, *go gpanfíneál*, i. e. in a disgusting, 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 βυθε mac εοζαν mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fírgail mecc raínpádam décc.

Óct mbale fíct do gáldaét macáire arǵiall do lopecað lá Maξ maé-
gáina, aod ócc mac aoda ruaið mic ruðpαιζε.

Ó neill, .i. conn mac enpí do ðol pluaξ για paíman ar macáire arǵiall
loipecti γ millte mópa do denaíñ laip.

Creacé móp lá brian mac emann mic Ruðpαιζε μεξ maéγamna ar emann
mac tomáir óicc, γ ar a éloinn i ccúil na noipíñ, γ emann ócc mac emann do
mápbac leo i ndoipe cenaimn.

Emann mac tomáir gpeanðaiξ mic ðuinn mic Pílip na tuaiζε μεξυðip
décc, γ a ðeapðpaétar ele εοζαν mac tomair gpeanðaiξ, Μαξny mac
maoileðuin, γ Ruðpαιζε mac concobair mic ðuinn μεξυðip do mápbac ar
bale an oipeacét la péilim mac donnchað μέξυðip ar gpeip oíðe.

Cautilin mǵñ uí fearǵail (ðoinnall buíde mac ðoinnall mic Sfan) bñ
mec maξnyra μεξυðip .i. cacal ócc mac cacal móp décc.

Arp ruac mac gíollaπαπαacc mic emann μεξυðip do mápbac ðupcōp
poíξde lá cloinn τοipðealbaiξ mic Pílip μεξυðip.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic εοζαν uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulað uí néill γ copbmac mac arp cap-
paiξ mic maoileacélanm uí neill décc.

Clann μεξυðip (emann), .i. aod γ arp cappac ðupaíaccað, γ a naétar
do léiccn a τιζεapnai de an lá céna do com tpsan mic Pílip μεξυðip.

Donn maξnyðip mac emann, mic tomair óig do mápbac a ppuill hi ndo-
nyr Reilce achaið upéar lé cloinn tomáir oig μεξυðip, .i. tomár, concōbar,
γ Ruaiðip γ lá cloinn plaiðbñpaiξ mic tomair óig, gíollaπαπαacc, Cucōmacét,
γ brian coppac.

[†] *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocha-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.*”

^u *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

^w *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^y *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

^z 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^t 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^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuilna-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philipna-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^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

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

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

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 ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Χριορτ, μίλε, σετρε σεδ, οετμόσσατ, α ρεετ.

Μαοιλεάλαμν μαε μυρχαιδ υί ρλannaaccáin δεκαναδ οίλερηνν δέεε, γ
τομαρ ua ηήδωζήν δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναδ.

Ταδζ μαε βριαν mic αμλαοιβ μεζυιδιρ πο βαί na ρεαρρύν ι μβοταιβ αρ
τορ γ na βιοκαιρε ηι ceill λαιρρρε δεεε.

βριαν ua κορεραιν βιοκαιρ ελαοιμηνρι γ δεμρ μαε ζιολλακοιρcece αρειν-
νεαδ, γ βιοκαιρε αρηδ βρορca δέεε.

Ο μαοιλεάλαμν, ι. λαιζνεαδ μαε κυρce τιζεαρνα ελομνε colman δο
μαρβαδ le conn μαε αρτ mic cuinn mic κορβμαε ballaζ υί μαοιλεάλαμν.

Ο ραζαλλαζ, ι. τοιρρδεαλβαδ μαε δσαν mic εοζαιν δεεε δο βδεεε ma
εαρλέν ρέιν ηι τευλαιζ μονζάιν αν céδ lá δο mí Σερτεμπερ γ ό Ραζαλλαζ
δο ζαρην να μαε ma ιοναδ ι. δσαν.

βριαν μαε βριαν βαλλαζ mic αοδα mic ρειλμ υί concobair ροιδεαδ
διονζήμαλα δο ριζε connacτ δέεε.

Αοδ μαε Ρυαιδρι mic βριαν υί concobair δέεε.

Σιοδραδ ua μαοιλεκαιρε ολλαμ ριλ μυρρεαδαιζ εήν αιβε γ αιτιρ ρεαρ
νερεανν δέεε γ να εήν ρίνε ma ιοναδ ι. δοηηαλλ γ μαοιλεκαιρε μαε τορνα.

Μυρζήρ μαε λοάλαμν υι μαοιλεκαιρε οιδε α εήρδε ρέιν δεεε ι τερ
conuill ιαρ τερεαβλατ ροδα, γ ιαρ μβυαιδ ηαιτμιδε γ α αδνακαλ ι ndun na
ηγαλλ.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-
nallan, the abbot.

“Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O’Kane, in Coill-
Ichtarach” [in Loughiusholin barony, in the
county of Derry], “shortly after Christmas.

“The castle of Bel-Feirsdí” [Belfast] “was
taken by Felim, the son of Mae-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 Courey [of Kinsale] died.

“There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

“Marcella, the daughter of John, son of
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O’Farrell,
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O’Reilly, was
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

“There was a great scarcity of salt in this
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be
found.

“Horses were so dear in the province of
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

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

Melaghlin, son of Muruough 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^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, 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^c, 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^d, 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^e 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^f 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.

^a The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

^b *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o. die Augusti, feria 6^a.*

^c *Botha*, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill tairneú, 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.

^d *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ^z, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^e *Worthy of the kingdom*, ποιεαὶ διοργματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^f *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Doimnall ua dubaccáin, ἡ α βῆν ἡζῆν υἱ μάοίλκοναίρε δέcc.

Ua maoilpalaiò dymèli ecna ua maime δέcc.

Ιαίρα δῆρμυῖαν δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ λά α μυντιρ φέιν α μεαβαίλ ἡι ράιτ ζαοία τρε εἰναίρε Shlain α θαρβραῖταρ φέιν. Sfan dha ἡ luct an ἡαῖβῆτα ἀρέῖνα διονηαῖβὰδ λα μυντιρ mac an ιαίρα.

Uilliam mac aoda mic brian υἱ céallaiḡ τιḡεαίρνα ua maime δὸ ζάβαίλ λά α βῆαίρῖδ φειρῖν α μεαβαίλ ἡ α écc ἡνα ζεἰνῖδ, ἡ δά τιḡεαίρνα ἡνα ἰοναδ, .i. maíleacáinn mac aeda mic brian ἡ δονηαδ mac βῆῖβαίλ υἱ céallaiḡ.

Αὐδ mac δονηαδ υἱ céallaiḡ δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ λά maíleacáinn mac uilliam υἱ céallaiḡ.

Concobar mac taidcc caoic υἱ céallaiḡ δὸ ζάβαίλ α μεαβαίλ λά ταδcc mac maíleacáinn υἱ céallaiḡ.

Caéal dub mac doimnall mic eogain υἱ concobar δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ λά ζοἡδελ-bachaib ιαρ ndol ar cpeic φορρα ἡ α βῆαίρῖν ele an calbac caoc δὸ βῆῖβῖ na cpeice ζο háitḡac lair.

Doimnall ua concobar δὸ δὸλ ar ἰονηαῖζῖδ φορ λῖτιρ mic Páilip, ἡ βῆρκαδ δῖῖδ ar ὄρειν δά ἡμυντιρ ζυρ μαῖβαιτ ann da mac doimnall mic brian mec δονηαδ ἡ μῖρῖν δά νυαῖρῖδ ἡ δα μυντιρ ἀρέῖνα.

Βῆρῖν ρυαδ, mac τιḡεαίρῖν, mic ταιδḡ mic τιḡεαίρῖν υἱ Ρυαίρε ταναίρε βῆρῖνε δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ δυῖδῖρ δὸ ραῖζιτ λα mac υἱ ρυαίρε, Eogain mac peilin mic δονηαδ mic τιḡεαίρῖν δέcc. Ua doimnall .i. Αὐδ ρυαδ δὸ δὸλ τρέρ an ἡαῖβὰδ ρῖν ἰρῖν ἡβῆρῖνε, ἡ ρυδῖ δὸ α φορῖλονζορρε ρά banle υἱ Ρυαίρε .i. caílen an caíre, ἡ α ζάβαίλ lair ἡ τῖρῖρ δὸ ἡμυντιρ υἱ ρυαίρε δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ ἡ βῆρῖν mac caéal mic τιḡεαίρῖν υἱ Ρυαίρε δὸ ἡαῖβὰδ λά ζορραδ mac aeda ζallda υἱ doimnall δυῖδῖρ ρελέρ. An caílen δὸ βῆρκαδ λά hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

² *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.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish Raé Caela, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^s, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gacla^h, 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^l, 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, Tani-st 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^k, 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^l O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Mantach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Mantach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

^l *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.

^k *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' cappa*, 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.

^l *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νδοίμναλλ ιαρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρ πελιμ θιονναρβαδ αρ α θυτχαιγ λι ρφφαρβαδ
μαναδ λά ηυα νδοίμναλλ. Υα θοίμναλλ θοριθιρι θο λέιζεαν υί Ρυαιρ μα
δυτχαιγ, γ ρυδ θο θεναν ειτιρ ρφραδ βρειρνε, γ α ταβαρτ αρ ιν τφρ αν ααρλέν
θο αιθθεναν.

Μαολρυαναδ μαε ταιθσε μεε θιαρμαθα θο ζαβαλ α μεαβαλ αρ οιλέν
να τρινόυε λα τομαλταδ μαε Ρυαιθρι μεε θιαρμαθα, γ μαε βριαν μεε
θιαρμαθα θο μαρβαδ ανη.

Αλατρπανη μαε colla mic τοιρρθεαλβαιγ, γ θρεαμ θο μαιτιβ α γαλλόεελαδ
θο μαρβαδ αραιον ριρ λά ελομν Ρυαιθρι μεε θιαρμαθα.

Σταν μαε αν αιρεινμζ εφην α ρφνε ρέιμ ρεαρι τιζε αοιθδθ εοιττιμ, γ αιρ-
εινθεαδ Ραυραεε ι ναλ ριην θέεε.

Αοδ μαε Ριλιρ ρυαδ μεε εονμαρα ρφρ εροθα εοεεταδ θέεε.

Σταν θαδ μαε ζοιρθελβαιγ τιζεαρμα ρλεβε λυζα θέεε, γ θα τιζεαρμα ια
ιουαδ, ι. υιλλιαμ μαε εμανη αν μαεαυρε α θφρβραεταρ ρέιμ γ θφρβραη μαε
Ριλιρ μεε ζοιρθελβαιγ.

Σταν μαε εονεοβαρ μεε αεθαεαν ολλαμ ελομνε ριοεαριθ, γ Αοδ μαε
βριαν mic ρεαρζαλ ρυαδ υί ιεετιν θέεε.

Εαταοφρ μάζ εοελάμ θο μαρβαδ λι ρφιολλ λά μαε α θφρβραεταρ ρφζμ
ρυαδ.

Εμαν μαε Ριοεαριθ α βυρ εο ζαβαλ α μεαβαλ λά βαρπέθαεαδ, γ α
εταβαδ ζο ηάιτεαρεαδ θια βραετιν ρέιμ.

Σλοίζεαδ λά ηυα νδοίμναλλ ι μβρειρνε υί ρυαιρ, θά ηέ ροεαν αν ερλόιζιθ
ριν, ο ρυαιρ πελιμ μαε θονηχαιθ mic τιζεαρμάν, γ α βαλε θο ζαβαλ α

^m *By the shot of a ball*, θυρκορ πελέιρ.—In the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the read-
ing is, θυρχυρ θο ζυμμα, 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 *His-
tory of Ireland*, vol. iii.; and in the *Memoirs
of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor
of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Conor, who
adds the following note, which is far from cor-
rect :

shot of a ball^m. 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 Islandⁿ, 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-Airehinnigh^o, 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^p 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

^m 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.”

ⁿ *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airehinnigh*.—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.

^p *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 βραιτίβ πέμ, γ ιαρ ἡδολ υί δοῖνναλλ δον βρείφνε πορλονγροτ
 δο δεναῖ δο ἰμον μβαλε, ἰ. καρλέν αν έαίρτε, γ αν βαλε δο ζάβαλ λειρ πο
 δεοιδ ιαρ μβήε ατχαδ να τιμέεαλλ, γ τιζεαρναν δυβ μαε δοννχαδ μιε
 τιζεαρναν δίεε δο ἡαρβαδ λά ηυα ἡδοννναλλ δον έυρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρε πέλιμ
 δράεεβαλ δυα δοῖνναλλ ηι εεαρλέν μ έαίρτε ιαρ ριόδουεάδ πέαρ μβρείφνε
 ρρῖα ροιλε. Ο Ρυαιρε δο ζήρραδ ειορα εορρατα δυα δοῖνναλλ ἰρην μβρείφνε
 γ δρφορ α ἰοναδ ἡα διαδῆ.

Τιζεαρναῖ δέε ο ρυαιρε ταπαρῖ βρείφνε δο ἡαρβαδ λά ελοινμ Μαολ-
 ρυαιραῖ μεζραζηαλλ, γ λά ελοινμ Ρυαδῖρ μεε διαρμαδα ἰ νυέτ να νενζαδ.

Σλόιεεαδ λά ηασδ ρυαδ υα ἡδοννναλλ ηι μαῖζ λυρεε δυα ρο ἡῖλλ αρβανδα
 γ δυα ρο λυρεε βαλτε εαρλέμ ἰομδα. Ρο λυρεε γ Ρο βρῖρ εαρλέν ελοινμ
 Ρυαδῖρ μεε διαρμαδα, ἰ. βαλε να ηυαῖα. Ο δοῖνναλλ πέμ εο ἡδιορμα
 δυα ῖλυαζ δο αρεεναῖ εο ἡνέλετε ἰρ μ οιδέε αρ α λονγροτ εο ἡδεαρνα
 ερεαά μόρα ἰ ἡδιορμ έυα. Πειδῆμῖδ ριοινμ υα εονεοβαρ (ἰ. μαε ταυέε
 μιε τοιρρδεαλβαῖ ρυαδ) δο δολ ηι εεῖνμ υί δοῖνναλλ δον έυρ ριν, γ ρίε
 ῖυέταν δο δεναῖ δό ρρῖρ. Ρυαδῖρ αν δοιρε μαε μυρζήρα μιε αοδα μεε
 διαρματα βαί ηι ροέραιοε υί δοῖνναλλ αρ αν ρλόιεεαδ ριν δο ῖάρυεεαδ να
 εεαλλβραιζῖ υαλλαῖζῖ, γ έδαλα μόρα δο ἡρῖε ειρτε, γ ό δοῖνναλλ δο έαβαρτ
 όζαρρεε δο ῖαζαρταῖ αν εῖμραλλ ρο ῖάρυαιεεαδ ανμ.

Σλόιεεαδ λα μαε υιλλιαμ ελοινμ ριοεαρῖ (ἰ. υιλλεαε μαε υιλλιεε αν
 ριονα) ἰ νυῖδ μανε δυα ρο βρῖρεαδ λαρ βαδδδῖμ ατα ηαεε μαοναεεαν, Αρ-
 βαννα γ βαλτε ἰομδα δο μιλλεαδ δό ἰ νυῖδ μανε, γ ηι μαέαιρε έονναέτ.

⁹ *Protection-tribute*, είορ εορρατα.—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.

[†] *Ucht-na-Eangulh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

⁸ *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.

[†] *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.

^u *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^q 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^r.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha^s. 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^t. 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^u, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution^w 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^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^w *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “ 7 hua domnall do airig na néada do ruzaruib in tsmpall ro raparigfó ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Conor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reputation, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið finn do mairbad daon urcor raiðde la ðruing don
 tplaiað. Clann feilm finn u concobair .i. aod, toirpðealbác, 7 con-
 cobair, do ðol tarra co baile tobair briaðe. A lopecað 7 a aigain doib.
 Διαρματετ mac doinnall mic toirpðealbais doill uí concobair do mairbad
 doib .i. aq Rop comain, hi luirce an tplaiað. A lñmiam doib arñn hi
 cclonn conñiaig, 7 eic do bñn don tplaiað ceona. Ba for tarrainq uí
 concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpðealbais duinn, do ionað an
 pluaiccead fin. Síð ril muirpðais do ðenam doib buððein iar noultað a
 dñmna ar comairle a ccarate.

Creaða meabla do denom do Ruaidri ua concobair ar feilm finn.
 Creaða anba ma dioðail riðe la feilm ffinn ua cconcobair for plict taioð
 óig.

Sið ril Muirpðais do naðm doiridiri, 7 tigeairnar pleaceta corbmaic
 u binn 7 lñ baile an cláir, 7 cóicc baile ðinn corað do ðuid ionna toirpðeal-
 bais óicc, do maicñn dá rñicct ðpeidlm ua concobair. Bað do clonn caetal
 mic muirpðais do baí athað ðairpñr illanñ clonne maolpuan do tabairt
 ðpeidlimið fionn ua cconcobair.

Tigeairnán carrað mac tigeairnan mic taioð mic tigeirnan uí puairc,
 rñiaðac mac ðñan mic toirpðealbais méguidiri, 7 doinnall mac duinn mic
 doinnall mic airt méguidiri do mairbad hi muirpñr eolair lá clonn Ruaidri
 mec diaimata 7 lá mac mec diaimada puad, 7 doinnall beairnac mac rañ-
 padain do mairbad don ður fin.

O doinnall, .i. aod do ðol hi maig luirce ir in pfoðmar do ionñiaðh.

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 :

“ báiríðear aéliað
 dóiríðear loé glinne
 bíad glinpe na rárac
 ’r cluan álar gan dume.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,
 Glinsk shall be waste,
 And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St.
 Bridget’s well, now Ballintober, in the county
 of Roscommon.

² *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 de-
 scribed 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-Blrighde^y, 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^z 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^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, 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 Coreachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor.^z

^a *Baile-an-Chclair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *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 λορρεαδ̄ λειρ̄ γ τ̄σμπαλλ̄ θρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ̄ αν̄ ταν̄ ριν̄ λά̄ ρ̄ριζαλ̄ εαρραδ̄ μαε̄ δομναλλ̄ νιε̄ ταιδ̄εε̄ υί̄ ρυαιρε̄ ζαν̄ ε̄τε̄ δυᾱ δοιμναλλ̄, γ̄ ό̄ ναδ̄ ρυεε̄ ό̄ δοιμναλλ̄ αρ̄ ρεαρζαλ̄ ε̄αρραδ̄ δο̄ διοζαλ̄ αν̄ μίζμομᾱ ριν̄ ραιρ̄, δο̄ μαδ̄ μαε̄ τιζεαρναν̄ νᾱ βυανναιδε̄ δο̄ ε̄λείριε̄δ̄ αν̄ τ̄σμπαλλ̄ ᾱ νγιολλ̄ ρ̄ριρ̄ αν̄ λορρεαδ̄ ριν̄.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ̄, 1488.

Αοιρ̄ Χριορ̄τ̄, Μιλε̄, ε̄ν̄ε̄ρε̄ εεδ̄, ο̄ε̄τμοζατ̄, ᾱ ηο̄ε̄τ̄.

Αβ̄ ᾱτᾱ τ̄ριυιμ̄ δ̄εεε̄.

Πλάζ̄ μ̄ορ̄ ρορ̄ μαε̄αιρε̄ ε̄ομναε̄τ̄ διᾱ ρο̄ ε̄εε̄ Καταλ̄ μαε̄ ειουζιν̄ βιοεαιρ̄ τ̄σμπαλλ̄ ρατεραιεε̄, γ̄ καναναδ̄ εοραδ̄ ῑ νοιρ̄μιν̄, Αονζυρ̄ υᾱ ρεαδ̄εταδ̄αν̄ εομ̄αρβᾱ ριν̄ν̄ε̄μ̄ ηῑ ε̄ε̄λυαιμ̄ ε̄ρ̄σ̄μᾱ Θιαρμαιδ̄ μαε̄ εο̄νε̄αζαδ̄ ραζαρ̄τ̄ τοζαιδ̄ε̄, γ̄ αν̄ βιοεαιρε̄ βοδ̄αιρ̄ υᾱ colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *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.

^d *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.

^e *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.

^f 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, Simmel, 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^c 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 Buannaigh^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

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^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Chuain Creamha^h ; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, 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."

^g *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h *Chuain-Creamha*, now Clooncruff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Chuain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncruff, for Chuain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Chuain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Caéal ruad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí conócobar décc don plaiḡ ceḡna. Domnall mac brian uí brian, diairmait mac domnall mic brian, Domnall mac fearḡail, ḡ corbmac mac doínnall éananaiḡ uí brian décc di beop.

Domnall mac domnall mic néill ḡairb uí doínnall do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda ḡailloa mic néill ḡairb, ḡ a ruadad ar na márac amail do puillriot a míḡmoíḡa.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maileclann mac aoda mic brian) décc a ceionn léiráite iar ḡabáil tíḡearnaiḡ, ḡ conócobar a bráitar do ḡabail a ionad.

Maḡ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ḡ a dearbriatar (Aod) doirḡnead ma ionad.

Emann mac tomar meḡuidíḡ baí ma tíḡearna hi ffráib manac décc.

Domn mac doínnall ballaig meḡuidíḡ décc.

O flannaccan tuaité raḡa toirḡdelbac mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuaitail (Emann) do márbad a ffrull la cloinn taḡde uí brian.

Mac uí murchaḡa, .i. tíḡearna ua ffrólméi, Matḡamann mac taíde do márbad a ffrull la donnad .i. mac tíḡearna ua ceḡnreaiḡ mac airt mic donchaḡaḡ.

Diairmad mac sḡann luirec mic toirḡdelbaiḡ an fíona uí doínnall décc.

Brian mac aoda buíde mic brian ballaig uí néill decc do ḡalar breac.

Taḡde mac maileclann mic tíḡearnaíḡ uí ruairc, ḡ Maḡ raḡnall conócobar mac murchaḡaḡ do rliocḡ Maileclann décc, ḡ Maḡ raḡnall do denaíḡ ma ionad do maileclann mac uilliam don trliocḡ ceḡna.

O néill conn mac enri, ḡ Maḡuidíḡ sḡann mac Pílip mic tomar do dol ḡo taḡḡ uí doínnall ḡ ríḡ éarḡanaḡ cairḡmáil do denaíḡ dua néill ḡ dua doínnall pé poile.

Síḡ do denaíḡ dua néill ḡ do cloinn trḡann buíde uí néill iar ná léiccíḡ ar a mbriaiḡḡnaiḡ.

^k *As his misdeeds deserved*, amail do puillriot a míḡmoíḡa. The verb puillriot, i. e. po éuill ruad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadar, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

^l *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.

^m *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, 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^k.

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^l, 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*^m.

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'Neillⁿ, 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 p̄pionntaínnac l̄a Ruðraige mac ar̄t, ḡ l̄a cloinn néill mic ar̄t uí neill.

Ο περ̄γαλ do ḡairm do c̄onmac mac S̄fain mic domnall ḡ naḡhað Ruðraige mic caḡal uí p̄r̄ḡal.

Maioileac̄lann mac meḡ flannchaíð do mārbað la cloinn ταιḡcc mic caḡal mic τιḡearnann óicc uí Ruar̄c.

Εοḡan mac IR meḡραḡnaill do mārbað la a deap̄braḡair̄ p̄em ḡ. uilliam mac IR, ḡ l̄a a mac ḡ la Maḡnur̄ mac IR.

Τορηḡdealbaḡ mac ταιḡcc mec maḡḡaínnna p̄ear l̄án do paḡ ḡ do τιοḡnac̄al eccna ón Sp̄iorat̄ naom̄ τιοḡnac̄teaḡ p̄éð ḡ maóíne decc iar̄ mbriḡḡ buaḡa ó ḡoíann ḡ ó ḡíann.

Ruaḡri mac uí concobair̄ dunn̄ d̄ecc.

Cúulaḡ mac S̄fain buíde uí neill do mārbað l̄a har̄t mac enp̄í mic eoḡan.

Ar̄t mac neill c̄arr̄aḡ mic muir̄cear̄taḡ óicc uí neill do mārbað la cloinn enp̄í mic enp̄í mic eoḡan uí neill ar̄ ḡp̄eir̄p̄ oíḡce.

Εοḡan mac uí Ruar̄c, p̄elim mac donnchaíð mic τιḡearnann óicc mic τιḡearnann̄ m̄óir̄ do mārbað ar̄ op̄raḡ le heoḡan ele mac uí muar̄c ḡ. mac τιḡínnann mic ταιḡcc mic τιḡearnann̄ m̄óir̄.

Εοḡan mac maolmoḡḡa uí paḡallaḡ τιḡearna mullaḡ laoiḡill d̄ecc.

Donnchaḡ dubr̄úileac̄ ua concobair̄ ḡ. ua concobair̄ muac̄, d̄ecc iar̄ ccian̄ aóir̄ ḡ iar̄ nd̄iḡh̄ḡtaíð, ḡ p̄eíðl̄m̄iḡ p̄ionn ua concobair̄ doir̄ḡneaḡ ina ionaḡ l̄a hua nd̄oínnall. l̄a mac uilliam ḡ la mac nd̄iar̄mata ḡ. concobair̄ p̄eíð ar̄ d̄ionḡmala p̄o ḡair̄eaḡ τιḡearna ḡaon̄ p̄oíne p̄é haḡhaíð ḡ a ḡp̄ooc̄ do c̄op̄ p̄air̄ do mac ḡiar̄mata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry.”

^o *Fintamhach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word ταιḡnac̄, 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 Ταιḡnac̄ na naom̄, i. e. “field of the saints,” in Irish.

^p *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.

^q *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, “felonice.”

^r *Full of grace*, l̄án do paḡ.—See note ^e, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word paḡ is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, “bennachuir̄ Paḡraic̄ a ḡin̄ p̄ium̄ ḡ do luíð paḡ in Sp̄iraḡa naimb̄ p̄op̄ a epl̄abra,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamnach^o, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Connac^p, 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^q, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, 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^s, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^t, 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^u was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—II. 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.

^s *The son of O'Rourke.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^t *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 *luoghill*, now anglicised Lyle, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^u *His shoe.*—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Σὶδ̄ δο̄ δ̄εναν̄ῑ δυᾱ δο̄μ̄νᾱῑλ̄ ρ̄η̄ μᾱς̄ ῡῑλ̄ῑᾱμ̄ ἡ̄ῡρ̄ε. Ὑ̄ᾱ κο̄ν̄ε̄ο̄βᾱρ̄ ἡ̄ μᾱς̄
διᾱρ̄μᾱτᾱ ἡ̄ κο̄ο̄ρ̄αῑζ̄ε̄τ̄, ἡ̄ ἡ̄ ρ̄λ̄ᾱν̄ᾱῑβ̄ ἱ̄το̄ρ̄ρ̄α.

Ρ̄ο̄ρ̄βᾱρ̄ῑ λ̄ά̄ ἡ̄ῡᾱ ν̄ο̄μ̄νᾱῑλ̄ ἡ̄ λ̄ά̄ μᾱς̄ ν̄ο̄διᾱρ̄μᾱτ̄τᾱ .i. κο̄ν̄ε̄ο̄βᾱρ̄, ἀ̄ρ̄ ε̄ᾱρ̄-
ρ̄αῑε̄ε̄ λο̄ε̄ᾱ ε̄έ̄ βᾱί̄ ᾱζ̄ κ̄λο̄ῑν̄ν̄ Ρ̄ῡᾱῑδ̄ο̄ρ̄ῑ με̄ε̄ διᾱρ̄μᾱτᾱ. Ἀ̄ρ̄β̄ᾱν̄νᾱ ἀ̄ν̄ τ̄ί̄ρ̄ε̄ δο̄
ἡ̄ῑλλ̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ ἡ̄ δο̄ ε̄ᾱί̄τ̄η̄ν̄ δ̄ο̄ί̄β̄. Ὑ̄ᾱ δο̄μ̄νᾱῑλ̄ δῡμ̄τ̄ε̄ᾱε̄τ̄ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ ρ̄ρ̄ε̄ῑμ̄δ̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ δῡλ̄
ρ̄ῡῑρ̄ρ̄ε. Ρ̄ο̄ρ̄λο̄ν̄ζ̄ο̄ρ̄ο̄τ̄ με̄ε̄ διᾱρ̄μᾱτᾱ δο̄ ζ̄ᾱβ̄ά̄ῑλ̄ δῡᾱ ζ̄ᾱλλ̄ο̄κ̄κ̄λᾱε̄ᾱῑβ̄ ρ̄έ̄ῑμ̄ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄
νᾱ ρ̄ᾱζ̄βᾱῑλ̄ ρ̄ο̄ρ̄ ᾱ κο̄ο̄μ̄ᾱῑρ̄ε̄, ἡ̄ ἀ̄ρ̄έ̄ρ̄ᾱῑζ̄ε̄ ἀ̄ν̄ λο̄ε̄ᾱ ῡῑλε̄ δο̄ β̄ρ̄ί̄τ̄ δῡο̄ί̄β̄ ρ̄ο̄ρ̄ ἀ̄ν̄
ε̄ᾱρ̄ρ̄αῑε̄ε̄.

Ὑ̄ῑλ̄ῑᾱμ̄ῑ μᾱς̄ ᾱο̄δ̄ᾱ με̄ε̄ β̄ρ̄ᾱν̄ᾱῑμ̄ τ̄ᾱο̄ῑρ̄ε̄ᾱε̄ε̄ κο̄ρ̄ε̄ᾱε̄λ̄ᾱμ̄ν̄ δῡε̄ε̄ ἰ̄ νο̄ε̄τ̄ ρ̄ε̄β̄ρ̄ῡ
ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ ἡ̄β̄ῡᾱῑδ̄ ἡ̄ᾱί̄ρ̄ῑζ̄ε̄ ἡ̄ ᾱ ᾱδ̄ο̄νᾱε̄ᾱ ἰ̄ νο̄ῑρ̄ῖ̄ν̄.

Σ̄ἡ̄ᾱν̄ μ̄ᾱν̄η̄τ̄ᾱε̄ ρ̄ε̄ᾱρ̄ ὑ̄ρ̄λ̄ᾱἡ̄ᾱρ̄ μ̄ᾱρ̄β̄ε̄ᾱ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ἰ̄ᾱ δῡρ̄μ̄ῡἡ̄ᾱν̄ δο̄ β̄ᾱρ̄ῡε̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ λ̄ά̄
Μ̄ῡῑρ̄ῑρ̄ μᾱς̄ ἀ̄ν̄ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ἰ̄ᾱ. ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ἰ̄ᾱ δῡο̄ ζ̄ᾱρ̄μ̄ν̄ δο̄ ἡ̄ῑμ̄ῡῑρ̄ῑρ̄ μᾱς̄ ἀ̄ν̄ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ἰ̄ᾱ.

Λ̄ε̄νᾱβ̄ ἰ̄ο̄ν̄ζ̄η̄τ̄ᾱε̄ᾱ δῡο̄ ζ̄ἡ̄ν̄ἡ̄ἡ̄ᾱν̄ ἰ̄ νᾱε̄ ε̄λ̄ιᾱε̄ ἡ̄νᾱ μ̄β̄ά̄τ̄ᾱρ̄ ᾱ ρ̄ιᾱε̄λ̄ᾱ ᾱε̄ε̄ᾱ β̄ρ̄ί̄τ̄.
Ρ̄ο̄ ρ̄ᾱρ̄ μ̄έ̄ᾱδ̄ ᾱδ̄ο̄βᾱλ̄ ἀ̄ν̄ν̄ ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ νᾱ ζ̄ἡ̄ν̄ἡ̄ἡ̄ᾱν̄ ἡ̄ά̄ε̄ κ̄λο̄ρ̄ ᾱ κο̄μ̄μ̄ο̄ρ̄ ἡ̄ λ̄ε̄ᾱνᾱβ̄ ὁ̄ ἀ̄μ̄-
ρ̄ῑρ̄ νᾱ ε̄ο̄ῡρ̄ᾱδ̄.

Σ̄ῑδ̄ε̄ ζ̄ᾱο̄ί̄τ̄ε̄ δῡο̄ δῡλ̄ ρ̄ο̄ ἡ̄ν̄ί̄τ̄ἰ̄λ̄ ἡ̄ἡ̄ο̄νᾱ βᾱί̄ ἰ̄ τ̄ε̄ῡᾱμ̄ν̄ μ̄ο̄νᾱ, ἡ̄ δῡῑμ̄ε̄ δῡί̄β̄ δῡο̄
ἡ̄ᾱρ̄β̄ᾱδ̄, ᾱῑζ̄τ̄ε̄ ἀ̄ν̄ λο̄ε̄τ̄ᾱ ῡῑλε̄ δῡο̄ ᾱτ̄, ἡ̄ ε̄ί̄τ̄ε̄ρ̄ᾱρ̄ ε̄λε̄ δῡο̄ ἡ̄ᾱρ̄β̄ᾱδ̄ δῡο̄ν̄ ζ̄ᾱο̄ί̄τ̄ ε̄ε̄θ̄νᾱ
ἡ̄ μᾱε̄ᾱῑρ̄ε̄ κο̄ν̄νᾱε̄τ̄.

Ε̄μ̄ᾱν̄ν̄ μᾱς̄ Ρ̄ῑο̄ε̄ᾱῑρ̄δ̄ ᾱ β̄ῡρ̄ε̄ ρ̄ο̄ζ̄ᾱ ζ̄ᾱλλ̄μ̄ᾱε̄ᾱο̄ἡ̄ κο̄ν̄νᾱε̄τ̄ δῡε̄ε̄.

Σ̄ἡ̄ᾱν̄ ὁ̄ε̄ε̄ ὑ̄ᾱ ἡ̄ί̄ζ̄ρ̄ᾱ ἡ̄ ᾱ μᾱς̄ δῡο̄ ἡ̄ᾱρ̄β̄ᾱδ̄ ἡ̄ ρ̄ῡῑλλ̄ λ̄ά̄ κ̄λο̄ῑν̄ν̄ ὑ̄ί̄ ε̄ᾱζ̄ρ̄ᾱ, .i.
Ρ̄ῡᾱῑδ̄ο̄ρ̄ῑ, ἡ̄ ᾱε̄δ̄ (ε̄λ̄ᾱν̄ν̄ ᾱ δῡε̄ᾱρ̄ἡ̄β̄ᾱε̄τ̄ᾱρ̄ ρ̄έ̄ῑμ̄) δῡᾱ δῡο̄μ̄νᾱῑζ̄ δῡο̄ ρ̄ο̄η̄η̄ρ̄ᾱδ̄ ἰ̄ μ̄ᾱμ̄ῑρ̄-
τ̄ῑρ̄ ἀ̄ν̄ β̄ἡ̄ἡ̄ ρ̄ο̄δ̄ᾱ.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Conor could be made without his presence.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

^w *Having failed*, ἰ̄ᾱρ̄ ρ̄ρ̄ε̄ῑμ̄δ̄ε̄ᾱδ̄.—The word ρ̄ε̄ῑμ̄δ̄ε̄ᾱδ̄ is explained *δῡῑλ̄τ̄ᾱδ̄*, 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.

^x *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^y *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 ¹.

^z *A whirlwind*, ρ̄ί̄ο̄ε̄ ζ̄ᾱο̄ί̄τ̄ε̄.—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 ρ̄ί̄ο̄ε̄ ζ̄ᾱο̄ί̄τ̄ε̄ passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

^a *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Conor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^w 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^x, [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^y.

A whirlwind^z attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, 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^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Rosecommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Conor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Conor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Conor Roe since the distinction between O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona.*" The place is still called in Irish *Tuaim móna*, but the *móm*, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maéḡaimna tiḡearna corca baireinn do écc, ἡ δά mac maéḡaimna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ἡ ταῶς ruat mac toirpdealbais mec maéḡaimna.

Fhigal mac an ruagair d'éc. Baí an feargal rin fice bliadan ag caiteam a éoda amal ḡac aon, ἡ ní deachað dimtealccad a cúpp furr an pé rin.

Ruaðri ua concobair .i. mac peirlimí, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaíde do ḡabal comairbar a atar d'éc i mbale tobair briḡde a mí auguir.

Creaírluacéad lá hiarla cille dara hi ccenel fiachaí mic neill dia ro bhir carlen bile raía for cloinn muirceartaíḡ meḡ eoáccáin iar ttabairt oḡdair cúce.

Maolclaíann mac Ruaðri mec diaimada, ἡ Muirḡr mac aóda mec diaimada d'éc.

Ταῶς mac aeóda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roḡa macaem pleéta brian luḡmíḡ d'éc, aóde carce do ronnrað.

Diaimad mac taíde uí concobair, tanair tiḡearna a ceneoil, fear ar mó lep túit dia bioḡbaðab dá lam baí i neirin ina amiri decc do ḡalar ruil iar ttreablat foða.

Concobair mac dubtaíḡ uí duibḡeannám do baóad ar loc bradam a muintir eolar.

Maolconaire mac torra uí maolconaire decc do ḡalar aḡḡearri hi ccluain na hoíde.

Maolmaire mac taíde óicc uí uicinn oide eireann le dán, ἡ Mac an baip oḡḡiall decc.

^c *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.

^d *Ordnance*, oḡdair.—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 oḡdair. 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.

^e *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

^f *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.

^g *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^c during this time.

Rory O'Conor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d 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^e O'Conor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffly O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loé na horóce*.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following :

“ A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

“ Henry O'Sealbhaigh” [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], “ the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

“ A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

“ The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Mile, ceitpe céo, oéτμοζατ, α ναοί.

Νιοελαρ ua caéταρiζ biocairc δαιμίηρι φορ loc ειρηne [7] Ταόcc ua μαεζen, Manac do mancharb na buille décc.

Ο neill, .i. enri mac eoζam mic neill óicc, Mac ziollaπαττpαιc Σεφφpαιó τιζεapηna oppαιζε, ua ceapbailл Sfan τιζepηna éle, Ο βαγιλλ τοιηpóεαlβαc, Μαζηap mac αοóα ηυαιó mic ηυóρpαιζε iέζ ματέζαηηna, 7 Concoφαr mac ζλαpηe ui Ραζαλλαζ dέcc.

Πλάζ iόpη ip in mbliadóηη pι dia ηo éccpατ ile. Δαί da ηαιóble co na pαζβαοίρ δαοίηe α παóηacal pεαcιόη epεann.

Remann mac uαιéηe ηuc pεapιζαl mic τομαpη mic ματέζαηηna mic ziolla ιopα ηυαιó ηί pαζαλλαζ dέcc ói.

Φειóηιμió ócc mac pειóηιμió mic pεapιζαl mic τομiάpη mic ματέζαηηna mic ziolla ιopα ηυαιó ui pαζαλλαζ, δοiηηall mac τοpηa uί μαολεοηαιpe αóβαp oλλαιηan pιl ηυιpφoηαιζ, Δοiηηall caηanaó mac ταιócc uί δiηη, Coρbμαc ua conallaó ceamη ζalloccλαc culcoimeoα uί conócoφαr aη ηγεaη duó ηγéηη í conócoφαr, .i. doηηchaó duópυιleaó, Αοó buíde 7 doηηηall caoó óá mac uί aηηζi, Ρύóρpαιζε ζλαp mac Ρυαιópη mic αοóα, Mac doηηchaó ηιαβαiζ. .i. αοó, 7 pιoηηζυαλα ηγéηη ηec διαpματα ηυαιó dέcc doη pλαζ uile.

Μαοιleaóclaiηη mac ηυιpceapταιζ mic eoζam uί neill do μαpβαó la cloηηη bpiαιη na coilleaó mic eoζam uί neill.

Ρυóρpαιζε mac δαβió uί ηiόpóα ταηapη λαζiρη dέcc.

Ροp mac uαιéηe uί μοpóα do μαpβαó lá caéαοiρ mac λαοiζpιζ mic caéαοίρ uί διομυpαιζ.

Ο neill, .i. conη mac enri do óol ι noipeaóτ uί caéaηη. Μιλλτε μοpα do óeηaηi óó, 7 α ηηpαιζde do éαβαpτ λαp.

Ο doηηηall, .i. αοó ηυαιó mac neill ζαipó do óol pυαζ ι τpηαιη conζαl ip in pφoζμαp do pοηηpαιó. Cpeaóα iόpηa 7 αιpccéte αιóble do óeηaηi 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.”

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na pαζβαοίρ

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. Turlough; 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 deadⁱ 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^k, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More^l, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey^m.

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

οαοιμε α ναδνασατ, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

^k *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

^l *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

^m *Cahir, the son of Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,

in pύτα αρ mac uιδίλιν, 7 ζαν διοζβαιλ do denaίη dó acé conn a mac do ζuin. Dól dó iar pin co bel φήρρθε, 7 cairlén θεóιλ φειρρθε do ζαβαίλ 7 do bpipeaδ laip, 7 teaát plan dia τiz co nedalaib aιδbli.

Ο παζάλλαζ δσαν mac τοιρρδεαλβαίζ mic δσαν, 7 ó φεαρζαίλ conίmac mac δσαν mic δοίηναίλ do denaίη cpeíce hi maίζ bpeazhίame, 7 donnchaδ mac bpiann éaοic mic δοίηναίλ βυίθε uί φεαρζαίλ do μαρβαδ don τυρυρ pin.

Τομαλταc mac bpiann mec donnchaίδ do μαρβαδ la haδδ mac δοίηναίλ éaim mec donnchaίδ, 7 lá a cloinn.

Αοδ mac φειλιν φinn (.i. o concobair) do ζαβαίλ la cloinn uί éeallaίζ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac φειλιν φinn ui concobair (mac τizεαρνα a aογa ap φεαρρ ταίηc dia énel pe haθhaδ θαίηρρ) do μαρβαδ la cloinn puaίδp mic φειδλίηιδ 7 lá mac mec διαρματα, la φλιοcτ uί concobair puaίδ, 7 lá mac aοδα mic puaίδp ip in cairlén pibaδc.

Comitoccbail coccaίδ φορ ua cconcobair la Ruaiδp mic φειλιν, la φλιοcτ ταιδζ óicc 7 ταιδcc puaίδ, 7 lá φλιοcτ Ruaiδp mic διαρματα. Comitonn-paccíδ doib φαρ co harδ an éoίllín, 7 Mac caτaίλ puaίδ uί concobair do leccaδ 7 do bualaδ leo 7 a μαρεφλυαζ φéin dá bñn amaδ co háτcφaδ. Ua concobair φéin co na μαρεφλυαζ 7 co na ζαλλócclacaib do bpié φορρα, 7 ζαβάλα do ζαβραταp don éaοpαιζεαcτ do bñn doib. Α lñmíann apuίθε co tuillφce 7 donnchaδ élípeac mac ταιδcc mec διαρματα do μαρβαδ lá hua cconcobair. Cíδ píl ann τpa acé a ζαλλócclaca φñn do φeall 7 do impáδ φορ ua concobair, 7 a maδmuccaδ leo 7 mac concobair βυίθε mic cοpβmaic do μαρβαδ uaδ co poéaίδib oile, 7 blaδ da éaοpαιζεαcτ do buan de, 7 mteaát áίcφac acτécτα eipiomail do denaίη dua concobair, 7 a éaοpαιζeacτ do bpié lñp i nuib manne.

Éoccam mac φνιδλίηιδ .i. φειδλίηιδ mac eoζain mic δοίηναίλ mic μuίρceap-ταίζ ui concobair mac τizφίηna cairppe, 7 dá mac μuίρceapταίζ mic Éoζain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

ⁿ *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shirule.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereau, 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 Castlereau 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.

^p *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^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh^c, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^p, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^b, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. μυρκεαρταὶ ὄρε γ ρλαν) δο μάρβαδ α μεαβαίλ λαρ αν αλβαὶ εσαὶ μαε
δοῖνναίλ μιε εὐζαν, γ Ὑα δοῖνναίλ βαί α ρλάναιβ ἄορρα δορρεαν γ δο
μίλλεαὶ ααρρρε α νδοζαίλ α μιζνιόν, γ επρέ νήνκοῖνναίλ α ρλάν γ α ἔορ.

Colmán mac airt mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoleclainn do mārbað lá
conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoleclainn.

Αν αλβαὶ μαε αεδα (.i. αοὶ ρυαὶ) μιε νείλ ζαυβ υί δοῖνναίλ δέεε.

Μυρκαδ μαε Ρυαὶορι μεε ρυῖνε δο μάρβαδ λά ηαπλα δρμυῖαν
(Μυρμρ μαε τομάρ) ι νέιλε υί ἔαυβαίλ, γ α δεαυβραῖαρ μαοιμυρε μαε
ρυῖνε δο ζαβάλ λειρ βέορ.

Μαε μέζ ααρταῖζ διαρμαῖο μαε ταῖοεε μιε δοῖνναίλ ὀιεε δο μάρβαδ
λαρ αν ιαπλα εἶονα.

Τομαρ βυιτελέρ μαε Ριρδειρδο δο μάρβαδ λά Σεααν μαε εμαιν μιε
Ριρδερεττ βυιτελέρ.

Ριρδρδο μαε ρειλμ μιε ρεαρζαίλ Ὑί ραζαλλαιζ δο μάρβαδ λά μαε Σεόν
ὀιεε Ρλοηζεῶδ.

Ραιτρικίν μαε αν Ριδερε ἄαρραῖζε δο μάρβαδ λα μάζ ααρταῖζ μὶορ
(ταὸζ μαε δοῖνναίλ ὀιζ).

Ερεαὶ δο ὀεναῖμ λα μαιλ γ λα ηαρτ ὀά μιαε κυνν μεε αοδα βυῖδε μιε
βρμιαν βαιλαῖζ υί νείλ αρ ηηρί μαε ηηρι μιε εοζαν υί νείλ, γ αἔταοίρ υα αο-
ἔοβαρ δο μάρβαδ δοη κυρ ριν.

Μαε υῖδιλίν, .i. Σεμιοη ρυαὶ μαε Ριρδρδο δο μάρβαδ α ρρυλλ λά υαλαρ
μαε αορβμαε μιε Σήνικίν μεε υῖδιλίν.

Μαε αν βυλβαῖζ τιζεαρνα ερῖεε βυλβαὶ α εοιρ βεαυβα δέεε.

Ο ζοβανν, .i. Ματζαῖναιν μαε τοιρρδελβαῖζ δέεε.

Διαρμαῖο μαε βρμιαν δυῖβ υί αοῖοβαρ δο μάρβαδ λά ηαοὶ μαε αοῖο-
βαρ γ λά ελοην Ρυαὶορι μεε διαρμαῖο ι ναῖ λήμε να ζυρρε, γ αεὶ ρήρην δο

¹ *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Shievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a 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^r, 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^s, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, 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^u, 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.

^r *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seáin," i. e. son of John.

^s *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.

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ζωη ζο μόρι λά διαρμοιο, γ ὄριαν mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid
 ρασί ταναρι δο ιναρβαδ ινα διοζαιλ ren la ταδεε mbuidε mac caταιλ ruaid
 uí concobair hi μαιζ μυρchaδa.

Conn mac τοιρρδeαλβαζ ρυαδ uí concobair dεεc.

Coccaδ μόρι ειτηρι an δά ua cconcobair, γ Sluacéεαδ λά hua cconcobair
 ρυαδ co baile τοβαιρ bριζδε δια πο ἔριρ βαδδδύν an baile, γ ταηγατταρ
 ταοίριεέ ρλεέτα ταδεε οίεε ινα τεαέ co πο ζιαλλρατ δό, .ι. ua ρλοιnn, Mac
 cfiτφρηαιζ, γ ua μαοίλβρeναιnn.

Sluacéεαδ la hua cconcobair ζο beol coilleαδ δια πο ζήρι an beλαέ, γ
 δια ττυεερατ luέτ αρπιεch bραζδε δό.

ὄρεαρ μαιδm ρορ ελοιnn uí concobair ip in τδζαιρ la cloinn Ruaidm
 mec διαρματα.

Slóicéεαδ λά hua cconcobair ρορ ελοιnn uilliam ui ceallaiz δια πο λοιρεc.
 γ δια πο ζεαρρ beλαέ an ελουιní, δια πο ζεαρρ γ δια πο mill αρbaνna
 ιοιδα. Διοζβαλα ιοιδα δο δeναιñ δο ελοιnn uilliam uí ceallaiz ρορ ua μαολ-
 conaipe co na bραιτρñ ινα διοζαιλ ριδε.

Αοδ mac ui concobair, γ eoccan δο ζαβαιλ a meabail λά cloinn Uilliam uí
 ceallaiz, γ duβτεαέ ua μαολconaipe δο ζαβαιλ ινα ρόαιρ, γ a έορ ι ηemiel.

Concobair mac διαρμαδα δο ζαβαιλ la τοιρρδeαλβαέ ua cconcobair.

Coccaδ μόρι ειτηρ anζαλαέαιβ ρέnn. Cpeaca γ uic ιοιδα δο δeναιñ δοίβ
 ρορ apoile co ndeapna an lupτηρ ρίε τεορμα γ co πο ρann an τοίριζεέτ ειτηρ
 mac ράνη γ mac caταιλ.

^w *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.

^x 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.

^y *Bel-coille*, now Ballagheullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Rosecommon. 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 :

“*Del coille mo dónapup ιna ἔρuiim ag teizεαδ an leabaip ρο anoετ, Nou. 13. mcccxxv. 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^w.

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^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, 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^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a 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^b.

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^c 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 Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^z *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.

^a *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.

^b *In confinement*, *in givves*.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *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.

Ἐρεαὲ εὐανα τυαίρειτ να ριοννα λά ρλιοῦτ λαοίγριγ̄ μιε Ῥορρα, ἡ ερεαὲ ἀιῆραὲ ὄο ὀναῖν̄ να ὀίοζαλ̄ ἰ τῆρ̄ λιεμ̄ λά μιντερ̄ ανλιγ̄ι ρορ̄ ρλιοῦτ̄ λιοίγριγ̄.

Μαιὸμ̄ ριοῦᾱ ετιρ̄ αν̄ ὀά̄ υᾱ ῤῥιγ̄αλ̄, ἡ ερεαὲ ἠόρ̄ ὄο ὀναῖν̄ λᾱ μαε̄ ῤῥαν̄ ρορ̄ μαε̄ εαῖαλ̄ μιε̄ τομαίρ̄.

Μαε̄ ἄραν̄ ὄο̄ ζαίρμ̄ ὄο̄ ῤῥαν̄ μαε̄ ἄραν̄ λά̄ ηυᾱ concobair̄ ἡ λά̄ μαε̄ διαρματᾱ ἡ ὄο̄ ἠαιῆ̄ ῤῥε̄ αν̄ λά̄ ριν̄ λῆ̄ μαρρε̄ ἄαλε̄ αν̄ ἄελαίγ̄ ὄο̄ ἔλοινν̄ υί̄ ἠαοιλῶναίρ̄ε̄ βαῑ acc̄ ριορ̄ ᾱ ιοναῖὄ̄ ρορρᾱ λέ̄ ἡαμρ̄ιρ̄ ἠμῶείν̄.

Μαελεῖλαῖν̄ μαε̄ λοῖλαῖν̄ υί̄ ἠαοιλῶναίρ̄ε̄ ὄεε̄ ρορ̄ ᾱ ἔυαιρ̄ εἰεερ̄ῑ λά̄ μῦἠαν̄.

ῤῥιλε̄ ἠγεαν̄ διαρματᾱ αν̄ ὄύναῖὄ̄ μεζ̄ εαῖῥεαίγ̄ βῆν̄ τοιρρῶεαλβαν̄γ̄ ἠν̄ ἄραν̄ ὀιὸλ̄ εαίρ̄ιλ̄ ὄο̄ ρίοζαν̄ ὄεε̄.

Ἐαοίρ̄ε̄ νᾱ ἠιῶε̄ ᾱ εοῖἠῤῥῶεραῖβ̄ ραίρρεε̄ ὄ̄ αῆ̄ εἡαῆ̄ εο̄ ὄρῥοῖῆ̄τ̄ ἄῥᾱ ὄο̄ ὄολ̄ ἡ̄ ἠν̄ μῦρ̄ ὄανῆὄεοῖν̄ ᾱ ἠαοζαίρ̄ιὄ̄ ἡ̄ ζαν̄ ᾱ ῥεαῆ̄τ̄ ρορ̄ εῦἠᾱ.

Ὀ̄ ριαλάν̄ ὄεε̄.

ΑἸΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟῤῥ, 1490.

Ἐοίρ̄ Ἐρῥορ̄τ̄, ἠιλε̄, εεῖῥε̄ ἔῆὄ̄, ἠόαῥ̄.

Μαῆᾱ μαε̄ εοναν̄εε̄ βιοεαίρ̄ε̄ λῆ̄ ραῆᾱ, ῤῥῥεεῦρ̄ μαε̄ εόἠν̄ μιε̄ μαῆᾱ αν̄εοίρ̄ε̄ ἠῤῥι εαοῖν̄, Ἐἠ εαναναῆ̄ μαε̄ ῥιεῖῤῥῆἠἠἠἠ ὄο̄ ῤῥῆαῖὄ̄ ὄρῥομᾱ λῆ̄ζαν̄, ἡ̄ ῤῥῥῥῥῥ ερῥε̄τ̄ μαε̄ αν̄ ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥαεαῖρ̄ε̄ ὄεε̄ βαῑ ἰ̄ εεἠυαῖν̄ ἡρ̄ ῤῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ὄεε̄.

^d *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.

^e *Tír-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.

^f *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.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain'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^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

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^g 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-Caoim; 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 Murrugh, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrugh Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Creac la hua cconcobair i tairi manne for Ruaidri mac toirprealbais i tuirlac na mbruiḡeol. Creac ele lá hua cconcobair for cloinn Ruaidri buide hi muine rriaochnac, ḡ hi nōruim tarlac, ḡ hi celuan ḡaimnac. Clann Ruaidri mec diarmata ḡ a mbasí na acchaō dá cimo féin cona ḡallócclachab do bñt ar a cionnar maiz na cpyacna ḡ tacar aḡarō annín do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimḡriot a rñ folta ḡ a nuarolta da ceile, ar batar daoine annriōe i naḡaō apoile lar po marbaō aitre ḡ briatre a cele. Cio tra acēt po rriaochaō lá hua concobair forra annri, ḡ do marbaō ann tomaltaō mac Ruaidri mec diarmata tanairi maizē luiz, ḡ corbmac mac taiz mic Ruaidri buide. Ro ḡabath ann domchaō mac toirprealbais mec dubḡall, ḡ rocaōe da ḡallócclacab ḡ dá cñtairi.

O concobair feilm rionn mac taiocc mic toirprealbais ruaō uí cōncobair feair cpoōa cocctac rñ po oing a oīan for ḡac tiri ma tinnceall, ḡ feair po raiōrēc ríol muirbōhais do cōp conaēt lé ceile décc luan carcc i tairi mecc oirpachtaiz, ḡ a cōnacal i noḡarlicce a rñuiri hi for comann.

Toirprealbac mac toirprealbais uí baioḡill do triarccraō dia eōc a ccomibiz for ionairrē muirbais ḡ a écc ar a loy.

Ua ḡairuillbōhais muirccarac mac enri mic concobair, ḡ Concobair ruaō mac ḡollapatraicc meḡuōri decc.

Ruaidri mac Piliy mic conconnaēt do marbaō lá cloinn hriann mic concobair oicc meḡuōri ḡ la rlioēt concobair arēna.

Ua caēan Sfan mac aibne mic diarmata do ḡabal la luiz tairi a hinber Air.

Coō mac maōilmorōa mic Seaan uí Raḡallaiz do ḡabal la cloinn ḡairne mic concobair uí raḡallaiz iar noḡcam baile tomair mic ḡairne lñr.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

^b *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamlnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Rosecommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamlnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

^j *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol^b, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Conor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Drnim-Turlach, and Chuain-Gamhach^c. 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'Conor, 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'Conor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name^d 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^e, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patriek 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^f.

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.

^b *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.

^c *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“*Ἦσα Καζαν .i. Σεσση μακ αἰβνε μιν διαρ-
μασα हुी काज़ान सो अरिउम लउ लुंग तामिे अ
हलपान, नो अ हम्बेप अर अम्मि उम िम भिा-
डान रि.*”

Σέμυρ όcc Σαβαοίρ το μαρβαδ λα cloinn an τριοναρccαιλ Σαβαοίρ.

Colla mac μύδραιζε mic αρδγαίλ μεζ ματζαμνα το μαρβαδ λά ριούτ conulaδ mic neill μύορ υί neill.

Ρειλμ mac Ρυδραιζε mic Σίμείν μεc υιόλίν το μαρβαδ ι ναενδρμυμ λά cloinn θριαν mic αούα.

Caρlén έδαμ δυδcaρpice, ι. caρlén neill mic cuinn μεc αούα βυθε το ζαβάλ γ το θρυεαδ λά ρειλμ mac mic neill βυθε, γ cρeaά μόρια λα ρειλμ mac mic υί neill βυθε αρ cloinn cuinn μεc αούα βυθε, γ ζορραιδ υα μαολ-cραιοίθε το μαρβαδ λειρ.

Cρeaά γ oιrνε το θenoñ λα hacδ όζ mac αούα ρυαδ υί θomñcail αρ cloinn δomñcaid mic αούα μεζυιδιρ, γ α μβρσιδ λαιρ co hac ρñαιζ γ α μαρβαδ amñ uile, ι. cñεpe έéd bó, ναιρ τυcρατ βαρδαδα an baile (clann αούα ζαλλδα υί θomñcail) caρlén aτα ρñαιζ θαδδ όcc ζan comαρlécédθ δυα θomñcail.

Ο θomñcail γ ό neill το βñε ι nδñ ρcοραιδ ρορ aμεαδ αροιλε ó Shamam ζο noδλαicc, Ο θomñcail ι nδρμυμ bó γ ό neill ιρμ ccaρpccín, γ nί θαcρpρατ ριδ na ορραδ, coccad, na comρuaádθ ρμρ an ρέ ριν.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “mo 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.

ⁿ *Edan-dubh-cairge*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edendufferrick 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 Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O'Nacleraoibhe*.—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.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O'Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O'Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O'Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^u, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge^o, 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^o.

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^p the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^a in two camps^f from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^s, and O'Neill at Cairrgin^t,

(Hugh Roe):

“*Ḷ̃arpo an carpeoil .i. clann Oeóo galla í domnaill do éadairt in carpeoil o aeó dam-beom í domnaill (aeó ruasó).*”

^a *Face to face*, *for amead apoile*.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *for enec apaili*, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word *enec* is glossed by *agadó*, the face, by O'Clery and Duall Mac Firbis.

^f *In two camps*, *i noib forpaili*, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral *dá*, or *di*, *two*, to agree with *forpaili*, in the ablative plural. The word *forp*, or *rforp*, 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 baidir na moige oa gac leir do'n roo lán do forpaili loclann*, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “*Et vice omnes Memonian versus a Danorum caucis 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 ruairp fo pluagail na ngréac 7 fo ceipd ár móp forpu co ro muíó díb co forpaili 7 co longporpaili*, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^s *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.

^t *Cairrgin*, now Carrigin, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Υα δάλαζ βρεῖρνε, δσαν mac uilliam mic aodá ρασί lé δάν, Ρυαδῶρι γ αοδῶ μάζ εραῖτῶ δα mac doinnall mic aodá óicc δά ρηιοῖρσάοι ελοννε εραῖτῶ, Τομάρ ua lorcaim aodáor ollaiman ua maodáam, γ Ριοιη ua hanzluinn ρηιοῖ ειομπράναδ ερεανν δέεε.

Υα huicinn δσαν mac fíngail óicc ρηιοῖη ρασί ερεανν lé δάν δέεε.

Υα cairde cúile, γ καταρiona ηζήη έoncobair mic caatal meζ ραζηaill bñ ταῖδεε mic τοιρῶεαλβαῖζ μέζυῖδῶρ δέεε.

Donnchaδ mac maoleaclann εασίε ui bñh co na δίρ mac, ρή δίοδ a εοιοηη a ρεαετ mbliadán do μαρβαδ a μεαδαιλ λάραη εευῖδ οίε do ρηοετ εορβμαε υί bñh.

Caatal mac donnchaδ mic aodá do μαρβαδ la com ειοταε mac aodá mic εοζαιη, γ la muuηηρ concobair mic διαρμαδα ι ετίρ bñuñ na ριοηηa.

Shioετ ταῖδεε υί concobair co na εαοραῖζεαετ do εεαετ a huíδ maime, γ ρυῖδε δοίβ ι ηυετ an ελάρ, γ ταδεε ρυαδ mac εαιρρρε υί concobair do ζαβαη λέο. Ιηδραῖζῖδ lá ελοηη Ρυαδῶρι μεε διαρμαδα ρό na εαοραῖζεετ ροῖη η aδχαδ ρηη ρήη, γ Ρυαδῶρι mac εορβμαε μεε διαρμαδα do μαρβαδ λαρ an ιοηηαῖζῖδ ρηη.

Ρυαδῶρι mac ρεηηη υί concobair doιρῶηεαδ η ιοηαδ ρέηηη ρηηη.

Υα doinnall do εεαετ lá ρηοετ ταῖδεε υί concobair co ταυλλρε, γ an εαιρλέη δρεηηζῖδ δοίβ.

Ερεαε λά ρηοετ ταῖδεε υί εoncobair ρορ ua εconcobair, γ ρορ ελοηη ηυαδῶρι μεε διαρμαδα ι ηηδóεαρ ηαε βαρϋεε.

Shioετ ταῖδεε υί concobair, γ ταδζ ρυαδ do δοη co na εαοραῖζεαετ ι μαηζ ηυρρε, γ a ζυηρ do ζεαρραδ γ a ηυλληυεεαδ δοίβ ρεηη aηδ, γ a δασίηε ρέηηη do δίοευρ aρρ.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O'Lorcaim*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kittagh*, com ειοταε, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *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.

^y *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^u, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^w, 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^x ; 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^y.

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-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. *b*, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá rlióct ταιðcc uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlióct
briain ballaiḡ uí concobair 7 a ccarlén do ḡabail, 7 iad féin do díbirte ar
a ndútaíḡ.

Cpeac lá rfhugur mac emann mic laoiḡriḡ for fearugur mac caṡail mic
tomair 7 for cloinn amlaioib. Cpecc ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Cpecc
ele lair ipin cuirpín connacṡac for cloinn ḡiolla na naoíh mic doínnail.

Emann duḡ mac Rorpa tiḡearna éalad na hanḡale décc, 7 peidlimið
mac ḡiolla na naoíh mic doínnail do ḡabáil a ionad.

Ḍiarmaṡ buiðe mac uí anliḡi do mairbað lá rfhiccup mac emann i ccuill
na cloicé, 7 ua hanliḡi a áṡair, .i. τaðḡ mac ḡiolla na naoíh do óallað dia
cuíaið. Ua hanliḡi do ḡairm do mairpéarṡac mac uairne uí anliḡi na
ionad.

Suiban inḡín Murchaioḡ mic ταιðcc ḡla bean doínnail meḡ corpmáin décc.

Maoleclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ do ḡabail a meabail lá ταιðcc mac
donnchaioḡ uí éallaiḡ 7 mac uí mánnín do mairbað na riaiðnaire 7 Maoleac-
lainn do léiccean iar τpíoll.

Emann díolmáin tiḡearna maṡaire cuirpne décc.

Ḍriain mac ταιðcc (.i. Maḡ raḡnail) mic caṡail óicc meḡraḡnail do
mairbað a meabail i liaṡpium lá rlióct a rpanatár rfin (.i. ταιðḡ mac con-
cobair 7 da mac maoleclainn) bai na ndalṡanḡ aḡá áṡair.

² *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.

³ *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.

^b *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.

^c *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloughy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^d *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.

^e *Teige Glac*.—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-Aulifé^z. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, 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^c; 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^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, 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^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuireneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdrum^k 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.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *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.

^h *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 Caele 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."

ⁱ *Machaire Chuirene*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdrum*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill.

Caipλέν liaτόpoma do gábal la hoibpíð mac taíðg mész pağhaill, 7 lá pñioét tomatcağ mec diapματα, Caéal mac máoileclainn meğpağhaill do maipbað ip m ccaiplen la hoiberp a noioğail a ðeapbpaéap. Caipλέn liaτόpoma do gábal ðeoğan ua Ruapic iaipin.

Caiplen ata luam do gábal ðon ðiolmaimeac.

Ḑhiale mac ðúnlaing uí bpaip tiğeapna bpaicáð ðécc 7 Caéáoip ua bpaip ina ionað.

Eoim ócc mac eoim móip ahié do maipbað a mebaill lá pcap téð ultað ba ma ġpaóabé pñin diaipmaic mağ caippne, 7 boill do ðenam ðe paim ina éionaið.

Pionnğuaia mğñ Ruaiðip meğ conmapa bñi toiprhoecalbaic mic muipcaíð uí bpaip ðécc.

Com mac ðoinnaill uí concobaip coipmoðpuað do maipbað la caéal mac uí concobaip.

Maíðm talmaip do éðbpuécað hi pñeib ġaim ðia po mucchað ceð do ðaoimé im mac mağñupa epopağ uí ġpa, 7 láp po maipbað capcaill 7 bú ionða, 7 iaipc bpaén ionða do téét amaá ap 7 loé ma ġgabap iaipc do páp ina ionað.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

^m *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

^a *Harper*, pcap téð, 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, pcap téð is explained clappeoip, 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 clappeoip, who cut his throat with a long knife.

^o *One of his own servants*, baip ma ġpaóabé pém.—O'Brien explains ġiolla ġpaó 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 Balrout, 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 Dillon¹.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, 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 harperⁿ, who was one of his own servants^o; 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'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake^p 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^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlmaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, *maðm zalmam*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfaeriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternat, terram dileuisse 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 eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maðm-loç*, 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.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loç i na ngabap iapcc*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loç* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *i na*, in which, and *ngabap iapcc*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1491.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe ced nócat, a haon.

Εοζαν mac muirceartaiḡ mic neill óicc uí neill muirceartaḡ mac aipe eozan uí neill, ḡ Sfan puatḡ mac Ruatḡri meḡuioḡri uécc.

Ο caḡain, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic diarmatta do léiccean ar a braitḡdenur ḡ a áaroiḡeēt do bñn dḡ do cloinn inḡgnura uí caḡain puil do puiḡri neacḡ dia tḡr fein a legean amach.

Ρειδlimiḡ mac aoda mic eozan uí neill do mairbaḡ la brian mac Ruo-
paiḡe mic emainn meḡ matḡamna, ḡ arḡ ua neill deapbraḡairi puiḡlimiḡ do
denamḡ cpeicē i tteallaḡ ngeallaccain ina uioḡail. Daoime iomḡa do loḡccaḡ,
ḡ do mairbaḡ leir.

Coccaḡ anbaíl etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, ḡ ua doimnaill .i. aodḡ puatḡ
mac neill ḡairḡ co na po pḡdaḡ a puoḡuccaḡ co ndēpḡat araon do pḡicēiḡ
an lupḡir iarla cille daria, ḡ a tpeidēēt uaḡ pḡri cula ḡan puḡ ḡan orpaḡ.
brian mac aoda ḡallḡa mic neill uí doimnaill do mairbaḡ ar an coccaḡ pu
lá henpí mac enri uí neill. Ro coméiḡ ḡ Ro imḡḡail an tenri cedna an tḡr
a cclñn po baoi ó neill hi tḡiḡ ḡall.

Εaḡmiliḡ mac méḡaonḡura .i. mac aoda mic aipe, do mairbaḡ ina tḡiḡ fein
ar ḡpḡir uioḡe la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaiḡ mic eozan uí neill.

Ua paḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac toirpḡealbaiḡ mic Sfan) macaioñ ócc aoiḡeaḡaḡ
deaplaicḡeaḡ deaḡeimiḡ do ecc hi puiḡtḡr a paḡa, ḡ a adnacail i maunpḡir
an caḡain, ḡ ua paḡallaiḡ do ḡairm do Sñfan mac caḡail mic eozan.

Caḡail mac toirpḡealbaiḡ uí paḡallaiḡ do ḡarrnaiḡ iarla cille daria ar
ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc co na braitḡrib ḡ uioḡbala mópa arba, ḡ imle, ḡ aipneiri
do denamḡ lar an puaḡ ḡall don tḡr, ḡ Mac mec balpḡonta do ḡabáil ón
tḡpuaḡ ḡall lá cloinḡ caḡail, ḡ mac emainn mic tomair mic puiḡlim uí Raḡal-
laiḡ do mairbaḡ lár an puaḡ hiri.

to the River Iscaidh, that loc iarcaid is older than this date.

^r *Were taken by him*, do bein óó.—The An- nals of Ulster give this passage as follows :

“A. D. 1491. Húa cáḡain .i. Seacan mac aibne mic diarmatta hui caḡain do legen ar

a lamḡcup an Bliadaim pi, ḡ a coepaiḡeēt do bein do clainn maḡnura hui caḡain lar puil do puiḡri nech dazir fein a legen.”

^s *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^r 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^s, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^r [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^u.

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.

ανβρόιλλ .i. πο νόρ.—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

^r *A great war, coccað anbaul.*—^s *anbaul .i.*

^u *The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was*

Ορεάα μόρα λαρ αν ιαηα (Semur mac tomáir) αρ cloinn γλαηρηε mic concobair υι Ραζαλλαιζ.

Μαζ εραιτ ηι τεαρμανν υο δεναϊν υο Ρυαϊθρι mac διαρματα mic μαρ-
καρ.

Αεθ γ Ρυαϊθρι θα mac δομμαλλ mic αοθα όιεε mic αοθα mic Ραζηαλλ
mic δομηχαθ α λαμν μέζ εραιτ δέεε.

Μυρχαθ mac εοζαν μέζ εραιτ δέεε.

Ηαηρι mac ηοιβήρδ mic Σεμαρ διολμανν υο μαρβαθ α αταρ φήρηη ηοβήρδ
υήρσομ υο ρζηη γ έ φηη υο υολ υο cym na ποηια αρ α λορ.

Φλυέδομηνη μόρι ηι ραήρηαθ να βλιαθνα ρα γ ηι in φοζηηαρ αρ εηθ ζο
mha ραηιατα φηι υίληηη ζο πο μίετ αρβαννα να ηερεηηη.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1492.

Αοίρ Χρηοστ, mile, ceτpe έεθ, ποάτ, α δό.

Αη τοιρτελ ό δυηθδρη η. αοθ δέεε.

Ρυαϊθρι (η. υα concobair ρυαθ) mac ρεθδλημθ υί concobair, φήρ ροηα ρε
ρθθ, ρεαρ εροθα ρέ coccath δέεε ιαρ ρήυαταηθ τοεάηε γ α αθναεαλ ηι
ετυλλρεε.

Ο ήαηηζη ζηολλα να ηαεηη mac δομηαλλ ταοίρεαθ εηελ υοβτα υο μαρβαθ
λα α έεηελ ρεηρηη.

Οοεαθ αθβαλ μόρη ετηη υα Ραζαλλαιζ όεε η. Σφαν mac ααταη mic εοζαν
γ ααταη mac τοιρηδεαλβαηζ mic Σφαν mic εοζαν, υο ρόηαθ ερεαάα μορα λα
ααταη ρορ υα ηζοβανη. Ο ζοβανη δια λήμηαν, γ α έεε ρυηλ υο ημπαϊθ.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be recon-
ciled 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."

^x *Of Tearmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in
the parish of Templeearn, 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 Kennfinè was made in this year
of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the
son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath."

^y *Donough Aluinn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

^z *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^w (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^x.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn^y 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^z 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^a.

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^b; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermagh, was destroyed."

^a 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" [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as *Seppaib*, 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

Σίε γ οραδ̄ δο̄ denam̄ ειτιη uā ndom̄nall̄ γ ο neill̄ gō beltainne.

Conn mac airt̄ mic cumh uí conc̄obair̄ dō mar̄bas̄ lá mun̄tir̄ iar̄la cille
darā tpē up̄cor̄ cuallē tucc̄ ré ar̄ rucc̄rað̄ ar̄ an̄ iar̄la.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the 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 Magennises, 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'Gowan 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 Cabes, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, “*má'p r'ioip,*” “if it be true ;” and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Malmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

“Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

“Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

“Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

“Item, by the said” [ancient] “custom it was lawfull for Orelly to ccess 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 repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

“Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the ccessinge 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 doínnuall do gheimhuccáð lá a aítar.

Sían mac cairpre uí neill do marbað la cloinn hui anluain γ lá cloinn
pemainn ní anluain hi τραγβαλε dúine dealccan.

Feidlimíð mac toirpdealbair mic aéda uí neill do marbað lá henri mac
briain na colleáð mic eoḡain uí neill.

Corpmac mac aóda mic Pílip meḡuoir décc.

Colla mac donnchaíð mec doínnuall do marbað ma tíḡ fín do éaoir
éíneað γ an tíḡ do loḡcaáð, γ τριύρ nó cḡrap do lémarbað ann don éaoír
ceóna.

Óriain mac emainn mec doínnuall, γ a mac do marbað lá cloinn méḡ maḡ-
ḡanna γ lá cloinn εḡíam buíde meḡ maḡḡanna.

Aíbne mac aíbne uí caḡáin, ḡorpaíð, γ Sían ḡallta, dá mac Shíam (.i.
ó caḡáin) mic aíbne mic diaḡmaða do marbað la ualḡar mac uíóilín γ la
heóin caḡánaá mac eóin mic doínnuall ballaḡ, γ lá tomar ua caḡain bḡaḡar
a naḡar uair ar ar a ḡappaíḡ ḡaḡaḡḡar do denaín an maḡbḡa hírin.

Mac ḡillepinnéin .i. toirpdealbair mac briain mic enḡí éropair, γ feid-
limíð puáð mac donnchaíð mec ḡillepinnem décc.

Máḡ epairé (.i. coimarba εḡmḡaill ḡabeócc) diaḡmaíḡ mac maḡcaíḡ mic
muirḡ mic mocoil mic anḡriara décc.

Pílip mac uilliam meḡuoir do marbað lá hua caḡalán i mbaile Rir-
úíró 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^d, 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^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f 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.”

^e *In jest*, ap pucepaó, or “in playfulness.” The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard. or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Τοιρρθεαλβαδ ballac mac uí concobair pailge .i. mac cunn mic an cálbaig, γ mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Slain mec conmapa décc.

Αν calbac mac uí concobair pailge .i. mac cataoir mic cunn mic an cálbaig do mairbad lá cuib do muntip mic iarla urmuinan (Semur mac Slain mic Semar buntip) .i. le maigipitip zarp, γ maigipitip zarp féin do gabail póceóip la iarla cille oara.

Creaca mópa la catal mac τοιρρθεαλβαig ui παgallaig, γ le cloinn mécc mátgamna (.i. Rémann) glairne γ brian, γ le giolla παττραιcc mac aóda ócc mécc μαtgáinna (ap τarrpaig cátail uí παigillig) ap ua παgallaig .i. ap Seacan mac cátail mic eoigan, γ ap a bpaipib ap cna.

Creaca moa ele la hua παgallig ap cloinn glairne uí παigillig, γ mac Slain buide mecc μαtgáinna .i. eoigan do mairbad a τópaigecτ na cepeacé pin lá cloinn glairne, γ γεapóio mac émann mic tomaip mic feilm ui παigillig do gabail ap in τópaigecτ ceona.

Slañ buide mac eoccam mic Ruópaige mic apógañ meg μαtgáinna décc hi ppéil τigearpaig.

Doimnall mac enpi mic eoccam, γ giolla παττραιcc mac caémaoíl do gabail γ mac caémaoíl (.i. emann) do mairbad la cloinn Remann mégmaé-gáinna .i. glairne γ brian. Ro mairbad, γ po gabad pócaide oile don éur rom cennoctapride. Doimnall tra do elud ap caiplén Mumeacáin hi ceionn tpectimane iar na gabail.

Ua cléimech taócc cam ollan uí doimnall i neicpi hi pildeacτ γ a pinéur ppi τige aoiódo coiécinn do épénaib γ do tpuacáaibh décc iar mbpáit buada ó doimian γ ó óimian.

Pláig ionggnátaó ipin mióe .i. pláig ceétopa nuair picéτ, γ zac aen tóicéhb τap an me pin nó téapnaó, γ ní gabad naoioin nó leimb bícca.

^s *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.”

^h *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.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumcadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations^s 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. Tighernachⁿ.

Donnell, the son of Henryⁱ, 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^k 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^l [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."

^k *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *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

Μακ ιαπλα υρημυμιαν δο τεαατ ι νερημ ιαρ μβηιτ αθηαιδ φοδα ηι ραα-
 ραιδ. Σηαιαααδ λαρηδε, λα ηυα μβρηαιμ αο να θρηαιρηδ, γ λα μακ υλλιαμ
 αλομνε Ριοααρηδ ι νουτχαιζ βυτιλεραδ γ υμλα βυτιλεραδ δο εαβαδ δο μακ
 αν ιαπλα γ ζαοιδιλ λαζεαη δο ζαβαιλ λεο. Αη μηδε δο μιλλεαδ λαρ αν ροδραδε
 ρηη. Σρηαδ να ααοραδ ι ηατ ελιατ δο λορηααδ οη ιαρτηρ. Σηο δο δεναμη ιαρηη
 ετορηα γ αν ιαρτηρ [ι. ετηρ μακ ιαπλα υρημυμιαν γ ιαπλα αλλε θαρα], ι. ιοηαδ
 α αταρ ρειη αζ ζαδ αση διοδ γ ιοηαδ αν ρηζ ι νερημ, ι. αν αλοιδεαμη γ
 ζαδ αρ βηη λαρ δο αορ ι ηορηαιμη αιρηδρηυααα ατα ελιατ νο ζο ρηδρηζδ αν
 ηη ετορηα γ αο αορηααδ αρ αν αορηαδ ιααα. Βα ηε ροδρηη αρ αρ λεαα
 ιαπλα αλλε θαρα α ορηα, ι. αν ιαρτηρηααα δε, γ ερηρ αρ ερηζ α βαρηατηρ
 ζαλλ μηδε ρο δααζ ηα ρο εοηζαμηοαα λαρ ι ηααααδ μηα ιαπλα υρημυμιαν,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *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.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep,* now corruptly Ship-street; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *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^m 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 Clairickard, 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^a 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^o, 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^p 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"^p [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.

^p *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 υλε ιομόδα το γάλλαϊβ τρεινίτρυδε υαίρ πο σρεχαδ, γ πο λοίρρεαδ γο σοιτέσν ιαττ αρ ζαδ αιρδ ινα τιμύεαλλ λά ζαοιδεαλαϊβ ιαρ να τπρέιρρεσν δον ιαίρα.

hoibhírd mac maolruanaíð megraghnall aðbarr toírigr conmaicne méin na bhómorac̄ γ ré fíur décc maraon níur do m̄arbad̄, γ do loírccead̄ ι ττínpall eille tpenain fop̄ bhu rionna lá r̄hoét caítail óicc mécc r̄aghnall, γ lá mun-
tir éapballán.

Среа́д ла́ heoγan ua Ruairc ι nuib̄ bhíúin na rionna dia po marbad̄ mac uí bhíu caítail mac muirceítrac̄ mic taid̄g mic corbmaic.

Forbairi la concobair mac diaimata tigearna maige luircce fop̄ éap-
raicc loía cé, γ ua doinnall da éop̄ ói do d̄ruim r̄ioða.

Caírlén baile na huamíad̄ do aít̄denaíñ lá r̄hoét aóða mec diaimata.

Concobair ócc mac concobair mic caítail óicc megraghnall do m̄arbad̄
lá r̄hoét Maoileclann megraghnall.

Slóicéaδ lá hua ndoinnall, la hua Ruairc γ lá heoccan ua Ruairc hι
muntir eolair do tábaδ tigearnaγ uí ruairc a cloinn maileclann, γ a
bhímḡf̄o uime γ an tír do m̄illeaδ eitir ar̄barr γ f̄oip̄censín. Μαγραγhnall
do ζαίρμ δóιβ̄ duilliam mac IR ι nacchaδ̄ Maoileclann mic uilliam baí
αθαíδ̄ f̄oða ír̄m ταοίριγεét ινα αεναρ.

Muirceaprac̄ mac maíγam̄na uí bhíam do écc da γ̄onaib̄ ι ττυαδ̄mum̄an
ιαρ na lot ar an r̄luac̄c̄eac̄d̄ r̄eínp̄ar̄te .i. r̄loic̄c̄eac̄d̄ mic ιaíra up̄mum̄an.

Anluan mac maíγam̄na uí bhíam do marbad̄ la r̄hoét donnehaδ̄
uí bhíam.

Aoδ̄ mac flannchaδ̄a ollaíñ τυαδ̄mum̄an ι pp̄éin̄schur, γ a mb̄r̄h̄éíñnar
décc.

Ταδ̄cc mac S̄sain mic ταιδ̄cc mec donnehaδ̄, γ corbmac mac concobair

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.

^a *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

^r *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.

^s *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.

^t *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^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain^r, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan^s.

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 Moyburg, 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-Huanha^t 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 Melaghlín Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlín 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 Melaghlín, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

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^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynaoovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, “who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone.”

^w *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 éomtuirim lé aróile ar an nḡaeabaḡ, ḡ aróile doḡ do éoirrbaḡ a éile an níeḡ do epna ḡib.

Ḋriac mac neill ḡallḡa ḡ emear a mac do ḡabail a meḡail lá ḡallaib cairrḡe pḡḡura, ḡ a tíoḡnacal do élonn éuinn mec aeḡa buḡe.

Mac puḡraḡe mec uḡilín co rochaḡe móir do troḡḡeaḡaib amaile pḡir do márbḡḡ lá hua ccaḡán.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirre céḡ, noḡat, a τḡí.

Αη τοḡicel ua lucaríen, (eogam,) pḡai cléirḡ ḡécc.

Ο Νέιλλ, .i. conn mac eḡri mic eoccam laḡn tíoḡnacḡe pḡḡ ḡ maóine pḡar pḡoḡa cocḡḡac do márbḡḡ ḡ meḡail lá a ḡearbḡraḡai pḡim Ḋri ḡcc.

Ua doḡnaill do doḡ ḡ τḡri eoccam ar tapḡaḡḡ doḡnaill mic eḡri mic eogam, ḡ ua neill do ḡairm do doḡnaill, ḡ bḡraḡḡe an tíre do ḡabail do cen mo tá ó caḡam, ḡ o meallám. Ο neill eile do ḡairm ḡeḡri ḡcc (ḡ nacchaḡḡ doḡnaill) lá hua ccaḡán ḡ lá hua meallam, ḡ ḡri ḡḡo ḡeḡḡa uaḡ bá hé doḡnaill an pḡḡḡri.

Doḡnaill mac eogam mic eogam mic neill ócc uí neill do márbḡḡ la ḡroḡḡ do muḡḡri arḡ mic cuinn mic eḡri uí neill.

Ua moḡḡa conall mac ḡauḡḡ do márbḡḡ pḡ éairlén baile na mbaḡḡac hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

^x *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

^y 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-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “ and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach^x; 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^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

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

The Official O'Luchairen^z (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b 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."

^z *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an corppicet hua lucapen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a *Bestower of jewels*, lám tiodnaicete réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

^b *Treacherously*, i meabul.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice* for the i meabul of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. *Idus Januarii*."

cepió bulbac la dheim do muintir iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomar
in mórdá γ ua mórdá do denam do mall mac doinnall.

O hanluam, .i. emann ruad mac murchad do marbad la cloinn aoda mic
eozam uí neill.

Mac artam patraine mac aoda ruad décc.

Fionnghuala mghn uí concobair falge, .i. an calbac mac murchad bhí
í doinnall, mall garb mac toirnealbaid an riona, γ mo ba bhí iarain dath
buide mac brian ballaid, bhí do comieo a rebdácτ iar nécc na ndeighear
pín pín ré naoí mbliadhna cfrácáctτ do hionnraic onoraó cpaibdeó caondué-
páctác décc an 25. Iul.

Caitríona mghn aoda ruad még matgáinna (bhí pde uí Raḡallaid, .i.
toirnealbaid mic Sfam mic eozam) décc.

Niall mac Sfam buide uí neill décc ma braidóinar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mic enpi mic eozam), .i. doinnall γ enpi ócc do
tócar pín apoile aḡ an nḡlaróromann, γ bripad ap doinnall co na muintir.
Mac doinnall (.i. Raḡnall) conrapal gallócciac uí néill co na triup mac,
somairle, Ruaidri, γ tuacal, γ emann mac mec doinnall móir, .i. Mac colla
mic toirnealbaid mic ḡiollaírpice, Mac Ruaidri mic aoda ballaid mec
doinnall, dubḡall γ donnchaó ócc dá mac donnchaó meg doinnall, Emann
mac Sfam buide uí neill, aod bpeirneac mac Sfam mic airt, Ua haoda, .i.
pírdoróca mac an ballaid uí aoda γ dponḡ moir ele do marbad ann cen mo

^c *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the shepherds. This castle was situated in the parish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county of Kildare.

^d *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were seated in this territory, but who are long extinct.—See note under the year 1489, from which it will be seen that their territory lay along the Barrow. It was the name of a district on the east side of the Barrow, between Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. I. 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 beara ac daid a noíe epuid,
‘Sa baile nua a mbíod d’ulbuig,
Ní tar tetoe ón dá baile,
ḡlar Eile ran Urraíde.

“ 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^c, in Crioch-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fliona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had departed 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 Glasdromaim^g, 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^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^e *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 mópóu*, i. e. the genitive case of *ui mópóu*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood*, *α ρεόβατζ*.—This should be *α ρεόβατζ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεαίόβ*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromaim*, 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.

^h *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

τάτ. Ro zabað ann mall mac Sðain buide uí neill, aed mac doimnaill mic enri í neill, 7 donnchað mac caðnaoil co rocaðib oile.

O doimnaill, .i. aed ruad co na cloinn conn, 7 aed do dol móri pluað go maðib ioctari connact im ua Ruairc félim mac donnchað mic tiðearnann óig im eoðan mac tiðearnán mic taidecc adbari tiðearna breipne an tan rin im doimnaill mac eoðan uí conócobari tiðearna ioctari connact, 7 iar na tcioból co na rocpaide go^o haonbaile, tucc ua doimnaill a acchað ropi éiccead ulað ropi zac noipeac co ráimcc trian conðal, arriðe i lé caðail, arriðe i nuib eaðac, 7 arriðe i noipcearib. Ro hoipceð 7 po cpeachað lé caðail lair don éur rin 7 zac típ tpep a nðeachað dá mbaói i néccraitte ppi. An ceim tpa boí ppið rop an tuwup rin po éionoil ua neill, .i. enri ócc mac enri mic eoðan a rocpaite im macc maðganna, .i. aed ócc mac aoda ruaid mic ruðpaige, im mað aongura, aed mac airt mic aoda co lion a rocpaide, 7 co pluað diaipmide cen mo táτ iðe. Ruccrat an pluað iomða rin rop ua ndoimnaill i mbeaðaib boipce co po iadpat pime 7 na diað. Ro puilgðh 7 po hiomcpað an tanpoplann rin lá hua ndoimnaill co cobpað coimnap co pangatcpa a pluaða lair ma nomláine tap doðang na conape. Iar poctann do na maðib cectapða go haon maðim po opðacpct 7 po copaiçpict a rocpaide aghað mð aghað. Ro pcpað comilng pioða aiaipða, 7 iomapecc animup aicmeil ttoppa. Ro éumimç cáç díob a pñgion, 7 a nua pola dia poile. Acct cña po mebað maðm po ðeóid rop ua neill co na rocpaite. Ro marbað m tan rin lá hua ndoimnaill, Sðain ruad mac donnchað mécc maðganna co rocaðib ele, 7 ní po léicc dopcaca ðfrip an laoi 7 topaig ua hoide do pluað uí doimnaill an maðm do lñman aimal 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.

· *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.

· *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 *Dimsenchus*, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior^d; 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^e, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. 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^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃpaḃ com-naḃt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is ɣu calma coḃpaḃ, i. e. bravely and firmly.

^l *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *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 munā beḃ ɣoḃɣi na hoḃci doḃ po baḃ ɣpaenmaḃm poum hua noomnaḃll, i. e.

λαμν λεό comó fō do μζευρατ φορλονζρορε να ηοιόε ριν do ζαβαλ βαλ in πο ρραίνρτε αν μαοm ριν βειννε βοιρće. Ro αρσενάτταρ δια ττιζιb ιαρ ná μαραć ιαρ ιβρiñé βυαδα η κορρεαρ ζαć τίρε ζυρ α ραηζατταρ.

θμυραό ρορ να εονκοβαρ ρραλζε (.ι. κατάοιρ mac cunn mic an éalβαζ) λά Μαζ εοάccαν (Semur mac Connla mic αοδα βυθε) η mac uí conκόβαρ Ταόζ mac κατάοιρ, Mac τοιρρθεαλβαζ βλλαζ uí conκόβαρ, Mac αρτ uí conκόβαρ, η να mac αοδα uí μαοναζ do ζαβαλ ανη, η ceτpe ρίct εαć do βυαν θiόb.

Τοιρρθεαλβαć mac ταοζ uí conκόβαρ, η κατά mac μμυρςρταζ mic ρειλη uí conκόβαρ do epochaó λά ηυα εονκοβαρ ρραλζε κατάοιρ mac cunn, ετ ceτepa.

Coρbmac mac διαρματα μεε διαρματα ταιαρι μαζε λυρce do μαρβαό λά ελομη Ρυαθρι μεε διαρματα.

Coρac la ελομη Ρυαθρι μεε διαρματα ρορ ρλιοć ταόce uí conκόβαρ, η conη mac ρειόλημθ ρινη uí conκόβαρ, η τομαλταć óce mac τομαλταιέ αν εμζ μεε διαρματα do μαρβαό leo.

Mac conμθε, .ι. ταόce mac conκόβαρ ρυαθ mic εαćμαρκαζ ραοί ριρ θανα η ρόζλαηηταć do μαρβαό λά μοζαθ δια μμμτιρ ρiη, .ι. mac uí éλυμάη.

Conκόβαρ mac uí θαλαζ βρειρνε θέcc.

Conηταε cille θαρα η ceall θαρα ρέηη do λορρεαθ λά mac ιαρλα υρμυμαη.

Semur μαζεοάccαν ταοίρραć cenél ριαχαć mic néλλ θέcc, η λαζηεαć α βρατάρ do ζαβαλ α ιοναθ.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

ⁿ *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.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses, ceτpe ρίct εαć do βυαν θiόb*, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *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^a, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

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 Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'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'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^a 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 ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1494.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, Μιλε, σεϊρε εέδ, νοάτ, α εέαρ.

Αν ιηγήουδ ιηγήν υί δοίμναλλ (αοδ Ρυαδ) βήν νελλ mic cuinn mec αοδα
bunde υί νελλ δέcc.

Суυλαδ mac αοδα mic εοccαν mic νελλ όicc ί νελλ, Εοζαν mac δοίμναλλ
ballaig μέζυοιρ, βριαν mac διαρματα ί ουβδα γ Ο φήζαλ conmac mac
Sfan mic δοίμναλλ mic Sfacan mic δομναλλ an θαρα ταιοίρεαδ do βαί an ταν
ryn yn anzaile δέcc.

Σιλλαπαττραicc mac mec μαζηηα μεζυοιρ δέcc, γ α αδναcal ι νδύν
na ηγαλλ an τρεαρ λά ιαρτταν.

Δοίμναλλ mac εοζαν υι conκόβαρη τιζεαρηα ριccιζ, φήρ αζήμαρ ιονηραιζ-
τέc φεαρ αζά ραθε ό εοιρρλιαδ co bun ουβε ma lunn λάιν γ ma τοβαρ
τέcc do μαρβαδ γ do λορccαδ α μεαβαλ αρ ζρηρ ι mbaδδδύν in caplein
hi mbun ρinne la cloinn Ρυαδρι mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ εαρηαιζ (Sfan γ βριαν),
γ Ρυαδρι mac τοιρρδεαλβαζ εαρηαιζ do ζαβαλ α ιουαδ.

Τυατά mac τοιρρδεαλβαζ na μαρτ υί νελλ, γ τρι ριν δέcc δια μινυτιρ
in μυρchaδ ua λορcάιν do μαρβαδ λά cloinn εαia, γ λά cloinn βριαν na
collcaδ mic εοζαν υί νελλ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac δομηχαδ mic τομαρ μεζ ραίμραδcan do μαρβαδ la
cloinn εοccαν mic τομάρ, γ λά φεαρζαλ mac τομάρ mic τομάρ μεζ ραίμ-
ράδcan ουρcορ ραζδε.

Εοιν βήρηach mac μαολμυρε mec ρυιbne co νδρυνζ δια ζαλλόζλαcαib do
μαρβαδ λά ταδcc mac cuinn mic δοίμναλλ mic εοζαν υί νελλ, γ λά haδ ρυαδ
mac ζλαρνε mic ρεmann mic Ρυρηαιζε μεζ ματζαίμνα, γ α παδναcal ι
ναρμαcα.

^r *Bunduff*, bunouibe, 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.

^s *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 Tíreragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (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 Curlien Mountains to Bunduff^r, 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^s, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh^t, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, 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^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^t *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-murt*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped month.

Μαιὸμ φορ ḡallaib lá Máḡ maḡḡaína (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) ḡ lá hua raḡallaig (Séan mac caḡal, mic eoḡain mic Séan) dú in po marbáð epí píct duairib ḡall, ḡ in po ḡabáð braḡðe ionða.

Semur mac mec maḡnura do marbáð duircor do raḡigie lá cloinn córbmaic meḡ raínpadáin. Emañn mac córbmaic mic maḡnura po teilecc an turcóor.

Slicóct eoḡain mic doínnall mic muirceartaig do ðol hi ceapléñ rlicciḡ.

Iarla cille ḡara do ḡabal i naḡ eliaḡ .i. la raḡaib, ḡ a cóor taipir ḡo raḡoib.

Doínnall mac maioleaclaínn méḡraḡnaill aḡbar tiḡearna φορ a ḡuḡhaig féim do marbáð ḡaon upcóor raḡðe lá cloinn Feidlimíð mic ḡiolla na naoíñ mic doínnall mic muirceartaig midig i mbaile na caḡað.

Semur (braḡair iarla cille ḡara) do mílleaḡ na míðe an ceim do baí an taipia hi teig an piḡ.

Iarla cille ḡara, .i. ḡeaḡoíð mac tomaip, ḡ mac iarla upmíñan, .i. Semur mac Séan mic Senair buiḡilep do τοιδεḡct ó tiḡ píḡ raḡan iar ndénaíñ ríðða ḡtoppa, ḡ eduard Poyñuill Riðipe Saḡanaḡ do ḡeaḡct leó ina iurḡír i nepínn.

Ο doínnall aod ruaid co na roḡraide do ðol pa áiplen Slicciḡ ḡ a bíḡt blað míor don bliáðan ri hi ppoplonḡpope ina timḡeall, ḡ ḡaóine ionða do marbáð uað don éur rin pa mac mec uilliam búpe (uilliam mac piocaipð mic emañn mic tomaip) pa uilliam mac uí ḡalleubar, .i. Emañn mac doñnchað mic loḡlaínn, ḡ pa eoḡcan mac córbmaic caipraḡ uí ḡalleubar, ḡ pa doínnall arannach, ceann pḡða albanaḡ do bí hi ppoḡair uí doínnall. Ro marbáð ḡeop ḡponḡ ele cen mo ḡát piðe la uapḡaib an áiplem, .i. le briann caḡc mac taíðcc mic eoḡcan, láp an cealbaḡ ceaoch mac doínnall mic eoḡcan, ḡ lá muirḡair aipe ipm raínpaíð do rónað mḡpim.

^y *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

^z *Poyñuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poyñuil. He was Sir Edward Poyñings, 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 Poyñing'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^y, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil^z, 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 Cacch, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Cacch, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

^a *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

Αλαξανδαιρ mac γιλλε ερριucc mec δομναλλ, .i. φσι ιοναιτ mec δομναλλ
 το μαρβαδ λά heóm caταναά mac eom mic δομναλλ ballaḡ hi ppiḡ ío octo-
 beḡ.

Σταν mac Eocchain ui δομναλλ do cpochaδ le Conδ mac Aδda puaδ
 uí δομναλλ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1495.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mile cήτpe céδ, noάτ, a cúucc.

Σταν μαζυδip mac pιαραι mic μυριρ, pήpún δοιpe μάολαιη, ἡ ἀpέιη-
 neac éλαοιμηηri pεap τiḡe aoiδḡ coιτέιηη, ἡ an pεappún ua haδda pαδpαιcc
 δέcc.

Ρυαδḡri mac τoiρpδεαλβαḡ éapraiḡ uí conéοβαip τiḡεapηa caipḡpe
 ḡpoma cliaδ δέcc. Ro pár impήpαιη ειτιρ pλιoct δομναλλ im τiḡεapηuy an
 τιpe, .i. ειδιρ pείδλιμηδ mac μαḡηnyρα mic bḡaiη, ἡ Ρυαδḡri ócc mac Ρυαδḡri
 ballaiḡ, Μυιρceapταά caoé mac μαḡηnyρα uí conéοβαip, Ρυαδḡri ócc, ἡ τoiρp-
 δεαλβαά mac Ρυαδḡri mic bḡaiη do éπιτιρi pé pοiλε ι noḡuyim éliaδ hi pḡpιοé-
 ḡuy. An τίρ δανḡaiη aḡ pείδλιμηδ de pη.

Cοpḡmac (.i. μαḡ caπéaiḡ) mac ταιδcc mic cοpḡmaiε τiḡεapηa nyρcc-
 paiḡe do μαρβαδ λά a ḡpḡpατάip pήη eoḡan mac ταιδcc co na clomη, pḡ
 μέααaiḡéte ἡ onοpαιḡéte na heccaiḡri, ἡ céδ pυndúip mαιμηpτpe cille cpeidε
 pεap pο opḡaiḡ paoίpe an δομναḡ do conḡbaίηa típ péiη amaiḡ pο ba τεάta,
 δέcc, ἡ eoccaη mac ταιδcc do ḡabaίη a ιοναιδ.

Μαḡηnyρ mac eoḡan puaδ mec μαḡηnyρα τiḡεapηa τίpe τυατάil maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country ex-
 tended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the
 River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the
 Annals of Ulster contains the two following en-
 tries, 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."

^c *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 Ma-
 guire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the
 Archdeacon, died in this year, *vi^o. 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."

^d *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the An-
 nals 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^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

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

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Cacch, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, 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^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilerca, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^g, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *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.

ζαυβ, ἡ μυριέριταῖς μας υαίτνε υἱ ἀνλιζῖ ταοίρεαῖς ἐνέλ δοῦτα mic αουζυρα
 δέεε, ἡ δομναλλ μας Ρυαῖρι buide ἰ τοοίριζεῖτ μα ιοναῦ.

Τομαλταῖς μας εορμταε βάλλαῖς μεε δομνηαῦ δέεε.

Ο δομναλλ το δολ διομνηαῖς ριζ αλβαν. Κοθαῖ ἡ κομαοντα το ἐλγελ
 δοῖδ im ppeccra α ἐελε im ζαῖς νειεεῖδῶνλ το ἐλφραῦ ρριῦ.

Conn μας αοθα ρυαῖς εο na ροῖραυε το ρυυε ἰ τιμῖελλ ριεεῖς ἡ βῖε
 πέ ηαθαῖδ αζ ροῖραυι ρορ an mbale. Τιονόλ αῶβαλ μορ το ὀεναῖν λά
 ριουῖτ εοζαν hi τοοιριῖμ ριεεῖς, ἰ. ελαμ Ρυαῖρι μεε υιαρματα, ἡ τῖρ
 ριαῖραε μυαυε. Ελαμ ἡδομνηαῖδ, ἡ ευῖλ ὁ ρριμν το ἑοῖτ ρλόζ υιρρεεερα
 υἰμόρ αῖ amur an baile. Ιαῖ na ριορ το ἐονη ζο ραβατταῖ na ρλόζ ριν
 ἐυῖεε, Ρο εῖριζ ρυε εο na υαθαῖδ ροῖραυε im εοζαν ua Ρυαυε τῶμαρ
 βρῖερνε, ἡ im ριουῖτ δομναλλ ἐαμ mic μεε δομνηαῖδ. Ρο ἐμζρεατ ζο ἡνῖν-
 ἱῖρεε νειμῖελαῖς αῖ α ἡβοθαῖδ hi εομνε ἡ hi εῖρετ αῖρῖεῖ an ερλυαῖς (ἰ.
 ζο beol an υρῖοῖτ) εο na βαοῖ αῖτ εαῖ α ἡμῖυβραῖετ εορρα, ἡ ἡ ραβε
 εῖρῖε νό ορραῖδ αζ νεαῖ δῖδ ρό ἐοῖμαρ αῖοιλε αῖτ ιομνηαῖς α ἐελε ζαν
 αμαῖδ ζαν αῖρῖοῖν. Εῖδ ρῖλ anη ερα αῖτ an ταν βαταῖ α μοῖναῖα ἰζῖ uplam
 ἡυβραῖετ αεα αῖ anη ρυεε ua δομναλλ ρῖν ορρα α ἡαλβαν, υαῖρ ἡ βαοῖ
 αῖτ αον αῖαῖς μα λουζρορτ ρῖμ ἰ ἡδῦν na ἡγαλλ an ταν ρο ερμαλλ ερῖοῖδῖμ
 α ἡῖε ιαῖ εελορ δῶ an αῖρῖοῖλῖμ hi ραβε. Ιαῖ τοῖτ ἰ ἡῖρῖοῖδῖον α μῖν-

^s *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note ^e,
 under the year 1210, p. 169-171, *supra*, where
 the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent
 of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

^b *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 Odonnell
 x shillings. Item, to master Alex^r. Schawe's
 expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edin-
 burgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there
 upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of
 Odonnell. xx shillings.”

ⁱ *Bel-au-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.

^k *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here
 ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not
 deem it proper to deviate from the original con-
 struction.

^l *Their weapons of valour*, α μοῖναῖα ἰζῖε.
 The word *ioona* 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.

^m *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged
 to transpose the language here to make it intel-
 ligible to the English reader. The construction
 of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus^g, 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^h, 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] Tíreragh 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-Droichitⁱ, 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^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l 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^m. 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 Briau, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

τιρε δυα δονναλλ τυερατ να ρλόιό εφταρδα ταάρι τυλλορη τιμνεραό δια ποιλε αέτ ατά νί ένια δο μαδμαιζεαδ αν ρλυαξ ανίορ λά ηυα νδομναλλ ανιαλ βα μνιμ λειρ θρυιμ α ναμιατ ρρυρ. Ρο μαρβαδ τον έυι ριν ταδεε μαε βριαμ μεε δοννεχαιδ τιζεαρηνα υα ναλελλα, εοζαν εασό μαε Ρυαδρη ί δυβδα τιζεαρηνα υα ρριαάραό μυαυδε, θριαμ εασό μαε ταδεε μεε εοζαν, γ ταδζ μαε δονηναλλ μεε εοζαν, γ ειαμ μαε βριαμ υί ζαδρα. Υα ζαδρα ρεμ .1. διαρμαιτ μαε εοζαν δο ζαβάιλ ανη. Ρο μαρβαδ, Ρο βαίτεαδ γ ρο ζαβαδ ροχαιδε δο ραορέλανθαυβ γ θαορέλανθαυβ κομμαέτ εεν μοέατ ριδε ιρ η μαυδμ ρ.η θεοιλ αν θρυοίετ. Μαε υί βυιζιλλ, ταδζ μαε νέιλλ μεε τοιρηδέαλ-βαίξ δο μαρβαδ ι ρρυοτέζυμ ιρ η μαυδμ ρη. Ηυα δονηναλλ δο ιοηηραδ γ δο ορηαν α έεερατ υλε ιρη εερχη ι εεοιτεμμε εο μβαταρ μαρραζτε δό.

Ταδζ μαε δονηναλλ εανημ δο ζαβάιλ τοιρηζεαχτα υα ναλεαλλα.

Μαε υιλλιαμ ελομμε ριοεαρηδ, .1. Ριοεαρητ όεε δο έεαέτ ι μοέταρ κομναέτ, γ αν μευδ νάρ ηιλλ υα δονηναλλ τον έίρ ροιμε ρη δο ηιλλεαδ λαιρ.

Ο νειλλ (.1. δονηναλλ) δο δεναμ ερείε αρ υα νειλλ ελε (εηρι), γ θρηοηζ δο μαρβαδ εατορηα.

Ο Νειλλ (εηρι), Μαζ αοηζυρα (αοδ μαε αρητ μεε αοδα), Ο ηανλυαμ (Μαοιλεέλανη μαε ρευδλημδ), γ μαε μέζ ματζαηηνα (ζυλλαπαθραιεε μαε αοδα όίξ μεε αοδα ρυαυδ) δο δολ ρλυαξ ι ρρεαρηυβ μαηαό, γ βαλε μεε ζυλλα-ρυαυδ υλε εο λορρεαδ λεό. Ρο τρηαλλρατ αριδε διοηηραίξηδ ηνεζυυδρη, γ ρο ζεαλλρατ ηυα βραζδαίρ ρίε ό Μαζυυδρη εο ηιλλρηυδρη α έίρ υλε εο βαλε υί ρλανμαεαάν. Αρ η αί ηί ηανηαιδ δο ραλα δόιβ αέτ βατταρ θα οιδεε τον

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."

^a *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^a turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Cacch, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Cacch, 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^b 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^c. 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^d. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^a *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.

^b *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalureher, 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.

^c *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmaesaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

τασιβ̄ τ̄οιρ̄ δ̄ο loch acc δ̄ρ̄υιη παλας̄, ἡ νί πο λαίρηατ̄ δ̄ολ̄ τ̄αιρη̄ ρ̄ιη̄ ῑ ν̄δ̄ύταγ̄ μέγ̄υιδ̄ιρ̄, ἡ πο μαρβαδ̄ δ̄να δ̄ρηουγ̄ δ̄ιβ̄. Tucc ó neill enri ócc a b̄rīt̄̄ p̄m̄ πο δ̄εοίδ̄ δ̄ο ρ̄ίτ̄ δ̄ο μ̄άγ̄υιδ̄ιρ̄ δ̄ον̄ τυρ̄υρ̄ ρ̄ιη̄.

Δά̄ μ̄ιας̄ υῑ αν̄λυαν̄ (ι. ρ̄ελ̄ιη̄) Μ̄υρ̄χαδ̄ ρ̄υαδ̄ ἡ γ̄ιολ̄λα πατ̄τρ̄αις̄ δ̄ο μ̄αρ̄βαδ̄ῑ le cloim̄ ᾱοδᾱ μ̄ις̄ ε̄οζ̄αν̄ υί̄ neill, ἡ la cloim̄ καίρη̄ μ̄ις̄ ᾱοδᾱ υί̄ néill.

Μαγ̄ ρ̄αῑρη̄αδ̄άμ̄ (ρ̄ειδ̄ιη̄ μ̄ιας̄ τομᾱιρ̄ μ̄ις̄ ρ̄ίρη̄γαλ̄ μ̄ις̄ τομᾱιρ̄ μ̄ις̄ β̄ρη̄αν̄ β̄ρη̄αζ̄αγ̄) τ̄αιρη̄αδ̄ τεαλλ̄αιγ̄ ε̄δ̄αδ̄ δ̄ο β̄άταδ̄ αρ̄ lōc̄ c̄ραμ̄ν̄όις̄ς̄ caille an̄ m̄uillm̄, ἡ δ̄οim̄all̄ β̄ίρη̄αδ̄ ᾱ δ̄εᾱρη̄ρατ̄αιρ̄ μᾱ ιουαδ̄.

Μᾱς̄ ᾱ γ̄ιρη̄ γ̄ιολ̄λαρατ̄ραις̄ μ̄ις̄ γ̄ιολ̄λαρατ̄τρ̄αις̄ ele δ̄έcc.

Μαγ̄μ̄υρ̄ μαο̄l̄ μᾱς̄ Remann̄ ρ̄ιαβ̄αγ̄ μ̄ις̄ δ̄υιη̄ μ̄ις̄ conconnāc̄t̄ μεγ̄υιδ̄ιρ̄ δ̄ο μ̄αρ̄βαδ̄ la ρ̄ιη̄ρ̄ μᾱς̄ emann̄ μέγ̄υιδ̄ιρ̄, ἡ λάρ̄ an̄ η̄γ̄ιολ̄λα μ̄βαλλ̄αδ̄ μᾱς̄ conconnāc̄h̄t̄ μέγ̄ caρ̄ραδ̄.

Υᾱ δ̄υιη̄ζ̄ήμ̄αιη̄ cille ρ̄ουαιη̄ (δ̄υιη̄ταδ̄ μᾱς̄ μαο̄ιλε̄clann̄ μ̄ις̄ μᾱτᾱ ζ̄λᾱιρ̄) ollan̄ μ̄υμ̄τ̄ιρη̄ μαο̄l̄ρ̄υαν̄ ρ̄αο̄ί lé ρ̄εαν̄c̄υρ̄ ρ̄ίη̄ τ̄ιζ̄ε̄ ᾱοιδ̄εαδ̄ c̄οιτ̄c̄f̄iη̄η̄ ἡ ρ̄εᾱρ̄ι πο βα ρ̄αιδ̄β̄ρη̄ ῑ c̄c̄f̄ρᾱιβ̄, ἡ ῑ m̄uillib̄ δ̄ά̄ μ̄βαο̄ί ῑ η̄ερ̄ιη̄η̄ ρ̄ε̄ healaδ̄am̄ δ̄έcc̄ μᾱς̄ c̄ic̄c̄ ρ̄έμ̄ h̄ī caill̄ ρ̄όη̄άμ̄ ιαρ̄ ρ̄ήν̄δατ̄αδ̄ τοccān̄dē ιαρ̄ μ̄β̄ρη̄ε̄t̄ an̄ β̄άρη̄ leīp̄ ó δ̄εᾱm̄an̄ ἡ ó δ̄οm̄an̄.

Δ̄οim̄all̄ υᾱ μαο̄l̄c̄onāιρη̄ ollan̄ ρ̄ῑl̄ μ̄υιρ̄f̄δ̄αγ̄ μ̄ις̄ ρ̄ίρη̄γ̄υρᾱ δ̄έcc̄, ἡ δ̄ά̄ υᾱ μαο̄l̄c̄onāιρη̄ μᾱς̄ ιουαδ̄, ι. S̄lan̄ μᾱς̄ τορη̄α, ἡ δ̄οm̄chaδ̄ μᾱς̄ ᾱτ̄αρη̄η̄.

Μᾱς̄ an̄ βᾱρη̄δ̄ τ̄ίρη̄ c̄onāll̄, ι. ᾱεδ̄, ó β̄ρ̄ίρη̄l̄eim̄, ε̄οζ̄αν̄ μᾱς̄ ε̄οζ̄αν̄ μ̄ις̄ ρ̄f̄ε̄ρᾱιρ̄ ollan̄ μέγ̄υιδ̄ιρ̄ lé β̄ρ̄ίτ̄c̄f̄iη̄η̄μ̄υρ̄, δ̄ρη̄αν̄ μᾱς̄ ρ̄οim̄ᾱιρη̄ μέγ̄ caba, ἡ τ̄icc̄f̄ρη̄αν̄ υᾱ δ̄οβᾱlén̄ δ̄έcc̄.

Coim̄d̄ μᾱς̄ Ᾱοδᾱ ρ̄υαδ̄ ῑ δ̄οim̄an̄all̄ c̄ō nā ρ̄f̄δ̄am̄ b̄icc̄ m̄óρη̄ (αρ̄ αιρη̄ ατ̄β̄ήρη̄t̄ι ρ̄f̄δ̄an̄ b̄icc̄ μορη̄ ρ̄η̄ι ρ̄f̄δ̄am̄ c̄uim̄η̄ αρ̄ βᾱ γ̄η̄ατ̄β̄έρ̄ δ̄όρη̄υιδ̄ε̄ ζ̄αν̄ τ̄f̄c̄elamaδ̄ ρ̄l̄óγ̄ lán̄ m̄óρη̄ cen̄m̄ōt̄á̄ δ̄ά̄ ρ̄ίc̄īt̄ δ̄έcc̄ τ̄υαγ̄ ρ̄η̄ι η̄ᾱρη̄ρη̄ν̄ ἡ ρ̄η̄ι η̄iomb̄uālaδ̄, ἡ τ̄ρη̄ι ρ̄ίc̄īt̄ μᾱρη̄αδ̄ ρ̄η̄ι τοζ̄ρη̄αν̄ ἡ τ̄αρη̄αc̄t̄am̄ lōc̄tā μᾱδ̄mā) δ̄ο δ̄ολ̄ ζ̄υρ̄ an̄ ρ̄ōc̄-ρᾱιτ̄τε̄ ρ̄έμ̄ρη̄άτ̄ε̄ δ̄ο ρ̄αιζ̄ιδ̄ M̄h̄īc̄ Ēoan̄ η̄ā η̄γ̄l̄im̄n̄d̄, óρη̄ δ̄ο η̄ᾱρη̄ν̄d̄εαδ̄ δ̄ο

^r *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.

^s *Loch-Cramnoige*, i. e. lake of the Cramnog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Lōc̄ Óh̄eud̄ē an̄ m̄uillm̄*, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

^t *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coil̄ ā m̄uillm̄*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^u *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', 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^s of Caill-an-mhuillinn' ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr^u (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmoud 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^w, 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 Tireconnell, 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^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin^y had the finest

^w *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moyburg, 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.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *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 dñirecaigete bñh, each (.i. dub a coite).
 7 cú baí ma cómpoccur. Ro fáidriam teéta mar an tan rin do éumgíó an
 eic. Ro hépaó eiriurim imon eoch, iar na émgéallaó do Chonn daon dia
 inuunur. Ni po hairpeaó lairriurim co ramice tar dódanng gac conaire bai
 poime co maét co na fíóam mbicc móir gan maabó gan maucchaó irim
 aóhaig go tech Meic Eóain 7 epgabtar Mac Eóain lair po céóóir, 7 baóí
 a bñh, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile inaétear ar cumar Cuinn, uair ppié an tech
 7 pe heich décc amalle ppa ip in mbale don éur rin. Ro cpeachaó na
 glinne uile la munur Chunn arabadach. Do bñit iarain ógairféc a maome
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do innaoi Mhíic Eóain, 7 po lícc a fñi a gheimel
 éuce iar poctam tar banna riar, 7 do bñit an teach go ceifcaab 7 co
 nédaab aóble lair co maét tír Aóda, 7 po pupail na eifcha do léccan por
 a férgorab. Do táó iarain po céóóir co na munur dñireóóir fñh, 7 gup
 an lín pluaig por caínnaccar doneóó baí poimáur a aatar í doinnall, 7 ni po
 hairpeaó lair co maét tar Síonann, iarain irim muimain co po lírpeachaó

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.

² *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.

³ *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 uacé 'ár am po—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

^b *Magh O'Coinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congal, or O'Conall, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'Coinchinn 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 promised² 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" baud 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^a, 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'gCoinchim^b, in Mac Carthy's

of Coreaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Mogh-laimhe, 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 Murrrough O'Connell held Ballyearbery, 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 Ballynelow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

λαρ μαζη ó εοοινχινó ι νδουτλιαζ μέζ κάρταζ. Ρο ρυί ιαπαίν ινα ρριεηζ εο νοιρεομβ, εδαλαιβ, η ερλεαβ ιομβοαβ λαρ εο ράνιεε ιαρ ιμβυαδ ταρ ειρνε ζο δύν να ηγαλλ. Ρο ρανναδ λαρρυνιι ανηρη ι ναβι λο αεε Αρδ να τιμδ αοιλ να ερλεχα ριν τιεε α δυτλιαζ Μέζ εαρτέαζ ραν ιυμιαν, η ερλεχα Μηλε Εοαν να ηγλιμδ α ηαρτέρι υλαδ. Λα ρέ εοιεε ρεαέτμανε δέεε εο ροναετ ιηρη λα Κοηη μαε Αοδα ρυαδ í εοιηναλλ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, Μιλε, εείτε εεε, νοέατ, α δέ.

Ζλαρνε μαε ρεμανν μιε Ρυδραζε μέζματέζαίηνα εο ιηαρβαδ μα εηζ ρέηη ηι ιυμιαεάιη λά ζιολλα ραεραεε μαε μέζματέζαίηνα η λα α δέηεραεαρ ele Ρυδραζε. Ελαηη μέζ ματέζαίηνα, ι. αοδ όεε μαε αοδα ρυαδ μιε Ρυδραζε ιαδρδε, η ηί εαηζαεαρ αέτ ρε ρζολόεεα δέεε λέο εο εεαηηιι αν μαρβέα ριν ηρ ιη ιοιδέε. Ρο ζαβαδ Ρορα μαε μαζηηαρα μιε αοδα ρυαδ μέζ ιηατέζαίηνα λέο ηρ ιη εηζ ριν. Δρηνιι μαε Ρεμανν μέζ ματέζαίηνα, η ελαηη ζλαρνε μιε Ρεμανν μέζ ματέζαίηνα εο δολ αρ ερειέ αρ μαζ ματέζαίηνα (ι. αοδ όεε) εο να ελοηηιι α εοιηηηιι ερεαέτμανε ιαρ μαρβαδ ζλαρνε, η αν ερεαέ εο ηρλεε λέο, η ερεαηιι εο ιηαρβαδ υαέα ελέεαρηαε. Δαηλε μέζ ματέζαίηνα (ι. αοδ όεε) εο λορρεαδ ιαρ ριν λα ηρηνιι μαε Ρεμανν μιε Ρυδραζε.

Ζιολλα ραεραεε μαε μέζ ματέζαίηνα (αοδ όεε μαε αοδα ρυαδ, μιε

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of*, λα ρέ, i. e. λε ρέ, *per spatium*.

^d 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 Murrough Mac Brady.

“Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

“Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a*. by Cueonnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cueonnaught 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^c fifteen weeks^d.

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*^e 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 Mulagh 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.”

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

ρῦδραιγε) το μαρβαδ hi ppuill lá hua nanluain (Μαοιλεάκλανν mac feilm) γ lá α δῖνβραταρ αρδζαλ, γ α δεαρβραταρ emíp το ζαβαν an lá céona. Μαζ ματζαίηνα co na áσραιζεαέτ γ clann μαζηνυρα μέζ ματζαίηνα do δολ hi cefim hui παζαλλαιζ γ ζαλλ ιαρ νοεναί an μαρβέτα pín φορρα. Δριαν mac pemann γ clann ζλαιρνε mic Remann do δολ co na ccaσραιζεέτ hi pφeapnmaζ hi pφeapann μεζ ματζαίηνα γ ζιolla παθραcc.

Ο doínnall (αοδ puaδ mac neill ζαρβ) do δολ ι νοιρζιλλαιβ do cσngnam lé brian mac Remann μέζ ματζαίηνα, γ α ndol apwde illínnann μέζ ματζαίηνα ι mβρειρνε νί παζαλλαιζ, γ an mív po mπιζιρτέ don tíρ ζυρ an ceabán, γ curδ νί Ραζαλλαιζ don cabán πέim do loρcaδ leó. Cpeaέα, γ oipcone, Millte, γ móipeoala do óenam lá hua ndoínnall don éur pín ap ζαλλδαέτ μαάραρ αιρζιall, γ ap pann μέζ ματζαίηνα aζ poαδ δό ma pπιτέιηζ.

Μαζ ματζαίηνα (αοδ όcc mac αοδα puaδ) δέcc ιαρ mβιτέ dall αταίδ ποίηε pín. γ Δριαν mac Remann μεζ ματζαίηνα do ζαβαν α ιοναδ.

Ο Δριαν τιcέφρα τυαδmύian (concóδap mac τοιρρθεαλβαίζ) δέcc, γ α δεαρβραταρ an ζιollaδub doιρδνεαδ ma ιοναδ.

Ο ματζαίηνα an puiñ ιαρταραζ (pιηζm) φείcίam cοιτέιονη daomaέτα γ ειηζ ιαρταρ mύian paσί eccnaδe illaδm γ ι mβepla δέcc.

Ο doάραραζ (brian mac doínnall) δέcc, γ o doínnall (αοδ puaδ) do ζαpim τιζεαpna ma ιοναδ do Shíam ua ndoάραραζ.

Mac Suibne tíρe boζanne, .i. Μαοlmυιρe δέcc, γ α δnacaλ ι ndún na ηζall.

^f *Creaghts*, caepuóeaέτ.—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 *meadoqs* with which they were always armed.

^g *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 Loughly and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughly.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ α noul le céile ap pín a leanmum μεζ ματζαίηνα α mβρειρνε hui Ραζιλλιζ, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *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^f 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^g, 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^h] 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 itselfⁱ. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, 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^k (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 Sweeney of Tir-Boghaine^l, 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.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Prcys, 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.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilerohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *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 gairm ma onad do Erian ócc mac Brian uí Dubda.

Ο plannaccáin tuaithe raéta décc .i. gilliberte mac corbmaic mic giolla-íora.

Είσίνεαρ mac Brian mic neill gallua uí neill do mairbad hi ppuill, γ α θεαμβρατάαρ ειλε εοghan do pccathad an lá cedna lá a noiar θεαμβρατάαρ féin, conn puad γ feilm.

Τιγέαριάν mac cobtaig mic arpe uí puairc do mairbad hi puill lá feargal mac caetal ballaig, γ lá cloinn uaithe mic caetal ballaig uí puairc.

Carlén aéta ríhaig do gabal ar barbad uí domnaill lá haod mac uí domnaill.

Σίτ do dénaím dua domnaill etiri carppreacab, γ peidlimó mac maghura mic Brian ι τιγέαρnuir forpa, acé nama carlén pliccig do bhit acc an ceal-bac ceatod mac domnaill mic eoccan uí éoncoðair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabal forbairi pa carlén aéta ríhaig, γ Mag uóir Sfan mac Púlip mic tomar do teét ar tarrpang aóda mic uí domnaill do éur cunn on mbaile, γ conn do éur eo hamðeonaé dó uaða. Aod, γ Mag-uóir dá lñman iapctan go dún na ngall, γ blaó don baile do lopcead leó a tóir láí. Conn eo rócpaide típe conall, inhi heogam, γ θαρπραίγε meg plannchaó do ionpuó a τοπραίγεét ar aod, γ ar máguóir, γ α lñman go tñman daðeoc. Mág epaé puadñi mac diahnaða mic marcar comarba an tñman ceðna do toét ma cclñ, γ α rócpa dó do éonn γ do conalléob gan α éomairce pñ no comairce an teapman do rapúccad ar máguóir. Nír paómrat poim pin acé po lñrat Maguóir baí ag mteacé ar eicem a lop a lamá. Ro gab conn cona rócpaide an éonair coitcñm forpa sup do heiccn dóibh ionπραicchid móna γ epaépraig baí fóri α cclonn dñ m po paacabpreat oeré neic ar céð, γ m po ppaóineaó for muintri méguóir, γ m po gabad é

^m *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 ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

ⁿ *Laid siege*, do gabal 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.

^o *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 ^r, 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^m 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 siegeⁿ 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 Kincl-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon, 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^p 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

^p *Morass*, *επιστρασις*.—This word, which is derived from *επιστρας*, 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 ^d.

βυδόν, ἡ ἢ πο μαρβαδ δά ρεαρ δέεε το δαζδοσίμβ ζο ρόαθε οίε ἢ ἡριαν μαζυδρι (i. mac ἡριαν mic Ρίλιρ).

Ο ρήριαι (Ruðraige mac caíal) δέεε.

Μαζ ραμπαδάν δοίναλλ βεαρνάε ταιορεαé τεαλλαζ εαδδαé το μαρβαδ α μεαβαλ αζ αν αλτόρι ι τεαμπάλλ αν ρυιρτ λά ταδδε mac αδδα mic εοζαν μεζ ραίμπαδαν, ἡ ατάδ να ἡυλληαδ το ἡυαίεαδ éινεε ἢ εορραεἷ να ἡαλτόρα.

Μαζυδρι (Σλαν) το λεζεαδ αμαεé το éοηη ιαρ ττιοηοι το τεαρμαηναεαεἷ αν éυίεεé éινεεε δια έαβαé ἡ δια éυηγιδ ραιρ.

Ο ευιρμίν Ρυαδρι, ἡ εοζαν όεε mac εοζαν mic αδδα υί δαλαζ δέεε.

Σλαν mac εοζαν υί δοίναλλ το δάρυεαδ λά εοηη mac αδδα ρυαδ.

³ *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 stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

⁴ *Was set at liberty*, το λεζεαδ αμαεé.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Magnire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

⁵ *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.

⁶ 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-phuir^t, 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^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^s of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirmin (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^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

“The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

“Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

“The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

“There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

“Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

“The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

“Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

“Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, εσίερε céo, noáar, a peéar.

Μαυιρτιρ na mbρατάρ hi eαρρραιcc pécceupa do gnoúccáō on poim̄ tpe
m̄p̄iōe neill mic cuim̄ mec aōōa buiōe uí neill do cuim̄ na mbρατάρ m̄ion̄p̄
de obp̄epuánc̄t̄iaε, 7 pe bραιτpe décc do coim̄t̄ion̄ól d̄im̄ na ngall do d̄ol
na peilb̄ a mecil na céō p̄éle muirpe ran p̄ógn̄ap̄ rap ccop̄ b̄p̄eite leó.

Concōōap̄ mac cop̄h̄maic mic tomal̄taiz̄ t̄iz̄eap̄na maiz̄e luip̄cc do m̄ap̄-
b̄aō a meabail la cloim̄ Ruaiōp̄i mec diaρ̄mata, Concōōap̄ 7 taōg, 7 taōcc
mac Ruaiōp̄i do ḡabail a ionaō gan p̄p̄fab̄pa.

Εiccneac̄an mac neac̄tan mic τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄ an p̄iona uí doim̄nall do
m̄ap̄b̄aō hi p̄p̄olonz̄p̄oρ̄t̄ uí doim̄nall (.i. aōō puat̄ō) lá a d̄alta com̄ mac
aōōa puat̄ō, lá ḡeap̄at̄ mac doim̄nall mic p̄eīōlim̄iō uí doēap̄taiz̄, 7 la b̄p̄ian
mac mez̄ p̄lan̄ch̄aīō, etceteri. Τορ̄ep̄atap̄ ap̄aon lá heiccneac̄an, Eoccan
mac τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄ ḡall̄da uí doim̄nall, Mac aōōa mic τοιρρ̄dealb̄aiz̄ ḡall̄da,
Eoccan mac aōōa mic doim̄nch̄aīō na colleat̄ō uí doim̄nall, P̄eīōlim̄iō mac an
ḡiolla d̄uib̄, 7 τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ mac caṭ̄ail mic an ḡiolla d̄uib̄ uí ḡall̄coōap̄,
Doim̄nch̄aīō balb̄ ó p̄p̄ḡil, 7 p̄oēat̄ōe ele nac̄ ap̄im̄t̄eap̄.

Σιé do d̄enan̄m̄ don d̄á ua neill (Doim̄nall, 7 Enp̄i ócc) a nd̄h̄reac̄ō an h̄p̄iaiz̄
7 mac doim̄nall (aōō) do léicc̄fn̄ amaé gan p̄uap̄cc̄laō, 7 com̄aōa mópa
deach̄aib̄ 7 d̄eīōf̄ō do tabap̄t̄ lé h̄enp̄i ócc do doim̄nall d̄ap̄ efn̄ an̄ma t̄iz̄-
eap̄na do l̄icc̄fn̄ de.

Ο doim̄nall aōō puat̄ō do éup̄ a t̄iz̄eap̄n̄ap̄ de an p̄eēt̄maō calaun̄ lum̄
(.i. dia haone) acc t̄fn̄p̄all cap̄na i t̄eap̄im̄on̄n̄ t̄p̄é h̄p̄p̄aon̄ta a éloim̄ne p̄p̄ia
poile, 7 o doim̄nall do ḡap̄im̄ d̄a mac do com̄ dia m̄ap̄t̄ na d̄eac̄h̄aīō.

Υατέp̄ mac Ριοcap̄iō a b̄up̄e do d̄ol cob̄laic̄ do conḡn̄aīn̄ lá h̄ua nd̄om̄nall
ócc com̄ mac aōōa puat̄ō i naz̄h̄aīō a d̄eap̄h̄p̄atap̄ ele aōō ócc. Iap̄ t̄p̄oēt̄
hi t̄p̄i d̄oīb̄, 7 rap̄ nd̄ol do com̄ na cc̄fn̄ p̄p̄aōīnt̄eap̄ p̄op̄pa d̄ib̄l̄in̄b̄ la haōō,
7 po bean̄aō ep̄m̄op̄ a nap̄im̄, a néiōeac̄ō, 7 a l̄oin̄ d̄ib̄. Aōō p̄éim̄ do ḡabail lá

^u *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."

^v *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised
Freeel, without the prefix O'.

^w *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^a 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-Fliona 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^b, 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 Templeearn, in the Termon^c, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "I ccaḡna i mon-Magrath." Templeearn is the name of the parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated.

hua ndoinnail (conn) a ceionn dá lá iar rin, 7 a éor i láim hi ceonnaéταιβ
lá uáτερ mac Riocairθ a bupe go conmaicne éúle.

Sluacécaθ lá hua ndoinnail (Conn) ap mac ndiarματα muicche luippe,
.i. Ταόcc mac Ruaidri mec diarματα. Ní tanzaτταp ma éoiréíταl do
éonnaéταιβ cen mo tá uathaθ an tan rin, .i. peiθlimiθ mac maγnupa uí con-
cobaip tiγearna cairpne, 7 eoγan ua Ruairc tanaip hpeipne co na poépaide.
Do ponáθ toicéíταl adbal la mac ndiarματα ποp a ceionn ipm τSíγαιp uair
tanzaτταp an dá ua éoncobaip co na ττυαάταιβ 7 co na τταoίpeachaίβ ma
éoir 7 ma éionól. Do éóθpocτe blaθ míp do plóγ uí doinnail ap eiccin i
mbealaé buiθe an éoirppléibi im Mhac maγnupa uí concobaip 7 im eoγan
ua puairc, 7 im mall nγarβ ua ndoinnail. Caταl ua Ruairc do mápβαθ
uaéta co poéaíθe oile ip m mbealaé buiθe don éup rin. Móppluaγ íl muip-
fohaíγ do eipγe hi míθon an tpluaíγ, 7 maθmuccáθ ποp ua ndoinnail. Peiθ-
limiθ ua concobaip tiγearna cairpne do γabal ann, 7 da mac puibne, .i. Mac
puibne fanatτ Ruaidri, Mac puibne connaéταé (.i. mac puibne baγameaé)
Eoγan, Donnchaθ na noipócc mac uí doinnail, da mac τυαάται uí galléu-
baip eom 7 toiprθεαlβαé, da mac doinnail mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 doin-
nail ócc, da mac mec Suibne báγaimíγ, Niall, 7 eoγan puáθ, γearaτ mac
doinnail me pélim uí θoéapταíγ, pípceiθ í doinnail, mac eoccam ultaíγ.
Ro beanaθ beóγ an éaταé colaim éille amaé, 7 do mapβαθ a maop (.i. maγ
pobaipταíγ). Ro γabaθ ona 7 πο mapβαθ poéaíθe oile ipm maθm rin cen
moéta píθe. Eoγan ua puairc do mteéτ γan γabal γan mápβαθ ap m
maθm 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 bealaé and bóéap being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

† *Mac Sweeney Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghainech.

‡ *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

^a *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

^b *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 Conmaiene-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 Curlicus], 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^x 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^y, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog^z, 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^a. The Cathach^b 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^c.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Coah*; 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, ferturque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victorian 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.

^c *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat “9^o. Kal. Octobris.”

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí doimnaill décc.

Ο neill ετηι όcc mac ετηι mic εοccain δο δοι ρλυαζ μόρ ι ττήρ conuill γ μόράν δο milleda dóib hi pφάνατε ar τήρ. Ο doimnaill όcc (.i. Conn) δεηρζε don τρλυαζ ιαρ βράζβαίλ pάνατε dóib az βέλ ατα δαιpe az lφanna. Μαίom δο pραιοεαδ φορ ua ndoimnaill (.i. conn), γ έ pέin δο mαpβαδ ann (.i. an 19. october) co nocτ pφicir dia pócφιαde aμaon nup, γ a διαρ βραταρ (niall γαρβ γ doimnaill) δο γabaíl. Mac mec Suibne beop, γ Sé nup décc cένmοτατ φοm. Ατιαδ na δαζδαοίne po μαpβαδ a βραpμιαδ éuinn an tan pη doimnaill mac μαζnupa pυαδ mic neill uí doimnaill, Emann mac pφδληmíδ pυαβαζ mic neill γαρβ, θpian mac uí buidill .i. τοηpρδεαlβαδ mac neill, doimnaill mac τυαταί uí ζαλλέυβαρ, emann mac doimnechaδ mic τομαλταζ uí γαλλέυβαρ, concobair mac Siam mic concobair uí doimnaill. Niall mac concobair mic pειlim pυαβαζ í doimnaill, Concobair mac αοδα mic concobair na laimhe uí buizill, Concobair mac mupchaδ mec pυibne θpeapaib pάνατ, γ uilliam mac an eppuce uí γαλλέυβαρ, et cetera. Δια μαpτε δο pονηpαδ an 14. calaimn δο nouember po pραιοίneαd an maíom pη. Acc pοαδ δυa néill ma pριέnce, Ro γabaδ caipλέn na úhpece laip, γ po pάζαibh έ az mall ua neill. Ramce dia éicch ιapom co ceopcap γ co néδαλαib. Ro γab αοδ pυαδ a éζεapnup θopíθpe δο éoil dé γ δαοίne.

Mac uí doimnaill, .i. αοδ mac αοδα pυαδ δο léiccfh ar a θpαζδφnup (.i. an pécτmαδ íθ nouember), γ uάτέρ a býpe δο έeaét líp ι ττήρ conuill. Tapccaδ ua doimnaill αοδ pυαδ an éζεapnup dá mac αοδ όcc [.i. αοδ duib] γ nocar γab φοm pη uaδa, γ ιαρ na pέimζfó δό po γabpate apaaon acc pollam-

^d *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.

^e *Leannainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmaerenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmaerenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmaerenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

^f *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

^g *Tuesday*, δια μαpτε.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “οια οαρ-δαν, γmυ. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

^h *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-daire^d, on [the River] Leamaim^e; 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^f 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^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, 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. Hughⁱ, 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^j; 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.

ⁱ *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.

^j *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 fémngfó

óó] 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 fémngfó, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of οὐλταό, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

νικεαὸ α βφαιτέρ ας εὐνικεαὸ α κομάρραν ἢ α κοικερίε πο τριλλιρατ
 πολ α nanumla ορηα τρια εὐσαὸ εἰοννι υἱ δοῖναιλλ ρρια πολε.

Ρεἰλιν μακ μινρεαρταιζ ριαὶὸ μιε βριαν βαλλαιζ υἱ νέιλλ δο μαρβαὸ
 λέ δοῖναιλλ μακ αὐδα ὀιζ μεκ αὐδα βυθε μιε βριαν βαλλαιζ λι πορ εαρσάν.
 Δοῖναιλλ ρέιν δο μαρβαὸ λά ρλιοτ δοῖναιλλ εαοἴλ ἰ νεἴλλ α μεαβαἴ.

Βριαν μακ κονυλαὸ μιε αὐδα μιε εοκκαἴν μιε νεἴλλ ὀικε ἰ νεἴλλ δέεε.

Μινρεαρταεὶ μακ αὐδα ὀικε μεκ αὐδα βυθε ἰ νεἴλλ δο μαρβαὸ λά εἰονν
 ρηὶὸλιμῖὸ μιε μινρεαρταιζ ριαὶὸ μιε βριαν βαλλαιζ υἱ νέιλλ.

Νιαιλλ μακ υἱ νεἴλλ, .ι. ἐρηἰ μιε εοκκαἴν δέεε.

Εἰνορα ἰηζῆν τομαρ (.ι. ἰαῖλα εἴλλε ὑαῖα) μιε Σῆαιν εαἴν βῆν υἱ νεἴλλ
 (Conn μακ ἐρηἰ μιε εοκκαἴν) δέεε.

Μαιὸμ δο εαβαῖαρτ αρ υα ρρεαρζαιλ εέδαε μακ τομαρ μιε εαταἴλ μιε
 τομαρ ἢ αρ α βραιτέρἱβ λά Σῆαιν ριαὶὸ μακ εαιρρηε μιε λαοἴζρηζ δὺ μαρ
 μαρβαὸ εέδαε ρέιν, α. μακ λαοἴζρεαεὶ, Δοῖναιλλ μακ Σῆαιν μιε βριαν τἴζ-
 εαρνα εἰοννε ἡανλαοἴβ, ζεαραιε μακ αὐδα ὀικε τἴζεαρνα μαἴζε τρεαζα, ἢ
 ρόεαιθε ele.

Ζῆαιρνε μακ Σῆαιν υἱ ανλυαιν δο μαρβαὸ λα εἰονν ἰ βριαν.

Μυρχαὸ μακ κοῖναιε μιε Σῆαιν υἱ ρῆρηζαιλ δο μαρβαὸ λά βριαν βυθε
 μακ ρύὸρηαιζε μιε Σῆαιν υἱ ρῆρηζαιλ.

Αὐὸ βυθε μακ υἱ ριαρτε (ρηὶὸλιμῖὸ μακ δοῖνχαιὸ μιε τἴζερηναιν ὀικε)
 δο μαρβαὸ λά εἰονν ταιὸεε μιε εαταἴλ μιε τἴζεαρῆαἴν υἱ ριαρτε.

Εἰμαερ ἢ τιαταἴλ ὑα μακ μεζ μαεζῆαἴννα (.ι. αὐὸ οεε μακ αὐδα ριαὶὸ)
 δο μαρβαὸ λά ἡορηεαραιβ ἢ εἴητε ρηρ δέεε δια μιντρη αμαἴλλε ρηἴ. Μαζ-
 νυρ ριαβαεὶ ἢ Μαζῆνυρ ὀικε ὀ ἡανλυαιν εο εαοεκαἴε ὑορηεαραιβ δο εἴητημ
 λεὸρηἰν.

Δοῖναιλλ μακ πορα μιε τομάρη ὀικε μιε τομάρη ἰεζῆυἴὸρη δέεε.

^k *Borderers*, κοικερίε.—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 κομάρραν and κοικερίε as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

^l *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kileonway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^k, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests^l 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^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ 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^t.

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^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhallowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-serine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^o *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. *Novembris*."

^p *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 ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^u, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Μας δοννχαδ̄ αν̄ εορανν, βριαν μας μαοιρναναδ̄ με̄ε τομαλταζ̄ δ̄εεε.

Θοιηναλλ̄ μας μαοιλε̄ελαμν̄ ῡῑ βιρη̄ τοβαρ̄ πειλε̄ υᾱ μβριῡιμ̄ νᾱ ριοννα, γ̄ ταδ̄εε ριαδ̄ μας εαηρρη̄ ῡῑ concobar̄ δ̄εεε.

Ταδ̄εε μας μαοιλε̄ελαμν̄ μεζ̄ ραζη̄ναλλ̄ δο̄ μαρβαδ̄ λᾱ μας μυρφαδᾱ μεζ̄ ραζη̄ναλλ̄ αμιαλ̄ ρο̄ δ̄ιζ̄.

Αν̄ ζιολλᾱ ουβ̄ μας ρειδ̄ιμ̄δ̄ ουδε̄ δο̄ μαρβαδ̄ η̄ εελυαν̄ Ρλοε̄αμ̄ λᾱ ρηιο̄ετ̄ ταδ̄εε ῡῑ concobar̄.

Αν̄ εαλβ̄ᾱε̄ μας εαηρρη̄ ῡῑ concobar̄ δο̄ μαρβαδ̄ η̄ εεαρ̄εαη̄ οαον̄ υρ̄εορ̄ ραιζ̄δε̄.

Ταδ̄εε υᾱ ροδᾱε̄αμ̄ εομαρβᾱ εαλλ̄ιν̄ ρ̄ρη̄ νᾱεαη̄ υρ̄ηυᾱ τυαηρ̄ηεεβ̄αλ̄ ᾱ μαε̄τ̄ρη̄ δο̄ ε̄αβαρη̄τ̄ αη̄ αηρ̄δ̄ αη̄ ᾱ μεδ̄, γ̄ αη̄ ᾱ ηᾱδ̄εε, δ̄εεε μᾱ ε̄ῑεεη̄ ουδ̄ δ̄ε̄μ̄.

Ζορη̄τᾱ εαβ̄αλ̄ ῑ ηερ̄ηη̄ υῑλε̄ ῑ η̄ μ̄ μβλιαδ̄αμ̄ ρ̄ι, γ̄ ῑ η̄ μ̄ μβλιαδ̄αμ̄ νᾱ δεαδ̄αδ̄ εο̄ με̄δ̄ῑρ̄ νᾱ οαο̄ῑνε̄ βιαδ̄ᾱ νᾱε̄ αλαμν̄ ρ̄ε̄ ᾱ μ̄ηηη̄ρη̄, γ̄ νᾱε̄ ελορ̄ δο̄ ρο̄ετ̄αμ̄ μιαρ̄ η̄δ̄αθη̄νᾱ ριαη̄.

¹ *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.

² *O'Rodaighan*.—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.

³ *Human dishes*, *μιαρα οαθη̄να*.—An English writer would say, “never heard of as having been introduced at table before.” This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa” [O'Farrell].

“The sons of Jordan More Mae 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-Simma, 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^a, 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^r, 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^s.

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 Jocelyn, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

“ Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpassos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant.”—*Jocelyn, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, μιλε, ελιτρε εέδ, νοεατ. α ηοετ.

Μαε μαγνυρα αν τθεαναδ, .i. καταλ οεε μαε καταλ μιε καταλ μιε
 γιλλαπατρωαεε μιε ματα, 77α. Ρεαρ τιεεε αοιεδδ κοιεεινν, 7 βιαταε
 ηι ρηναδ μεε μαγνυρα, εανααε κοραδ ι παρδωμαεα, 7 ιη ερρεκοριδεετ

“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.

¹ *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^r, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Conor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster :

“*Annno domini m^o. cccc^o. xc^o. 8^o*. Scél mop
 mo Erimn uile ιρ βλιαδαν ρι, .i. πο ρίρ Μαε
 μαγνυρα μεγυδιρ οο εζ ιη βλιαδαν ρι .i.
 καταλ οεε μαε καταλ μιε καταλ μιε γιλλα-
 παδρωαεε μιε ματα 77α. νεοδ βυί μα διαταε
 πορ ρεαναδ 7 μα εανάναε κοραδ ιη-αρδωμαεα,
 7 ιη-ερρεκοριδεετ κλοεαρ, 7 μα δεγάμαε πορ
 λοε Ειρνε, 7 μα περρυν ιη-μυρ εαεμ λοεα
 ηειρνε, 7 οο βυι α ηδεγανταεετ λοεα ηειρνε, μα
 ρεαρ μαοδ ερρεκοιρ ρρι υ. βλιαδαν δεε ρια να
 ειτρεχετ. Ιη λεαε λοζμυρ ιμορρο 7 ιη γεμ
 γλομε, 7 ιη ρεετα ρολυρα 7 οιρ ι ταρπεδω ιηδ
 εενα, 7 εραεδ εναραεεε να εαομε, 7 τορυν
 να δερερρι 7 να εληηρα, 7 να ηαιλγμε, 7 ιη
 εολυμ αρ γλομε εριδε, 7 ιη τυρτυιρ αρ ενοεα,
 7 ιη ηεε δαρ βυιδίγι δαμα 7 οεοραδα 7 οειβ-
 λεμ βοεα ειρην, 7 ιη νεαε βυί λαν οο ραε 7
 οο εενα ιη γαε υιλε εαλαδαν κο ηαιμυρ α
 ειτρεετα εοιρ ολιγεδ 7 διαζαεε, ριριγεετ 7
 ρεαλλραμμε 7 εαλαδαν γαιειδιλγαιρκεετ. οορ

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

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

Mac Manus of Seanadh^t, 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 cúmduig 7 po teiglaim 7 po éinóit an leabur pa a leabraib úmtha eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. maó kl. oo mi appil dia hane up a laici uu. manr lxº. aetazip pue ; 7 tabraó gaó neó dia léigra mo lebur pa, 7 dia foigena a beannaóe for an ammanpin mic maghupa.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Cacin 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, physie, 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 etatis 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, intituled, *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. Peapfún inhi caoín, deazanaó loáa hépne, 7 pfi ionat eppcoib hi cloáar pfi pé éúicc mbliáan décc pía ná eipteé. Coímpair coíneata ecena, 7 ealaóan a tpe buddéin. Craob énuapaz ná canóine, Topari dé- pteice 7 tpoapre pfi boétauó, 7 aóilcneacaib in éoiméaó. Bá hépíde no éfglaim 7 no éionóil leabaip aipirin ionóa ap no pcpioáó leabaip aipirin baile mec mažnupa óó buddéin, 7 a écc don žalari bpeac an. 10. Calainn Appil dia haóine do pónnpaó ip in ppapecatpmaó bliáan a aóipi.

Ο neill, Enpí ócc mac enpi mic eoccam, ticéřina énel eoccam do máp- baó i tziž aipt mic aóáa mic eoccam uí neill i tpuat eacaóa lé dá mic cuinn mic enpi mic eoccam toipmibelbaó 7 conn clann inžine an iarla, a noiožail a nátap (conn) no mapbaó la hépni pect píam.

Doínnall mac enpí mic eoccam uí neill (dia no žaipéó ó neill poínie pin) do éionol a éapate 7 a élnínaó žo hémonaó, .i. plioéť Rémaino mežmat- žainna, 7 ionnpaicéóó dób co dún nžnann. Baatap pcal imón ccaipén, 7 aóaiž ap in ecpoip ccaibófnaiž. Peilim mac don ua néill pin (.i. enpi óž mac enpi) do éapnaicce neill mic aipt uí neill žo líon a pócpaide opra ip in maóin dia mapt 7 a ppažbaip ma ecodlaó, 7 puapóúpcaó namat do éabapit pópna, co no ppaóímt iat, 7 pochaide mópi do maatpíó an éúiccó do mápbaó an tan pin. Bá oibpíde Hépni mac in doínnall peipráiti, Mac caé- maóil žiollapapraicc, peilim mac Remainn mecc máéžainna dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Gilla-Isa. | 2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus. |
| 3. Donnell. | 3. Gilla-Patrick. |
| 4. Don. | 4. Matthew. |
| 5. Flaherty. | 5. Gilla-Patrick. |
| 6. Hugh Roe. | 6. Cathal. |
| 7. Philip na Tuaighe. | 7. Cathal Oge, compiler of the Annals of Ulster. He had several legitimate sons, though apparently in Holy Orders. |
| 8. Thomas More, ancestor of the Baron of Enniskillen, and of the Maguires of Tempo. | |

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cucounaught, 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 undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *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^u, 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^v, 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^w.

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^x, 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^y. 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;

^u *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.

^w *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493. *q. v.*

^x *Connexions*, *clúinn*, 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.

^y *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *croic 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 móiri mész maézáinna, 7 maoleaclann mac péilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész maézáinna co ndruing móiri doiréact 7 daor gnaóda plecta Réimann mész maézáinna. Ro gabad ann dha aod mac mécc maézáinna, .i. brian mac Réimann 7 po bháid díob forcecla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderpad an tarraing rin (Péilim) Ro gonaó ríde ma éionn dporioim do gae 7 atbaé a ceionn a nomaidé.

Conn mac muirceartaid mic eocain uí neill do márbad lá cloinn brian bacaid mic emann puaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. niall garb) mac aóda puaid mic neill garb í doinnall décc ma braidéshur.

Doinnall mac neactain mic toirpdealbaid mic néill garb í doinnall dég don galap brec.

Indraicid do denam dua doinnall (.i. aod puaid) ap cloinn airt 7 neill. Clann airt 7 épein do tocar ppi aroile. Driread for cloinn airt, 7 maoleaclann mac neill mic airt do márbad la hua ndoinnall, a lshman iapom gur an ceaplén maol. An Cairlén do gabal, 7 readt mbhrite décc éidead do buain ap, 7 cúcc braidéde décc do gabal ann im da mac enri bacaid (.i. péilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoigan uí doinnall, 7 im mae éigneacám uí doinnall.

O caéain Sfan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a dearbraidair do gabal a ionait.

Cairlén dúinghmann do gabal la ppi ionaid ríg raxan 7 neppim iapla éille dapa gearoid mac tomair tanacc ap tarraing uí doinnall aóda puaid, 7 toirpdealbaid mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguir Sfan mac Púlip, 7 doinnall uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na cairidib. Báttar dha epimór gaoideal an cúicid amaille ppiú a taimcell an baile co po gabrat é po déoid le gonaóad móra,

^a *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.

^a *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 ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, dun gñann, 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 Genann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *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^z were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael⁴; 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 Egueghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b 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^c; 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^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "βραζαυρ τον ιαυλα αν ζοιρδ̄εαλβ̄ᾱς ριν.ι. μᾱς ᾱ δειρδ̄̄εᾱζ̄ρα, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, ᾱ ζαβ̄αυλ̄ τε ζυνοᾱοᾱιβ̄. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο ρυαϋλαιαεαδ̄ δο βραγδοῖς ιομδᾱ βαῖ ἀνν, ἡν δοῖνναλλ̄ μαε υῖ δοῖνναλλ̄
δο βαῖ ρέ βλαιδαν̄ ἡ λαιῖν̄, ἡ ἡν ἀρτ̄ μαε υῖ νεῖλλ̄ ἡοῖρ̄ (.ι. ἐνρῖ) εο̄ νᾱ ὄρ̄
μαε ἡ εο̄ μβραγδοῖς̄ ελε̄ εενμοτάτ. Ρυαερατ̄ εεταλᾱ αἰδ̄βλε̄ ἀρ, ἡ Ρο̄ μαρ-
βαδ̄ λεό̄ εον̄ μαε εοζ̄αν̄ μῖε̄ τοῖρρδεαλβαῖζ̄ ρυαδ̄ ἰ̄ νεῖλλ̄ ἡρ̄ ἡ εαυρλέν. Ρο̄
ρᾶεαἰβῖροτ̄ ἀν̄ βαλε̄ ἀεε̄ δοῖνναλλ̄ υᾱ νεῖλλ̄ ἡαρῖν.

Τομαρ̄ ὄεε̄ μαε̄ τομαῖρ̄ ἡαϋλᾱ μῖε̄ ζῆρῖοῖδ̄ ἡαϋλᾱ, ἡ εοῖβμαε̄ ὄεε̄ μαε̄ εοῖβ-
μαε̄ μῖε̄ ταῖδ̄εε̄ μεζ̄ εαῖρταῖζ̄ δο̄ λαν̄μαν̄ εοζ̄αν̄ μῖε̄ ταῖδ̄ζ̄ μῖε̄ εοῖβμαε̄
ἡεζ̄ εάρταῖζ̄ ᾱ τοῖρραῖζεε̄τ̄ ερεῖε̄, Εοζ̄αν̄ βυδ̄εῖν̄ εο̄ νᾱ δῖαρ̄ μαε, Ο̄ Σulle-
εἰν̄ βειρρε̄ Ρῖλῖρ̄ μαε̄ δῖαρῖματᾱ εο̄ νᾱ ἡῖε̄ ταῖδ̄ ἀν̄ εἰαον̄ναῖζ̄ ὄ̄ ρυῖλλεβαν̄,
ἡ βῖραν̄ ὄεε̄ μαε̄ Συῖβνε̄ εο̄ ρο̄εαῖδ̄ῖς̄ οἰλε̄ δο̄ ἡαρβαδ̄̄ λεό̄ δον̄ εῖρ̄ ρῖν.

Δοῖννεαδ̄̄ μαε̄ υῖ̄ δοῖνναλλ̄ ἡ̄ δᾶ̄ μαε̄ εαατάλ̄ υῖ̄ ζαλλεῦβαῖρ̄ (εοῖν̄ ἡ̄ τοῖρρ-
δεαλβαε̄) δο̄ εῖοε̄τ̄ ᾱ μαῖζ̄ λυῖρεε̄ ἀρ̄ ᾱ μβραῖζ̄δεαμῖρ̄.

Σῖᾶνε̄ ἡεζ̄εαν̄ μεῖε̄ εον̄μαρᾱ (Σῖῖδᾱ εαν̄) βῆν̄ ἡῖε̄ υῖλλῖαμ̄ ελοῖννε̄ ρῖοεαῖρ̄
(υῖλλεε̄ μαε̄ υῖλλεε̄ ελε̄) δέεε̄.

Σαδ̄β̄ ἡεζ̄ῆν̄ ἀρτ̄ υῖ̄ νεῖλλ̄ ἀν̄ βῆν̄ βαῖ̄ ἀεε̄ Ρέμᾶν̄ μαε̄ Ρῖλῖρ̄ μεζ̄υῖδῖρ̄ δέεε̄.

Μαῖρῖεε̄ ἡεζ̄ῆν̄ δοῖνναλλ̄̄ βαλλαῑζ̄ μεζ̄υῖδῖρ̄ βῆν̄ υῖ̄ ρῖᾶνναζ̄ᾶν̄ (.ι. ζῖλλῖ-
βερτ̄) εααῖτε̄ ρᾶτᾱ δέεε̄, ἡ̄ ᾱ ἡαδ̄ναεαλ̄ ἡν̄ ἡδῖν̄ νᾱ ἡεζ̄αλλ̄ ἡαρ̄ ἡβυαδ̄̄ ναῖτῖρῖεε̄.
Αρ̄ λᾶρ̄ ἀν̄ λαν̄αμαν̄ ρῖν̄ πο̄ εῖν̄δ̄αεεαδ̄̄ ρεῖε̄λ̄ ἡ̄ ἡον̄οῖρ̄ δέ̄ ἡ̄ ἡαοῖν̄ μῖρῖε̄ ἀρ̄
αεαδ̄̄ ἡοῖρ̄ βαλε̄ υῖ̄ ρῖᾶνεε̄ᾶν̄.

Μᾶνε̄ μαε̄ ἡαοῖλεε̄ῖᾶν̄ μῖε̄ μαῖτᾱ μεε̄ μαεζ̄μῖρᾱ δο̄ ἡαρβαδ̄̄ ἡ̄ ἡβοεᾶἰβ̄
μῖμῖρῖε̄ ρῖαλαν̄ ἡᾱ ελοῖν̄ εατάλ̄ υῖ̄ ζαλλεῦβαῖρ̄.

Ο̄ ευῖρῖν̄̄ εον̄εοδ̄αρ̄ εαῖραε̄ δέεε̄.

Μαε̄ ἀν̄ δᾶρ̄δ̄ οῖρῖαλλ̄̄ δέεε̄ δον̄ ρῖᾶῖζ̄.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

^e *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.

^f *Domnell 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.”

^g *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^c, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill^f.

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^g.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain^h, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnín, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plagueⁱ.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

^h *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.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1498. *Τομαρ Μορζελ οο βρειθ αν βλιασαν ρι, 7 διαρματαδ Σβρυσαν οο ημυνηρι εεαννα ρυλε οο μαρβαδ αν βλιασαν ρι αρ cumyr; 7 ερι ηορδαιγε οο βυαν οο βοδ Εμανν μορζελ, α. αεαιρ τομαρ μορζελ.*”

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, ce7pe ceo, no6at, a naoi.

Uo6lann mac giolla6alma biocairpe e7ule mane, clepeac6 eccnaide, epaib-
ne6 decc.

Ο ηριαν αν γιolla du6 διαρ δ6 hainn τοιρρδεαλβα6 mac τοιρρδεαλβαζ
uί ηριαν τιζεαρνα τυαδ6mυ6ian decc, 7 τοιρρδεαλβα6 mac ταυδεcc uί ηριαν
το ζαβαιλ α ιοναυδ.

Ταυδεcc mac διαριματτα (.i. mac μυαυδρι) τιζεαρνα μυικ6ε λυρce πεαρ
αζ6ηαρ ιονηραιζτεα6, 7 πεαρ μο δυηζ α ο6ηαν φορ ζα6 τ6ρ ma τιμ6εαλλ decc
φορ capραcc lo6a ce ιαρ uηβρειτ6 βυαυα ο δ6ηian 7 ο δυ6ian, 7 coρbmac mac
Ρυαυδρι mec διαριματτα το ζαβαιλ α ιοναυδ.

Ο δυ6ianall αυδ μυαυδ το δυο αρ ζαλλυα6τ hi cceann p6p ιοναυττ ριζ ραχαn.

Mac δυ6ianall cloinne ceallaζ coρbmac mac αιρτ πεαρ δερκα6 δειζ
ειηζ decc, 7 α αυλακαυ hi ccluan eoap.

δυριαν mac μεζυυδρι (S6an mac P6lip) το ζαβαιλ le cloinn ηριαν μεζυυδρι.

δυονηχαυδ mac conco6ap me αυδα μεζυυδρι το μαρβαυδ le πεαραυδ λυρce,
.i. la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαζ uί μαελεδυ6m.

Μαζηυρ mac ζορραυδα ο6ce mic ζορραυδα μυαυδ μεζυυδρι το μαρβαυδ la
τεαλλα6 εαυδα6.

Carlen bona ορo6αιορι το ζαβαιλ la mac uη δυ6ianall (.i. δυονηχαυδ na
uoρυδ6ζ mac αυδα μυαυδ) αρ βαρβαυδ ι δυ6ianall. Ο δυ6ianall p6m co na mac

ο'ορ6ορ το ζυμμα αυδρα cumyρ ceυna p6m, 7
zulle αρ ριχιο co cloinn το βπειτ6 ο6 na
δυαζ p6m.

“A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel” [supradicti],
“amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in
eodem prælio, iectu pilæ bombardâ emissæ; et
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

“The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died
this year, *quadragésimali tempore.*

“Cormac Mac Cosery, 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 quævit.*

“Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,
and traversed the country as far as 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^k, 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^l.

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."

^k *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.

^l *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 το δολ ἰμον εαυλέν. Μαγυῖδιρ ἡ Ρίλιρ μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς μέζυδιρ το ἑοῦτ ἰ ποῶεum ἰ δομῖναλλ ἡ α mic αιρμ α μπατταρ. Δοννχαῶ να πορῶοε ἡ Ρίλιρ το ἑοῦαρ ρρι αροιλε εο πο ἑταυρεε εάε α εειλε διοῦ. Ρο μαρβαῶ υνα εαῶ δοννχαῖῶ, ἡ πο τραεεραῶ ε ρίρην ζο πο ζαβαῶ ε λά Ρίλιρ αρ ἰν λαῦαρ ριν, ἡ πορ ραε δυα δομῖναλλ πο εεῶδιρ. Ρο ζαβαῶ τρα αν βαιλε ιαρτεται ἰρ ἰν λό εεῶνα. Τυεε υα δομῖναλλ δοννχαῶ πορῶιδιρ το μάγυῖδιρ εο ρυεε λειρ δια ἑῖς δια εοῖδα ἰ ηγιαλληυρ. Ποραῶ υα δομῖναλλ ιαραῖῶν τρα ρίεεε βῶ το μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς α λόεε α εορεεαιρ.

Μαοῖεαῶελαμν μαε μυρχαῶ mic ταιῶεε μέζ ραζηναλλ το ζαβαῖλ λέ εομν εαυραῶ μαε ταιῶεε mic τιζεαρνηάμ υῖ Ρυαιρε, ἡ λά Σταν μαε τιζεαρνηάμ υῖ ρυαιρε α ἑαβαυρε λεῶ αρ ἰμρ οῦτα πορ λοῶ μεε νέν. Ρυῶραιζε μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς μεζυδιρ διοηηραεῶῖῶ αν λοῶα πορρη, ἡ αν δά μαε ριν υῖ Ρυαιρε το ἰμαρβαῶ λειρ, ἡ μαε αν εαοῖε μέζ ρλαννχαῶ εο να μαε, ἡ Μαοῖεαῶελαμν μαε μυρχαῶ το ἑαβαυρε λῖρ δια ἑῖς. Ο δομῖναλλ αοῦ ρυαῶ δά ρυαρλαεεαῶ υαῶα ιαρτεται ἡ εαυλέν ἰαεῶπομα το ἑαβαυρε δυα πομῖναλλ αρῖρ ὁ μαε μυρχαῶ (ἰ. μαοῖεαῶελαμν).

Σλυαιεεαῶεῶ λά ηιαυλα εῖλλε οαυα (ἰ. ζεαυροῖδ μαε τομάυρ mic ρῖαν εῶμ) ἰυρτιρ να ηερεανν ηῖ εεομναῶεταῖβ, ἡ αῖηαιεε μαεναεεῶῖαν το ζαβαῖλ δῶ πορ ελομν ἰλληαμ υῖ εεαλλαιῖς, ἡ α ἑαβαυρε το ελομν αοῶα mic ηυαῖμ. Ελαμν ἰλληαμ υῖ εεαλλαιῖς διομαρβαῶ οαυρ ρυεα ρυαρ. Εαυλέν τυῖλλρεε το ζαβαῖλ οον τρλυαιεεεαῶ ριν λαυρ πορ ρῖοῦε ρεῖδῖμῶ (ἰ. ρεῖδῖμῶ ελευρεαῶ), ἡ α ἰηραῖζε οο ἑαβαυρε δῶ οαοῦ υα εοῖεοβαυρ οον οαυα τιζεαρνηα βαῖ πορ ρῖοῦε μωρῖβαῖς. Εαυλέν Ρορα εομῖαν, ἡ αν εαυλέν ρυαῶεε εεῶρ το ζαβαῖλ λαυρ οον ουλ ριν.

Αοῦ να εοῖεοβαυρ το ὀῖοῦρ αρ α δῦεηαιῖς λα μαε ἰδιαρρηατα, ἡ λά εοῖμῶεταῖῶ ρῖλ Μωυρεαῶηαιῖς ταυ ριοναμν ρυαρ.

Μαε ἰλληαμ ηῖρε το εῶρρηαιῖς δυα εοῖεοβαυρ, ἡ το ελομν ἰλληαμ υῖ εεαλλαιῖς. Εαυλέν αῖα ηαιεε το ζαβαῖλ δῶ, ἡ α ἑαβαυρε το ελομν ἰλληαμ

^m *Inis-Ochta*, 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 ἰμρ Αῖοῶα, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Neu*, now Lough Maenean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *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-Oehta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Nenⁿ. 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 Claney 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 Comaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o 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 Suek. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Connor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Connor, 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'Connor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Connor 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 Suek, in the barony of Athlone, and the county of Roscommon. There is no part of the castle here referred to now to be seen. ^p *Westwards*, *πιαρ*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for *παιρ*, i. e. eastwards.

uí céallaiḡ, ἡ concóbari ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tiḡearna baofí for uib maime do ḡabáil and, ἡ a éabairt do máoileaclann mac taidce mic domhchaid amaille lé braitḡuib oirniḡ ua maime, ἡ lánntiḡearnuir ua maime do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillce do ḡabail lá mac uilliam, ἡ lá hua cconcóbari, Mac cairppe mic briam do márbad ann durbóir do péiléir, ἡ braitḡde rleácta peidlimid, ἡ a ccairlén do éairbhirt dua concóbari. Síḡ uí concóbari ἡ Mhíic diairmada do éenaní lá mac uilliam, ἡ braitḡde uatá diblimib lá comall dia moile, .i. eógan mac uí concóbari, ἡ cairppe mac uí concóbari.

Ο δοῖνναλλ Αοῦ ριαῶ do ḡol rluasḡ ar mac ndiarmaḡa corbmac nias Rucáḡri ἡ ní ro airir co raimc co corppliab. Iar ná fíor rin do mac diairmaḡa ro éionoil riḡe rócraḡde maḡe luirce, ἡ tuatá connacé do éornaní corppleibe ppa hua ndoῖnnaill. Iar ná airiuccáḡ rin dua doῖnnaill ro ḡab timcéall ḡo muintri eólar, ἡ tamcc tar rionann aḡ cairlén liaḡḡoroma ḡo raimcc maḡe luirce. Rucc ar cpeachab ἡ ar éḡalab ionḡab ἡ ro ḡab for orccann an tíre. Iar na clunrin rin do Mac ndiarmaḡa tamc hi cclinn uí doῖnnaill, ἡ do rinne riḡe rucáḡn ppa, ἡ ro ioc a éioḡcán ḡo huínal ppa hua ndoῖnnaill. Do maḡ dó an áatác, ἡ na braitḡde do bí hi maḡe luirce ó maḡḡm an bealaiḡ buíde co rin.

Créacá móra lá briam mac doῖnnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac doῖnnaill clonne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollaparaḡacc.

³ *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

⁴ *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.

⁵ *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.”

⁶ *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

⁷ *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

⁸ *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 Melagblin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a 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 Curlicu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the Tuathas^r of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curlicus against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg^s. 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^t, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe^u 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^w, i. e. Gillpatrick^x.

mall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhlin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1499. The son of Mae Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

" Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

" Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

" A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Calanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, cúicc céo.

Doimnall ua pollainam eppcop doipe, bpaéar ininúr de obrepuanraia do bí go pasépac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépc γ acc pñmóip ppi pé τpioéac bhiaóan pua pin úécc .i. do galap meóóm, γ a aðnacal i náé τpuum.

Ο Ρuarpc (peilim mac donnchaio mic τiγeapnán) do écc γ eoccan mac τiγeapnán mic τaiócc do γabail a ionaio.

Τaiócc ócc mac τaiócc mic τiγeapnán uí Ρuarpc úécc.

Βpian caóó mac neill mic Sfan buioe mic eoccan uí néill do inarbaio lá doimnall mac Sfan buioe uí neill, γ lá muinrip aóða i nōopap caiplén éno apō.

Τomap mac aóða mic brian mic Ρilip na τuaiγe meγuóip do inarbaio la τaióγ mac tomap mic tomap óicc meγuóip γ la muinrip inucadoen.

Slóicéacó lá hua ndoimnall aóó puao i τtip neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill úón nγñam, γ co po brip an pñécaiplén, γ co po loipcc epannóγ loía laoγaipe, γ a impúó inplán dia τiγ gan ppiébeapc ppiu doo éip pin.

Slóicéacó lár an iupτίp γeapóic mac tomáip, iapla éille oapa i τtip neoccan γ Slóicéacó ele lá hua ndoimnall aóó puao co na pócraioe co com-pamie ppiu an iupτίp aγ caiplén clonne Sfan buioe uí néill, .i. caiplén éinn apō γ batap hi ppoipbaipri pap go po γabaó leó é. Tucaó an baile iaipóñ do éoppóealbac mac cuinn uí néill. Do deacáccap na maíte pin dia τtipiú iaipóñ. Iap puao oia doimnall doo cupup pin po γluap go nñmípc nñpa-óal hi τtip nailealla go po epacáó leip pñóécc brian mec donnchaio baí i nñpaonca ppiu, γ τaimcc dia típ iaipóñ.

Αn τοippóealbac pémipáite (dia τtapō an iupτίp caiplén éno apō) po γabaó pñe lá hua neill (doimnall) hi ccaiplén hui neill pém hi ccionn lēpáite iaipccann. Ρo bínaó a éapoiγécc de co po páp coccaó móp hi τtip neoc-can deipóe.

¹ *Ceanm-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^y.

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-Mucaidheim.

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-Laeglaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone : and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann árd was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο ρεαργαίλ Ρυόραϊγε mac IRial do mairbad la rémur mac Ruaidrí mic cátail mic uilliam uí ρεαργαίλ ι nimir móir loca gamna.

Ο brian laigen cáταοιρ mac dúnlaing do mairbad lá cuio dia braitrib réin.

Ρήραδάε mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir mezuídri, γ brian mac síam mic doinnall ballaig mezuídri do mairbad lá cloinn cumm uí neill ι mbeól áta na marclac.

Γιolla epirt mac éoin pinn mec cápa do mairbad ar greip oídce ma tig pín lá haoð mac síam buide méz matgamna, γ cpeaca an baile do dénamh lair.

Όα mac donnchaíð óicc mic donnchaíð móir mic aoda mezuídri (Semur γ Remann) do mairbad lá heóccan mac donnchaíð móir mic aoda céona.

Slieót duinn mic concónnacτ mézuídri do dol ar ionnpacáíð ar baile meic giolla ruaid, γ an giolla dub mac concóbaip mic tomair mezuídri do mairbad leó, γ doinnall caoð mac giollaruaid co na mac, γ Ruaidrí mac doinnall gyp mec giollaruaid co rocaíð ele.

Éóccan mac ρεαραðhaig bailb mic ρεαραðhaig mic duinn mic concónnacτ mezuídri do mairbad lá zoφpaíð mac giollaruaid ι noioγail na upuige rémraíte.

Carlén do éionnpccnað lá Ρίlip mac brian mic Ρίlip ar capraicc loca an tapb.

Γιollapaðpaicc mac πλατbearraig mic tomair óicc mezuídri do mairbad lá niall mac airt uí neill γ lá a cloinn, γ cpeaca moia do bñit leó ó cloinb πλατbearpaicch.

Sopeca mgn pñip mic tomair (.i. an giolla dub) mézuídri, γ zoφpaíð ócc mac zoφpaða ruaid mezuídri décc.

Αn barpac móri do mairbad lé na bpaταip réin lá dauid barpa, .i. aip-éitheócan eluana, γ copcaige. Dauid do mairbad le tomair a barpa, γ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

¹ *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamna*, 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 ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *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^z, 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-Marelach^a.

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^b, 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^c, 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^d, 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.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

^c *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.

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

μυνητιρ σελλαζάιν. Ιαπλα υβρμυμαν δο τόσσεβάλ εμυρρ όάυιο α σειομη ρίσετ
λά γ α λορεαδ ιαροϊν.

Αη ριονναζ μυνητιρε ταδσζάιν (εαηρρη) δο μαρβαδ λά κονο μαε αυτε
μικε εμμη υί μαοιλεαζλαμν.

Burned it.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the reading is: “γ μιν γ λυαζε δο βένυμ δε, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain" [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it^c.

The Simmagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin^d.

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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Annals of the Four masters.
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