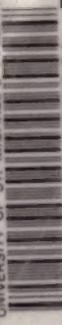


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ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

BY THE FOUR MASTERS

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

BY THE FOUR MASTERS

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1816

annala ríoghachta eireann.



amada rioghaigha eiradain



annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

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

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ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

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THE HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIMES. BY JOHN O'CONNOR, ESQ. OF THE BAR. VOL. I. THE CONQUEST OF IRELAND BY HENRY II. IN THE YEAR 1170. THE HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIMES. BY JOHN O'CONNOR, ESQ. OF THE BAR. VOL. I. THE CONQUEST OF IRELAND BY HENRY II. IN THE YEAR 1170.

ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

AOIS CRIOST, Míle, cúicc ceo, a haon.

SEAN mac ROFA mic TOMAIR óicc megiúir baí na canánaic coradh hi
cclochar, na pearpún, 7 na aircinnec i nachad lupcain Daoí eccnaíde earccna
illaíon, 7 i ngaoibílec fíri ticcé aóidead coitcínó da gac aon nó píccéad a
leap, 7 a écc in Ió Iún.

Níall mac aipe mic eocain uí néill décc.

Rúoraige mac uí concobair fáilgí, .i. mac caéaoír mic cuinn mic an
cálbaig décc.

Ruóraige mac meγματξamna, .i. brian mac Remainn do mairbad lá
cloinn még aengura.

Coccaó eipir oirgíallab fín, .i. Slíocht aóda ruad, 7 rlióct Remainn.
Mág maτξamna (Rofa) do bñit a cáoraigecta leip fop an luct tige, 7
rlióct Remainn do cor ap an típ amac i cñn hui neill. Mág maτξamna
oionnpaiccío fop rlióct Remainn, 7 ticcmaí dá poile doib acc át an coileip.

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

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

^c *Loughly*, or *Louty*, a territory which, as

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

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOH^N, the son of Rossa^g, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς (.i. mac ingine an Iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnam lá plioct Remainn. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς umorpo, mac tigeapna a aoipe foðém bá fírr do gaoidealaib do marbað lá mág maéгамна anhrin, 7 Mac mec doimnaill galloclac (Eoin mac Colla) do marbað co rocaidib ele.

Mac meguioir tomár mac tomáir oicc mic an giolla duib (.i. maguioir) do marbað ar pliab bñta lá cloinn brian mic Remainn meз maéгамна co nár a muinire ina parrad. Aciad na maite po marbað ann. Giolla íora mac emainn, Tomár mac duinn mic emainn, 7 corbmac mac Slein mic emainn meguioir, Ruaidri buide mac emainn oicc meguioir, 7 Emann, 7 Magnur eoganaç da mac aoda mic brian méguiðir, ðrian, 7 donnchað da mac taide mic dabis mic giolla buide mic maghura, 7 cóiccfi don éinid éðna co rocaidib oile do marbað amaille friú.

Cairlén plioct do gabail le ðreimrib, 7 toct fair anuar ar a bapp lá cloinn Ruaidri mic toiρρδεαλβαig çappaiç uí concobair, 7 lá cloinn peidlimið mic toiρρδεαλβαig çappaiç uí concobair. An Calbac caoc mac doimnaill mic eocain uí concobair do marbað ann, 7 Slean mac Ruaidri mic toiρρδεαλβαig çappaiç uí concobair do tuicim lár an cealbac a ppréguin ar in laéair rin.

Aibne mac Slein í caéain do marbað lá a deapbraçair fírrin brian pionn.

Mac doimnaill cloinne ceallaiç (giolla na naem mac riðe corbmac mic aipe) do marbað la peidlimið mac donnchað mic tomáir méguiðir.

Emann mac Ricairð a búpc do gabáil lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairð aç toct ó curur San Sem. Fuarceclað móp do bñn ar, 7 bpaigðe maite dia muinire imó mac.

¹ *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

² *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

³ *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

O'iompaig mac maéгамна pop plioct Rémainn, 7 po eçгамирte o'á noile oec át an coiléip. Ro baol aç congnam la plioct Re-

mainn, toiρρδεαλβὰς, mac ingine iapla éille vapa, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac tigeapna a aoipe foðém ba fírr do gaoidealaib an tan rin, 7 do marbað é ip in gcaé hirin, 7cā.

⁴ *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bähä, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^t. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Μασθεάλαιν mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταιορεαὶ μιντιρε heólaip décc iar ccian aoíρ.

Ταὸḡ mac τοιρρθεαλβαίḡ mic féilim finn do marbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα.

ðrian mac Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα do marbað a cairlén tuillρε amac ðaon upóρι ροίḡde, ḡ ní ρο hadmáð cia ρορ marbð.

Creac la hua cconcobair ρορ cónéobair mac διαρματα hi ccairiul bra-cáin uí brocain, ḡ an baile do loρceað laip.

Doimnall ua huiccinn oide ρccol epeann lé ðán décc iar ðtoct ó turup ran rém.

Donnchað ócc máḡ carḡtaíḡ mac donnchað mic corbmaic mic donnchað mic διαρματα mic corbmaic finn mic doimnall móip décc, ticcφna Ealla eipíde.

Τοιρρθεαλβαὶ o briain ticcφna tuaðmuíman do loρceað cónntae luim-niḡh, ḡ cóiρi máḡi ran nḡhímríðh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1502.

Αοίρ Κριορ, Μίλε, cúicc céð, a ðó.

Semur mac Rúðρuίḡe meḡ maḡgáinna comarba cluana heoair décc.

Art ua ḡallcúbaip ḡ éoin ó loίρτε ðiap abbað baí in imφφian φpia ρoile in abðaine eapa ρuað, ḡ a nécc in aén ló co noiðé.

Μαιριρτιρ na mbpáτap ran ccaban do ḡnouccáð la hua Raḡallaíḡ ón Róim do na bpaίτpib ðe obpepuantia, i nacchað na mbpáτap ðe comuni uita.

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

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

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

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

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

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

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

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

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocain^o, and burned the town.

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

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

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ταῦτε mac cuinn mic doinnall uí neill, Doinnall mac feilim uí neill, Eochan boete mac neill mic enpi uí neill, γ Doinnall mac Pílip meguíoir vécc.

Ταῦτε mac tomaltaiγ an eimγ mac διαρματα ταναιρι μαίγε λυρτε do μαρβαδ γο χαίετραε λά cloinn Ruaidri meic διαρματα hi ccoilleib cléiriγ.

Μαιδm na toλá pinne .i. i nglionn Eídhneγ do éabairt la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιγ óicc mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic neill ruaid, ap ó mbaioγill deapbpaταιp a naéap .i. Níall buíde, dú in po μαρβαδ ó baioγill, Níall cona éiap mac .i. Ruópaige γ doinnall ballac co noyuing ele, γ ba he ó baioγill po moill celec pop cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιγ dia po μαρβαδ é buéin.

Inoπαiccíó lá hua paγillíγ (Sfan mac caatal) ap Pílip mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ méguióir, γ μαίγρείde an típe op cfnh cloinne hamlaib do ríubal γ do loycaó leó, γ Emann mac Pílip maβaiγ mic amlaib co noyuing oile do μαρβαδ. Ro μαρβαδ on tplyaγ rin uí Raγallaiγ, Mac uí Raγallaiγ buéin .i. Doinnall an máγα γ mac mic maóilmaptain concóap.

Donnchaδ mac concóapir mic tomair óicc meguíoir vécc do γaib ep na nyon do paδaδ paip hi mairm pleibe bta.

Ap mac enpi mic eoccam uí neill do μαρβαδ lá harc mac cuinn mic enpi mic eoγain uí néill.

Eoγan mac aóda mic aipc uí neill do μαρβαδ la haδ mac cuinn uí neill.

Caatal mac maóileclainn duib mégpaipadaim do μαρβαδ le cloinn uí paγallaiγ ap tapraiγ mic bpiam γ a cloinne.

Slóicceab la haδ ócc mac aóda ruaid uí doinnall, γ Maguíoir Sfan do dol la mac uí doinnall ap ionnpaiccíó i noaptpaige cóinnyri ap mac Sfan

¹ *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

² *Coille Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

³ *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

⁴ *Glenn-Eidhníche*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneauy, a remarkable valley

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

⁵ *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^a, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^b, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

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

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

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^h.

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

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

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

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

county of Cavan.

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

^g *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^h *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

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

βυῖθε μέγ ἡμάτξαννα, ἡ βαίλε ἡνὸς Στάν βυῖθε ἡ ἀν τῆρ υἱε το λονλορεαῖο
λεό. Σρεαῖα ἀν τῆρε το εἰσῆν ῤῥῆπο. Οἰρηγῖαλλα ὁ ἀβαινν να ηεόξαναῖα
ἀρτεαῖο το βῆνῆε φορρα, ἡ Σλιοῖετ φεῖδῆμῖοδ υἱ Ραζῖαλλαιζ, ἡ ρηιοῖετ δοννεχαιῖο
μεζυῖοδῖρ. Μὰς υἱ δονῆναιλλ ἡ Μαγυῖοδῖρ το ἡμέεαῖετ σο ερῖοδα σορρεαριὰς ἀρ
εἰσῆν ορρα ῤῥῆν υἱε, ἡ μαρβαῖοδ το ὀναῆν ὀοῖδ ἀρ ἀν τῖοῖρ ἡμ φεῖλῆμ μας
concoβαῖρ ἡν φεῖλῆμ υἱ Ραζῖαλλῖζ σο ῤοῖαῖοδῖοδ οἱε, ἡ τοῖετ ῤῥῆν οἰα
τῖοῖδῖοδ.

Δοννεχαιῖοδ υα βῆρῖαν το ἐῖε. Μὰς ρῖοδ βῆρῖαν ἡνὸς concoβαῖρ ἡνὸς Μαῖ-
ξανῖα ἡνὸς Μυῖρῆεῖρταιζ ἡνὸς τοῖρρῖοδελβαιζ ἡνὸς ταιῖοδ ἡνὸς concoβαῖρ να
ῤῥῖοδαινε ἡνὸς δοννεχαιῖοδ καιρῖορῖζ ῤῥῆ. Τορῖα ρῖοῖδ ἡ ραιῖοδβῆρῖα μῖμαν ἀρ
ἡνὸς δῖοδ, τῖοῖεαρῖα ὁ ἀῖε ὀαῖρα ῖο λῖμνεαῖα, ἡ ὡν ἡβαίλε νῖα σο μαιῖορῖετῖρ ἀν
αῖοῖαῖζ. Τῖοῖεαρῖα ῖοηοῖρῖαῖοδ ἡ χοῖοἱε βεῖτῖηε ἀν δοννεχαιῖοδ ἡῖ ῤῥῆ.

Αἰὸς CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1503.

Αἰὸς CΡΙορτ, Μῖλε, κυῖεε ῖεῖο, ἀτῖ.

Υα βεῖλλῖαν σομαρβα ῖολαῖμ ῖοἱε ἡ ἡορῖῖῖμ ῖοἱαῖοδ ὀεῖε.

Μαγυῖοδῖρ Στάν μας Ρῖλῖρ ἡνὸς τομαῖρ ἡῖοῖρ (ἡ. ἀν ῖοἱολλαδῖοδ) ἐῖν ῤοῖα
δῖρρηαῖοδῖοδ εῖρεανῖα ἡνὸς αἱμῖρῖρ, ἀν τῖαον ῖοἱοῖοδελ ῤῥῖα ἡῖοδ ῖοῖοκαῖρῖε ἡ ὀαῖοῖαῖετ,
ἡ ἀρ φεαρῖρ το ῖοἱοῖαῖοδ, ἡ το ῖοῖοῖαῖοδ ἀ ῖῖρ, ἡ ἀ ῖοἱαῖοδ, το βῖφεαρῖρ το ῖοἱεῖ
ῖοῖοκαῖοδ ἡ ἡαῖοχαιῖοδ ἀῖηῖρῖε, ἡ κοῖοεῖρῖοῖο, ῤῥῖα φεαρῖρ ῤῖαῖετ, ῤῖεῖετ, ἡ ῤῖαῖοἱαῖοδ ἡῖ

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

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

^d *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the reading is: “ῤῥῖοῖοδ ἀν τῖοῖρ το εἰσῖοῖοδ ῤοῖμῖα, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

^e *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

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

^f *Adare*, ἡῖ ὀαῖρα.—See note ^a, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

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

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

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

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

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (conjléibe), in the county of Limerick.

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

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

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

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

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

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

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

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

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

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

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

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuircⁿ, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

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

“*Óbecan naomhā do beannuig a gcill béacám a Mucraige Chuirc do'n leir éuaib do Shliab g-Crot, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot.*”—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus.*

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

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

Ιαπλα σille δαρα δο δολ hi Σαχαib, γ α τεαατ φο βυαιδ ειρτε γ α mac βαi hi lamn ριγ ραχαν δο εαβαιρε λiρ.

Sluaiccead lap an iaπλα οεεθνα λα gallaib γ la γαιοδelaib λαiγiη γο μαγline γο capraicc ρiρccura δια πο ηριρ caplén θεοil περρθε, γ δια νδεapna conpábla hi capraicc ρiρccura δο mac an epantálaiz.

Sluaiccead aóbal móp la mall mac cuinn mic aóða buide cona coímaontaó gall γ γαιοδel i τειρ eozain δια πο iméiz τειρ eozain co hiomlán, γ uí eaóðaí uile co pucc a lupcc iomlán δια éiz.

Maíom lá cloinn ηριain mic neill gallba in πο μαρβαó γ in πο γαβαó μαite gall éairpze ρiρccura.

Ragnall móp mac giollaeprhoiz mac mic doínnall conrapal albanac épeann, δο écc i nduibepian ulaó.

Aóð mac conóobair mic uí conóobair ruaió, γ Ruaiópi mac donnchaíó dubpuiiiz dá éanaip i tocáide δο μαρβαó a meabal lá Shioct ócc ρeíðimioó ρinn uí conóobair.

Peíðimioó mac maolpuanaíó meγpaznaill daγaóðbaρ ταóipicch ποp a óuthaiz, γ donnchaó baipileip mac maóilteuile vécc.

Mag captaiz móp .i. ταócc mac doínnall óicc vécc, conpamáac a aéapóða, ipiγéteóip a namac, apóaiγéteóip a éapac an ταóz ipin.

Corbmac mac donnchaíó mic doínnall ρiabaiz vécc. Pci γa ρaiθε τιγheapnaip γ éanaipτεαατ ó ccaippe δο níméíó ópíðpáepaρ a aéap .i. διαp-maca an óúnaíó.

Riúipe an glénda vécc .i. Emann mac tomair, mic Póip mic Síain mic an ρiúipe.

Taócc boipneac, Mupchaó, γ Maézaímain, clann Maézaíanna í ηριain Conóobap mac ηριain mic muipécpaiz mic ηριain ruaió, γ Mac uí loclainn conóobap mac Ruaiópi mic Ana, γ Muipécpac, mac Toippóealbaiz, mic

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

° *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

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

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

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

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

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

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^q Sandal. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

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

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

^s Boirneack, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district.

murchead mic taidcc do dol la mac uí plaitébrtaig .i. Eogan i maréar con-
naét co rochaide moir maille ppiú iar ná tarrpaigne don eogan cédna i
naghaid a bhráirec (Ruaidrí ócc ḡ domnall an báid dá mac í plaitébrtaig).
Ar ann bádarriide ar a ccionn a bporlongpore ag an ccaolráile puadh.
Ro ionnpaignet riol mbriain ḡ eogan an porlongpore, ḡ do ponnat cpeca ḡ
édaia. Leanaic clann í plaitébrtaig ḡ an tír a ttopaigneét iad go ro riḡsō
iorḡal ttopra, go ttopéparan clann Maḡaimna í briain, ḡ eogan ó plaitébr-
taig lá muinntir plaitébrtaig don chur rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Mile, cúicc^a céo, a cḡair.

Ḥiollapatraicc ó conólaig (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heóair, iar
ngnouccáo eppcoioidc cloáair do décc.

Pilip ó Raḡallaig abb cḡanna, ḡ a órbriáair Eogan, cananaé baof
ipm mbaile cédna décc.

Maḡnar mac briain mic donnchaío abb mainrtrc na tpinóide por loch
ce coḡpar ḡ cirtc coimeda eccna ḡ eolair connaét décc, hi ccíll duibóúin,
ḡ a aðnacal in oilén na tpinóide ar loc cé.

Ḥoirpóealbac maḡuóir cananaé coraó i cloáair, pḡrún doirc maoláin ḡ
ppióir loca deirc do tuitim do Sdairc cloc i mbaile ata buide im péil
Patraic co ro écc de, ḡ a aðnacal i mainrtrc an chabham.

Ruaidrí maḡ maḡaimna biocairc cluana heóair décc.

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

^a *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482,
and note ^a, under the year 1236, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murrenk and Connamara, as if written
caol-ḡáire puoó, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

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

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

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

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

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

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

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

^z *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluicé in rug, i. e. the king's

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

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

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubbduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta tanaíri ríi maolruanaid, mac tigearna bá tpeiri tainicc dá dútaiḡ ré cian daimpir do mairbád la mac diarmatta i mbealach na nurbróintíoh.

Art mac cairppe mic aeda úí neill cona mac ḡ cona ósríbráctair do mairbád la Slíocht Rémann méḡ matḡamna.

ḡrian mac meḡuidí (Slán mac ríur) ḡ Mag raíruadain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moíḡe luícc (Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta) do mairbád lá maolruanaid mac tomaltaiḡ mic diarmatta.

Faédbhréac mac faíḡe mic ḡrian mic caba do mairbád lé ḡrian mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

Ο cianáin ḡiollaratpáice mac taiḡce, Maílecláinn mac átaírne úí sóḡora, Ο cairíbe cuile (.i. riarur mac tomair) ollam leaḡa méḡuidí, Saol dearbéta i líḡionn, ḡ hi ríuriceacé, ríur tige aoidí coitcinn, ḡ Aindriar maḡraíe mac comarba tírmoínn daḡéoc bíatac coitcinn décc.

Maíom beoil áta na ḡarbhán do tábairt lá Slán a bupe mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocairí tanaíri cloinne Riocairí for ua cceallaiḡ do hi ttorcáir uaḡéir mac Slán mic tomair a búpe aḡbur tigearna conmaíne co rochaíde móir amalle ríur do cloinn noínnail, ḡ do cloinn ndubḡail.

Τρι cairléin lá hua cceallaiḡ do ḡripead lé Mac uilliam (.i. an tḡr uillicc) .i. an ḡarbhóipe, Muine an ífda, ḡ ḡallach conad tḡrímóiríde do cúaid ó ceallaiḡ. Maílecláinn déccaoíne a imníd ríur an iurcír dia ro cuípead maíom cnuic tuagḡ.

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

² *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note ¹, under the year 1473.

³ *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

⁴ *Cuil*.—This is often called *cúil na n-oirceap*, and is now anglicised *Cóole*. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

⁵ *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

⁶ *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

⁷ *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly *Garbally*, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

⁸ *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now *Monivea*, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Slóicéhs áðbal do éscclamadh lar an luptir ghróit mac tomair iarla cille napa. Do deácatar céttur maite leite cuinn ina dócum .i. ó Domnall aod ruadh, 7 a mac co maiteb énel conaill, 7 dponz do connaátaib .i. ua concóbar ruad, aed mac feilim rinn, 7 mac diarmada tighna maize luircc. Tangattar beór maite ulað cenmoá ó néill ipin éionol éedna .i. aré mac aedá uf neill tanairi énel eogain, domnall mac mécc aéngura, Mag maégaíma, 7 ó hanluain. Tangattar dna ó Raéallaié, o ríraíal .i. an teparo, ó concóbar pailze Siol cceallaié, 7 clann uilliam burc, 7 lé cuinn uile dypimór, ní ro anrac na rloiz lan mópa hípin co pangatar co clonn Riocaird. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird dna, Ro éionól ríde rloiz íomáa áðbal mópa ina raéaíó ríde .i. Toirpéalbac ua briain (.i. mac taíðcc) tígearna tuadmuían cona bpaíterib cona éionol, 7 go Siol aodá aréna, Maolruanaíó ua éríbaill .i. tígearna ele cona éuaítaibh 7 taoíreaáaib, 7 co maiteb upmuían, 7 aradh. Do ronad comairle cpoáa anópin la mac uilliam, 7 lá hua mbriain cona roéraide .i. gan umla na sípíóda do éabairt don luét baí ar a céionn, acht a ppréera im cath hi cenoc tuagh do íonhraó. Émíéí cat cpoáa ítoppa dana ppié a íonhraímaíl ip na dñíóíóib co cloí co raáa o na ríónaáaib cátaí na ccaíteímleáð, ríómana na ppiindeó, Ruatár na

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

book iii. c. 5 :

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

¹ *O'Farrell*.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

² *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

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

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

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

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

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

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

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

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

ρίογλαό, τωρann na ττωιαέ, γ βρωρραυ na mbuidh ag a mbaogluccadh, muirne mhnmanrao na macraide, tuinnrioim na ττωρinhraυ acca ττωραρραo, γ ιομρωρραo na nuaral ar na huiririb. Μαιδεαo ττω aυ caé ρο δεoio ar mac uilliam ar ua mbriam, γ ρορ lúemoza, γ Ro lao a náρ im Murchao mac uí briam arao co ρochaide do ρaorclanduib oile. Αρm umorro ι ρabaτaρ na naoi ceoirige galloclao ina ceipe comdairnehn áta ní ττωna oib náma áτ maó aon éorucchao sρbaóach. Ro marbaττ, γ ρο mudhuige ττωρnga ττωρme do ρoóraide an iurτττ γερ bó ρhmpa ρο ba ρaén. bá dícu-máinec áρhín nó aρhín in ρο marbaó do marcrluaγ γ do éρoiccheacaib iρin caé ρin ar bá doimteaáta an maighn ρορρ mbáτaρ la haóble γ lá holiomat na nécht mioncómarτach ina bpaóinlige ar na bpaρrlérao, na ceραoρreaé ar na ceoimmbrireaó, na ρeiaé ar na ρcoltao na celoiohín caéa ar na mbloáo na ceolann ceoρρéa ceρoρbuairte ρínτε ρscmarb, γ na ngiollaó nócc namulcaé co hachéidig ar na noideao. Iar ρρaoíneaó an maóma ρin Iar an iurτττ ρο comarleicc ρρi hua noóinnail dol ρο céooir zo gaillmh. ISeao aτbhrτ ua doinnail ρρiρ, ρο marbaττ, γ ρο mudhuige ar ρe ρochaide diaρ muinτττ γ aτa ar aill oib co hsrpaite inar neccmar. ISeao iρ tééta ann aρiρhín anoét iρin maighn ρο a mioncómaréa ceρraυ, γ ρορlonzpoρτ do óenaím linn uair ττωcraτ ar ρρianlaé, γ ar nanrao inar noócum la tab-

³ *The noise of the lords*, ττωρann na ττωιαέ, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

⁴ *When endangered*, ag a mbaogluccao, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

⁵ *The triumphing*, ιομρωρραo.—O’Rely explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written “murchao.”

⁶ *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

⁷ *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

“Mac William Burke, O’Brien, and the

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

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

⁸ *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

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

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

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

"*Ḑur aithreidigeasur an fairsi o na hec-tair me himas na crairach 7 na cloidim 7 na caerghiac 7 na colann eorbuairi comarac 7 na plaeodglac rnti recmairb 7 na ngillairb namulcac neidigi naiebregha, i. e. So that the field became rough from the heaps of carnage, from the number of the spears, the swords, the battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-*

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

^y *Hideous, acéidig.*—This word is written *eoidig* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by *gránna*, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The *acé* prefixed to this word by the Four Masters is an intensitive particle.

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

airt aithe for ar meirgíobáib, 7 for ar mbraatacáib. Do ronaó fairriúin rin. Luib an iurcior 7 o doinnall ar abarach go gailimh, 7 da mac mic uilliam, 7 a ingín a laimh lár an iurcior, 7 bátar aghaid ioin mbaile a ffocair apoile co rubac foimínmnach iarr an ceorccar réimpráite. Lodaí iaram co hác na ríog, 7 fuairre an baile for a ccomur. Celebratú ua doinnall 7 na maite aréna don iurcior, 7 tís các uaidib dia tuisib.

Fuabairt feille for ua neill (.i. doinnall) la taócc ua nóccain cona cloinn hi ccairlén uí neill rin .i. dungsíann, 7 an cairlén do gabáil dóib. Ro diógal dia an gmoín rin forra fo cédoir uair no bnaó an baile doib, 7 no cpochaó taócc 7 diaí dia cloinn, 7 no rccathad an rrisí mac do cloinn an taócc céona.

Ringín (.i. mag cairtáig riabac) mac diaimada an dúnad mégcairtáig tuisearna ua ccairbre décc, 7 a bratair diaimait mac diaimada an dúnad do gabáil a ionad.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emainn décc. Tomar a bratair ina ionad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1505.

AOIS CRIOST, Mile, cúicc céo, a cúicc.

Donnchad ua caáin abb mainirre maige ceorccrain do cpochaó la diaimait mac Ruaidrí mic maghura uí caáin, 7 diaimad rin do rccathad triar an ngíomh rin.

Eman dorca (do Shioct an ruidre .i. an tSimunáig) Rrioir fobair décc. Labrar ua flannaccain rrioir daimíri décc.

Doinnall mac airt mic eogain uí neill do marbad la brian mac cuinn mic enri mic eochain uí neill.

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

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

daughters, diaí mac 7 diaí ingín.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

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

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

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

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

^e *Of Fore*, *fo-bar*.—This place is called by the natives in Irish *baile fo-bar*, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^e, under the year 1176,

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

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^e, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Δομhnαλλ αοδ ρυαδ mac neill γαιρδ mic τοιρηδεαλβαϊζ αν ρίona τυχhίρνα τίρε conaill, ιρηι heozain, cenél moain, γ ιοctair connact φή dáp γiallactar φipmanac, oipγialla, clann aoða buide, an púta γ caéánaiz, Ro γiallpat ona γoill, γ γαιοδil connact ó mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcαιρo anuar dó, γ γið ειρiðe ann do ðioγail ó doimnaill a anuimla φαιρ a lítepe dol ina ðúcthaiζ dά αιmδεóin co meimic cona baí aen cétpaiime φήpaiinn ó púca anuar γ o Sliab o naeða don ταισið éiar nac παiðe πό éiopeain dua ðoimnaill. An tua doimnaill ρi tpa epcca iomlan ειmiz γ uaipe an tuairceipt, φή bá mó γpínn, γ γαιρcead, φή bá φήρ ionnpaiocíð γ anað, φή pob φήρ pmacct, React, γ Ρiaγail baí ineipinn ina αιmip do γαιοδεalaib, ap ní déntaioí do cóiméd ι ττιρ conaill pé a linn acé ιaðað doρair na γαιοτε nama, φή bá φήρ do éionð ecclaiρi, γ ειccpi, φή po éioðlaic almpana aðble ι nonóip an cóimðe na ndul, φή lar po τυpecbað γ lar po cumðoaiζið cailén cétyρ ι ndun na ngall πό dαιζ γomað inneoin φopaiζéti dia clannmaicne ina ðeaðhaið, γ mainiptip ðpaéar de obrepuanctia ι ττιρ conaill .ι. Μαιmiptip ðúin na ngall, φή lar a ndeapnað iliomat do épeacpuaizðaið tímóill πό epinn, φή dáp dólφ ayγyρt ιapéair éuairceipt eoppa do páð φpρ, ðpaγail báip ιap mbuaið ó ðoimán γ o ðimán, ιap nonγað, γ ιap παίepiγe tocéaize ina longpoyt φin ι ndún na ngall dia haoíne do ponnpað ipin cuiccið ío iulu, ipin océmað bliaðain Sét-moγat a aoiρi, γ ipin cétpaiinað bliaðain cétpaéat a φlaéta, γ a aðnacal ι mainiptip dún na ngall.

Μαζ cáρταιζ cαιρbpeac .ι. pínζin mac διαρματα an dúnaið mic doimnaill παθαiz vécc, γ a ðφðpacthaiρ διαρματ do γabáil a ionaið.

Ρηóhmið mac neill mic aipt mic eoccaim uí neill do mapbað la cloind τοιρηδεαλβαicch uí maolédúin.

⁸ *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, "to whom they gave hostages;" but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *φipmanac*, *oipγialla*, *clann aoða buide*, *an púta* and *caéánaiz*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is "a breuz γpameamail, i. e. a disgusting lie," to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: "Θπει te baide atá ann do leáðar la hua Doimnaill. Conallaé am éú, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!"

⁹ *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

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

Mac Carthy Cairbreach¹, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

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

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

¹ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doimnaill gallocclach (i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do marbadh in arthmaíca la giolla earpuice mac Somairle ruaid mic doimnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patrúice mic emann mezuídir ar éloino óicc an emainn cedna, brian, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do marbadh lá cloinn giolla patrúice a tóiraižeacé na creice, 7 fírgur moir mac caba do marbadh o éloinn giolla patrúice don éur rin.

Mac mezuídir (i. Sían mac Dúlip) i. toirpdealbac, 7 dá mac taidg még zappaid, 7 tadcc occ mac emann mic gailgille, co noct fíraib décc amalle fíru do bátad i cooite for loc eirne.

Mac uí flannaccain, corbmac mac corbmaic décc.

Sluaiccead la mac uí doimnaill (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) hi ctip neo-cchan, 7 baile i neill (i. doimnaill) dún ngnainn do loycead líir, 7 baile aoda mic doimnaill uí néill, 7 o abainn móir arteaé dimteaéct dó gan fírebeare fíur. Suide fa cárlén na veircece dó ar a iompúó, an cárlén do gabail dó (i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uárda vpacdbáil ann. Dól dó ar rin zo eill mic nenáin, 7 tigeanna do gairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá dauzur do éoil dé 7 daoíne.

Cairpre mac brian uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i marpar mióe, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic doimnaill cáim uí uiccinn décc.

Sían mac Riocaird a búre poza gall macaem Éireann do marbadh a meabail hi mainirir copair patrúice lá cloinn uillie a búre.

Cárlén baile an tobair do gabail la hua concóbar nōonn, 7 la mac diaimada for flióct ghráinne inéine uí ceallaiž. Síó do dénam dóib 7 a nouthaiž do éabairt do flióct ghráinne.

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

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

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

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

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

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1506.

ΑοιS ΚRιοτ, Μιλε, κυεε εέδ, α Sé.

Τομαρ βυθε mac εορρεαιγ, οηρίννεαé ελυανα ηεοαιρ, γ Sfan ó ριαé οηρίννεαé αρ τηριαν αιριδό βπορρεαιγ δέεε.

Mac μέγυιδιρ αεδ mac εμαινν mic τομαιρ όγ μέγυιδιρ δο μαρβαδ α τóρραιγεαéτ ερειέε δο ριννδó λά ελοινν éυνδ mic εηρι υί νέιλλ αρ cúιλ na νοηρρ, γ βα he Ριλip mac Εμαινν mac γιolla πατραιεε ρο μαρβη ειρυνη.

Σεμυρ mac ριλip mic αν γιolla δυιδ μέγυιδιρ ρρ connail εράιβδεαé ειριδε δο éεε γ α αδναεαλ ι νδύν na ηγαλλ.

Μαγναρ mac γορραδα ρυαιδ μέγυιδιρ γ Mac βριαν τεαλλαγε ééαé (.i. ρειλιν) δέεε.

Τομαρ mac οηλυερ ρλοηγεεδ δο μαρβαδ la ρλοέε Μαéγαμνα υί ραγαλλαιγ .i. λαρ αν εαλβαε mac ρηδλημδ, γ λά α éλοινν. Coccoad gall γ γαιιδελ δηρηγε ερέρην.

Mac υί εαéαιν .i. βριαν ριονν mac Sfan δο μαρβαδ la δομνall mac νειλλ mic εηρι mic εογαιν υί νέιλλ, γ mac δον βριαν ρην δο μαρβαδ la δοννηαδ ua εαéαιν.

Mac υιδίλιν .i. υαεταρ mac εορβμαε mic Sfinicín δο μαρβαδ la hua εαéαιν .i. τομαρ mac αιβνε, γ ρο μαρβαδ αραιον ρηρ δά mac τυαéαιλ υί δομναιλλ, δά mac υί éηρα, ερη mic υί βαοιγελλαιν, γ δά mac υί éυνδ, γ ρεαéε ρηρ δέεε δο μαίειβη α éιονóιλ ιρην ρύτα δο ρονηραδ.

Αοδ ρυαδ mac γλαιρνε μέγ μαéγαμνα δο μαρβαδ la hua ραγαλλαιγ (Sfan mac εαéαιλ) γ la α éλοινν.

Δομνall ua εραδεν, éñναιγε εραιβδεεεε coccupaé δέεε acc ειρτεαéε αιρην ι νδυν na ηγαλλ.

Ραιδίν ua μαολέοναιρε εν ρογα Ερεανν ινα αιμρηρ lé Sñéυρ, γ lé ριλυεéε δέεε.

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

^t *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

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

^u *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

^w *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

^x *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

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

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear¹. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

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

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

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly¹, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish².

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

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne³. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

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

Donnell O'Craidhen⁴ [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry⁵, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

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

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

¹ *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αέ τριμ το λορεαδ το ενε δοαιτ.

Μαζ καρταιζ καρβρεαδ .i. διαρμαδ μαζ διαρματα αν δύναιδ mic δομ-
naill ριαβαιζ δέεε.

Ο καταιν τομάρ μαζ αιβνε, γ clann τδσαιν mic αιβνε δοννχαδ γ δομnaill
clepead το δολ ταρ banna ροιρ ζο τυυερατ αιρζβδα, γ ζρζγα ιομδα λεδ, γ
τεαδτ ζο μολαδ γ ζο ναίτρ ρορ εάλα.

Καιτλιν ιηζή ιαπλα δδρμυμαν .i. τομαρ μαζ Σεμαρ βαιτωιζεαρνα ua
εαριρρε βήν δερκαδ δδζειμιζ δέεε, αρ λέ το ρόναδ αν βήν δυβ, γ δύν na
mbήνδ.

Οραιοέτ ρυιρ εροιρ ρορ ριοναιν το δέναιμ la hua mbριαν, τοιρρδεαλ-
bach μαζ ταιδεε mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, γ la δομnaill a δεαρβραταρ, la heppcop
cille da lua γ la heppcop cille ριοναδρκαδ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1507.

ΑοιS ΚΡΙορτ, Μιλε, cuicc céδ, αδεαχτ.

Σεον Ραυιτ ερρκορ na μιδε βραταρ ρρρεδωιρλεριδε, γ ριαρρ ua μαολ-
υιδιρ abb clocaρ δέεε. ;

Ζραιννε ιηζή μέζυιδιρ (.i. emann) βήν Ριλιρ mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ, βήν
δέρκαδ δδζειμιζ, γ καταρβονα ιηζή εονεονναδτ mic μαζηυρα μέζ ματζαμνα
δέεε.

Ο ρlannaccain τυαιτε ρατα Μυιρκαρταδ μαζ Μυιρκαρταζ δέεε.

Ζρήρ οιδεε λά niall ρυαδ μαζ δομnaill mic neill ζαρβ.

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

^a *Herds*, αιρζβδα is the nominative plural of αιρζε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

^a *Horses*, ζρζγα is the nominative plural of ζρζγ, a horse.

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

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

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

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

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

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds^a and horses^b, and returned in exultation and triumph.

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Paupt^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

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

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

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

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

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

years 1510 and 1597.

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

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ενρι mac αεδα υί neill παοί είνηςόνα ουνε βά ψήρ αιτενε αρ γαε εαλαδ-
αν δέcc.

Ρειλμ μαζ υινηρενάιν οφικελ τριε conaill ηρητέμ τοσάιθε παοί ελέριζ
co ceṛabað 7 co ceasoínghioímaib d'écc .12. iulii.

Σιυβάν ιηγήν μέζ ματζαίνα (.1. Αεδ ριαδ) δέcc.

Σλόιέεαδ λά ηua νδοίναλλ (αοδ όcc mac αοδα ριαδ) ι ττίρ εοζαιν.
Ρορλονγορε δό δέναιμ δο ιm εαιρλέν υί néill (δύηζηαιν) 7 ποχαιθε δο
μαρβαδ δο λυετ αν βαίλε ιm Mac γίλλα ριαδ .1. ηριαν, 7 ό néill δο δέναιμ
ρίοδα ρριρ ua νδοίναλλ. Υα δοίναλλ δο δολ αρθε-ηι ccfm αν λυρτιρ, 7
cenel Moain δο ερεααδ λα ηua neill na δεαθηαδ, 7 ηριαν mac υί γαιρη-
λεαδαιζ δο μαρβαδ λαιρ.

Νιαιλ mac cuinn mic αεδα βυθε mic ηριαν ballaiz υί neill δο γαβαίλ λά
μυιητιρ cairpge ψήζυρα, α βήε πέ ηαθηαδ ηι λαιμ, 7 α λέγεαδ amach ιαρ
ριμ, 7 Sé ηραιζθε δέcc δο βυαιν αρρ.

Coccað eter ó neill 7 clann cuinn υί neill. Clann αιρτ δο βήε δο εαοδ
cloinne cuinn, 7 τρι cpeaca δο δέναιμ λέό αρ cenel ψραθηαιζ. Cpeaca μορ
δο δέναιμ λα ηua neill αρ cloinn αιρτ πο δέοιδ.

Αοδη mac τοιρηδεαλβαιζ mic ριλip μέζυιδip δο μαρβαδ λα mac υί ριαιρ,
τιζήρνάν όcc, mac eocchan.

Mac mezuðip (ταδcc mac concobair mic τομάιρ όicc) δο μαρβαδ λά
cloinn donnchað mezuðip 7 λά Remann όcc macc maτζaίna.

Caiplen móρ cairpge ψήζυρα, 7 μέρε αν βαίλε ρειρριμ δο γαβαίλ λά mall
mac cuinn (πο γαβαδ leopom ρεαετ ριαμ) 7 α ηραιζθε ρήν δο βί ραν ccaipλέν
δο βυαιν amac δό.

Teampall achaið bñete δο λορccað, 7 epimóρ μαίετρα αν τριε δο λορccað
ann.

Emann mac τομαιρ όicc mic τομαιρ όicc decc δο είνηεαρ αον οιδέ.

Υα δύναιμ δοίηηαιζ μαίγε δα ελαοίηε δο μαρβαδ δο ραδαδ δο ρείν λα α
ηραεταρ ρήν γιolla παρραιcc mac ριλip.

^s *Maguinnseinain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

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

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

Felim Maguinnseinain², Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine¹ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

¹ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

ὄριαν mac μέγ φαίραδάιν (domnall bfinac) do mairbad la toirpdealbac mac aeda mic eocain meγ φαίραδάιν.

Mac conmidhe (Solain mac Sfain mic polain) ollain uí neill Saol i ndán i pfozlam, 7 hi pfilideact, 7 pfi tige aoidb coitcinn [decc] .30. October.

Μαζραιε, tomar (.i. mac Philip mic tomar mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri moir), ua cuill cshopaolad, O dalaiγ pinn gofraidh, O dalaiγ cairpreat aengur (.i. mac aengura caoic) 7 ó gérain (Sfan .i. mac conco-bair) décc.

Mac an baird airgiall, giollapardraice mac aoda, 7 Tuatal buide mac aodain garb mic an baird do mairbad ar aon lá coinulað uá condalaiγ 7 lá a braitrib.

Cairlén dhoma dá eitar, 7 cairlen na dhrice do éuitim.

An barrac ruad sémar mac semar do dol dia oilepe don rráinn co maietb a muinntire arason rir, 7 iar ndenain a noilepe doib do éuatar hi luig do road ina pfruige 7 ní pfi a mbár nó a mbeata órin alle. Domnall mac taide mic giolla micil í fiaic ráit epeann, 7 alban doide lé Sfincur a tuiccri laidne, 7 filideacta do batad hi pparpad an barraiγ ar an oilepe rin a dubramar.

Sfan a búrc, mac uilicc, mic uilicc, mic Riocaird óice tanairte cloinne riucaird rair clann gall epeann poideac lán deimeac, 7 dhírinne, tinne cruada lé cotuccad décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Mile, cuicc ced, a hoct.

Μαιγι μαζραιε epcop cluana pfieta raoi paemar riazalta ceillidi craiddeac, décc, 7 Dauid mac tomar a búrc décc ar rlicid na róma iar na oirdnead ina ionad irin sprcopóide.

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

[†] *Mac Conmidhe*, now *Mac Namee*. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

¹ *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

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

^m *On board a ship, &c.*, literally, “they went

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

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

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

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

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Tomar ó congaláin Eppcop Oiléirinn, 7 Uater a blác eppcop eluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac aipe mic caímaoíl d'ganaic cloáir décc, deapbraéair p'íde deócchan deppcop cloáir.

O maolmuaió (aod' ócc) do marbaó ina cárlén p'st'irín lá a b'raéirib' buóósin.

Domnall ua b'riain (.i. mac éaiócc mic toipr'ídealbáiḡ) tanairi tuadmúman, 7 Ḥepoite mac aodá mic caáil uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Mac mécc maḡáimna, Remainn ócc mac Remainn do marbaó i ndomnac maige dá élaoine lá péle Paḡraicc lá mac méḡuid'ir P'ilip mac emainn. Dá hamlaó do rónaó an ḡnóim h'irín P'ilip do dol i nonoir Paḡraic déirteaó oip'p'inn don baile, 7 aḡnail bátar occ an oip'p'ionn irín ecclair do ruacé Rémann ócc ḡo mbuid'ín móir ina p'ócair imon t'smpall. Ro haónaie t'inte leo hi eccl'íre haip'uib' an t'smpuill. Ar na éluirín rín do mac meḡuid'ir do ráió nac léiccepaó t'smpall Paḡraicc do loḡcaó. Ro ḡreir a múinteir im éalma do óenaím, t'icc p'ilip cona b'raéirib' amaic i nanmaim dé, 7 Paḡraic. Do pala st'orra cor t'raḡepaó Remann dia eóó 7 ro marbaó iaraím cona éoinalta amaille p'p'ir .i. mac b'riain ruaió mic ḡiollab'riḡde 7 ḡabéar beóir b'raig'íde ann co ro móraó ainn dé 7 paḡraic t'p'ic rín.

Corbmac ó cianáin raóí Sh'íncaóda 7 p'ir'óána 7 donnchaó mac b'riain mic p'ilip méḡuid'ir décc.

Muir'óstraic mac aeóda mic p'sḡaíl óicc mic p'sḡaíl ruaió meḡeoóccacán do marbaó lá a b'raéirib' péin.

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

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

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

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

^q *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain^o, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^o.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^a *Church of St. Patrick*.—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with *Domhnach* was

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

^r *Mac Gillabride*.—This name is now anglicised

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

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

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

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

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

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Connaught."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαινιρτιρ βαίλε υί Ρουαρτ δα νγοιρέρ καρρυιου παρρυιου ηι εόνναάταϊθ ιν επρκοπόιδεετ ΑΡδachaϊθ δο εϊονηρηναδ λά ηua Ρουαρτ Εόghan η λά α μναοί Μαιρζήρζ ινζήν concόβαϊρ υί ηρηαν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, κύιου εέδ, α ναοί.

ὉΡιαν mac ταιδου μεζ υινηρηνάιν οφφικελ clocaϊρ δέου.

Donnchaδ μαζ ρυαϊδρη αιρδίννεαδ μαάαιρε να ερηιρε, ρήρ υμάλ ινρηαλ αρ ρειρε νδέ, η ρήρ congmalα τιγhe αοιδδ [δέου].

Mac υί neill αρτ mac cuinn mic éhri mic eoγain δο γαβάλ α ηρηoll lé harτ an cáιrlén mac neill mic αρτ mic eoγain υί néill ιαρ mbliηh ινα cáιrhoϊρ epioρτ αιουε, η ιαρ na éouιpeaδ cúιουε δια cáιrlén ρήν, η α mac mall mac αρτ η ρειlim ua maοiεaδlainn δο γαβαϊλ amaille ρρηρ, η α τταβαϊρτ hil-laimh υί domhnaill, η buaϊdhrfoη mór δο theacht τρέρ an ηγαβάλ ριν.

Slóicéaδ lar an ιυρτιρ ιαρla cille dapa ηι ττιρ eoγchain αρ éarpanηg cloinne cuinn υί neill, η caιrlén dūine γήnainn (.i. caιrlén í neill) dpaγaϊl δο cloinn cúιου ρια ριύ ταιιuc an ιυρτιρ ινα éimcell. An ιυρτιρ-δo δoι αρ ριν ιμ cáιrlén na hoγmυηge co ρo γαβαδ lar. Ro γαβαδ lar ann τοιρρηéaλbaδ mac neill mic αρτ υί neill, η eoγchan ρυαδ mac Suibne. Ro ηρηpeaδ an caιrlén lar an ιυρτιρ, η δo éoδ ιαρρην δια éicη.

O neill doimnall mac ehri mic eoγchain τιγeapna τιpe ηeoγain, ρήρ αρ mó ρo mill η ιμορ milleaδ, η αρ mó δo ρóιne δo éoccaδ, η δo épeaáaδ acc

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

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

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

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^c, which is called Carrickpatrick^d in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnessennain^e, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^b, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croise^d, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

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

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

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

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

^c *Maguinnessennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^b *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

^d *Machaire-na-Croise*, *ci. e.* the plain of the

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

¹ *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

² *Contending for*, *copnam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrack*, p. 182, note ².

cornam ticcéfnair co po gáb é po deóid, décc an deiread lá do mí augur, 7 ar mac aoda mic eogain uí neill doirdnead ina ionad.

Slóiccead lá hua ndóinnall aod ócc mac aoda ruaid ar mac ndiarмата co po mill móran hi maiğ luippe. Tomar mac Remann mic Pílip meğuidir do marbad ón tpluağ, 7 ó doinnall doinnpúd tap a air don turur rin.

O basoigill (emann buide mac neill) do marbad ipin oidce daon uréor gae la concobar ócc úa mbasoigill hi luacpor.

Aré ó neill do léccead ar a bpaigófnur, 7 bpaigde ele do dol ar .i. a mac pín, 7 a ófnbraetar brian.

Pílip mac brian mic pílip meğuidir, Maolmórida mac failge mic doinnall bán uí mağallaiğ, 7 eogain mac cuinn mic aoda buide uí neill décc.

Indraicchió lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar plioct ingine mec murcaid ar brú loca laogaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí ócc, eoccan mac neill bfnaiğ uí néill, brian mac neill bfnaiğ, 7 Mac aoda bailb uí neill do marbad lair, 7 cítepe heic ar tpi píctib do buain ósobh.

Corbmac mac Ssain mic concobar ócc meğuidir, Diarmaic mac floinn mic an baird, 7 caðğ ó cianan décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocaird, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocaird ócc, pfn cfnodar lé cáirdib, eccfnodar le hfcfnairdib décc.

Mac an píld gíollacuir mac amlaib paof pírdána décc.

An tóctmadh King Henry do pioğad of Saxaib .22. April.

¹ *In this army, ón tpluağ, i. e. ex exercitu, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.*

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

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

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mac an Fhiledh^p (Gilehreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^a.

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

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

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1510.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, ΜΙΛΕ, CÚΙCΕ CÉΟ, ΑΒΕΙΧ.

Μυρρέστιαχ mac μυρχιαδ mic τοιρρδεαλβαϊ ερρεορ cille Φιονναβραδ
δέcc.

Ο Ραγallaϊδ Σταν mac καταϊλ δέcc. ΑΣ λαϊρριδε τυccaδ cetur βραιτρε
ve obrepuantiaε don cábán a hugoarrar an pápa.

δριαν ριαδ mac δομναϊλ mic αοδα υί νεϊλ δέcc.

δριαν mac ριλιρ υί ραγallaϊδ do μαρβαδ la cloinn Remainn mic γλαιρνε
μέγ ματγαμνα a τορραιγεετ cpeϊδε.

Μάγ caba βρειρνε .i. ρεϊλιμ, γ mac loclainn .i. uatne δέcc.

Ο Φιαλάν ρήγαλ οϊδε υήρρεcαιγετε lé δάν, γ eocchan mac βραιαν υί uiccinn
οϊδε Ερεανν δέcc.

Mac an δαιρδ εϊρε conaϊλ eocchan ριαδ δέcc i mhor mic an duirn.

Stoiccead lá γήρoϊd ιαπλα cille δαρα (.i. an ιυρτιρ) hι ccúiceoδ muϊan zo
μαϊτεϊb gall γ γαιοδεαλ λαϊγεν λαϊρ dia po cumδαιγ cαιρλέn δαιμδέοϊn γαιοδεαλ
muman hι ccapraicc cιtal. Leanar ó δομναϊλ é co nuathad ρochaϊde
τρηαρ an mϊde, γ ιρην muϊain ριαρ co comρainic ρρηρ ann ριν. Τιαγαιτ i
nEalla apιδέϊn, γabaϊt cαιρλέn cιnntuιrc, γ apccεt an εϊρ. Τιαγαιττ ιαρρην
i noδpμumain móϊp, γabaϊt cαιρλέn na Pailip, γ cαιρλέn ele ap bρú mainze

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

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

^t *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

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

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

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

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^s, i. e. Anthony, died.

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

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn^t.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^a *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

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

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

Ο δομναίλλ αοδ̄ mac αοδα ριαδ̄ do dol don ροίμ̄ dia oileipe, 7 an cefin do bai amuicch batтар a rann 7 a caraio i mbrón, i ndoḡailp̄i, 7 i ndoimín-main ma deadhaid̄, 7 Maḡnar ó doimnaill a mac d̄faḡbáil do aḡ iomcoḡnam̄ an típe an cefin no biaḡ ma péccmar.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1511.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, a haonδέcc.

Αρε mac cuinn uí neill (baói hillaim̄ acc ua ndoimnaill occ im̄teaát do don Roim̄) do léccaḡ ar a b̄raioḡfnur la Maḡnar mac uí doimnaill, ḡan cfo dua doimnaill, 7 a mac .i. mall ócc do téchte ar̄p̄ i ngiöll lé comall ḡac p̄ioḡ-chána da ndearrpat.

Tomar mac andriu méḡb̄raḡdaioḡ ep̄p̄cop 7 aip̄c̄inneac̄ an dá h̄p̄eip̄ne p̄p̄i pé ep̄ioeac̄ bliadaoin, aoin c̄f̄n̄ no p̄iaḡraioḡp̄ioḡ ḡoill, 7 ḡaoiḡoíl, Saói i neacna 7 hi ceḡabaḡ, loḡrann p̄olurta no p̄oillp̄ioḡeac̄ tuata 7 eccalpa ep̄é p̄oip̄c̄tal 7 p̄p̄oic̄p̄t, aḡḡaipe ταιp̄ip̄i na h̄ḡailp̄i iap̄ noip̄oneac̄ Saccap̄t 7 aop̄a ḡaca ḡp̄aio ap̄c̄f̄na do iap̄ ceoip̄p̄eac̄ac̄ éf̄mp̄all 7 p̄eilec̄f̄o mom̄da, iap̄ ep̄ioḡnacal Seoo 7 bío do ep̄uaḡaib̄ 7 ep̄enaib̄, no p̄aoiḡ a p̄p̄ip̄at docum̄ n̄ime an .4. calaim̄ do maḡpa (no auḡup̄t) dia maip̄t do p̄onnp̄aḡ i nd̄p̄uim̄ da eic̄iap̄, iap̄ ep̄oḡc̄t do ceoip̄p̄eac̄ac̄ f̄ccailpe ip̄in m̄b̄p̄eip̄ne iap̄p̄ an p̄eaḡtmaḡ bliadaoin Síp̄eac̄t a aoiḡi, 7 a ad̄nacal hi mainip̄cip̄ an cabáin dia haoíne ar̄ aoi laite Seac̄t̄maine.

Coḡb̄mac mácc p̄aim̄paḡáin dia no ḡoipeac̄ ep̄p̄cop ip̄in m̄b̄p̄eip̄ne décc p̄ia noḡtlaicc.

Up̄m̄óp̄ p̄f̄n̄ oip̄e éf̄mp̄aill ap̄damaca do loḡp̄eac̄o.

Ο concobair̄ p̄ailḡe, caḡair̄ mac cuinn mic an calbaicé p̄eic̄f̄n̄ coit̄c̄f̄n̄ déiccip̄ib̄, p̄aoi éinnp̄f̄ona p̄p̄i ḡallaib̄, 7 ḡaoiḡelair̄ do maḡp̄baḡ la d̄p̄uip̄ḡ dia éinḡo p̄f̄n̄ .i. clann τaiḡcc uí concobair̄, 7 clann ep̄f̄ain ballaioḡ uí concobair̄ lá τaob̄ mainip̄t̄p̄eac̄ p̄eop̄air̄.

^f After him, i. e. in his absence.

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

^h A faithful shepherd of the Church, aḡḡaipe

ταip̄ip̄i na h̄ḡailp̄i. This phrase is translated, "*Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae*," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

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

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

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

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

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

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

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

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaig Maoileaclainn mac taidce, mic donnchaib, mic maoileac-lainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaib muiinnig decc. Fsi cotaicete a epice, a caratt, 7 a clann maicne. Feicsin coitcno dam 7 deoraib, fsi lar a ndear-nadh cairlen gallaig an garbdoire 7 Muine an mda.

Mac murcaða, Murcað ballac mac donnchaib mic airt decc.

Tomar mac glairne mic concobair uí raigillig, 7 emann mac glairne decc.

Glairne mac concobair mic Sain uí raigillig do marbað lá luēt tige mēzmatganna.

Eogan mac briain ruaid mic catail uí raigillig decc.

Ο doáparraig Sfan mac doinnaill mic concobair decc, 7 ó doáparraig do gairm do concobair áppac.

Mac donnchaib típe hoilella Sfan decc, 7 a dearbbratar ele fsi gal tanairte típe hoilella do marbað la mac diarmata.

Airt mac cuinn mic enpi i néill do gabáil tuaparraig ó aod mac doinnaill mic enpi.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáir óig mēguibir do écc.

An diolmaicac (.i. Semar) macaire cuirne decc.

Aod mac feilim mic magnura do marbað lá Sémur mac Sain, mic an eppoir mēguibir.

Dubtaic mac dubtaig uí duibghnám raoi lé rfnour, fsi ronara, 7 raib-bríra moir decc.

Sloiccead lá hua néill airt mac aoda hi típ conaill dár loipcc gleann pinne, 7 ó ruilig anall, 7 bfnair braigde dua doáparraig.

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

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the householdⁿ of Mac Mahon.

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

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

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

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^o *Stipend*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of such a token, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

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

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

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

Cenel βραδαίγ (.i. ι τῆρ εόccam) do léir éreachad la maḡnar ua ndoimnaill.

O neill arṑ mac aoda do éruinnuccad p̄luaiḡ do dol hi ττίρ cónaill iar ndol í doimnaill docum na poim̄a. Ro ḡab maḡnur ó doimnaill ḡ na ττίρ m̄sic p̄uibne ḡ ar̄d ταιοιḡ ceneoil cónaill acc cornam̄, ḡ acc iom̄coim̄st̄ na ττίρ am̄ail ar deac̄ po p̄éop̄at. Ar a aoi τῆρ po im̄ciḡ ó néill cona p̄luaiḡ ó p̄liab̄ poir, ḡ poair̄ dia τίḡ ḡan c̄reicḡ ḡan caé.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, M̄ile, cúicc céo, α do décc.

Αοó ó maolmocheirḡe com̄arba upoma l̄ct̄ain do baṑaod̄.

Πιαρṑ mac c̄raidin deccanac̄ cloinne haoda décc.

Niail mac cuinn mic aoda buide mic b̄riain ballaiḡ í neill τίḡearna τῆρ conḡail, p̄r̄i einiḡ coiτ̄c̄inn, ḡ medaiḡt̄e óp̄d, ḡ ecclay p̄r̄i aḡm̄ar aiτ̄-eapach na succ̄ ciór nó com̄a do cloinn neill no do cloinn ndálaiḡ na upior ionaid̄ Riḡ Sax̄on, p̄r̄i bá cianp̄oda p̄én ḡ paogal, p̄r̄i ḡecna eolac̄ ar ḡac̄ nealaod̄ain et̄ir Sh̄l̄nc̄ur, óan, ḡ Sh̄l̄inn do écc .ii. April.

Arṑ mac cuinn mic neill ḡairb̄ í doimnaill decc (33. december) do τ̄aom τῆρ hi m̄úr na mbraṑar ι noun na ḡgall, ḡ α aōnacal ḡo honop̄ac̄ ip̄ an maoin̄τῆρ.

Τυαṑal ó cleiriḡ (.i. ó cleirioc̄) mac̄ τ̄aiδec̄ cam̄ paóí hi p̄r̄nc̄ur ḡ hi ndan, p̄r̄i τίḡe aoiδ̄b̄ coiτ̄c̄inn do ép̄énaib̄, ḡ do ép̄uaḡaiδ̄ décc iar nonḡad̄, ḡ iar naiτ̄riḡe .12. november.

O doimnaill Αοó mac aoda puaiδ̄ do τ̄oiδeaṑt̄ ón Roim̄ iar p̄p̄oibad̄ α oihiτ̄e iar mb̄siτ̄ p̄é p̄eṑt̄maine décc hi lonṑain acc dol poir, ḡ p̄é p̄eṑt̄muine

¹ *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

² *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prædá, sine prælio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

³ *O'Muelmocheirḡe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

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

⁴ *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^t, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

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

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

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

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

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

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

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

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

δέεε ele acc τεάεε ανοιρ. Ρυαιρριομ̄ ονα ανοιρ η αιρμιδιον̄ ó Ριγ̄ Saخان King hanri, τάμικ̄ ιαραμ̄ ρλάν̄ co herinn, η βαοί̄ lé haταίδ̄ hi ρρiαδ̄ρυρ ραν̄ μιδε, η ιαρ̄ ρραγ̄βαίλ̄ ρλάντε̄ δό̄ τάμικ̄ε̄ διᾱ ε̄icc̄, η bá ρυβᾱc̄ ρορβραοιλιγ̄ cealla η τυατᾱ διᾱ ε̄oδ̄εε̄ε̄.

Coccað mór eirp ó ndomnaill η ó neill ar̄t mac aosa. Coccað ele beóp̄ eirp ó ndomnaill η mac uilliam bupc̄ .i. Emann mac Riocair̄o, Ro ρ̄oρt̄ ua doimnaill cúicc̄ céō déεε̄ τυαᾱc̄ hī τ̄ε̄ρ̄ c̄onaill hī ρ̄ρ̄ραῑb̄ manac̄, η hī ceúicc̄-eað̄ c̄onnaāc̄t, η dō ρ̄av̄ buannāc̄t̄ δóib̄ ar̄ nā hionaδ̄aib̄ ρ̄in, dō ε̄aov̄ ρ̄oim̄ ιαραμ̄ η Μαγ̄nar̄ conā ρ̄ōc̄ρᾱῑdē amaill̄ē ρ̄ρ̄ū ó̄ δ̄oῑpē zō ρ̄anγaδ̄av̄āp̄ iōc̄tap̄ c̄onnaāc̄t, αρ̄ρ̄iδ̄ē ῑ ηγαίλ̄ηγ̄aib̄, η ρ̄υιδ̄ῑt̄ im̄ c̄aιρ̄l̄én̄ beóil̄ an̄ cláῑp̄, η ρ̄ō γ̄abað̄ an̄ bailē laῑp̄. Ράγ̄βαῑp̄ ā βαρ̄oᾱ ann, loτταρ̄ tap̄ anaῑp̄ anuaρ̄ επ̄é̄ ρ̄liað̄ γ̄am̄, η hī τ̄ε̄ρ̄ῑ ρ̄iāc̄p̄āc̄, baτταρ̄ anp̄iδ̄ē aθαίδ̄ dá̄ naῑp̄p̄īp̄. Oῡ c̄uαlā Mac uilliam b̄upc̄ an̄ m̄ ρ̄in̄ τάμικ̄ε̄ zō líon̄ ā ρ̄ōc̄ρᾱīdē ā τ̄ε̄m̄c̄eall̄ an̄ c̄aιρ̄l̄ém̄ ρ̄in̄ beóil̄ an̄ cláῑp̄ m̄ ρ̄ō ρ̄ácc̄aib̄ ó̄ doimnaill̄ ā βαρ̄oᾱ, Ō Rō clop̄ lá̄ huā ndomnaill̄ mac uilliam̄ dō b̄h̄t̄ imon̄ m̄bailē, lūō zō hāc̄lam̄ im̄é̄p̄c̄caíð̄ tap̄ ā aῑp̄ ρ̄uaρ̄ επ̄ē ρ̄liað̄ γ̄am̄, Ō Rō ρ̄iτταρ̄ mac uilliam̄ ó̄ doimnaill̄ dō b̄h̄t̄ē diā ρ̄aγ̄ið̄ ρ̄ō ρ̄ácc̄aib̄ an̄ bailē conāc̄ ρ̄ucc̄ uā doimnaill̄ ρ̄aῑp̄, dō ε̄aov̄ mac uilliam̄ hī τ̄ε̄ρ̄ῑ ρ̄iāc̄p̄āc̄, η ρ̄ō c̄uῑp̄ lón̄ η βαρ̄oᾱ hī c̄aιρ̄l̄én̄ eῑp̄c̄peāc̄ aβann̄ ιαρ̄ nā b̄h̄n̄ dō δ̄úτ̄c̄apācaíð̄ an̄ bailē ρ̄h̄n̄ diā τταρ̄ō ó̄ doimnaill̄ é̄ ρ̄iaρ̄ an̄ tan̄ ρ̄in̄. Ō Rō ρ̄iδ̄oῑp̄ ó̄ doimnaill̄ γ̄up̄ ab̄ hī τ̄ε̄ρ̄ῑ ρ̄iāc̄p̄āc̄ dō γ̄að̄ mac uilliam̄ ρ̄ō l̄h̄ zō n̄s̄m̄l̄p̄c̄c̄ n̄s̄m̄p̄aδ̄āl̄ é̄ tap̄ ā aῑp̄ ap̄īp̄ tap̄p̄nā ρ̄lebē γ̄am̄. Oῡ c̄uαlā mac uilliam̄ ρ̄in̄ ρ̄áγ̄βαῑp̄ ā

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

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

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

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

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.⁽¹⁾

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

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

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

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Bays of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrack*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac 7 a oidre, uillscé mac Emainn, mic Riocaird, 7 barba ele amaille nír
 irin ccairlén rin eipeceac abann, 7 do luid fín roime amail ar déine con-
 ráinic docum airb na rias. Ruccerat araill do marpluaig í doinnail padarc
 ar mac uilliam, 7 llicite ina deashaid iate go po cúirfite a maith é po
 ríam na muaidé. Ro linað tar muaidé anonn é, 7 do bñad eic 7 daoine iomda
 de, 7 térna ar sicin uaduib. Sóair ó doinnail cona pluaig, 7 ruidit fá
 cairlén eipeceac abann airn ambaosí mac mic uilliam. Ro gabað an cairlén
 leó fó énd cñepe lá iar mór paséar, 7 do bñit eimeac 7 anacal don barba.
 Eragáðtar mac mic uilliam lair go mbaos í ngiallur aige. Ro fórcóngair an
 cairlén do éor ar uairéñdabib iar rin, 7 po lscad go lár, do éoit iaraim dia
 eicé co mbuaidé 7 corcear. Tanaitte tra mac uilliam ina diaid iar rin go dún
 na ngall, 7 do bñit a ógriar dua doinnail, léigid ó doinnail a mac la mac
 uilliam dia éig.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnail hi tír eogain go maithib ióctair connact 7
 fñmanac, 7 co mbuandabib iomda, do raigid í neill airt mic aoda. Mill-
 tear 7 loipectear leó cédur tír eóccain rñmpa nó ga pangattar dún ngñainn.
 Datat pectmain irin tír agá millead co taratt ua néill ríd dóib, 7 co po
 maite dua doinnail gac accra do mbaosí scir a rinnrñraib .i. éoir ceneoil
 moain, innri heogain, 7 fñmanac uile. Ticc ua doinnail iarrin don ógmaig 7
 cumdaigir cairlén na hoigmaige fñí pé aoin tpectmaine iar na bñreab la
 harla cille dapa pect riam 7 rágbair ua doinnail a barba ann.

Slóicéad la gñóite, iarla cille dapa iurteir na hepeann tar át luain hi
 cconnactaib, Cpeacair 7 loipeir clann connmaig, gabair Rop comain 7
 páccbair barba ann, Tñv iar rin hi maig luipce 7 gabair cairlén baile na
 huama iar millead móraim don tír. Ticc ua doinnail pluaig mór dia coir
 irin coirpñliab dagallam an iarla 7 do dénam a dála nír. Ticc tar a air an
 oidé céona co bñicñliab da fórlongpore fñin, 7 po marbad bñccán dia

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

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

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

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

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

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

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

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

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references

to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

^h *Breic-Shliabh*. i. e. the speckled mountain.

μυντιρ acc τεαέτ αρ α αιρ ιριν mbealaé mbuide. Ro ρυθ ιαραν im caiplén Sliccig, γ πο milleaé lair dútaiγ pleacéτα bpiain í concobair uile, γ ní ρóέτ lair an baile do gabáil don éur rin.

Slóicéacó lá γsróio ιαπλα cille dapa iurτιr na hepeann αρ τριαν congail dia πο γab caiplén beoil ρúrrτε, γ dia πο bpiγ caiplén mic eoain na nglinne, γ dap αιρcc na glinne, γ mópan don tír, γ tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraiγ-ósnur lair.

Inoρaicéio la doinnall mac bpiain mic doinnall mic enpi í neill αρ γiolla-páτραιcc mac Piliρ mic τοιρρθεalbaiγ μέγυθιρ, βάτταρ ρλιοέτ ρλαίτεβ-ταιcc μέγυθιρ in ρφappaó doinnall, dol dóib αρ baile bon abann, γ cpeacá do glacáó leó, bpiγτεαρ ιαραν ρoppa, γ πο bñacó a ccpeacá díb. Ro μαρβαó, γ πο báideacó dponγ dá μυντιρ im mac μαγναρρα mic bpiain mic concobair óicc μέγυθιρ etir baile bono abann, γ μοιρ móiρ, γ doinnall mac bpiain ρín do gabail hi ταμναιγ an ρίca hi ρφρann na harða μυντιρε luinín γ naonðar dá μυντιρ do ðaacó hi ccapaó μυντιρε banain an lá céona.

Piliρ mac τοιρρθεalbaiγ μέγυθιρ cona cloinn, γ clann tomair mic μαγ-ναρα μέγραμπαóain do dol αρ ionnρaicéio hi τεallaé eacóac, γ cpeacó do dénami doib αρ τοιρρθεalbac mac aóða μέγραμπαóain (ταναιρτε an típe), γ τοιρρθεalbac ρúριρ do μαρβαó hi τορραιγεέτ na cpeicé híριρ, lotταρ αρριθε ρó cranóicc μέγραμπαóain πο γabaó leó an cranóicc, γ mac ρam-παóain ρín γέ do baóί tinn, ρácaibτεαρ ιαραν mac ρamπαóain dáιγ níρ

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

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

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O'Conor*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Luighneγ*, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O'Conor, King of Ireland.

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

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

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

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynnns, plundered the Glynnns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity. *1461-1507-17*

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

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

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

^t *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkeneddy and county of Fermanagh.

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

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now *capuá Uí Dhánáin*, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle-lak-

πέδαταρ α τάβαιρτ λέό. Rucc ιαρομ̄ mac uí Raigilliḡ .i. emann ruad̄ mac aoda mic caat̄ail ar na mancaat̄aib̄ rin ḡ ar mac maḡnair. Ḷριρτ̄r̄ lair orra, ḡ Ro marbaḡ donnchaḡ mac Remainn mic P̄lip̄ m̄ḡuid̄ir, P̄lip̄ mac eoḡain mic doḡnaill ballaiḡ m̄ḡuid̄ir, Aoḡ mac eoḡain mic toirp̄dealb̄aiḡ m̄ḡuid̄ir, Muir̄c̄r̄taḡ ruad̄ mac murchaḡ, ḡ Sémar̄ mac mic ep̄at̄ m̄ḡuid̄ir co roḡ-aid̄ib̄ ele, ḡ Ro beanad̄ beḡr̄ eic̄ iom̄da diob̄ ir̄in ló rin.

Mac m̄ḡuid̄ir b̄rian mac émainn mic tomar̄ décc.

Mac raḡm̄pad̄ain caat̄ail mac aeda mic eoc̄c̄ain décc, ḡ tiḡearna do ḡairm̄ do tom̄ar̄ mac maḡnura m̄ḡraḡpad̄ain.

Mac tiḡearn̄ain (.i. uilliam) ceallaiḡ d̄unc̄ada décc.

Paḡḡe mac maolm̄oḡda uí raḡallaiḡ do marbaḡ la cloinn ep̄sain mic eoḡain mic doḡnaill b̄ain ḡ la remur̄ mac toirp̄dealb̄aiḡ mic eoc̄c̄ain i n̄oḡuim̄ l̄t̄ain.

Tad̄cc mac doḡnaill uí b̄rian décc, ḡ b̄rian mac doḡnaill mic taḡd̄cc mic toirp̄dealb̄aiḡ décc ró éf̄no l̄t̄e raḡt̄e iapaḡm̄.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, a ep̄i décc.

Muir̄ir ó piḡceallaiḡ aip̄deppoc̄ tuama maiḡir̄tir̄ diaḡaḡta po ba mó clú cleip̄ceáḡta ina aip̄ir̄ir̄ péin décc.

An toirp̄icel maḡcongail décc.

Roppa mac Maḡnara m̄ḡ mathḡaḡna tic̄cearna oip̄ḡiall, ḡ Tad̄cc mac maolecl̄ainn uí ceallaiḡ (.i. tic̄c̄r̄na ua maine) décc.

Poplongp̄ort̄ do denaḡm̄ dua doḡnaill i t̄tim̄cell̄ Slicc̄iḡ ó p̄el b̄riḡh̄ue co cin̄ct̄oir̄, ar a aoí ní po ḡab̄ an baile p̄p̄ir̄ an pé rin, ḡ po marbaḡ d̄uine uapaḡ do m̄uinc̄tir̄ uí doḡnaill don cup̄ rin .i. Niall mac Ep̄eḡóin do cloinn ep̄uib̄ne p̄ánaḡt̄.

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

² *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

¹ *Six weeks*, l̄t̄e raḡt̄e, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

⁴ *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

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

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

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

Mac Tiernan^a of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

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

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks' afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^a, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

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

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

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

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually Anglicised Magonigle.

Catal ócc mac domnaill mic eochain uí concobair, mac ticéirna ba rírr eimec 7 íngnam, gaoír 7 gliocur baí i moctar connacht do marbad la a ósribraetar rín .i. Eóccan mac domnaill hi ríull la taob baile uí giollgáin, 7 teact do bhréimnar dipeac dé, eógan rín do epochad la hua ndomnaill po éinn epí lá iarran tanrin.

Eógan ua máille do tect luic epí long go cuan na cceall mbécc ipin oídce, 7 maíte an típe an tan rin ar éirge amac i pparpad uí domnaill, Airccit, 7 loirccit an baile, 7 gabait bpaigde iomda ann. Rucc domínn porpa gur bo híccfn dóib anamain i nimeal an típe do níad tinnite, 7 tñ-dála in impoccur a long. Rucc macasín ócc aísobach do cloinn truibne porpa .i. brian 7 clann brian mic an earrac uí gallcubair, 7 buidn rcolócc 7 baclac, 7 ionnpaigite iad co dñgímíruig, 7 marbatar leó Eógan ó máille 7 cuicc ríct nó a re amaille rírr, 7 bñatar dá luig doib, 7 na bpaigde po gabrat epé míorbuilbh dé 7 caicríóna ipa baile po rárpaigrioc.

O domnaill do dol bscán ríona in Alban ar tócuiread ríge Alban, iar ccop licpeac 7 teactad ar a éfn, 7 iar ndol rírr dó ruair onóir, 7 arccada móra on Ríge, 7 iar mbñt ráite dó ma rparpad, 7 iar ceafmclud comhairle don Ríge gan tect in epínn amail po epíall, ticc ó domnaill dia tige iar ppaigal guparacta móir dó por muir.

Mac uilliam búrc Emann, mac Riocair, mic Emann, mic tomáir, rírr dár bo muiric na huir, 7 na hollamain do marbad hi ríull cloinn a ósribraetar .i. tepóid riabach, 7 Emann cíocarac dá mac Uáteir mic Riocair.

Slóiccéad lá hua neill .i. Arp mac Aoda hi epían congail dia po loircc magline, 7 dia po épeac na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cumm [7] mac uíoilin ar éuro don epíluig, 7 po marbad Aod mac uí néill don éur rin. Teccmar an rluag 7 an tóir rírr apoile ar na marach, 7 po marbad Mac uíoilin .i.

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

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

^a *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^b *On his arrival there*, literally, "after his going to the east," Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

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

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain². The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs⁷; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine², whose town they had profaned.

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

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

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

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

^c *Whose domestics, óap Ño munair, i. e. to whom they were as a family.*

^d *Edmond Ciocrach, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.*

Ριρδρδ mac Ρυδρρυδδ, γ ορηγ δαλβανχοιδ λαρ αν ρλογ, γ τicc ó néill ταρ α αιρ ιαραν.

Carlen óúnlir do gabail la hUa ndomnaill ar éloinn geroire mic uídhin, γ α τάβαιρ do éloinn Ualtaip mec uídhin.

Αιρ mac néill mic αιρτ uí neill décc .6. αυγυρτ, γ α αθνααλ ι νουν na ηγall.

Εογαν ρυαδ mac ρυιδνε do μαρβαδ la cloinn α θεαρβαταρ ρσιν, γ le donnchaδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ uí βαοιγill.

Ινδραιच्चιδ cille do τάβαιρ la ταδcc na línna ar cōrbmac λαδραδ mac ταδcc mic δομναill óicc, αρ ηγαιρμ μέγ cάρταιγδ da γach ρσρ δίβ, γ an τσγh ι ραιβε Cōrbmac do λορccaδ, γ é ρσρ γ α conrapail do δol amach αρ an τσγh, γ conrapal Ταιδcc do μαρβαδ leo, γ cōrbmac cōna μυντιρ διμ-τεcht γo ηαγμαρ αιτσach Οσρμυμna do ροινη αρ δó επιρ cōrbmac γ ταδγ co bar ταιδcc.

Mac ματγαμna décc .i. ταδcc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδcc mic δοm-chaδ na γλαice.

Ο ματγαμna Concobar ριων mac concobair mic διαρματα uí ματγαμna δécc, ρσρ do éuaidh ταρ λαμαιβh ρινηρσρ γ ροιρσρ hi ccíndur α δυιτhee an concobar hιρn.

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

† *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *loip* in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *loip*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised *Dunluce*, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunliop* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Deirio Turgesius a laim γo dunliop Mhaol-peachlainn map a ραιβε ρealaδ a ηγειδιων uca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized *Dunliffia* by Colgan, and

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

‡ *A treacherous attack*, *mōpaiccíδ cille*, i. e. *clāen-mōpaicγíδ*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cile*. In *Cormac's Glossary* the word *cil* is explained by *clāen*, false, treacherous.

§ *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. *Teige*, *Thaddæus*, or

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

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

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

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

A treacherous attack^e was made by Teige na Leamhna^b upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constable¹; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon¹ (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear².

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

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

¹ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

² *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

³ *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *cop lámnaib* in this sentence means literally "beyond their hands," i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *cfnou*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivaghagh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Ομορε, mile, cúicc céo, a cftair décc.

Πατραicc ó duiblscháin abb cfnannra, γ Αοδ mac gilliepirr í pιαc bioc-
áiri Αιριó bporcca décc.

Ο Νέιλλ Αρε, mac Αοδα, mic eoγain, mic neill óicc décc. Ξςr tuiccepaó
τοταάταc, cαηβςρεταc, ealaónach, epóα, cfnoparach, ειριde, ap pob annaím
mac tánairre na ticéςrna por énel eoγain pιαm ποime. Αρε mac Cuinn
mic Eηri διορδneαó na ionaó.

Donnchaó mac concobair uí brian do mαrbaó go nairóςmair míoγaolmar
la cloinn τοιρρdealbair mic mupchaó í brian .i. Mupchaó, γ donnchaó. Τογα
ξςr nepeann do láim γ do totaáct, do épuar, γ do épóαct an tí τορcair
annrin.

Ταócc na lfmna, mac domnaill, mic ταidec méγ capταig décc pé haóape
mar nar paoibó, ξςr ap mó po mill, γ imóp milleaó da τταimcc dia aicme
le curime cáich.

Cfnour ξςona móp lá hiarla cille dapa, uair do iméig tpe coicceaó uláó
co cappaic ξςrgura, γ an muma go Paílςr méγcάρταig. An τταppla céona do
dol im lfm í banáim, γ ní dob annaím lair gan an caplén do bpipeaó nó do
gabáil, ap ní po péo ní dá, γ cfnó dia éig do éionól plóig γ opdanair baó mó.
ΑSeαó τταimc de pin dópóm galap a écca dia gabáil co népbaite de. Da
Riúpe ap gape gairccáó, ba mioγda, miazalta bpiatpa γ bpsra an tí cςrta
annrin .i. Ξepóitτ iapla.

¹ *O'Duibheachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na éicéςrna por cinel eoγain .i. 'na éigeapna or iona éigeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míoγaolmar, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^b, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word *pailis* is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain¹, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Slóicéad lá hiarla cille dapa Ἐροίτε ócc mac ἔροίτε, ἰρην mbreipne, ἡ οἰε μόρ do dénuim dóib innce don cup rin .i. O Raigillig Aod mac caatáil do marbað lair, Páilip a ósbrátair, ἡ mac do páilip, ἡ Ἐροίτε mac Emainn mic tomáir uí raigillig. Áctmað enní do marbað ceṛpe pír décc duairlib ἡ darpomáitib muinṛipe raḡaillig cenmo tá rochaide dia muinṛip. Ro ḡabað ann blór Mág caba .i. Maine mac maṛḡamna.

Caipḡén cúla paṛain do ḡabáil, ἡ do bṛipeað la hua ndóinnáil m épaic a plána do bṛipeað do dómnaill ua cátaín.

Cpeaca mópa do dénam la hUa ndómnaill ἡ ngailṛngaið darp loipcc ἡ dáp aipcc áh típ ḡo cruachan ḡailṛng, ἡ marbṛtar ó Ruáðain lair ἡ rocaide ele.

Coccað dṛipce eṛip ó ndómnaill (Aod mac Aoda ruaid), ἡ ó néll (Aṛt mac cuinn), ἡ mópan daomeað dṛopṛtað doib ap ḡac taoib, ἡ a mbṛé a bṛad hi pṛpṛlonḡopṛt ἡ naḡhaið apoile, ἡ a teṛt do ḡráraib an pṛpṛait naṛím, ἡ do cómaipṛe a ndaḡðaoimeað pṛó caipṛóṛmáil do dénam doib pe poile, ἡ a ndol hi ceṛno apoile ap dṛoiéct Aṛdarpṛata, ἡ caipṛóṛ eṛipṛ do dénam doib le chéle, ἡ capṛacha nuua (amaille le daingmuccáð na pṛncapṛtaç) do éabairṛ la hua neill dua dómnaill ap énel moáin, ap moip Eoḡain, ἡ ap pṛpṛaib manaç, ἡ ó dómnaill do éabairṛ a mísc map aipccíð dua néll .i. Niall ócc baí appat map an tan rin illáim aicce ἡ ngioll le caipṛipeact.

Coblaç long pṛpṛada, ἡ báo do éarpṛainḡ la hua ndómnaill pṛp loç Epne, ἡ a bṛé pé pṛoda na cómnaide ἡ moip ceṛlenn. Aipccip ἡ loipccip oilem cúl na noipṛ, ἡ do ḡní pṛó pe pṛpṛaib manach iar ccop a cúmaçt pṛpṛa.

Mac an iarla móip .i. henry mac Ἐροίτε do ḡabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. Ἐροίτε ócc.

Inpṛaicḡhíð la hAod mac dómnaill í néll, ἡ lá conn mac neill ap Shṛan mac Cuinn ḡo cluain dabal, ἡ baile Shṛain do loipccáð leó. Cpeaca an típe

^s *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^t *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

^u *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

^v *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang*, and slew O'Rtuadhain', and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other". And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear', and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhail", against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúil na n-oipect*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

"*Cluain-Dabhail*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

do éor rímpa dóib. O neill, 7 Mac doinnnaill do bhríe orpa sóir epom, na eplécha do bñn dóib, 7 bhríeas orpa. Cúicéir do ríioct airt í néll do mar-
bað ann .i. toirpdealbáe, mac neill mic Airt, Fairge mac nell, Ruaidrí mac
aoda mic airt, Donnall ballach mac Airt an éairléin, 7 Aoð mac Emainn
mic airt í néll. Do marbað ó Aoð ann dá mac mec a gíorr .i. Airt ócc 7
brian. Ro marbað ann beór félim ócc ó meallain, 7 Conn ó concobair, 7 ro
bñsadh deich neich ríche do Chonn don éur rin.

Διαρυσ^ϕ mac an abbaíð móir méguidir, 7 Giollapatraicc mac felim mic
mağnara décc.

O válaiz corcumruas^ϕ taðz mac donnchaíð, mic taíðcc, mic érbáill, oide
lé dán, ríri tige aoidhíoh coitcinn décc ina tigh pén hi ríinaiz bñra, 7 a
aðnacal i mairpiti corcumruas^ϕ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cμιορ, mile, cúicé céð, a cúicé décc.

Míhma mac carmaic eppcop Raéta boé décc.

Éozan mac airt mic éoin, mic airt mic caémaoil eppcop clocair décc.

Giollapatraicc ó hulcaáain rísrún achaið bñíeí décc.

Semur mac tomáir ruas^ϕ mic an abbaíð méguidir 7 mac rémainn mic an
peparúin méguidir do marbað lar an ceomarba mağuidir hi ríearonn claoín-
inne.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Rich-hill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

^x *With a strong body of troops, sóir epom, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."*

^y *On the side of Hugh, ó aod, literally, "there were killed from Hugh," i. e. from or of Hugh's people.*

^z *Finaigh-Bheara, now Finnyvara, near the*

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Dopough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note ^v, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

^a *The abbey of Corcomroe, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it*

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^a, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh' the two sons of Mac-aghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Cón O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^a, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor' na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Menelaus (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad le haod mbuidé ó ndomnall ra tuaid blaðaiḡ, 25. nouember.

An giolla dub mac toirpdealbais méguidir décc.

Taðcc mac toirpdealbais méguidir décc epé biéin srccair ruair.

Taðcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uatep brénaé diar racair do baðad lá taod leara-gabal.

Caéal mac fírgail mic domnall bán uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaé long ffaða lá hua ndomnall aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loc eirne, ḡ an loc ḡo Þort na cruma diméacé ḡ do fírfó lair daiméóin na típe, marbta, ḡ loircéte ile do dénaim lá a flogaib for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguidir.

Slóicéad lá hua néill (Art) í noirḡiallaib, ḡ tscémail do druing don trluaḡ fpi muinir meḡ maḡaíma, ḡ art balb mac méḡ maḡaíma raod éinnéna do marbad lair an fluaḡ, ḡ ua condalaiḡ .i. emann.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, cúicc céo, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaio uí fírgail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toirpíneac ó muirḡeapa .i. niall décc.

O uoáparaiḡ (concobar caiprac) décc.

Mac méguidir brian mac concobar mic tomaid ócc do marbad lé brian ócc máḡ maḡaíma, ḡ lé cloinn donnchaio méguidir.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccao móp déirḡe eirp ó ndomnall ḡ ó néill, ḡ forbad móp daoíne do dénaim lá ḡac tíḡeapna aca. Cpeaca mópa do dénaim lá Maḡnur ó ndomnall ap enpí mbalb ó néill, ḡ upmóp an típe uile ó fliab arteaé do loiccaó lair. Cpeaca aiðble ele do dénaim lá brian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

^d *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tirconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall, earcap*.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

tuaim, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oircap, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

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

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oilein cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g Art Balbh, i. e. Art the stammering.

Ο δομναίλλ ιαραίμ δο δολ ηι ττιρ εόccάιν, γ ceneł p̄p̄adaiz do loꝛccað laip, γ an típ uile zup an abainn dan hainm úna, γ τiz plán dia τiz ιαραίμ.

Caipłén plicciz do gabáil lá hua noomnaill aod̄ ócc mac aoda puaið ιap mbíē aθaið p̄ada ma p̄ccmaip. Ap̄ amlaíð ap̄p̄ícc̄ laip a gabáil, Ríðipe p̄p̄ancað do éoc̄c̄ dia oih̄tpe co purgattóip P̄atp̄aicc̄ p̄op̄ loç zepcc̄, Ro gab̄ do paizíð í doimnaill acc̄ dol γ acc̄ teaçt̄ cco p̄puaiꝑ onóip, γ aip̄m̄ioin̄ t̄ioð-laic̄te, γ taðap̄taip, γ do p̄ónp̄at̄ aontaið γ cap̄ap̄að̄ pé ap̄oile, γ Ro τinḡeall an Ríðipe p̄in lonḡ ap̄ a mbiað zonnaða mópa do éop̄ do paizíð uí doimnaill ιap̄ na élop̄ dó zo paibe an caipłén p̄in Slicciz̄ acc̄á iom̄c̄op̄naim̄ p̄p̄ip̄. Ro com̄aill̄ éicc̄in an Ríðipe an ní p̄in uaiꝑ do p̄iaçt̄ an lonḡ co cuan na cceall mbícc̄. Ro p̄eólað̄ p̄iap̄ í z̄ac̄ nd̄ipeac̄ do paizíð plicciz̄, γ ó doimnaill̄ cona p̄oçp̄aibe p̄op̄ típ̄ co com̄p̄ancc̄ataꝑ̄ do muip̄, γ do típ̄ imon̄ mbaile. Ro h̄p̄ipeað̄ an baile leó p̄ia p̄iú p̄uaiꝑp̄ioç̄ hé, γ do b̄ípc̄ ó doimnaill̄ maic̄fm̄ nanacail̄ don b̄áꝛða. D̄o éaod̄ ua doimnaill̄ ap̄ p̄in ηi τ̄t̄ip̄ noilella, γ gabaiꝑ̄ caipłén̄ éúile maofle, caipłén̄ loça d̄sp̄ec̄áin, γ d̄ún na móna an lá p̄in. P̄áz-baiꝑ̄ baꝛða ηi cc̄uid̄ d̄ib̄, γ tucc̄ z̄ialla γ h̄p̄aiz̄ðē ón̄ cc̄uid̄ ele. Ro map̄bað̄ ona Mac̄ donnchaíð̄ baile an móta, γ mac̄ mic̄ donnchaíð̄ acc̄ teaçt̄ ηi cc̄f̄no plóic̄c̄ uí doimnaill̄ le donnchaíð̄ mac̄ τ̄oip̄p̄ðealb̄aiz̄ í baiz̄gill. T̄icc̄ ua doimnaill̄ plán̄ dia éic̄c̄ ιap̄ mbuaíð̄ ccoꝛccaip̄ ιap̄p̄in.

Caipłén̄ mic̄ p̄uibnē p̄ánaττ̄ .i. Raít̄ maoláin̄ do t̄uitim̄.

Ο δομναίλλ̄ do δολ̄ p̄o d̄i p̄op̄ pl̄uaiz̄eað̄ ηi τ̄t̄ip̄ neoc̄c̄áin, γ zan̄ τ̄açup̄ nō t̄z̄ḡm̄áil̄ p̄ip̄ im̄n̄te, ná d̄ioz̄gb̄áil̄ oip̄ðeap̄c̄ do d̄énaim̄ aip̄ ná laip̄ açt̄ an típ̄ d̄im̄t̄eçt̄ γ á h̄up̄m̄óp̄ do m̄illeað̄.

Coccað̄ etip̄ z̄eap̄alτ̄açaíð̄ γ Semup̄ mac̄ muip̄ip̄ .i. oip̄pe na h̄iap̄laçta, do p̄uidē im̄ loç̄ n̄gaip̄. Rob̄ ιað̄ aip̄iz̄ a pl̄uaiz̄̄ Maç̄ cap̄taiz̄̄ caip̄p̄peac̄̄

² *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

¹ *Una*, now *Oona*, a stream which flows through the parish of Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

² *Lough Gerg*, now *Lough Derg*, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note ², under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

¹ *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now *Castledargan*, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note ², under the year 1422.

² *Dun-na-moña*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called *Doonamurray*, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called *Downamory*, *alias* *Downamony*.

³ *Rath-Maelain*, now *Rathmullan*, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Una', and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^c; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise. for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan', and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Bath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^p, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^q. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street, on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^p Remarkable injury, *uozbáil oipocapc*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^q *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County.

.i. domnall mac ríngin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidcc, Corbmac mac donnchaíó óicc méz caréaig tigearna Ealla, an Ríoirie ríonn, Ríoirie an glínná, 7 an Ríoirie ciarraiḡeac, Mac muirur, 7 ó concobair, 7 cuir iom-pulaing an tḡlucáig maḡ caréaig móp .i. corbmac laḡrac. Ticc sḡan mac an iarla deccaóine a imne lé dál ceair ar ro baí cobac, 7 clínnar scorpá, uair bá hí móp inḡín donnchaíó mic brian duib bín an tḡslain rín. Eirḡir ua briaḡ rí baíó 7 connalbur, 7 tionoilir tuadmúimnig, 7 ticc riarur mac semuir buitilép, 7 aráile da ríann ina óocom, 7 ciaḡaio do raiḡiú an tḡlóig ḡḡalcaig. Oo connairc mac an iarla maíte mópḡlucáig ríl mbrian dá ionnraigíú arí comairle do rónraḡ ḡan teaccmáil pé poile, 7 fáccbáil an baile ḡan baogluccáó ḡo ro rḡarḡat pé poile amlaiú rín.

Maḡ caréaig móp .i. corbmac luḡrac mac taidcc tigearna dḡrmuían an tí ar rḡir ruair tigearnaḡ, 7 ar mó ruair do coccáó nó ḡo raibe na tigearna ḡan rḡrḡabra, an tí ba rḡir do éinn deóraiú 7 deiblén ba rḡir rḡét 7 raiḡail do tḡḡrḡadaib líte mocca décc.

Caírlén baile í éḡḡbaill .i. línn í bánáin do ḡabáil le iarla cille ḡara ḡḡróid mac ḡḡróid iar rḡrḡmóid a ḡabála dia aḡair, 7 ar dḡcmaic ma ro baí irín aimir rín caírlén do baó cruaiḡe corraín 7 congḡáil inaḡ ḡo ro briaḡeáó im éinn a baḡraó hé.

Maíom móp do éabairc demann mac tomair buitilép ar riarur buitilép, 7 ar mac mic riarair, 7 dḡonḡ móp dá muirur 7 dá mbuaḡdaḡaib do ḡuain díbh.

Mac conuḡe brian ócc mac brian ruaiú décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

² *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

¹ *Of the race of Brian*, Síl mbrian, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

² *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do rónraḡ, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows: Oo connairc mac an iarla maíte mópḡlucáig ríl mbrian dá ionnraigíú, ar í comairle do rígne ḡan teaccmáil ríu, aḡt an baile uḡaccbáil ḡan baogluccáó; aḡur ro rḡarḡat pé poile amlaiú rín. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

¹ *Parted from each other*, ro rḡarḡat pé poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Conor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *veiblén*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the *Feilire Beg*, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. *anbann*."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his *Annals*

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ mac brian uaine í galléubair comarba na cairpece décc.

Mac brian éaoic mic ταιδέε mic εοζαιν uf éoneobair do mparbað hi pfioll la mac ταιδζ na τuaiζε mic feilim mic εocéain, γ do pfiocét an éfrip-
βαιζ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a Secht décc.

Ο concéobair παιζε brian mac ταιδέε mic an éalβαicé décc, γ an calβαé mac ταιδέε διορθοσθ na ionað.

Donnchað mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ uf βαοιγιλλ pfi a cúμαέτα ροβα pfiρ do ðuine uaral, ap mó do pinne do éoccað, γ do ζuairbípταιb dá τταίνicc dá éinið pfin, do ðol lucé báio co τοραιζ, γ ζaoé dia bpuσacé ipin bpaiprige ppar, γ ní po pite aon pocal dia pcelaið ó pin.

Σfan mac cuinn mic enpí mic εocéain í neill, mac τιζεapna bá mó τοice, γ τpom éonach i nultaið ma pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ μέζυiðip paoí éinn pðna décc.

Pilip mac Σfan buiðe μέζ μάτζamna pfi pá maié caiefm γ copnaím décc.

ΑΡε mac aóða mic doínnaiil uf néill do mparbað lé miall mac cuinn, mic aipr uf nell.

Ο τuaiταιl .i. Αρτ do mparbað lá a bpaiprib.

Αn ziolla duð mac donnchað mic tomáip μέζυiðip décc.

Tomar mac uillice, mic uillice a bupe do éabairt cpeice a hupmúman, τοραιζεéτ τpom do bpié aip hi popt omna, Μuincpi γ mapcpluaζ tomair do cop do ðpuim na cpeacé lap an ττοραιζεéτ, na cpeacé do buain dið, γ tomár do mparbað, pfi a aoiρ pa pfiρ oipbípε τaimic do gallaið epeann ma aiprip, ap ip leiρ do hairpecað γ do pápαιζfoh mainiζ peacht piamh.

Caipλέn an loéa do ζabáil ap cloinn copbmaic laðpaiζ, γ a copp pfin ap

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánán.

² *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

³ *Teige-na-tuaigne*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

⁴ *Dangerous exploits*, do ζuairbípταιb, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

⁵ *Who had come*, oa τταίνicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

⁶ *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ²,

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^a O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe', son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^a, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

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

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132. *supra*.

^a *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]"

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οιβιρτ hi λιέ μίε μυιριρ. Cpeaca mópa lá mac μυιριρ δάρ λέραιρεσ μαξ
ó ccoincind ó cnocaib amiar.

Slóiccéad lar an lurtir ar tarraincc cloinne ingine an iarla hi etir
eocáin, 7 cairlén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun ghnainn do bhríeasó lair
don cup rin.

CReaca mópa lá hua ccsrbail (Maolruanaid) i ndelbna. Cairlén cinn-
corad do gabail lair, 7 a arccain. Coccad mór tpiodribe etir ó ccsrbail 7
dealbna, O maoleaclainn, 7 iatepoim do éarruing an iarla dia po bhrifó
cairlén an foetar delbna (.i. garóa an cairlém).

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1518.

Αιοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceo, a hoct décc.

Μαιριρτιρ na mbraetar i narómaca do gnouccad do cum na mbraetar
de obrepuantia.

Aed mac Rora mic tomair óicc méguidir cananaic corad hi cclócar,
Psrirun in acad urcoir, 7 Psrirún hi cclaoimuir for loé érne, pfr pial for-
braoilig, 7 raoi cleiric décc.

Mac ruibne ránatt .i. Ruaidri mac maolmuire, ail cotairgée gaca coim-
lainn acc cornam a tigearna, pfr toirbhrta reóo, 7 maóine da gac aon nó
piccfo a lfr do écc.

O heodora ciótruaid mac atairne raoi pfr óana, 7 pfr tige aoidéad
coitcind do écc.

Peilim mac brian mic concobair óicc méguidir décc iar etillead do
ó catair ran rem tar lir a éurair bliadain na ngrar, 7 a adlacad i mairir-
tir muinlcáin.

Clann í neill (.i. conn 7 aod) .i. clann domnaill mic enpi mic eoḡain, 7 an
comarba máguidir do dol ar cpeic ar brian mac cuinn mic enpi, 7 brian do

^d *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See *Bealach-an-fhothair*.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc cornam a éig-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein^f, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^g and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

captn, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich^l, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him^l [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ^l, under the year 1184.

ἡ ἀδνακαλ ἰ νούηη να ηγall ἰ ναηβητ .S. Φροινσερ ιαρ τερεεεαν αιβητῖ μαηαιῖ
μυηρη.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cfnh emig ἡ αοηδδαιρη ceall conmaicm décc.

O neill apc ócc mac cuinn paói cinnpóna fear daonnaéταά δδγαιηδδ do
écc, ἡ α θεαρηβραταρη conh [bacac] mac cuinn doηρηθεαδ na ionaδ.

O concobair puad, eoḡan mac féilim fimm décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairh .i. Riocairh ócc do écc.

Féilim mac magnura mic bhrian mic domnaill uí concobair tighearna
ioctairh connaét décc fhr depeac daonnaéταά ειρηδ.

Taðcc puad mac maoleaclaimh uí ceallaigh tighearna an calaδ décc.

Donnchaδ caomanaδ fear paémair po éonáigh do lán maieib laighn décc.

Maoflim mac torra uí maolcónaηe ollam fhl muireasdhairh fear lán do
paé ἡ δέιρη fhr do éoḡattar ḡeapalcaigh, ἡ ḡoill tap ollamnaib epeann, fhr
do ḡeidead peóid, ἡ maofne ó ḡac aon por a ceunghδ do écc hἰ maηρητηρ
δηρηcc hἰ τδβα.

Fhréclirne ó cuinnín fhr ḡraδa eoḡain uí Ruairc cfnh ειcρη an fine dia
mbaδ, ἡ domnaill ó cuinnm décc.

Taðcc mac bhrian mic tomaltaigh í bhrih tanaηete ua mbriúin décc.

Indraicéid lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn domnaill mic enri) ap mac í neill
.i. bhrian mac cuind, CREaáa mópa do ḡabail doib ap rhaδ tíor, Robaδ
δpaḡail do bhrian ἡ é do éionól a mbaí laηr do δaóinδ por a ccionn, ἡ a
lñmahm a τδpaηḡeacht ἡ bhripeaδ do ap cloinn í néill ιαρ ηημέteacht a μηηη-
τηρη uataib laη na cpechaib, Da mac í neill (aδδ ἡ eoδcan) do ḡabail ann,

p. 64, and note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99,
supra.

^o *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i. e. the fort of the
strangers. The first mention made of this place
in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the
year 1159. The monastery was not built till
1474.—See the first entry under that year.
There seems to have been an earthen fort erected
there by the Danes at an early period. See
note ^o, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419,
p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in
the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Comhaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county
of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253,
p. 349, *supra*.

^a *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of
Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter
times included in the present barony of Kil-
connell, in the county of Galway; but in an
ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-
Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and
printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological
Society, the territory of Caladh is described as
extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne^o, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^o], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^o, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^a and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^o in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnín, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnín, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note ¹, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^a *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *pacé* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^o *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeysderg, in the county of Longford.—See note ¹, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u *Lower*, *éíop*.—In this part of Ireland *éíop*

ἡ mac eocáin beór do marbað ἡ mac caímaoisl cúulað mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanð mac giollapattraicc mic caímaoisl do marbað.

Da mac Ruaidrí mic briaín megiúir (.i. Rora, ἡ caðcc) do gabáil lar aín ccomarba maguiúir. Ruaidrí fíin, ἡ an cúio ele dá cloinn do cóp ar a nduchaiḡ dó, ἡ a ccaoraiḡeét do buain dib, ἡ an comarba do cóp na caoraiḡ-eéta ró buandadaib dó fíin co ro fupáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiḡeaét do tabairt do ruaidrí domiúir.

Coccað mór i ndealbna etir rhuóct fíriḡail mégcocláin ἡ rhuóct domnaill dia ro marbað Semur magcocláin Þriúir ḡailinne, ἡ ríogðaimna dealbna fíra dypéor do þeiléir ar cairlén cluana dáimna.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1520.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, cuícc céð, fícc.

Niclar mac riapair uí flannaccáin ríriún daímhinnri do tocceail ar a ionað co heccoraé lé nriḡ tuatað, ἡ a écc i mboetaib.

Mag aongura domnaill mac aoda mic airt décc, ἡ þeilim an einiḡ a dearbpaétair doirðneað na ionað, a écc rin tna, ἡ Mag aongura do ḡairm démann buide mágaéngura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dírmuíam décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocairð .i. uillícc mac uillícc décc.

Mac uilliam búpc .i. maolip mac tepoit do marbað lá cloinn tífóinín móir mlic mic Seóinín.

Mac mégiúir (.i. Þilip mac emainn) do ðol ar ionnroigið ar mac-Þilip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

* *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

* *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

* *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoize, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^a; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^a, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^a, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

quents gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^a *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, ἰ mboēaib.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uí παζαλλαιζ ι νίοτταρ τίρε, ερεαα δο γλααδ δόιβ, γ τóιρ τρομ δο βρúε
ορρα ιμ ριόετ βρúαιν υί ραιζιλλιζ γ ιμ ελοινν μειε ααταί ι ραιζιλλιζ (.ι. ρεζαί,
γ μαοιμορδα), γ ιμ ελοινν νδομναίλλ να κοιμνηρ, βρúεδ δόιβ αρ μαε μέγ-
υιδιρ, γ αρ μαε Ριλιρ μεε τοιρρδεαλβαιζ μέγυιδιρ, γ Μαε μεγυιδιρ (Ριλιρ)
cona mac tomair do marbad ann, γ δά μαε ριλιρ μεε τοιρρδεαλβαιζ (γιolla-
πατραιεε, γ emann) γ τοιρρδεαλβαε μαε ρλαιεβερταιζ μεε τομαίρ óεε
μέγυιδιρ δο μαρβαδ ανδ βεόρ ζο ροαίαιδ ele amaille ρρú.

• Ρυαιδιρ μαε αοδα μέγυιδιρ δο ζαβáiλ α βρúοιλλ lé donn mbuide mac
μεγυιδιρ .ι. Μαε concobair μεε τομαίρ óεε, γ α τοιρβερε δο γιollaπατραιε
όεε μεε γιollaπατραιεε μεε emainn μέγυιδιρ, γ α μαρβαδ λαιρρúε.

• Καίρρε, μαε concobair, μεε καίρρε, μεε κορβμαίε ι βιρρ conral γ είννη-
λιερ μαίεε μαιρβδαιζ δο éεε.

• Τοιρρδεαλβαε μαε ρείλιμ μεζκοελάιμ τιζεαρνα δεαλβνα έτρα ραοι ι νενα
γ ιν εολαρ, ρερ ρατα γ ρο ραιδδρςτρα, ρερ λαρ α νδρρναδ καίρλέν αν ρεόáiμ,
γ καίρλέν είννηορναδ δο éεε ιαρ νδρζβεθαίδ.

• Ρλάιζ μόρ ραν μααίαιρε ρτεραναε δια ρο éεερατταρ ροαίαιδ δο δαζ
ναοιαιδ.

• Ο καίρδε ρείλιμ μαε ταιδεε ollam léζα ρλεαετα Ριλιρ, γ Ρυδρραιζε μαε
donnchaíδ μεε αοδα μέγυιδιρ δέεε.

• Μαιρρ μαε τομαίρ, μεε αν ιαίρα ροζα γαλλ ηζρλατοε δο μαρβαδ λα
conn mac maofleaclainn ι μόρδα εο ροχαίδε ele amaille ρρú.

^c *Iochtar-tíre*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

^d *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

^e *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

^f *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

^g *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killeagally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copra^b, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^b *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céb, píce, a haon.

Ρριόρ δαιμήρρι δέcc .i. Remann mac p̄sr̄ruin in̄nri māīgeram̄, p̄ear cl̄éir̄c̄īde coinn̄r̄c̄il dēp̄cāc̄, daonnāc̄tāc̄ eir̄īde.

Μαζ ματζαίνα δέcc .i. Remann mac gl̄air̄ne, mic Remainn, mic Rūd̄raiz̄e, ἡ Μάcc ματζαίνα do ḡair̄m da mac .i. gl̄air̄ne ócc.

Ο κατáιν .i. Tomar mac aib̄ne δέcc, ἡ πο γαβαδ̄ é r̄iar an tan ra, ἡ do b̄f̄nād̄ an t̄īgear̄nar ap̄ eicc̄in de lá don̄nchād̄ ua κατáιν.

Don̄nchād̄ mac Ruaid̄r̄i mic b̄riain̄ m̄é̄ḡūīd̄r̄ do mar̄bād̄ la macāīb̄ mēḡrām̄pādáin̄ .i. doinn̄all ócc mac doinn̄all̄ b̄s̄r̄nāīḡ, Uaīt̄ne mac māḡn̄ȳra m̄é̄ḡrām̄pādáin̄, ἡ ní bāī diā c̄im̄īd̄ p̄s̄r̄ a aoīr̄i bá p̄s̄r̄r̄ iná an don̄nchād̄ ip̄m̄.

ἘRanne in̄ḡh̄n̄ tomáir̄ í eoz̄ain̄ māt̄air̄ an c̄om̄ar̄ba m̄é̄ḡūīd̄r̄, b̄h̄ bá mōr̄ p̄onār ἡ p̄aīd̄b̄r̄s̄r̄, deap̄lacc̄ād̄ ἡ deāḡēineac̄ δέcc.

Rūd̄raiz̄e mac éicc̄neac̄áin̄ í doinn̄all̄ do mar̄bād̄ la gallāīb̄ aḡ d̄ún̄ deāl̄gan, ἡ é h̄i p̄p̄ar̄pād̄ í neill̄ .i. cúinn̄ mic cuinn̄.

Τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄ mac don̄nchāīd̄ mic p̄uib̄ne do écc.

Τιγεαρ̄nur̄ dealb̄na do p̄oim̄n (lá hua māoileac̄l̄ain̄n̄ τοιρρ̄dealb̄ac̄, ἡ lá hua c̄ceap̄bāill̄ Maol̄p̄uan̄aīd̄) ētir̄ an p̄iōp̄ōp̄c̄ā māc̄ m̄é̄ḡcōcl̄áin̄, p̄in̄ḡin̄ p̄uād̄ ἡ cōp̄b̄mac.

Σίλε in̄ḡh̄n̄ Néill̄ ḡhair̄b̄ uí doinn̄all̄ δέcc an 14 Auz̄ȳp̄t̄.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

“Ninn̄īd̄ eap̄p̄oz̄ ó In̄r̄ mōīḡē rām̄ p̄op̄ Lōc̄

Eir̄ne, ἡ pob̄ eir̄īde Ninn̄īd̄ p̄āōb̄p̄ūīḡ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lambghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriá in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh^l, a clerical^k, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloe Nennidh i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argente colatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigens alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

^k Clerical, κλερίκος, i. e. clergyman-like.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cuicc céo, píce, adó.

Remann ruasó máguíðir, Þrióir lífra gabail vécc.

Coccaó anbáil ar nárige etir ua ndomnaill, γ ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, goill γ gaoíðil connaét, Síol mbriain, Síol ecshneiteig γ ríol ecshbaill do denam coímaonta γ coiméngal lé hua neill i na gaoí ñ domnaill docum an coccaó rin, Ατιατ na maíeí do cshgail pé poile ag teét ar an pluaig amiar, Mac uilliam clainne piocairb, uillec mac uillic an ríona, γ dponz do maíeíð ríil mbriain, Donnchaó, γ taðec, clann toirpðealbairg mic taíðec í briain, γ an tεppcop ócc ó briain, ó cshbaill Maolpuanaíð mac Sfain, γ ríol ccainneiteig, γ m hiaττ amáin aετ na daoíne for a paíðe a cíopcáin do connaét-aíð, γ do bí umal dó go rin, ó concobair ruasó, ó concobair donn, Mac uilliam búrc, Mac diaρmata maíge luipcc, γ gac a mbaoí scopra rin hi cconnaét-aíð. óatar píðe uile i neplaimε do teét ar ua ndomnaill γ im péil muipe forgmair po óálpac rri hua néill hi etir aóða.

O neill tpa po tionoilpíðe cenel neoccáin cétur, clann aεngypa, oirgíalla, Raigíllig, rirímanac, γ pect adbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alartrann. Tangatar ann beór rlogbuíðne iomða do gallaib na míðe, γ do gallocc-laecaíð cúiccíð laigean do cloinn ndomnaill, γ do cloinn tpiéig ar báíð ingine iarla cille dapa pobá maíair dua neill.

O domnaill dna po tionoilpíðe a poépaíðe mbicc ndeipð uilip buvein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baigíll, ó doéapraig, na tpi mic ruíðne, γ muincip galléubair imo mac Magnur co mbattar for an bípñ mbaoigail in po ba doíg leó ó neill dia monnpioicéíð .i. Þopit no ttri namac, o po clop la hua neill an rí

¹ *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

² *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Tur-lough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

³ *In readiness*, i neplaimε.—See the year 1587, where eplumaó is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

⁴ *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac-Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báúó.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráó, reape, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ρην ἀρί κοναρη δο λυῖδ τρια cenel neoccain gan airiuccaδ go ριαct co τφmann
 dabeocce aρηide go hat ρfhaiγ, bai mac mic ρuibne τρηε bogaine, brian an
 coblaig (Ro παραιb ua doannaill acc iomcoiméd cairlém beoil atá ρfhaiγ)
 αγ copnam an baile ρρη hua néill amaill ap dsc ρop caoimnaccaρη apa aoi
 τρη μο γαβαδ α baile ρά δεοῖδ λά hua néill, γ μο μαρβαδ mac mic ρuibne
 λαρη co ndpung móρη δια muinter, Ro μαρβαδ ann dha διαρ dollamnaib
 í doannaill .i. διαρματ mac ταιocce caim í éléirigh ρaoí ρfncáda γ ρηρδána, ρρη
 τρηε aoiδδ coitcinn do tpeuaib γ do tpeuaγaib, γ mac mic an baipδ (.i. aod
 mac aedá), γ apaill ele cenmotád (.i. an 11 lún). Ro γαβαδ γ μο loipcecaδ
 bun upobaoρη γ bél leice lá hua neill don cup ρην. Αγ ρóad do dpeim δια
 ρλυαγaib ó bun upoaaορη, Ro μαρβαδ Ruδpαιγε mac γoppaδa gallba í
 doannaill, γ mac mic ceallaig na bpeirne lá τaοib ργaρηbe inρη an ρpaoíc leo.

ICAR ná cluipρη dya doannaill na gmoia ρην do denam lá hua neill μο
 ρopδongρη ρop μαγνηρ ua noannaill co ndpung δια ρλυaig dol do cpeac-
 loipcecaδ tpe heogain, γ do deachaδ ρfín τap bρηnpur γup an líon τapupτaρη
 ina ρappaδ i ndeaδaig í neill dimdeaγaill tpe haoda. Dála Μαγνηρα μο
 cpeacloipcecaδ λαρη ina mbaοí ina coηpocpαιb do cenél eoccain Ro μαρβατ
 γ μο mudhaγit daoine iomda λαρη deop, γ ρoαρη go ccoipceap.

Ο Ro ρηδρη ó neill (Μαγνηρ do dol hi ττηρ eoccain) ρoαρη ina ρρητρηγ
 τap ρηnn, γ μο mίll an tpe ροime go cfnh μαγaρη, γ do bepe cpeach a cionn
 μαγaρη λαρη, γ λυῖδ co ccoipceap δια tpe.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the
 Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—
 See other references to this place at the years
 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of
 St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian
 Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle
 of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under
 the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the
 Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

¹ *Perilous pass*, beapn βαογaill, i. e. a gap
 of danger.

² *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of
 Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban,
 the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This
 territory is described in the Book of Fenagh,
 fol. 47, e, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of
 Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains.
 It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west
 of the county of Donegal.

³ *Bundrowes*.—δun upobaoρη, i. e. the mouth
 of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now
 written in English.—See note ², under the year
 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

⁴ *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by
 Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the
 Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised
 Belleek, and is that of a village on the River
 Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of
 Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of
 Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth
 of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass⁴, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine⁵ (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes⁶ and Beal-lice⁷ were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich⁸.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas⁹, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair¹⁰, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

⁵ *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. *Inis-fraoich* is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

⁹ *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

¹⁰ *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iaram longport lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (ppir a paitear a coiteinne cnoc an bogá) gur an focraide pémpaite cén motá an plóg an ar amail pembebertmar.

Imtura í doimnaill no pai tar bhrnur iar poctain maghura go nédalaib ionda dia paignid ó na tarraid ua neill ag at rshaignh 7 o ná pucc fair iar ndenam cpeice éinne magair, no lípéglamaó lair an conpanagair do pocraide ger bó huatad ppi hiolar dóroim an tan rin go pangatar go haon maigin co dpuimhígn. Ro rgrúdrat a coimairle dur cid do déndaoir im na deapraib dicuimhígn baí for cinó dóib uair no fbdatar ná biaó a natmaoin lá hua néll cona pluağ 7 lar an pluağ cconnaçtaç no dáil cuca dia ttr dia porread leó poctain a cceann apoile conad í comairle arriçt leó indraicchió í neill ar aré bá neapa dóib uair roba lanne leo a muðucchaó do maigin olbar a mbióprognam do neoc ipin mbié. Ar fair dñirid leó (o no báttar por líon ploig ina nacchaó) amur longpuit do éabairt ipin adhaó por ua néll. Raimc pabaó 7 rshímior na coimairle rin go hua neill go no lá porairda ppi porcoiméd gac conaire mar dóig leó cenél cconail do poctain dia raicció, 7 baí fñin cona plóg hi ccaçair iar na ccúlaib ina longport.

Iar mindeall, 7 iar norpuccad, iar ngreraçt 7 iar ngrélaioibó a bñcc plóicé dua doimnaill, Ro porconçair porra a neaçra dpağbáil, ar ní baí mñmairc aca a laçair iombuarite diomgabail munbaó rñmpa bá paén. Ro apconatpar tpa an tuçt rin co no dáilpior hi ccfnd loçta in porcoimetta gan airpuccad dóib, ar a aoi tpa no gabrat a luçt rñtíme agá epuaccpa dia muinçir co

^a *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a bogá, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

^b *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maíom Loça Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clónleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh^a, at Loch Monann^a, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^d *On the watch*, h1 ccaṡar. The word ccaṡar is explained ʃaṡpe no ʃuṡpeaṡar, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, mṡnmapc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained ʃmuaṡneab, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, a laṡar iom-buaṡtee oṡomḡabál. The word iomḡabál

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomḡabál .i. ʃeaṡna. Ro iomḡaib .i. no ʃeaṡan.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, munbuṡ ʃṡmpa ba ʃaṡn, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbioðbaða dia poigioð. Do cótar epá cenél cconacill ap a nimdeall lá a ðíne 7 lá a ðioðaire po éingrft ap a uamán leó na porcoiméðaiçe do poctain rímpa do paitioð í néill gur bó a naoínpect pangactar an longpopt. Ro láirft gáine mópa óp áirð acc poctain hi ecñn apoile dóib. Nir bó meirþ po ppeaccpað an congair rin lá hanpaðaiþ í néill ap po gabpat co calma corantaç acc imoiðñ a pflaéta 7 a bporlongpuipt. Ðaoí an pluaç cfcetarða acc coimbualað 7 acc coimmarpað apoile. Ro batar tpeóin accá tpeaotað, 7 laoiç aga lþpað do cfcetar an ða líte. Ðátar pír aga ppoðbað, maçtað 7 míðiaç por meapçarpað ipin maigín rin. AS puall má po pfr lá cfcetapna aca cið ppir a pfrpað a coimlann ap níþ bó porpail dóib aigçe apoile lá ðoirçe na hoioçe 7 ap a ðlíte po báttar hi tpecumapc apoile. Ro paóineað tpa po ðeoið ap ua néill cona plóg 7 po páccbað an porlongpopt ag ua ndoimnaill. Ðá haðbal tpa an táp tuccað ap ua neill ipin laçair rin, ap po háipmíð lá lucht na cceall in po haðnaicit ðponga ðið, 7 lár na coiðnfraiþ báttar hi ccomþoçpaiþ dóib tuilleað ap naoí ccéd do tuicim do poçpaiðe í neill ipin maioim rin, go po líte ainm, 7 aipðeçup an maðma rin po epinn uile. Ðatar iað bá hoipðfpaç topçair ipin maioim rin, doimnaill ócc mac doimnaill go ndpuing ðípiim do gallócclacaiþ cloinne doimnaill, Toiprþealþaç mac pfcig co poçaiðe móip dia múintip, Éóin biréd co nupimóp na nalbanac táimicç laip, aod mac eocçain mic uilliam mécc maçgamna co ndpeim dia múintip, Ruaiðpí maçuidip 7 apaill dia múintip amaille ppir. Topcpattar ann ðeóp ile do laigñeacaiþ 7 ðpepaiþ Míðe ap ní táimicç cñn plóiç na poçaiðe ó bfcç co móp ipin tcionól rin í néill náþ bó heccaoínτεç iað diaþ paccaiþrft dia múintip ipin maigín rin cona do na hápaiþ ðaoíne ap mó tuccað etip conallcoib 7 eógançaiþ an maioim rin cnuic buiðb. Taptaðap epá cenél cconacill eic, aipm, 7 eðeað, lon bíð, 7 bioçáille, 7 pfoið romaireaca paimfíla

^b *The sentinels*, na porcoiméðaiçe.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “maçtað, .i. mapbað.”—O’Clery.

^k *Evil destiny*, míðiaç. Ðiaç, “fate, destiny, end.”—O’Reilly. Míðiaç is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate*, *evil*

destiny, or *bad end*.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^b would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and deathⁱ and evil destiny^k seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces^l on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements^o that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms.

ⁿ Great, "abbal .i. móp."—*O'Clery*. It means simply great, or immense.

[or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this

^o Bloody engagements, literally, "so that of

defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

ετιρ ερεραϊβ ἡ βλιδδωχαϊβ να ρλοῖ ρορρ πο ρραοιναδ λεό ἡ γέ πο βατταρ μιντιρ ἰ δομναϊλλ ζαν εοδα acc δολ ιριν ceatiopgaril βατταρ εις ιομδα λεό ὄν ριλλαδ πο αιρλιγρτε ιριν ἀρμαδ ἰριν. Το εδοαρ απαϊλλ το ρλόγαϊβ υἱ δομναϊλλ λά α νέδαλαϊβ δια ετιοείβ ζαν comairlſcead δό, Αρα σοι ερά πο ρμαετ ρομ ρορρα τοιδεετ ινα δοcom ρό δέδοιρ, ἡ πο αρνα αμαϊλ αρ δέινη conpainece (ιαρ να ετοζαιρμ co haon baile) ταρ βήναρ μόρ ριαρ ταρ ειρνε, ταρ δροδαοίρ, ταρ δουβ, ερέ ιοεταρ cairpπi zo πο ζαβ ρορλονζρορε α ceſepaimain να μαδαδ don ταοϊβ ευαδ το βήνο ζulban, uαρ tanzattar an ρluacé connaéταδ το ράιδρſm zo mbatar ἰ μομρuiδε im ρliccead bail ἰ mbáttar bápταδα ἰ δομναϊλλ αρ ní baí αιρiρſmh ρορρα ζαν τεαετ co εἰρ εonaϊλλ aετ co ηγαδωαοίρ an baile. Αλ tan at éualattar an dá mac uilliam, an dá ua conéobair mac διαρματα, clano ἰ βριαμ, ó εſpbaill ἡ ριόλ ceſinneitrig cona ρλόεαϊβ ua δομναϊλλ το ζαβáιλ ρορλονζρuipe ἰ μομρoεcur δοίβ, ἡ an maídm ριν το ρραοίναδ λαρ αρ ua néill αρ ἰ comairle πο éinnepτε τεαάτα το εορ uατα δαρλαδ ρίοδα αρ ua ndoμnaill, ἡ το ραιρcepτε το ρειδ αβεραδ Μαζnuρ ó δομναϊλλ ἡ ó εſpbaill ετιρ ua ndoμnaill ἡ mac uilliam im ζαδ cairgín ἡ im ζαδ ní baí ſtoppa. Δαταρ ιαδ πο ραιδδó ρριρ να εορceαϊβ ριν, Ταδce mac εοιρρδealδaig ἰ βριαμ, co ndaζδaοiοiβ ele amaille ρριρ. ΙΝ αιρτε ερα βαταρ να τεαάτα acc αιρηſiρ α ναίτιρce δυα δομναϊλλ αρι comairle το ρόνρρατ μαίτε να ρλόῖ ριν cona ρλόγαϊβ elud ζαν ριορ ὄν ιομρuiδε hi ραβαταρ, ἡ πο éinnepτε ρορ an ccomairle hi ριν ζέρ bó hionζnaδ ἡ ζέρ bó δεacaρ ιονnpaimail an ερλόιcé baοί anpín αρ líonmaipe α lépéionóil αρ uairle α naipead, ἡ αρ αιδδble α neccpait ρριρ an εἰ baοί ρορ α ceioπt το ρόδ ρόν ρaimail ριν co πο αιτδó ἡ co πο διοζλαδ cáe δίοδ α aininne ρορ apoile. Νί πο hanad ἡ ní πο haiρipead λαρ να ρλόεαϊβ ριν ρρι α ετεεταιβh ná ρρι hioμluad ναίτιρce ρίοδα no caoíncompaic co ρuaéταταρ coιρpρliad ζup bó hann pcarpat ειζεαρnaδα ἡ εαιορiγ να ρλοῖ ριν ρέ poile.

^p *Eiscras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Ερερορ ρίνα, that ερερα was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

^q *Goblets*.—*Óleio* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

^r *Warriors*.—"Fiallac .i. ρianlaoc, no ρoi-peann laoc no ζaiρgeadac."—*O'Clery*.

^s *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i.e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors' whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^r, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige^u, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlicu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

^t To the arbitration.—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δοῖναιλλ ἰμορρο νί ρίτιρ ρίθε να ρλόιπέ ὁο ὄολ υαῶα ρόν ἰοηυρ ριν, ἀρ
 υια ρρῖραῶ νό βιαῶ ἰνα λυρσ ἀμῖαι ἀρ ὀέιμε κοηεραῶ. Ρο εῦιρ ἔρα μαῖνυρ
 ὁ δοῖναιλλ ἰοβλασαῶ λαρ να ἑαῶταῖβ .i. λα ἑαῶεε μαε τοιρρῶεαλβαῖῖ ἰ βρῖαι
 κοηῶ αεε κορρῖβαῶ ρυεε ρορ α ἰμυητιρ. Ἀρ ρυαῖλλ μά ρο βά μό ὁο εῶύ νό
 ὁο κορρεαρ ὀυα δοῖναιλλ ἀρ ρυῶ ερεαν ἀη μαῖῶμ ριν εῖνυε βυῖῶβ ἰη ρο
 ραρρεβαῶ ἀρ ὀαοῖνε, ἡ ἐῶάλα αῖῶβλε, ἰνά ἀη βάνμαῖῶμ ριν εεη ῖο ρο ρυῖλιῖ-
 εαῶη νό ῖο ρο ρορῶεαρρεαῶ ρορ νεαῶ ἑτορρα.

Δοῖναιλλ (.i. δοῖναιλλ εῖρεαῶ) μαε ἑῖαι υῖ καῶαιη ἑαορ μαεαοῖη α εῖνῶ
 ρῖη, ἡ ρεαρ εῖνῖῖ κοῖῑεῖηη ὁο ἰαρηβαῶ λαρ ἀη ρῖτα.

Δοῖναιλλ μαε δοῖναιλλ υῖ Ρυαῖρ ραοῖ ἀρ υαῖρλε ἡ ἀρ οῖρβῖρτε ὁο ἰαρηβαῶ
 λά εῖοηη ρεῖῶημῶ υῖ ρυαῖρ.

Μαῖῖιρτιρ ρεῖηη ὁ κορρεαῖη ραοῖ ὀεαρρρεαῖῖῖε ἰ ηυῖεῖῖῖ εῖηηηηα ὀεεε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1523.

Αοῖς Κρῖοστ, Μῖλε, εῖνῖε εῶῶ, ρῖche, αῖρῖ.

ἑῖαι ὁ μαοηαῖῖ βαῖ να ῖρῖρῖν ἰ ηῖεῖρῖλλ, ἡ να εῖηηηαῶ κοραῶ ἡ εῖλλ ὀαρη,
 ἀη ἑαοη εῖρεαῶ βά μό αῖηη ἡ οῖρῶεαρρεαρ ὁο βαοῖ ἰ ηυαῶταρ λαῖῖεαη ὁο ἐεε.

Ο καῶαῖη ὀηηηεαῶ μαε ἑῖαιη εεαηῶ ὀάηη ἡ ὀεῶραῶ βά ρῖρῖ ἰηα αῖηρῖρ
 ὀια εῖνῶ ρῖη ὁο ἐεε.

Ο μόρῶα εῶῶαε μαε λαοῖῖρῖε ὀεεε.

Μάῖρλε ἰηῖη ἰ ἰαῖλλε βῖη ἡῖ ρυῖβηε ρῖηηαε ἀη αῖηηβῖη κοηραραῖλλ βά ρῖρῖ
 ἰηα ἡαῖηρῖρ ὀεεε.

Ο μαῖλλε κορβμαε μαε εοεῖαιη ρεῖῑεῖηη κοῖῑεῖηηη ἀρ ἑηῖηαῖη ἡ ἀρ εῖηεαῶ
 ὀεεε.

Μαε ἑῖῖηηαῖη ρῖρῖῖαλ μαε ῖῖολλα ἰῖορα ὀῖεε, ἡῖε ῖῖολλα ἰῖορα, ἡῖε βρῖαιη

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

"*Bloodless defeat*, βάν-μαῖῶμ, literally, *white defeat*. The word βάν, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in βάν μαρ-
 τρῶῶ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambrai, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means *white martyrdom*, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

"*Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliou mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

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

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιζεαρνα τελλαίγ δύνκαδα φεαρ δέρεαδ βαονναάταδ δέεε, γ α θεαρηαθηαιρ
 δο γάβαιλ α ιοναδ.

δ Rian mac ταδδε αν δομαδ, mic τοιρηδεαλβαίγ mic βριαν κατα αν
 αοναιγ δραγαίλ βάιρ οβαινν ηι εελυαιν παμφοδα πό πέιλ Ρατραιεε.

Mac uí βριαν τυαδμουμαν .i. ταδδε mac τοιρηδεαλβαίγ, mic ταδδε, mic
 τοιρηδεαλβαίγ mic βριαν κατα αν αοναιγ δο μαρβαδ θυρεορ δο πειλερ ι ναε
 αν εαμαιρ φορ ρύιρ λά βυιτιλεραάταδ (.i. λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ριαρυρ ρυαδ βυιτιλέρ)
 ρφρ α αορα πέρ μό εαεελά α φρεαπαρ αν ταδγ ριν.

Mac gille sain loclainn do μαρβαδ.

Mac conmidhe Maoleaclainn δέεε.

Αοδ βυιδε mac cuinn mic neill mic αιρτ ι neill do μαρβαδ λά Ρυαδρι
 καρραά mac κορημαιε mic αοδα.

Εοζαν mac φειλιμ mic δοννχαιδ mic τιζφηνάιν οίεε ι ρυαιρε δο βαάαδη
 αρ λοε γλινδε έδα.

Ρορα mac Ρυαδρι, mic βριαν mic φειλιμ μέγυιδιρ δραγαίλ βάιρ ι μβραιγ-
 δεανυρ acc αν εκομαρβα μαγυιδιρ .i. εύεονναχε.

Αοδ mac αιρτ ι έυαταιλ ρφρ α αοιρι βά μό ελι εμιγ γ υαιρλε δά ρινε δο
 μαρβαδ λά βραναάταδ.

Coocaδ ετιρ ό neill .i. conn, γ ό δομναίλλ αοδ [dub] mac Αοδα ρυαδ.
 Ο δομναίλλ δο βνίε ηι φφορλονγπορε πέ ηεδ αν εαρηαιγ ι ηγλιονν φιννε, γ
 Μαγνυρ ό δομναίλλ δο δολ ι ναλβαιν, γ α τοιδεετ ρλάν ιαρ εριοεनुकाδ α
 έυαρτα. Ο δομναίλλ γ Μαγναρ δο δολ ηι τιρ εοεάιν, γ αν τιρ υιλε ό βεα-
 lach εοιλλε να εουρριτιν γο δύν ηγφρανν δο μιλλεαδ γ δο λορρεαδ λεό. βαίλε
 mic δομναίλλ .i. εnoc αν ελυιέε δο λορρεαδ λά ηυα νοομηναίλλ γ λυβγορε ραιν-

^ν *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

^{*} *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^α *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

^β *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^ε *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haldiday's edition, p. 166.

^δ *Con*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *bacac*, which is correct.

^ε *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid⁷, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais⁸, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (mugóopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinloch. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

σίμαι βαί ann do ḡíppad ἡ do ṽearccad laṛ an rluaz, ἡ a mbíṽe adhaíð longpuiṛe hī ṽeulaz ḡcc. An tíṛ do míllead, ἡ do móṛ arccain ar ḡac ṽaob díb, báṽṽar dha adhaíð foṛlongpuiṛe la ṽaobh cairn epiaḡail, Ro maṛbað, ἡ Ro buailṽe buar íomda, ἡ arccete aídble, ἡ ṽangattar rlan íar mionṽpað an tíṛe leó don cúṛ rín.

Do deachadṽe epá ua doṽnaill do ríðiri hī ṽeṽíṛ neogain. Ro hoṛcceadṽe ἡ ro míllṽe an tíṛ laṛ co nṽearna ua neill ríð ríṛ a noṽíṛṽe na bhiaðna ra, ἡ ní deapna éct oṛíðíṛe ṽtoppa amlaíð rín.

Ínoṛaicéíð lá hua noṽnaill aod ḡcc mac aodá ruad íar noṽenam ríðda lá hua néill íar ṽeacclamað a roṽpaṽe hī ṽeṽíṛ ἡ hī ccóiccpíe laṛ, dol do co bṽeíṛne uí Ruairc. Cpéacha, ἡ édaía an tíṛe do chup la ríopu bṽeíṛne í noṽampaiṽ ἡ í noṽoibelaṽ an tíṛe dia noṽcoíméð ἡ dia noṽdóíðn foṛ ua noṽnaill. Dáṽar clann uí ruairc ḡup an líon rluaz ṽappuṽṽar ina bṽarṽpað aḡ noṽḡail an tíṛe, ar a aodṽe epá do ímṽeḡ ua doṽnaill an tíṛ don ṽupur rín. Ro loṛcceadṽe laṛ a foṛccnṽma, ἡ a harbanna, co náṛ páccaiṽ ní bá íoṽaṛíṽe ímṽe ḡan loṛccadṽe.

Sluaicceadṽe aóbal móṛ la ḡeapóíð íapla cílle ṽapa, ἡ la ḡallaṽe míðe, ἡ lá hua néill conn mac cuinn, mic enṽi, mic eoḡain ar ua ccóncoṽbair pṽailḡe, ἡ ar éonall ua móṛda ἡ ar ḡaíðealaṽ laḡíðn apéṽna. Na ḡaíðil rín ṽanaṽamain uile ar páð í néill, ἡ ar a bṽíṽéṽíṽnar ṽtoppa, ἡ an ṽiapla, ἡ ó néill ar noṽenam ríðda ṽtoppa do ṽabairṽe ḡíall, ἡ bṽaḡate na ḡaíðeal rín í m uplaíṽm an íapla a ḡíoll lé ḡac accpa dá raiṽe aicce oṛpa, ἡ a rccapadṽe rṽe poile fo ríð amlaíð rín.

Rṽpaðac buíðe ó maṽaccáin ṽánaṛi ríṽ namcaðda do maṛbað lá rluaz uí ceapṽaill .i. Maolṽuanaíð.

^b *Herb garden*, lubḡoṛṽ.—This word, which is often incorrectly written lugḡoṛṽ, is explained luíṽ-ḡoṛṽ .i. ḡoṛṽ luíṽe, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, lubḡoṛṽ-ṽán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

¹ *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^a, under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

¹ *Neighbourhood*.—Coiccpíoc, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of “neighbourhood or confine.” It is derived from coṽm, which is equivalent to the Latin *con, com*, and cpíoc, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

^k *Breifny-O'Rourke*.—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^b there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail¹ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood^d, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Connor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand^l he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

¹ Demand, accpa.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m Fearadhach.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, míle, cúicc céd, fiche, aceatair.

Διαρ mac í domnaill, mall garb, γ εοccán clann αοδα όιcc mic αοδα ρυαίð do cñgal commbáda coccaíð pé poile, γ α mbñt lé haccaíð acc buaíð-ρeað an típe go po cuircað puaíð péin dol i nacchaíð a cele. Ro gabad baile néill garb .i. crannócc loca bñchaig lá heogan, iar mbñt don baile for a íoct γ for a ioncaíð péin. Páccbair mall an típ, γ tucc ionnpaiccíð pava imcían dopuðiri ap an mbaile co mbaí a ceilec a coimpoccur dó. Ro púiri eogan an ní rin, γ po ionnpaig go hairim i mbaí mall, Ro gabrat ag ionmbualað acaíð pava pe poile go po marbað eogan ap an laðar rin. Ro epomloiteað mall co nepbairt dia gonaíð iarpin. Ro ba móp an tect piar an tan rin an diaρ topcair ann rin.

Διαρματτ mac an giolla ðuib úi ðriam, pñ a tígeapnair péin ap pñp nó pirað luct cuingñoa nñt fair, pñ po ba buaine eineað, γ engnam, pñ po paosleað ðanmian le hinne γ lé hoipeacur a ðúitce do écc iar nongað γ iar naípeige.

Slóiccéað lá hua ndomnaill hi típ neoccain diaρ loipceað γ diaρ hairceað an típ laip, γ teact plán iaraim.

Slóiccéað lap an iurcip .i. gñóit mac gñóit iarla cille ðapa ðpoupiðin a ðraðar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi mñón poçmair do pñnpað do íoct for ua ndomnaill ðaite a áinicne fair, γ ní po hairpcað leó co píaçtatap popt na ttpi namat, ap ba hinnill, γ bá ðaingñ leó bñt ipin maigin rin ap uaiman í domnaill, ap po báttap ðomain díoga calman γ lñan clapa lán-ðaingne ina nuipéimceall ann do ponað lá Maçnur ua ndomnaill pect piam.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

^a Loch Beatha, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^b From a great distance.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^c Before this time, piar an tan rin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tircconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tircconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good sooth they richly deserved this misfortune."

^q *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lánbangne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Do ronað tionol epom plóig lá hua ndomnaill do cõpnam a epíce ppiy an iurtyr, 7 ppi hua neill. Báttar iad tanzattar hi roçpauðe í ðomnaill cenmoza a roçpauðe bunauð buððéin, feact aðbal albanaç duairlib cloinne domnaill na halban pá mac domnaill pfin Alarðpam mac éoin caçanaiz, 7 pá aengur mac éoin caçanaiz, pa mac domnaill gallócclac co roçaiti do deazðaoimib ele a halban amaille ppiu. Ní po hanauð leó riðe co pangattar co ðpuiimligin, 7 po baí zfallauð immbualauð stoppa ap na mparac. Ro baí Maçnur ó domnaill az iappauð an iurtyr 7 ó néill ðionnpaucció in aðhauð rin 7 ní po paom ó domnaill rin lá ðaingne an ionauð ina pabattar, 7 ap uamian an opðanáir báttar lá muintir an iurtyr. Do cóið epa maçnur zan comapléccauð dua domnaill hi mspcc na ngallócclac dia cóir do çaitin 7 do mspccbuauðpauð epuaiz an iurtyr 7 í neill 7 po zabrat pop a noúðpaccuð do paitib paizite conár líccpce caçam nó tionnabpauð dóib zo po mapauð an calbac mac uf bpiam leo co roçauðe ele amaille ppiy, 7 pob éct mór epide ina ðuthaiz pfin. Apí comaple po çinn an iurtyr, 7 ó neill ap abapac coinne píoða do çop zo hua ndomnaill, do ronað ón, ap po nauðm an iurtyr rið epir ó ndomnaill 7 ua neill, 7 é pfin hi plánaib stoppa. Do rónauð beór çairpðr epíoce map an ccéðna epir an iurtyr, 7 ó domnaill co po pçappatt pó riðh, 7 pó çaincompac epa míopbauib ðé ðon ðul rin. Acc tionnpauð ðon iurtyr, 7 dua neill puapattar aou, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aoua buiðe, mic bpiam ballaiz pluacc mór acc milleauð epie heocçain, 7 an tan do çuala aou na plóig rin do bñe çuicce, Ro çuir upmór a plóig péin poime lá opeaçauð 7 lá héðalaib an epie. Ro aipyr pein co çian ina noðhauð in uathauð plóig co puccrat tucc an epplóig ele paip. Ro ionnpauçpicoç é iar ná paçbauil i nçtarpbauçal co po mapauð (6. october), 7 co po muðauçheauð leó he ap in laçair rin. Bá epog epa 7 bá ðoilig an epapop clann poicimélaç ðoiðheauð amlaio

for although the claps, or trenches, helped to render the fortification *daingean*, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be *daingean* themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

* *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

* *A promise of battle*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

* *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

* *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Drumlighan^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cunaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking^x, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

dicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle

* *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most judicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle with the enemy.

δο βήρναδαιβ βασγαίλ δια έασή ένελ φήν δέεε ιαρ νόηγαδ 7 ιαρ παίτριγε ινα
 καίρλέν φήν ηι παταίν .14. December.

Ο concobair. ciarraige (concobair mac concobair) do òol ar cpeic i
 nduchaiḡ ealla 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic ταιδce do bhrít fair, 7
 raimead lair for ua cconcobair, 7 ó concobair péin do lot 7 do gabail,
 Concobair mac διαρματα mic an ḡolla òuib í briaín, 7 διαρματο mac corb-
 maic uí máille do mairbad ipin mbrireað pin lá corbmac mac ταιδce.

Μαḡ carḡaiḡ riabac (domnall mac fínḡin, mic διαρματα) do òol ar
 riubal cpeice i nḡlionn flirce, 7 muinḡin na tíre ar mbhrít fair aḡ páḡbail
 an ḡlínna, é φήν do ḡabáil 7 òronḡ dia muinḡin do mairbad.

Μαḡḡραḡnail (caḡal ócc mac caḡail) do mairbad a φφioll ar φαίτεε a
 baile φήν lé cloinn í maóilmaóaiḡ.

Μορ inḡean í briaín (.i. τοιρρδéalbac mac ταιδce) bean donnchaid mic
 maḡamna í briaín, bñ τiḡe aoiðsò coiτcinn δέεε.

Αιβιλín inḡh Ríoirpe an ḡleanna, bñ í concobair ciarraige ònḡbñ δέρcaé
 òaonnaéτac δέεε.

Τοιρρδéalbac mac φeilim buide uí concobair do mairbad lá τοιρρδéalbac
 ruad mic ταιδce buide mic caḡail ruaid.

Ruaidri mac briaín mic pilip meḡuidir φaóí éinnφóna δέεε.

Mac uí raigillḡ .i. caḡal mac eocéain mic caḡail do ḡabail lá cloinn
 τρφαín mic caḡail uí raigillḡ, 7 millead na bhréine uile do teaéτ τριτ
 pin ετιρ ó Raigillḡ 7 clann τρφαín í Raigillḡ, 7 ó néill (conn mac cuinn)
 do òol φluaḡ pó dí ipin mbriφine do millead còda cloinni τρφαín òon briφine,
 7 clann τρφαín do millead còda uí raigillḡ, 7 an φφioir ócc, mac caḡail, mic
 φearḡail, mic Sfaín do mairbad òorcor do pilér φá caíρλέν τολéa moain,
 Roba φaóí éinnφóna εiriðe.

¹ *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

² *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

³ *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ², under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

^b *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

^c *The Green*, φαίτεε, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

^d *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes⁷ of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain⁸, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla⁹, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleanu-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called

in Irish *culatg maoin*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguidir concobair mac Slain mic Dilip do marbad la rhuict airte í néill.

Rorr mac Ruaidri mic tomair óicc meguidir do bathad hi porre claoin iunni iar ttabairt creide do ó mac méguidir .i. giolla patraice mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapatraice mic aoda óicc még matgaimna. Ardagal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do teaict go baile mégmatgaimna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne mégmatgaimna) uernaíom 7 do daingnuccad a rioda rir, 7 iar ndéanam a ccuir 7 a cclhgar, 7 a rioda doib rir fá mionnaib 7 fá plánaib ionda, Ro fáccairiot an baile gan eaccla gan imuamán. Ro cuiread brian na moicheirge mag matgaimna 7 luict tige mégmatgaimna ina lánmáin, 7 ro marbad. brian 7 ardagal leó tpe tángnaict 7 meabail, 7 bá hiat rín diar a coimaoira bá ríir baí ina coimpoiraib.

Slain buide mac ainbriara megeraict ríir ruim roconáig go nomat raibbríra eren, 7 a écc.

O bpeirlín eocán ócc, mac eocáin, ollam méguidir lé britéimnar décc.

Mac ríebhráig (.i. cuconnaict) ollam méguidir lé dán décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1525.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, cuicc céo, ríce, acúicc.

Ḃnóm urghanna aduáctmar do dénam an bliadainri .i. eppcop lúctglinne ar na marbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic murcáda, 7 hé ina caomteact amaille lé gpad 7 lé caréanaict, 7 an dhong ar a pucc iarla cille dapa do

¹ *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

² *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughry [luict tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

³ *Treachery*.—“Tángnaict .i. meabail no feall.”—*O'Clery*.

⁴ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

⁵ *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge. came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe' Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^s, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treacheryⁿ and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaigh^l (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^l was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

" A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildarix juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affligere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

luct dénnia an míghníoma rin no fórcóngair a mbriúe gur an maigin in no márbpat an tērcop, 7 hi bfríodad beó ar túr, a nabaiúe 7 a mionáair do bñn arda, 7 a loicead ina briaonairi.

Toirrdealbac mac maéganina, mic toirrdealbaiú, mic briaon caía in aonaú í briaon eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dfganac mac briaon ruaid mic comúde fear tige aoidé coitēinn décc.

Comēpuinnuccad pñ népeann go haonbaile i nat cliaé lap an iurair iarla cille dapa (ghróid ócc mac ghróit) dú hi ttangattar iarlada 7 barúin, Riúireada, 7 poúaoíne, 7 urmór gaoideal 7 gall epeann aréna. Do éuaí tpa ó neill com mac cuinn, 7 ó doínnail, aod mac aoda ruaid do éngal a eop 7 daédaingmuccad a ríoda hi pfiadnairi an iurair, iar ttacera 7 iar nairúir gaca caingne no baí stoppa riam go rin doib pñn 7 dá ccairuib gall 7 gaoideal ní no cuiméú a ríoduccad lár an iurair na lár na maieib ar éna go ttangattar fo eipfé dia ttiúib go no páp an coccad céda stoppa doirúire. Do deachaí tpa ua doínnail fo dí hi tair eogain an bliadain ri go no loicead, 7 go no léirúndrad gac air do in po gab don tair uile lair, 7 ní puair taáar no teocmáil rir acc dol nó acc teaét aoinpéct dib rin. Do ponat ríó iaraim stoppa a túr an roúmar do ronnrad co po tingeallpat airúirín ar gac taoib peib athérad an iurair 7 Maúnur ó doínnail.

O caáin .i. Sfan mac tomair do márbad lá urñm dia éimé pñn .i. mac Ruairi an rúta uí caáin, 7 mac goppada uí caáin, 7c.

Catapiona inéñ í duibghnám décc, 9. iun, 7 a haónacal co honopac hi mairair dún na ngall.

Roir inéñ meúuir (Sfan) décc.

Siubán inéñ mécc maéganina (briaon) décc.

^k *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

^l *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

^m *Con.*—Charles O’Conor interpolates bacac, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^t.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route^a, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

^a *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but

they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

Aois Criosc, 1526.

Áoir Criosc, míle, cúicc céd, píe, a sé.

Glairne mac aoda még aongura abb manaé an iubar púioir dúin 7 Sabail do marbaé lá cloinn doinnall még aongura .i. lá doinnall ócc cona braitrib.

O Raigillig décc .i. eógan. Coccaé mór do páp etip a cínó imón tigeapnar iar na eccrom co ro gairpeá ua raigillig dfrgal mac Sfam a comairle an iurcip 7 móraín do máitib gall 7 gaoidel gé ro batrap daoine ba pine ina rom acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. taócc mac eocain do marbaé i meabail lá muintira deapbraéar pín.

O neill .i. cono, 7 Mağnar ó doinnall do dol do laéar an iurcip do óenam ríoda conallaé, 7 eoganaé, 7 ar tcionól móraín do máitib gall 7 gaoidel dá roigió dia rioúccáé, ní ro fédrat naidm ríoda nó cairófra stopra co tanğattar ar ccúlaibh ro eirpó don cup pin.

Sluaicéaé lá hua ndoinnall (iar ttoidecc Mağnura ó áé cliaé) 7 lá Mağnur púppin cona roéraide diblínib hi túr an eapraig do ronnraé hi tír eogain. Creaéa iomda 7 aipecthe aóble do óenam leó ipin tír, 7 in iurc do óenam dóib forp na creaéaib pin hi coill na lon hi riol mbaoigill, 7 tanğattar plán dia ttiğib iarom co neólaib iomdaib.

Eapaéanta mór ar níre 7 moéar connact, ar ro cñglattar a nupmór uile pé poile 7 nağaió í doinnall. bá hiaé do róine an coméngal pin brian mac peilim uí concóbar, Mac caéail ócc uí concóbar (.i. taócc) pá rliocht

^o *Of Newry*, an iubar, i. e. of the yew.—See the first part of these Annals at the year 1162. A monastery was erected at iubar éinn epaéa, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand, now the town of Newry, in the county of Down, by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin, King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See the charter of foundation, printed in its original form by Dr. O'Conor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158, and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of a senior branch of the family, according to the law of tanistry.

^v *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date and account of what has been above entered under the year 1525, where it is stated that O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was stiled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^q went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r During Shrovetide, *muc do óénaí*, literally,

"they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbmaic mic donnchaib̄ .i. eocáan, ἡ Μυρσίστεαὶ cona celomn, ἡ cona luēt l̄namna, do pónpat an luēt rin cpeac̄ a moēt̄ar cappp̄i ap p̄lioēt̄ p̄eilim mic eocáan uí concóbair, ἡ puccpat̄ n̄a cpeac̄a leó hi maiḡ luipcc̄ ap pobdar p̄ioðair̄ p̄iú ap ðol i nacchaid̄ uí ðomhnaill.

Οὐ òυαλα ὁ δομναίλλ na cpeac̄a rin do ðenam̄, do pónað̄ tionól̄ p̄luair̄ḡ laip̄ hi ccl̄nn̄ apoile .i. cuid̄ do maic̄ib̄ conallaç̄, ἡ Μαγυῖδιρ, cúconnaç̄t̄ co neip̄gē amaç̄ p̄s̄p̄manaç̄ amaille p̄p̄ip̄, do òυaib̄ p̄o c̄eðóip̄ hi ccappp̄i. Ro b̄p̄ip̄s̄ c̄airl̄én na ḡp̄ainp̄igē gan̄ p̄uip̄eaç̄ laip̄ .i. baile p̄leaç̄ta b̄p̄iam̄ uí concóbair, do òaéð̄ iapañ̄ p̄iap̄ an̄ p̄luair̄ḡ rin hi maiḡ luipcc̄ p̄o milleað̄ ἡ p̄o loip̄cceað̄ laip̄ an̄ típ̄, ἡ do c̄oṡṡar̄ p̄lioēt̄ b̄p̄iam̄ uí concóbair p̄op̄ a iomḡabaill̄ ðon̄ c̄up̄ rin, ἡ taimē p̄ioñ̄ ðiā tíḡ. Οὐ òυαλαṡṡar̄ an̄ típ̄iol̄ c̄concóbair̄ rin ὁ δομναίλλ̄ do ðol̄ tap̄ a aip̄ hi c̄t̄ip̄ c̄onaill̄ tanç̄aṡṡar̄ p̄s̄in̄ ἡ an̄ c̄lann̄ donnchaib̄̄ p̄em̄p̄aitē co líon̄ a c̄tionoñl̄ a c̄tim̄c̄eall̄ p̄licciç̄. Ro ḡab̄p̄at̄ aç̄ ḡs̄p̄p̄að̄ ḡop̄t̄ ἡ ap̄ðann̄, ἡ p̄o baṡṡar̄ acc̄ cup̄ do c̄um̄ an̄ bailē do ḡab̄áil̄ nó ḡup̄i maip̄bað̄ ðuimē maic̄ ðá̄ muin̄tip̄ .i. Ruaióip̄i ballac̄ mac̄ í̄ aip̄t̄, Roim̄t̄iç̄p̄s̄t̄ on̄ m̄bailē an̄ lá̄ rin, ἡ c̄p̄uinn̄iç̄it̄ do p̄iðip̄i imon̄ m̄bailē, ἡ iap̄ c̄cl̄uip̄rin̄ na p̄cc̄él̄ rin̄ ðuā ðom̄naill̄̄ taimē co n̄s̄m̄l̄p̄cc̄ n̄s̄m̄p̄að̄al̄ gan̄ p̄uip̄eaç̄ gan̄ p̄aill̄iç̄ē ðp̄óip̄iðion̄ c̄p̄licciç̄, ἡ ní̄ p̄o hanað̄ p̄p̄ip̄ ap̄ p̄oç̄tain̄ ðó, ap̄ do c̄óip̄iç̄iot̄ p̄iol̄ c̄concóbair̄ ἡ c̄lann̄ n̄donnchaib̄̄ gō b̄él̄ an̄ ðp̄oiç̄it̄. Ro l̄n̄ ὁ δομναίλλ̄ cona p̄luair̄ḡ̄ iac̄t̄ amañl̄ ap̄ ðéimē conp̄ancc̄aṡṡar̄, ἡ p̄o p̄p̄aóineað̄ p̄o c̄eðóip̄ p̄op̄ p̄iol̄ c̄concóbair̄, ἡ p̄op̄ c̄lōinn̄ n̄donnchaib̄̄, ἡ p̄o maip̄bað̄ mac̄̄ meic̄̄ donnchaib̄̄ .i. Mac̄oileacl̄ainn̄ mac̄̄ eoç̄ain̄ mic̄̄ donnchaib̄̄ cō p̄ochaib̄ē̄ elē amaille p̄p̄ip̄. Rō̄ cuipeað̄̄ b̄p̄ian̄ mac̄̄ p̄eilim̄ mic̄̄ maç̄nupā uí̄ concóbair̄ ðiā̄ eoc̄, ἡ bá̄ hé̄ ðl̄up̄ ἡ ðainḡnē nā c̄oill̄eað̄̄ tap̄lā ā c̄tim̄c̄eall̄̄ beóil̄ an̄̄ ðp̄oiç̄it̄̄ p̄ucc̄ ap̄̄ uaiðib̄̄ é̄, ἡ̄ aṡṡep̄at̄̄ apoilē̄ n̄ap̄̄ b̄ó̄ hóḡp̄l̄án̄̄ ón̄̄ maic̄̄ð̄m̄p̄in̄̄ allē̄ cō̄ b̄p̄uaip̄̄ b̄ap̄̄ iap̄̄ c̄t̄p̄ioll̄. Rō̄ p̄áccaib̄̄ an̄̄ p̄luac̄c̄̄ connaç̄taç̄̄ rin̄̄ é̄̄ðalā̄ m̄ópā̄ eac̄̄, aip̄m̄, ἡ

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

^u *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^v *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

^w *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ¹, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^x *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^a of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^b, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit^c. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^d. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^e from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour.

^a *To escape.*—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *óluir* and *damgnae* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ αζ ceneł cconaił uon cup ριν, uair ó uo ραδ αοδ ριαδ mac neill ζαιρδ
μαϊοm an éñiδiζ ðρoιγιζ ρορ connaçtaib hi τοπορεπαταρ ile uib ní έαρθρατ
ceneł cconaił ρορ çonnaçtaib én maïoμ ρο ba coρceραiυe uóib uo çup, γ όρ
βαϊοble a νέβαλα μάρ an maïoμ ριν beóil an ðρoιçιτ.

Ο νέιλλ uo έεαçτ uo τοιρμiρce çαιρλέm uo έιoηηρceαιη Μαζηαρ ó uoim-
naił hi ρορτ na τερη namat, γ Μαζηαρ uo έςγμάιλ ρια τέρ an τρλυαιζ, γ
εηηι mac ρfαιη í neill uo ζαβαίλ λαιρ, γ ó νέιλλ ρηη uιmτeαçτ a ççóιρ μαδμα.

Ο çατάιη .ι. ζορραϊδ mac ζορραδα uo μαρβαδ αζ bealaç an çamáιη lá
mac í νέιλλ .ι. mialł óce, γ mialł ρηη uo ζαβαίλ ρο éñu τρill ιαρριη lá hua neill,
γ a bñé ι mβραιζδóηαρ ρηί ρé ροδα.

Mac í çατάιη (ζορραϊδ) αδβαρ τιζεαρηα a έίηε ρειριη uo ðoł αρ ρυbal
çρeιçe ι ηγλιoηη concaδan a mí ιaηuaρι uo ρoηηραδ, γ a éççρoim ρηι haδp-
αιηe na ρiηe ζηmηiρta çoηaç ρηιέ aση ρoçal uia ρéλαib ηo ζo ρηηίç a çoρρ
a uδñιρδ an çoρζαιρ αρ çιηδ, γ εηηι mac neill mιc βριαιη τιζεαρηα baile na
βραζατ uo μαρβαδ uon çup ριν, γ ρoçaiδι ele beóρ uécc uo ρυαçτ, γ uo
μαρβαδ amaillé ρηιύ.

Μαϊοm uo çαβαιρτ lá mac mιc ριαραιρ αρ éloιηη emaiηη mιc τομαιρ
huιçilép úy ιη ρο μαρβαδ conçoβαρ óce mac conçoβαιρ-çaiçé uí ðoimnaił baí
na çoηραρal ζalloççlaç, γ aζá mβαí lám maïé ço mιmιc ριαρ aø ταν ριν, γ an
lá ριν uáιρυδe αρ ηίρ líñce μέδ a mίñηaη γ ρeαβαρ a λάιηe ðó aηacal uo
ζαβαίλ ιαρ na έαιρceριη ðó, γ τορçραταρ ρoçaiδe móρi uo uαζδoαóιηδ, uo
μαρçρλυαιζ, γ uo ζalloççlaçaiδ ιριη maïoμ ριν ιηa ραρραδ.

Ο uoçαρταιζ eaçμαρçac τιζεαρηα ιηηι ηeocçaiη uécc, γ ιηηiρfαιη móρi

* *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus Ó'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1632, his celebrated *Life of St. Columbkille*, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—
“*A ccaipen puipc na τερη namat ιμορρη uo uεαçtaδ ιη beaçáδ ρο an ταν ba ρlán úá ðlia-
δaiη uéç αρ ρiçιτ αρ çúic çéδ αρ mίle uon τιζεαρηα.*”—See this manuscript described, *Stowe Catalogue*, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and^a from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, "he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αρ νήρζε ετιρ α είνεαδ φείν πα τιζεαρναρ ζο πο ζοιρεαδ τιζεαρνα δο ζεαπαε μαε δομναλλ mic φήλιμ í òòαρταιζ.

Sluaiccheaδ lá hua ndomnaill hi ετιρ amalgaδ αρ ταρραιηζ plecta Ριοκαιρδ α búpc, ðattar maite ceneóil cconail ar an φluaicéaδ ριν, γ Μάγυιδιρ cúconnaét co néιρζε amac φήρμαναé amaille φριρ, ní πο hanadh γ ní πο hairiφδ lar na huairlib ριν co pangattar co ρlicceac cetúp. Ρο ταρρρηζδ γ πο εζγλαμαδ αρβanna ιομδα βαοί acc ρλιοét βριαν hí éoncóbair hi ccúil ιορρα ζο ρlicceac lar an φluaz ριν uí òomnaill γ an ní ná πο έαρραιηζρε de πο millre co léiρ hé. Τño ó òomnaill cona φluaz hi ετιρ namalgaδ, γ πο ζαβαδ cairlén caoρtannaím γ epop maoliona laip, γ φuaiρ βραγδε, γ éδαλα ιομδα ρνα cairlénaib íριν. Ρο leaccaδ, γ πο lámbriφδ laip ιαεε conar ðó hionaitpeaδa ιηητιβ αρ a haíte. Δο ρónaδ laip ιαρ ριν ρíte, cadaé, γ comáontaδ ετιρ ρλιοét Ριοκαιρδ α búpc γ βαρπέδαιζ comðar cóραιζ φρια ποιλε. Αζ ρóαδ dua òomnaill πο ζαδ φορλονζπορε im éul maolile bai in éccpaδφρ γ in anuímla ριρ an tan ριν. Ρο milleaδ γ πο loipcecaδ ina mbaοί ðarβar az ρλιοét copbmaic mic ðonchaδ laip conaδ ιαρ ná milleaδ γ ιαρ na mí ιμιρε ðo ρonpae a bpeé φήν ðo ρíte ριρ ua ndomnaill, γ tuccpaε βραγδε ðó φρι comall ζαé ηñé πο ζεallpaε φριρ. Δο ρónpae ρλιοét βριαν í éoncóbair an céðna uair tuccpaε a ριαρ γ a bpeé φήν ðo ρíte dua òomnaill ιαρ mbriφδ cairlén na ζρáιρηζε, γ ιαρ milleaδ a mbairp, γ a napba uile, γ ðo paðpaε a ccaoρaiζeaét ðon tíρ ιapaím, ðo éaοð ó òomnaill cona φlócc φlán ιαρ mbuaδ, γ ceoρcap ðon éup ριν, γ φδ bícc ρια ρamhain ðo ρónaδ an φluaicéaδ ριν lá hua ndomnaill.

ðreapal ua madagáin (.i. τιζεαρνα ριλ nanmcaδa), φήρ caoín epóða, cñηpa ceapεβpíteac ðécc.

^s *Until*.—It will be seen that the construction would not make perfect sense without supplying the words enclosed in brackets. "But at length" would be considered better in English.

^b *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of Fermanagh.

¹ *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district supposed to be coextensive with the parish of Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of July, 1687, that the district of "Cullurra comprised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspickbrone."

^k *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at the present day, but it is generally called Castlehill in English. It is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^f Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out^b of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra^a a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^t and Cros-Maoiliona¹, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

¹ *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Uimhaoilfhiona, i. e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Bal-lina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered "so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1527.

ΑοΙC CΡιορτ, mile, cúicc céo, fiche arεαcτ.

Λαβραρ abb λfra γαβαιλ δέcc.

Μαγουδιρ concobar δέcc, γ Μαγουδιρ do γαιριμ ινα ιοναδ don cοmharba .i. do cοinconnacτ, mac conconnacτ, mic δριαν, lá hua ndοimnaill.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac ειcνεαcάιν í doimnaill, γ peilim mac γορραδα mic Slain luircc í doimnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaδ τipe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταιδcc mic bριαν δέcc, γ impearain do bñc ετιρ cloinn ndonnchaδ pan τιγεαρναρ nó γυρ γορρεαδ mac donnchaδ δεoccan mac donnchaδ mic mupchaδ.

δριαν mac peilim mic Μαγνυρα υí concobar, γ doimnaill mac peilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ capraíγ υí concobar δέcc.

Φλαιcβñραc mac Ruaidρι mic bριαν μέγυδιρ do μαρβαδ la ceallac eacdaδ .i. lá huairne mac Μαγνυρα μέγραμπαδαν.

Αmlaοib ócc dub μαγαμάλγαδ ταιοίρεαc calpaige do ευιριμ lá cloinn cοlmáin, γ po διογαλριοm é pein ρια na μαρβαδ uair do μαρβαδh ριαcha μαγεocάγáin lair ap an laτair ρin.

O cléiriγ .i. an γiolla ριαδαc mac ταιδcc caim ραοι lé healadain hi ρñcυρ, ι ndán, γ hi λñγιονn ρñ ρυim, ραδδβιρ, ρocονάίγ, γ cumáing móip éipide, γ a écc in aibítτ San ρponpeir an. 8. la do Mharra.

An doctuir ua duinnpleibe donnchaδ mac eoccan, doctúip hi λñγεαρ γ ραοí meadlaδnaib ele, ρñ conaíγ móip, γ Saiδbñra, γ τιγε naoiδδ cοιτcinn δέcc .30. September.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυδιρ .i. tomár ócc mac caτail óicc, mic caτail óicc biaτaδ an τρñnaíγ, oppicél loca héipne, ρñ ρecna eolac in ealaδnaib, ρñ po bá lán do clú γ τοιρρdearcar in γac ιοναδ baí ma cómηoccup, γ a écc.

Ruaidρι mac mupchaδ mic ρuibne do μαρβαδ lá a bραίτριδ.

ⁿ *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg^a O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^c, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^d; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^e, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlins.

^a *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :— O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello¹, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda¹, and the castles of Cala², Baile-na-huamha³, and Castlereagh⁴, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe⁵ [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir⁶ was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan⁷, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

¹ *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

² *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

³ *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

⁷ *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cúicc ceo, píce, a hocht.

Ο Ρυαιρ εόccαν τιξεαρνα na βρειρνε υπρα coταιγτε einigh, eangnaína, 7 uairle pleacra aoda pinn décc in aibíte .s. Pponreir iar noncað, 7 iar naíterige.

Ο βριαιν .i. τοιρρðealbac mac ταιðcc an τaon mac γαιοðil bá ποιθε lé huairle, 7 lé heineac do lñt moza, oðpe ðiongmala βριαιν βοροime ap cong-máil coccað pé gallaib décc iar nonccað, 7 iar naíterige 7 a mac ðóipðneac ina ionað .i. concòbar mac τοιρρðealbaiz.

Πιονηuala inγean í βριαιν (.i. Concòbar na ppona mic τοιρρðealbaiz mic βριαιν caeta an aonaiγ) bñ uí ðomnaill Aod puac, an aoin bñ ap mó do còpian clú 7 oipðearcur dá mbaoi na comairpír a lñt ppa curp 7 ppa hanman iar caiteín a haoiri 7 a hinne lé ðeipc, 7 lé ðaonnact 7 iar mbñt ða bliaðain ap píct in aibíte San Pponreir décc an céo lá ðon corccar (.i. an. 5. Febryariu), 7 a haðnacal i mainprip ðúm na ngall do pónað ina haimpír buðein.

Conn mac néill mic aipc í néill paoi cinnpðona epide do marbað (.i. an. 15. april) la mac aipc óig i neill (.i. ó neill), 7 lá cuid do plioct aoda meg-uioip, 7 dá mac í neill (.i. aipc occ) .i. enri, 7 corbmac baí i laim ag ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a ppað ppa an τan pin do éabairc (ða a néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, 7 cland cuinn do cpoac na ðeiri pin a ndioγail a naetaρ.

Mac ðiapmada maige luirce (Corbmac mac puaiðri) peiceam coitcñt ap eineac 7 ap péile, mip cpaða connact ap coccað 7 compuacac, pñ coranta a cpiçe ap eactaircenelaib décc iar noncað 7 iar naítepice 7 a ðeapð-paetaρ ðiapmaic do γabail a ionaie.

Macc captaiz piabac ðomnaill décc.

Caiplen cúile maiole do γabail ap mac ndonchað lá a ðeapðpaetaρ pñ lá muipceaptaç mac donchað mic murchað, 7 mac donchað pñin 7

^b Owen.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: “mac τιξεαρναν mic ταιðγ mic τιξεαρναν móip, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *mip cpaúa connacé*, is rather a rude metaphor.

α mac murchad do gabail go haitegearr iar rin la hua ndubda, 7 lar an murchearpac cedna, 7 mac ele do mac donnchaid .i. donnchad do marbad le6 an tan rin.

Slóiccéad lá hua ndonnall (co nruing móri valbancaib amaille rruir im alartrann mac e6in catánai6) hi maig luirc, 7 an bealac buide do gearrad le6. 6raige, 7 cíor do raibail ó mac diarman, 7 coidec plán dia tír.

Ο μαοιμίαδαι6 ταιορεα6 τελλαι6 cearbhallain .i. catal mac donnall mic uairene buide décc.

Ώο6 μόρι αρ níri6e an aoine rra nodlaicc go po lá riod ár μόρι ró Erin go po trarcar ríod arall do cúndai6eib cloch 7 crann, Ro brir beor mur mairrepe dúin na ngall, Ro ruadai6 Ro báid, 7 po brir arérai6e ionda.

ΑΟΙ6 CΡΙΟ6Τ, 1529.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céo, ríce, anaoí.

Mac ruibne ránat donnall ócc mac donnall, mic coirpdealbai6 ruaidh tígearna ránat rri haon bliadain décc do raibal báir iar ceor aibette uirp muipe uime.

Emann mac donnall mic ruibne, 7 emann ruad a mac do tuirim in aon ló lá coirpdealbac mac Ruaidri, mic maolmuire mic ruibne.

6rian ballac mac néill mic cuinn í neill do marbad lá corbmac mac uidelín (iar mbí6e don corbmac rin hi rparrad brian rlin 7 for a múinte-rur) iar braccbáil cairr6e fear6ura dóib.

Catal mac eocain mic aoda me6uidir décc.

6rian ruad mac rlain mé6uidir do marbad daon urcor do raigeid acc foar6aire etir múintir na cúile, 7 múintir an macaire.

¹ *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.— See note ², under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Chearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Ogtheragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

³ *The Mur*, i. e. múr na m-bracár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the order^d of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^e.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

^f *The habit of the order, &c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^g *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac míc Dubzáill ná halban do marbhad lá haod mbuidé ua ndóinnáill
 uasón buille do cloidim i ndorur cúile mic an tpeóin.

Caírlén cúile mic an tpein do gabáil lá maḡnur ua ndóinnáill, ḡ iar
 pccrúasá a cómaíple arfb do cinnfb lair an caírlén do bhrífb.

An cornaíac mac fbrḡail mic donnchaíó duib mic aedaccáin raosí pá
 hoirdearca hi ffbíneaáur, ḡ hi ffbídeáct, ḡ hi mbhríéfbinnur tuaité baí hi
 tíríob ḡaoidéal décc, ḡ a aónacal i noírlinn.

Mac aedaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. doínnall mac aeda mic doínnáill cfn
 eiccfr líte moḡa ar fbíneaáur ḡ fbídeáct décc.

Éogan mac feilim mic maḡnura, ḡ a bean ḡrainne inḡn concóbar mēḡ-
 uíóir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ κριορ, mile, cúicc céo, τριοάτ.

Éppcop oilfinn .i. an tppcop ḡréccáé décc.

Caibóil ná mbraáτar i nóún ná nḡall, ḡ bá he ua doínnáill (.i. aod ócc)
 do raó dóib ḡac ní ranḡaáτar a lear, ḡ róó aídilcc leó don cúp rin an cefn
 bááτar hi ffarraó aróile.

Caírlin inḡn mic fuibne bfn í doáparaiḡ, ḡ Róir inḡn í caáin bfn feilim
 í doáparaiḡ décc.

Concóbar ócc o baóicéill tanairi baóigeallac do marbhad lá cloinó uí
 buḡíll (.i. mall mac toirpdealbaiḡ) ar an leacaé an. 6. Ianuaríi.

Féilim mac concóbar uí buḡíll do marbhad lá cloinn uí baóigíll.

Maolmuire mac fuibne conrapal típe baḡaine [décc].

Doínnall mac brian mic doínnáill í neill do óol ar cfric ran maáaire

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ⁷, under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Loy Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonship^a, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellows of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

¹ *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha', where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair^s, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc', across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin^u (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha^w. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinisce^x and Cill-Cruain', the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynaskill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1•16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

crannghaire ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tŕí míse congnama ar loc aillinne. Ro millead, 7 ro dioláitricheadh an bheirne uile ó rliab riar leó don turur rin.

CRéac mór do dénam lá haod mbuidhe ua ndomnaill i ngailŕghaib.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill (hi mí September do ŕonnaid) ar mac uil-
liam búrc dia ro millead blaó mór don tír. Ro hŕnaidmead ríe ŕtoppa
iartean, 7 tice ó domnaill rlan dia tice.

IApla cille dapa gŕóid mac gŕóid (baí ré cian hi lán acc rí Saŕan)
do éacé in Eirinn, 7 iurcŕ Saŕanaé do écét lair, 7 a mbŕé ar aon acc
millead móraŕ ra gaoidealaib. Ro gabad leó dna ó Raigillig iar tteacé
ina cŕinn ar a moét rŕin.

Ruópaige mac eoccam mic aoda baib mic rŕan uí doárpaiŕ, écht mór
ina tír rŕin do écc.

Inŕŕn uí baóigill .i. Róir inŕŕn toirpdealbaiŕ mic néill ruad bŕn dércach
deirgŕig, 7 Síle inŕŕn uí rŕallaŕian bŕn cairpŕe mic an rŕioŕa bŕn daonnaé-
taé deirdealbda do écc.

Aod ó flannaccam mac rŕŕrŕin inŕŕi maiŕe raŕn raóí i nŕcna, 7 i neal-
adain, rŕŕ ruaiŕc, Séŕainn, 7 rŕŕ ro ba maiŕ tŕí naoidé d'écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

AOÍR CRIOST, MÍLE, CUIC CÉD, TPIOCA, AHAON.

Tuatal mac í neill .i. mac aip mic cunn do gabáil lá hua néll .i. lé conn
mac cunn.

^a *Mac Connava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, ar a moét rŕin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava² on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carby, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *na cefn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ar a moét fín* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^a *A great loss, éic móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^b *Beautiful, beigbealtóca*, i. a. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ καρταίξ ριαβάς δοιinnall mac ρινγιν mic διαρματα τιξεαρνα ua ccaippre, ρήρ πο βα ματέ ρμαέτ, γ ριαγαίλ, ρήρ πο βα ματέ ομεαέ γ ηηγμαί, ρήρ tucc γαιρμ ειμιξ υρρήραιβ Ερεαnn doneoc baí ag cuingib níe dib, do écc.

Donnchaó mac τοιρρθεαλβαιξ mic ταιδέε υί βριαιν τάναιρι τυαóμυίαν ρήρ denma ειμιξ, γ υαιρλε δέcc.

Mac í doáparraig .i. niall mac concóbari cápparraig décc.

Conn mac Slain buide μέγματγαίηνα do μαρβαó lá máz ματγαίηνα, γ lá cloinn βριαιν μέγματγαίηνα.

Eocáan mac γιollaπαττραιcc óicc μέγυιδιρ do μαρβαó lá a deapbraéar (i. emann).

Concóbari mac caéail mic duinn μέγυιδιρ do μαρβαó la híóctar típe.

O flannaccáin τυαιτέ ράτα Μαξνυρ mac γιλλιβερ mic coρbmaíe ραιó lé huairle, γ congímalaó τιξε αιυδó δέcc (25. februaρi), γ ó flannagáin do γαιρμ do γιolla íopa mac τοιρρθεαλβαιξ.

Μυιρóρταó mac concóbari meg cocláin ρρíoιρ γαιλινne, γ biocairpe lét-manécáin do éuitim hi ρρiull lá τοιρρθεαλβαé ócc ó maóileaólainn γ lá ρυó-ραίξε.

Διαρματε mac Slain mic αυδα an tí do ηρρήρ υαιρλε γ υαonnaéτ do ρήóct αυδα mic μαολρυααυδó δέcc.

Coρbmac mac caéail óicc mic caéail, mic Μαξνυρα ρήρ τιξε αιυδó οιρθεαρ δέcc.

Τυαéal mac í doinnalláin macáirpe maonμαίξε, γ γιolla παττραιcc mac αυαίη mic an baρo δέcc.

Ιηοραιcció lé mac Μηέγυιδιρ coρbmac hi ccenel ρρραυθαίξ, do ρónαó cpeac laip ιρiη μαίξιη ρiη ap mac βριαιν í neill, γ πο μαρβαó mac βριαιν ρήρiη acc τόρμαίγεαéτ a cpeicé, γ do ράó mac megυιδιρ an cpeicé laip.

⁸ *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^b *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality⁶ and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire⁷.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinn¹, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain², was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe¹, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

¹ *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ².

Slóicéad lap an iurair Saxanaic, lé hiarla cille dapa, 7 lé mairib gaoibel Epeann hi tír neocain ar cappaing í doimnaill 7 neill óicc í neill, 7 sleacra aoda í neill, 7 tír eocain do lorccad leó ó dún gál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirte an faillscáin do bhirfó, 7 duthaig brian na moicéirge do érsch lorccad lap an rluacé írin, 7 muineacáin d'pacbáil folam for a ceionn. O doimnaill 7 mall do dol hi cefn an t'rluacch gallua rin co cinnaró, 7 cairlén cinnaró do bhirfó leó. O nell imorra baí ríde rluaz óiríme ré a nuic co nár lamírat dol éairir rin hi tír neocain co ro impáiriot na rlóiz rin dia t'raigibh lé ar lé gan ríe gan orad az ua neill ríú.

Ruairí gallua mac í neill do gabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Adó ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an gíolla óuib mézuídir décc iar mbriúe buada ó doimán 7 o ósmán.

Semur ó flannaccain mac rírfúin inhirí, ríri ro ba móir ainm 7 oirdearcur ina tír ríin décc.

Baile uí donngáile dionnraigíó lá mall ócc mac airt mic cuinn í néll an baile do bhirfó lair, 7 mac í néll (balta uí donngáile) do gabail 7 a bhríe lair co neacáib, 7 co nebaláib an baile arason ríri.

Cairlén beóil leice do gabáil le haod mbuidé ua ndoimnaill, 7 buaidreacó tpe conaill do éacé de rin.

Maizuídir do dol rluaz hi tír conaill ar cappaing uí doimnaill ar ro báttar clann uí doimnaill i rírebeart ríra ríole ar oimán nec uadáb do

²⁰ *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

²¹ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ²⁰, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

²² *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tyranny, and county of Armagh.

²³ *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

²⁴ *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

²⁵ *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

²⁶ *Baile-Uí-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhor^a, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^a, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^r, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^t was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly.*—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦταιν για να ποίλε ι ccfnnyr iar nécc a náctar ap po lé ainm η ειρθεαρκαρ Μαζνυρα υί doimnaill pó Eriinn uile, ní namá hi ccnel cconail aét ip na tírib a neactair, η πο baí acc forpán for a bpaérib rairnnyuó. Bá himscla lá hua ndoimnaill gairfine do dénam dóib fori apoile η a dol fín ι neimeirte arp a loy conad aipe πο έζαipm ua doimnaill Μαζυιδιρ δια pαizíó duy an ccaompaetír Μαζνυρ do éuibouzaó ppi tapipri η bpaéairri ppi a cómpuilióib. Do cóió iaraim μαζυιδιρ η aóó buíde ua doimnaill co na poépaide zo pangat-tar co pinn zo πο έpícpat ina mbaosí pó mámyr Mhaζnυpa ó op co hop. Bá hann baosí Μαζνυρ an tan pin for paitée cairléin na pinne zo líon a tíonóil, do éuaatar epa clann μαζνυρα co ndpuyz dia muinrip epa pccairb beccoice ap ionchaib an baile ι naipfí η ι ndócum an eploíz baí dia pαizíó. Spaoín-teap forpa lá μαζυιδιρ η lá haóó mbuíde zo πο cuipiz zo haimdeónac pó diófn an cairlín. Do bíte aon do muinrip galléubair do maperluaζ μαζνυρα for-pzam do gae for éoirpdealbác mac donnchaib mic brian mic pilip meζυιδιρ, η do epná beóζonta ap, η bítca iaraim dia tíz co népbairc για ccionn teóra noídeε iar mbuaíó naipéipe. Do taot các uaíóib dia longpopt iaraim.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1532.

Αοιρ Cριopt, míle, cuicc cév, epioéat, a dó.

Tomar mac pparair puasó (.i. iarla upmuían) do mapbaó ι norpαizíb lé diaρmaite mac ziolla πατταice, aóóap tígeapna opπαizε an diaρmaíó pin, η níp bó cian iar pin zo πο toipbipeasó diaρmaíó lá a deapbpaéair péin (lá mac ziolla πατταice) don iarla, η πο cfnzlaó diaρmaite iaraim lar an iarla a ndíozaíl a mic, η zac uile ele da ndeapnaó lé diaρmaite ppiρ zó pin.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—“The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory.”

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ap ionchaib .i. ap aζaú, πο óp comair. The phrase *eineac ι n-ionchaib* is used throughout these Annals in the sense of “face to face.”

^z *Forced to retreat* : literally, “they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle.”

^a *Belonging to* : literally, “one of the O’Gallaghers of Manus’ cavalry.”

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^a, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillpatrick^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillpatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped, το ερησ βεόγοντα*.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillpatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρηβαίλλ (Μαολβυαναιὸ) ἀν τασην φῆρ βὰ φῆρ γαρτ, γαιρρεαδ, ἀγ ἡ οἰρθεαρκαρ δια ἐνέλ φῆρην, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυδεαὸ δάμ, ἡ δεόραιοῦ eccalpa ἡ ἐίεερ, ἡ ἀρ μο δο ἐιονοίλ, ἡ δο ἐιοδλαίε ταίμιο δια βυναὸ φῆρῆμ, Cuingið congínala cáic, Sdiúir éfrt cobpaíð a éiníð buacáil tñn cairteil na tpeað, mál meadhraç mórdálaç muman, lfg lógmair, gfm éarrmíogail, inneóim fóραιρ, ἡ υαιένη οἰρ na neileac décc (.i. la fele maça ruircel) ina longpopt fñn, ἡ a mac fhriganaimh dóiríðnead ina ionaò. Μαίðμ ἀν λά ριν φέιν πέ nécc maolbuanaiò lá a éloimð ἀρ ιαρλα upmuman, ἡ ἀρ cloinn tpsain í εἰρηβαίλλ. Ρο βῆναð δασίε ἡ εἰὸ ἰομδα, ἡ ορðαναρ δά νγοιρέτ φάbcúin δῖð, conioð de do lñn bél aça na φφabcúin don át in po φραοίνεαð ἀν μαίðμ ἰρην ἡ βὰ hé ριν corccar δέιδῆναç Μαολβυαναιὸ. Ρο γαιρρεαδ ó εἰρηβαίλλ (ἀμαίλ α δουβραμαρ) ἡρῖορiganaimh ἀρ belaið a ρῖνρηρῖορ clann tpsain uí εἰρηβαίλλ. Τανγατταρ uile ἰομδα tpeimic ρῖν ἰρην εἰρ ἀρ πο γαβράτ clann tpsain cezur cairlén bioρpa, ἡ πο ἡἡἡρῖοτ ἀν εἰρ ἀρ. Ρο εἰτε mac ἀν ρῆρῖν uí éeapbaíll lá mac í ceapbaíll .i. lá ταðcc caoç ἀρ φαἰτεε bioρpa. ΑS a haitele ρῖν πο ταρραἰγ ó εἰρηβαίλλ (φῆρiganaimh) a éiaimh .i. ιαρλα cille δαpa ιυρτερ na hÉpeann ἀρ

^d *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained *emeac* by O'Clery, and *fele* in Cormac's Glossary.

^e *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buacáil tñn cairteil na tpeað, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buacáil really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperlye and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "buacáil tñn-cairteil na tpeað." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, *faḃcúin*.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, *ḃaḃéce*, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn t'rfain gur gabad leó cairlen cille iurín, cairlén na heccailrí, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaió. Ro fuidriod iaram 1 etimceall bioprae, 7 baí deabaíó stoppa 7 bánda an cairlen go no bñ peiléir ina taob don iarla ar an ccairlén amac. Ro dícleit innri go no gabad an cairlén. Luid an tiarla tar a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá irin earrac ar cionn tamicc ar an taob araill de. Bá d'opraiméit baír maolhuanaíó uí éfibaill do rándó.

Míle bhádam ir cúicc céo,
 ríce 7 dá bhádam décc,
 ó gñin epiort do plánaiz rinn,
 go rozmair báir uí éfibaill.

Eocán mac tigeapnáin mic eocain uí Ruairc raóí d'úine uaraill do marbad lá hua maolmíadaiz, 7 lá a b'raírúib 1 mainprip d'opoma dá étiar.

Toirpdealbac mac meiz plannchaid do marbad lá a diar deapbraetar pñin 1 ndopur baile mégplannchaid, 7 brian ó ruairc do millead móráin 1 ndaptraizge éfep an marbad rin.

Máire ingñin mic ruibne ránat bean uí baiozill décc co hoband iar na hearccar dia heoc 1 ndopur a baile péin, 21 april.

Mac uiolín ualtar mac gfróit do marbad 1 nfeclair d'úine bó, 7 concódar mac uí catáin, pñin toicteac epomconáiz do lopcad and 7 Mac conulad .i. Semur mac airt mic conulad do gabáil lá cloinn domnaill élériz í catáin.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglisli, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglisli, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro fuidriod iaram 1 etimceall bioprae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcincerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Ferganim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin, the castle of Eaglais^r, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^a. They afterwards sat round Birr^r; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^l.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^l; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^u (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

assing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole: and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^l *Dun-bo*, i. e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^u *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Comarba ríodháca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain airinneac achaid bíte décc.

Mac rairpadáin .i. mac Magiura mic tomáir taoíreac teallaiḡ easdác décc.

Sfan mac rilip mic toirpdealbaidḡ, mic rilip meḡuidir do marbad lá doimnall mac méḡuidir .i. mac conconnac mic brian mic rilip daon raad do ríin.

O maolconaire tórna décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionad do con-códar mac doimnall ruaid, ḡ a éccride ḡo haidḡsrp iar rin.

O doimnall, ḡ Maguidir ar ndol hi cclinn an iurtir Shaxanaḡ .i. uilliam rceimonton, ḡ rann ḡ catac do cngal dóib ré poile, an iurtir do teaac leó hi tír eogain, ḡ dún nḡnainn do briaad, ḡ an tír do millead.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡeroice mac ḡroice do teaac i nerrinn ina iurtir on ríḡ.

O doimnall do dol hi maḡ luice cona rloghaib, ḡ mac doimnall lair .i. alarorann mac eóin catanaḡ, Ro cpeachad, ḡ po loicead Maḡ luice lá hua ndoimnall do raac mac diaimata a riar dó po deóid ḡur bó ríodac rrip.

Clann ní néill .i. clann airc óicc, doimnall, ḡ tuatai baí a bracc a mbriaḡdhar acc ua neill do cpochad lair.

Cairlen air na riaḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í duḡda ar mac ríain a buic ḡ coccad dhrḡe storpa, ḡ rlioc riocairc a buic. Cpeaca ḡ marbta ionda do dénam dóib por apoile.

Cpeaca aḡble ḡ airccete aimarmaraca do dénam lá mall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac doimnall, ḡ a mbriaḡ lair hi ríraib manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuidir do ḡabáil i rriull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé ríruca mac cuinn mic cuinn, ḡ la rílim doiblénaḡ mac airc óicc mic cuinn í neill, ḡ rpong dá marpluaḡ do marbad amaille rrip im uilliam mac diaimata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

* *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

² *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

³ *On both sides*, literally, "on each other."

⁴ *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhuch [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice*.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh* [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides*.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach*, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, *anglice* O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraid ἡ ἰμόν ηγιolla ballac mac enri buide mic gorruid
 go rocaidib ele, ἡ πο gabad cid araill ann deop. Cid iate clann í neill ona
 nír dó hiomlán lottar for ocúlaid ar do buailead ἡ do loitead uríóir a
 muinire im feilim mac í néill.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αἰοιρ Κριοστ, mfe, cúicc céo τριοά ατρι.

Mac diarmatta maige luirc diarmaid mac Ruaidri mic diarmata do
 marbad a ppuill lá cloinn eocain mic taidec mic diarmatta, ἡ eocain mac
 taidec do gabail tigeannair na deadhaid.

Ο μαολμυαῖδ δοῖνναλλ καοῖ mac an cōrnamāig tigeanna fear cceall do
 marbad a ppuill lá a dearbraitair féin (.i. cucoirice), ἡ lá mac a dearbraitair
 .i. art ar faidee lanne heala, ἡ ó maolmυαῖδ do gairm dá dearbraitair
 .i. caéaoir.

Feilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Οα mac feilim mic Ruaidri bacair í neill do marbad la Magnur ua
 ndoimnall.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt do marbad lá cloinn meguidri.

Carlén rliccig do gabail lá taidec ócc mac taidec, mic aoda uf concobair
 ar ionnraicid oidce iar mbrae an baile, ἡ iar na cup amac do barbaid an
 carlén fin.

Carlén airt na riaz do gabail mar an ccéona ran oidce lá cloinn tomair
 a búre ar cloinn í dúbda.

Creac mór do dénam lá hua ndoimnall ar ua nfga mbuide etir dá
 abainn tpe na amhrir do dénam dua nfga.

Niall mac murchaid mic ruibne do marbad ar droicte rliccig. dá heirde
 ócc macaom bá fhrp, ἡ bá úrreairge dia éinid budém.

Muirceartac mac feilim, mic toirpdealraig cappaig uí concobair do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

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

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Arduarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.*

ἐποῶθ λά hua νδοιμναίλλ αρ παίττε ἀαίρλέιν εαηαιγῆ ιαρ πρέιμδεαθ δα
cloinn, ἡ δά βραιέριθ αν βαίλε δο ἔαβαίρε αρ.

Ιαπλα ἄιλλε δαπα δο ἔεατ ἀρίρ γο hele δο ἄαβαίρ πηγαναιμν ἰ ἀεαίρβαίλλ
γο ρυιδε αν ρίον, ἡ α βίε α βροβαίρι ιμον ἀαίρλέιν, ἡ ἀοηραπαλ μαίε δια
μυιαιρι δο μαρβαθ, ἡ α ιομπυθ ιαρ ηγαβαίλ αν βαίλε. Ο ἀίρβαίλλ δο γαιρμ
δουαίτε ἀαρραῆ μακ δλαιν ιν ἀάαίθ πηγαναιμν, ἡ ἱραοντα ἀοααίθ δέιρρε
ι νέλε ἀρίτριν.

Corbmac mac coeláin tigearna cloinne concobair decc.

Cataoir mac coeláin aircinneac eluana mic nóir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, κυκ ἀεθ, ἀριοῶα, α ἀεαταίρ.

Ο ἀοκόαβαίρ ρυαθ ἀαδὸ ἀυιδε μακ ἀαταίλ ρυαθ δέακ, ἡ ὁ ἀοκόαβαίρ δο
γαιρμ δά μάκ .ι. ἀοιρρδεαλβαῆ ρυαθ.

Μακ διαρματα μαίγε λυρρε (εοααν) δέακ ραν ἀαρηαιρε ιαρ μβίε
βλιαδαινα ἀτιγεαρναρ, ἡ Μακ λυρρε δο βείε εαραονταδὰ ἀογῆαῆ ρε α λινν,
Μακ διαρματα δο γαιρμ δαββ να βύιλλε .ι. ἀοθ μακ ἀορβμακ μικ διαρ-
ματα. Ολαιν ἀαιδὸκ μικ διαρματα δο γαβαίλ να ἀαιρρεαε ραιρ, ἡ ηίρ δό
λυαῶα α ἀάε ἱαραοντα αν ἀίρε ρέ α λινν.

Εοααν μακ ἀοδα μικ νέιλλ μικ κυινν, αν ἀαοίιν ρεαρ βα ρεαρρ δο ρλυοῆτ
ἀοδα βυιδε δο μαρβαθ λά ἡαλβανῶιθ δυρῶορ δο ραιγίτε ρορ λοῆ κυαν.

Αοιρρδεαλβαῆ δυθ ὁ διομαραιῆ δο μαρβαθ α ρρυλλ λά α ἡραῶαιρ ρέιν,
λα Μυιρῶεαρταῆ ὅακ ὁ διομαραιῆ ιαρ μβίε δό αρ ρλανάθ δέ ἡ ναοίμ ἐίμιν,
ἡ Μυιρῶεαρταῆ ὅακ βυδδέιν δο μαρβαθ α ἀραυδε ιαρ ριν λά hua μῶρδα
ἀρε μιορβυιλιθ δέ, ἡ ἐίμιν.

Ο γαλλῶαβαίρ .ι. Εmann μακ εῶιν μικ ἀυαῶαίλ δέακ ἀο ἡοααν.

Corbmac mac rírgail mic an baíro, ραοί lé δάν ἀον βά ρήιρ βαοί ινα
αμρριρ δια ἐινθ α λῆε ρρὶ δειρε ἡ ρρὶ δαονναῆτ δέακ νονγαν, ἡ ιαρ παίερρεῆ.

^d *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainn O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainn, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac εοάθα αῶβαρ ollaían laígean lé dán, fíri fíreca iolla-
nac bá maíe tśí naoíðs do marbað go tścemaíreac lá dśrbrátríð a maíar
lá cloinn í éuaíail.

Μαζνυρ buíde ó duibǵínnáin do taítað dá mnaoí fíin ran oíðce.

Εεεναῶ, ἡ ἰομέοραοῖο μόρ do ðol ó maíeíð gall ἡ ón comairle ap an iur-
τιρ (ιαρλα cille dapa ζήροτε ὅcc mac ζήρότε, mic tomair poplamaið níρε
ἡ cumácta Ερεανν) ζυρ an níğ an τοῶtmað enri go Saíraíð, ἡ an τιαρλα do
ðol do íaíğíð an níğ do gábaíl a líéírcéil fíri, ἡ níρ bo tapða dó ap po
gabað é, ἡ po cuíreac írii cor, ἡ baóí ann fíri hś mbliaðna, ἡ po báρ acc
imire dliğíð fari. Ro fáccaíð an τιαρλα ζήρότε cloíðim an níğ aza mac
tomar az ðol dó go íaraíð. Αῶbśraῶ apoile ζυρ bó he uilliam íceimonton
baóí ina iurτιρ in ionað ζεapóte.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Κριορ, mile, cuicc ced, τριοῶ, a cúicc.

ΙΑρλα cille dapa (.i. iurτιρ na hΕρεανν) ζήρότε ὅcc mac ζήρότε mic
tomair deaprcaiğteað gall ἡ ζaoídeal Ερεανν ina aímíri, uair ní namá po
lś a ainm ἡ a epdeapcur po epinn uile acῶ po clop hi cpiochaíð eirpícaíraíð
eaῶtaíri ðeneóil a allað, ἡ a apð nóρ, do écc ina bpaíğðśnur hi lonndain. Ro
gab íapaím mac an iaρla .i. tomair az díoğail a aῶar ap gallaíð, ἡ ap gac
naén tucc poῶann dia óop a híriinn, ἡ po acῶuir cloíðim an níğ uaða, ἡ do
ğní uile íomða fíri gallaíð, ἡ po ζeíð aipdeppoc aῶa cliaῶ aíðeað lair, ap

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland); and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^h. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffington^h who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^h in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^h of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^h *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccaíð a aítar 7 no marbað beor daoíne ele amaille fpuir. Do gabáð lair baile aíta eliað on nǵta nua amach, 7 do pabað zeill 7 bpaigbe dó ar a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léirairccéð, 7 no lámílleaó pine gall ó Shliab puab go dpoicéit aíta gur bó pód cpiéig an míde uile la mac an iarla don cup rin. Iar ná fpor rin don ríǵ do cúir póiríðin go gallaib .i. uilliam fceomnton ina iuruir, 7 linaró gpaí go ccóblaé móp amaille fpuir 7 no gabraet ríde acc milleaó a mbaói pó miamur mic an iarla. Gabátar leó iarctain baile tomair .i. Maǵ nuabac 7 no ionnarbraet tomair ar an típ. Eirǵit beór cuiccear deapbraátar a aítar i naǵhaíð tomair do congnaím lá gallaib (Semur mífccéð, oiliúer, slan, uater, 7 Riróðro) ar bá dóig leó gomab la haon aca an iarlaét dia ccleíti inní tomair. An tán na caóinnactar na paíain rémpáite tomair do fpaíabail iar mbuain a baileéð 7 a máiner de, 7 iar ná aítur i nuét gaoídel óíreíre epeann, 7 go fonnpaóac ríol mbriain, 7 ó concóbarí paíge, 7 iatréin uile ina ccleíé cóbpaíð coínnairt ina naccaíð aǵ coccaó fpuíú bá hé ní do fccpúðraé ina naíre bpecc ríð do taíccerín dó, 7 cealec do óenáim cúicce go po faóíðre loip linaró hi ccfm mic an iarla, 7 no éingzeall ríde papóún dó a huét an ríǵ go po bpecc lair go paíab é. Gabátar mac an iarla po cédoir, 7 cuiréir hi etop an ríǵ é i mbpaigófnur 7 címiðeaét. Tanat loip linaró i nepinn tap a air doiríðirí, 7 no écc an iuruir baói i nepinn .i. uilliam fceomnton, 7 zeibíðpium ionaó an iuruir cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliab puab, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “*Ƿu paibí Eíriu 'na h-aéneumo cpiéig da'n coimeirǵí rin.*” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] tremble^o beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^r, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^o, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra^r, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganaim, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^r by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^r gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^u and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^u *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^o, under the year 1266, p. 400. *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάκλαινν mac cairpπε í bhínn do marbad lá cloinn cátaíl mic meic diaрmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, τριόσα, α Σε.

Μαιμυρτιρ υρμα δά ετιαρ do λορρεαδ zo τσcμαρρεαδ pan οιδε ιαρ ccoolaδ do εάc α ccoictinne, γ epeion ó domnaill bpaταip minur do λορρεαδ ιννε, γ μοpán μαίτpα αρcήνα do milleαδ ιννε.

Teadmanna γ galpa ile ip m mbliadain p. i. pláig coicténn, galap breac, flux, γ pιαbpaρ dia πο éccpaτ ποcαιδε.

Cophmac ócc mac cophmaic mic ταιδcc μέγαpταίγ, αση πογα γαιοιδεαλ líte μογα δέcc ιαρ mbpíct buαδα ó doman, γ ο ófman γ α αδnacal hi ccill cpeδe.

Mac uilliam cloinne plocapud, Sfan mac Riocapud mic emainn δέcc γ coccαδ móp dñpge hi cloinn Riocapud pan τιγεapnaρ dia πο γαιpμδcα da mac uilliam ipm típ, Mac uilliam do Ríρdeapud bacac mac uillicc, γ mac uilliam duillicc mac Riocapud óicc, γ uillicc na ccño do bhíτ αγ congnaím lá Ríρdeapud mbacac.

Ο Raγaillig pñgal mac pñain mic cátaíl τιγεapna ua mbpíuin γ cónmaicne pñp, pñal, ποpαιδ, pñpñneac, deaplaictεαδ dñgeimig δέcc ιαρ ccomain γ pacappaic.

Μαγ pñannchaδ ταοίpεαδ παpτpαιγε .i. pñαδαδ mac uilliam δέcc, γ bá pñp δέpcaδ, daonnactac ειpιδe.

Tomap ó huiccinn οιδε pñp nepεann, γ alban lé δán δέcc.

Peilim mac peilim í puairc δέcc i ngñimel αγ bpian mac eocain mic τιγεapnaim í puairc.

Cátaíl mac Sfoínín, mic Sñain uí maοíμμοιcήγε pñp bioctapitmic buan conáig do écc.

² *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

³ *Kilcrea*.—See note ², under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ^ε, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

⁴ *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

⁵ *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ^ν, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ^ν, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

⁶ *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac', the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea^a.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

^a *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that

Μαίτε ιοῦταιρ connaēt .i. ταῖεε ὅεε mac ταῖεε mic αὐδα ταῖεε mac κατὰιλ ὀίεε uí cóncoβαιρ clann ndonnchaíð, ἡ clann í dúbda do ðol ar plioét Riocaiρd α býρe ar ταρραιγ an eppaiγ βαίρεð, ἡ cpeaá an típe do τσίεín pítapa zo τσίρman τίγσίρman οίρìð ἡ an τσίρρογ δά ταβαίρε ar an τσίρman do íραιγìð an τσίρλοίγ, ἡ gan na cpeaá βαίρεacc í nonóir an naoím.

Ο cóncoβαιρ do γαίρm do ταῖεε ὅεε mac ταῖεε mic αὐδα mic τοίρρìdeal-βαίγ ἐαρραιγ uí cóncoβαιρ ἡ bá hepìde céð ðuine ðar zoίρεað o cóncoβαιρ í moétar connaēt do plioét brian luíγmígh οίρ bá mac doínnaił mic muir-éarraiγ ainn an tí nó bioð hi cefnar nó α ceumácta an τσίρεácta pín có pín, ἡ bá ar ðaiγ onóra ἡ do ðeappecuγað ðona τίγσίρnaíð ταιmic pítme do póine pím an caoícláð anma pín. An tua cóncoβαιρ nua pín, ἡ mac κατὰιλ ὀίεε uí cóncoβαιρ do ðol ar ionnpaiγìð hi cclonn zoίρðealβαίγ, ἡ ní pucep ar ἐpíé ἡ ó ná puairpìe eðala po γabrar poptongpopt α τσίμceall cille colman .i. baile mic puðpaige mic zoίρðealβαίγ, ἡ ταιmic pém hillam zo hua cóncoβαιρ ar α baile do léccan paop ðó, ἡ do bítpe lírpeacé οίρðeapc do baí aicee .i. lírpeacé mic peopar ðua cóncoβαιρ ἡ τίεε ua cóncoβαιρ cō plicceac γup an mbpaγaitte pín laip a ngioll lé a lánpuarcecláð.

Ro éipíγ an tan pín cōccað ἡ íγaonta etip ua ndoínnaił ἡ maíte ιοῦταιρ cōnnaēt uile cenmoéta brian mac eoccam uí puairc namá, ar ní ðaoíρìðe αγ congnam la cétar na ðib pa monam pín. Ro τionoileað ðepìðe plóicceað lá hua ndoínnaił cōna cclonn áctmað Maγnup namá uair ní ταιmicpìðe hi pōcpaíðe α átar ðon cup pa ar ðaiγm í néill. Taimce ip in pōcpaíðe pín í ðoínnaił, Maγuìðip cúcōnnaēt Mac uí neill, mall ὅεε mac aip, Mac í paγillíγ .i. aóð mac maolmopða cō níρige amac uí paγillíγ. Tanγatтар

^a *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^b *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^c *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^d *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

^e *Outshine*.—Do ðeappecuγað do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase po cín do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^f *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^g, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ^h,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett'. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^f, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was styled O'Conor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Conor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough^g; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshine^h the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Conor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Conor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Conor would spare his town, and presented to O'Conor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Conor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Conor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *op. for.* is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ριυβνε, ἡ βασιγεαλλαιζ ἰριν τιονόλ ριν ἰ δομναλλ ρεῖβ βά ζηρέαé λέó. Λοδαρ να ρλόιζ ριν ó αé ρήναιζ θεοόλαοί co πο ζαβράτ ροραó ἡ longpopt ετιρ ουιβ ἡ υροβαοίρ. Ιαρ τεόéαιéτῆν α βρηοinne ἡ α τεομάλταιρ δόιβ πο éυιρστε λυέε ρεῖεῆε ἡ ρυιρλεραιρ δο éοιμέo να conαιρε βαοίε στορρα ἡ μαζ cεῖεῆε αρ βά homan λέó ριολ cconóoβαρ cona τειονόλ δο éαβαρτε αμαρ longpopt ρορρα δόιζ πο βατταρ ριόε ina ccaoίρ βοόδα αρ ná léιρ τιονόλ αρ α cciomn hi ρlicceac, ἡ ιαó acc τομáιéτῆν τεόéαιρ δο éαβαρτε δυα δομναλλ cen co πο ροιρ-εαó λέó ροέταιρ apoile. Δά he cetur λυιό ἰριν ρροραιρε διομéοιμέετ don ερλόζ ua βασιζιλλ, mall mac τοιρρθεαλβαίζ αρ βά δόιζ λαιρ ζο βρυιζβῆó α βιοóβαóα α cciomn éομáιρ éυicce διομρε α βαραινne ροραίβ. Δο éóιó óνα μυντιρ αóαα buiðe mic ἰ δομναλλ υρορéοιμέó hi cconαιρ naile ζαν ράευccéó δυα mβασιζιλλ naé δια μυντιρ, δο ρλεccaiῆ ετιρ να διó buiðoib ζο ρó ζαβράτ ac coῖmbua-λαó apoile, ἡ ní ταρατ υροηζ οιβ αίεῆε ρορ αραιλλ. Δά hainðρῆóα αιμαρóα δο ριζῆó an ἰμαρλεc ριν lá hua mβασιζιλλ ἡ naζhaió α βιοóβαó (ανðαρλαιρ) ζο πο μυðhaiγεαó ζαν coiccill λαιρ υροηζ ἡóρ don ερλόζ an εαν βαί αζ α ρρορpach an τεύετ ριν δο ρόηραετ buaile βóóδα ina υιρéιmceall ζο βρυαιρ αοιόῆó ρά óéοίó lá α ρίορ cαιρoib ἰρ in ðapa calainn αυζυρε αρ αί λαιε ρεé-ῆυine. Δά uoιλιζ ἡóρ δο βοέταιβ ἡ ðaðailecneαζαίβ δο éλιαραιβ ἡ éιéερῆαίβ an τί τορéαιρ anηρῆν .ι. an τί mall mac τοιρρθεαλβαίζ. Ζέρ bó ραóé lá hua nδομναλλ an ἡóρ ééτ ριν, ní πο τοιρῆιρcc α εαéτρα, ἡ λυιό ρῆιῆε ζο ραιmcc ζο ρinnῆιρ. Δο éαéó υροηζ δο μαρερλυαζ cαéαιλ óicc .ι. δο μυντιρ αιρε ζο βραζαιετ éυιλλιζε, Τιαζαιε υρῆν δο μαρερλυαζ ἰ δομναλλ ina naζhaió ζο coῖρpαιmcc cáé oib ρρῆα ροιλε ἡ mbealaé óuín ιαραινν. Μαρβέαρ μαρcaé μαίετ δο μυντιρ αιρε ἰριν ταéαρ ριν, ἡ óῆóλαιε ρε ροιλε don cup ριν. Αιρῆιόυα δομναλλ ina ρορlongpopt ρῆιν in αóhaió ριν, ἡ λυιό ροιῆε ἰριν μαίoιν αρ

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^q *Braghail-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iarainn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^a; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mairac go fírraite ríonna an liaccáin do dol cairpí hī ceuil irrae. Basí ó concóbaire hī rlicceac ag orduccad a muinire do dol i nairpí í doimnaill gur an fírraite ceétina acc toirmírecc a dola cairpib, an cein bá lán an mair bátar na plóig ag mīdeamāin 7 acc mórdécaim apoile. Bá rí comairle ro cinn ua concóbaire uair nat basí comlíon plóig lá hua ndoimnaill gan tacar ppír ipin maigín rin ar ro gab grainn 7 aduac síppuim cona plóg ría hua ndoimnaill, ar ninneall 7 ar norduccad a muinire ar puídiuccad a nzonad 7 a naidmíbaig aréina ar upna feirpde go ffaigbād go nsmíruíte hé hī maigín naile. Téid ó doimnaill tar an fírraite gan nac ppiotorgain iarna paccbáil gan cornam gan cotuccad ar a cionn. Ro cúppiot iaramí vponz do maiteib ióctair cónnaet raigín iomruacceta pop muinire í doimnaill. Ro ffeartlad 7 ro ffeagrad iat tar an pluag naile go ro marbad eēt móri do cloinn ndonnchaí do n cup rin .i. Maeleaclainn mac taidcc mic puaidri dupcor peléir. Ro marbad dna marpac ele do muinire í doimnaill lá puarma do gae .i. Semur ballac mac néill mic Sfaín. Ro deiligríot iarrpín ppia poile. Do cóid iaramí ó doimnaill i ndútaig pleacta brian í concóbaire, 7 baí tlopa hoídche ag millead, 7 acc lopeccad an típe, 7 ó concóbaire ina comrócaib i mbél an vpoicite hī pporlongpore. Arí conair do deachaid iarttain tar traig ríar hī ttipí ríacrac muaid. Ro mórimillead arbanna 7 baite iomda lar an pluag óri basí an típ ar a cumár rín aetmad cuio dá cairplenaib. Ruccrat na plóig ar buar iomda a ttimcéll plebe gam. Tiaigait tar muaid ríar ar tarrainz plecta Ricaird a búrc hī lfnmāin éoda do caóraig-eact élonne í dúbda. Tappur leó don cup rin ingín uatéir a búrc bfn eocain

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain.*—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knoeknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that.*—The literal translation of this

is as follows: “The resolution which O’Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O’Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O’Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place.” There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O’Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O’Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain¹, to cross over into Cuil-irrac². O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that³ he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence⁴, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained⁵ for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit⁶. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand⁷, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh⁸; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

¹ *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

² *Remained*, literally, "were."

³ *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydruid.—See note¹ under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

⁴ *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note¹ under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

⁵ *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι δὴ δὸα cona cpeic. Ro baoi daiohle cpeac η εὐαλα πλόιγ ί δομναλλ γο
 τταβαρταοί δά μαρτ αρ αν mbonn ina πορλονγοροτ αν ταν ριν. Τicc mac
 διαρματα, η clann ταιδεε mic διαρματα, η clann mic δαυιδη do congnaim
 λά ηιοέταρ connaēt ι naēchaio uί δομναλλ. Τριαλλαio ό δομναλλ ποαδ ταρ α
 αιρ ιαρ ndēnaim a ττορcca ηι ττίρ ριαέραc όον dul ριν. Ro ha cinnτε η pob
 uplam lap na maieib ριν ιοέταρ cōnnaēt, η λά γαc ποέραυδε τανγατταρ ina
 ττιονολ γο ττιυβραδαιρ ταcαρ δυα δομναλλ acc τεαcτ ταρ α αιρ, η ηί ευcc-
 πατ ειccin acτ ραιγιν ιομπυαγcα αγ φήρατ ρίνδα αν liaccáin (αρ αιρε
 αδbearap ρινη liaγain ριρ αν μαιγιν ριν υαιρ liaγan λαoc imleaδ όπομοιριβ do
 ceap ann λά λυγ lampraδa αγ τοcτ όό ραιγιο cατα μυιγε τυιρεαδ cona υαδα
 αιημηγέταρ) όά πορ αν ιομπυαccαδ ριν αγ δολ ταρ αν φφήρατετ do ρλόγ
 ί δομναλλ πο μαρβαδ μαρcaδ do μυιητιρ cαταλ όιγ ί concōbair .ι. αοδ bal-
 lac mac brian mic αοδα, η πο τπομλοιτεαδ mac mic διαρματα .ι. αοδ mac
 eoccáin mic ταιδεε. Do deachaiδ ua δομναλλ δια τιγ γαν cίορ γαν cobac
 γαν umla γαν upraim όραγail ό μαιεib ιοέταρ connaēt όον dul ριν amail
 πο ba nfmgnát laip.

Mac donnchaiδ do γαιρm do donnchaiδ mac ταιδεε mic Ruaiδpι mic con-
 cōbair mic ταιδεε mic tomaltauγ mic μυιρξήρα mic donnchaiδ, η γαν mac
 donnchaiδ pēn dēcc .ι. eoγan mac donnchaiδ mic mypchaiδ, αρ α αoi baoi
 ριδe ι neppa αοιρ ιαρ na δallaδ. Ro ειρiγ cōccaδ ειρ cloim eoγain η mac
 donnchaiδ imon τiγeapnar acτ ηί πο millead ηί puaieuead ctoppa.

Slóiccead lá hua cconcōbair ρlicciγ, η la brian mac uί puaipc, η λά mac
 cαταλ όicc uί concōbair αρ τappainγ mic διαρματα, η cloinne ταιδεε mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [bonn geal], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, bonn, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook bonn, a groat, for boin, the dative or ablative singular of bó,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—Τορcca is the plural of τοιρc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nac ηί ιapaim ιρ laud, no ιρ αblaic la duine ιρpeδ ιρ bepar. τοιρc δaim .ι. ιρ τοιλ δaim, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called τοιρc; τοιρc δaim, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectory of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Conor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Conor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Conor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or *Lughaidh Lamh-chadha*. He was king of the Tuatha de Dananna, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytnuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmaetranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^e, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαρματα αρ τοιρρθεαλβαδ ρυαδ mac ταιδζ buide mic catail ρυαιδ ι concobair. Na cluainte do millead leod etir cill 7 tuait. Dol doib ar rin ip na tuataibh, 7 muntir ainligi do tabairt giall 7 brazatt doib tap cfm a tpe a ndol arpide zo maneacaid, 7 zac aon ba cara dua concobair ρυαδ uib do millead 7 do miorarccain leod act an meid do ainc mac ui ρυairc ar ni do millead nst do euaid act do pioduccad etir mac diarmada cona braitrib, 7 o concobair ρυαδ cona combaid coccaid da zac le. Gabtar lar na plocaid ipm cairlen an turraicc 7 bpietir leod he. Ticc donnchaod mac emainn ui ceallairg cuca i ngeillrine ar oman a tpe do millead leod. Tiazatt an fluaz rin tap anair iar ceop a ceuarta amail ba lainn leod, 7 tuccrat na bpaizde rin zo pliccead .i. mac ui ceallairg, 7 mac ui ainligi, tuccrat leod deop comla breac an cairlein rin po gabad leod dia cop ppi dopar cairlen pliccig.

Slóiccéad lar an iurair Saxonac ipm mumain ppar dia po gab carriac o cainnell 7 dia po bpiu dnoicst Mhurchaid i brian 7 abspatt apoile zo mbaof cuib do donnchaod mac i brian do tarrainz an iurair don cup rin.

O Ruairc do gairm do brian mac eogain mic eigfhnain ui ρυairc 7 cairlen an cairte do lscad lar.

Doimnall mac donnchaod ui ceallairg cfnpfdna toccaide, 7 tanairte ua mane o caraid zo gpin, 7 eicneacán mac maileaclainn mic donnchaod a deapbraetar do marbad apason hi ppiull lá Maileaclainn mac uilliam mic maileaclainn ui ceallairg az pfoaid aca luain epia porcongpa cloinne dspbraetar doimnall budém .i. clann taidec mic donnchaod i cellairg.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne piocarpo Stan dub, 7 Rémann ρυαδ diaρ mac

^h *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Stokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

ⁱ *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Caïnneil*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar.—See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor. They desolated the Cluainte^b, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Conor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Conor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic^c, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριόκαιρὸ mic uillicc do mairbad lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριόκαιρὸ
 ὅicc iap mbriúe πορρα α τροπαίγεαέτ ἡ iap τεσεclamaó cpeacé an típe δόib.

Mac γοιρθεαλβαιῆ ὁfan mac an ḡiolla δuib, pñi δήpiancteaó, δήḡeimḡ
 δήḡcshnar pñona ppi δénañ uairle do mairbad tpeé tanḡnaéct lá dpuing dia
 éimó pñi.

Ο concobair pailḡe, brian mac caéaoír dionnarbad ap a dúchaḡ, ἡ a
 éairléin uile do bpiúe iap mairbad ποcáide dia múintip agá ngabail iap an
 iupcip Saḡanaé .i. loipó linapo, ἡ tpiá ποpματ, ἡ tpiá imdeall deapbpiátap
 uí concobair pñi .i. caéal puad do pónaó impiin.

Donnchaó ua épñbail δaiḡpíocchaó pñḡanainn, ἡ uaiḡne éapraigḡ a
 ὁpñbpiátap pñi, ἡ τιḡshnar do bñi δib apason.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1537.

Αιοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céδ, tpiocáτ, a δeaéτ.

Coccaó etip aóδ mbuióe ó nooinaill ἡ Μαḡnur ó doinnaill. Clann uí
 baioḡill do bñe ag congnañ lá haóδ, ἡ aóδ pñipin do bñe i caairlen dúin na
 ngall. Ro eipḡ commbuaiopeaó móp hi ccenel cconail tpe spáonta cloinne
 í doinnaill ppiá poile dia po mairbad dpuing do pñioéct an erpuicc uí ḡalléuban
 lá cloinn uí baioḡill .i. mac τοιρθεαλβαιῆ ὅicc mic brian, ἡ diaḡ mac eocáin
 ḡallaḡ mic brian ἡ apail ele cenmoéat.

Ο doimhaill aóδ mac aóda puad mic neill ḡairb mic τοιρθεαλβαιῆ an
 pñona τιḡshna típe conail impi heocáin, cenel moain pñmanaó, ἡ ioétap
 éonnaéct, pñi ḡup a tanḡattap cométa, ἡ éiopeána ó típib oile cúicce ποp
 mbaóí a pmaéct ἡ a cúmaécta amail atá maḡ luipce, Macáipe connaéct clann
 éonmnaḡ, γοιρθεαλβαιῆ, ḡailshḡaiḡ, tpi amalḡaó, ἡ conmaicne cúile don táob

² *Lord Leonard.*—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Λιναρο ḡpai*.

³ *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.,* literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

⁴ *Moylurg,* i. e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

⁵ *Machaire-Chonnacht,* i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

⁶ *Clann-Conway.*—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganaim, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^q, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^v, Ti-

^q *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^v *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

Μαγουιδιρ εύονναετ, mac con̄onnaeτ mic brian mic pilip τιζήρηα βή-
manaε, βήρ υέρκαε δαonnaεταε βά μό ελύ λάιηε, γ υαιρλε γ ειοιζ δα τταιμεε
δο ρλιοετ να εcollaε lé πέ ειαη δαιμριρ, γ δο εuir ó eluain εοαιρ εο εαol-
uipceε πέ α ρμαετ, βήρ εοιρεετι βιέηαε, γ αορα uile, βήρ accá mbaói ρonaρ
γ ραιδβριορ ηε α linn δο μαρβαε (.8. october) αρ ερεαεαν (.1. oilen na
mbrataρ) ρορ loc ειρνε α ρφιull lá ρλιοετ εομαιρ μεγουιδιρ, γ lá ρλιοετ
εομαιρ μεγουιδιρ, γ lá ρλιοετ εοιρρδεalbaiεch (.1. plaitbeairtaε mac pilip
mic εοιρρδεalbaiεz) μεγουιδιρ. Α αδnacal ι ηδαιμιοιρ αρ εύρ, Ro τόεεβαε α
εεήη αθαιε ιαρ ρηη lap na braitpib minupa, γ εucepaε leó hé εο μαιοιρτιρ
δuin na ηgall, γ ρο haδnaicεδ é αρ α haieεle lap na braitpib amail ρο βα δú.

Slóicεεaδ lá hua neill (conn) ηι ετρηαν conzail εο ρο mull, γ εο ρο ερεαε
μορán δον είρ αρα αοί ρο zabaε mac í neill az βél βήρρηε αρ δήριεδ ερλουαζ
γ εicc ó neill δια ειζ ιαραη.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τιζεαρηα ερηη conzail δέεε zo hobann
an tan ρηη. Ο neill δο ροαε δο ριδρι ηι ετρηαν conzail, γ α mac baí ηι
λαηη δραzβαίλ δό, γ εαραοντα γ ημρεαρηη δο βήε ι ετρηαν conzail ρán
ειζήρηηρ.

Niall mac aóða mic neill mic cuinn mic aóða buiδe aóðap τιζήρηα ερηη
conzail βήρ léρ εορmail lñmiam luipce α ρηηρηιορ αρ υαιρλε αρ ειηεαε, αρ
δúol δam γ δεοραε δο μαρβαε lá halbancoib.

Mac úí Raizilliz (brian mac βήρzail éεε aóðal ιηα δúεθαiz βήρρηη) δο
μαρβαε lá μιοιρτιρ an lupciρ δaxanaiz αρ ετεαετ δοιδ αρ ερηεε ι εcloinn
μαzγαηηα.

Mac míc ρuibne (Maolmuire) δο μαρβαε lá cloiηη mupchaε mic δuibne.

Slóicεεaδ lá hua ηδοιηaill Maγnup ι ηιόεταρ éonnaeτ ηι mí ηερεεβερ
δια ρο milleaε αρβαρ ιομδα λαη, διαρ loipce, γ διαρ ημείεε ιόεταρ éonnaeτ
uile .1. Cairpπε, είρ βιαεραε, an dá luicéne, an εορηηη γ είρ oilella, Ro zabaε

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

^b *Cael-Uige*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note ⁷, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

¹ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^{*} *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

¹ *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time ; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisce^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan¹, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^a.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time ; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity ; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon¹.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September ; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^a all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynys^b, Corran,

^a *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it correct.
is "burned and traversed" which is not very

^b *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

and Tirrerill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^q, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley^r; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^s, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanhurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessaries of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, ἡ κυκεσίρ δερβραταρ α αταρ αμιαίρ πεμεβερετμαρ (.1. Semur mhercefc, Orluer, Sfan, uatér, ἡ Ριρθεαρο) δο δορ cum báir hi φαχαίβ .3. nonar πεβρυαρι, ἡ ἡραλταίγ λαίγην υίλε θατέουρ ἡ διομμαρβαδ. Ιαπλαετ cille θαρα δο τόεεβáιλ δο cum an ριγ ἡ ἡαé ουίνε αρ α ρυεαδ δο clepeacé no δο έυατα θα μυντιρ δο έουρ cum báir ἡ βιοετοιδθα. Θα θαδβαλ na hécta ἡ na hsrbaða αρ ρυδ Ερεανν ιαδρέν an tan ριν.

Είτητιεεαετ, ἡ Σέριán νυα hi φαχαίβ τρια διυμαρ, ἡ ιοννοεεβáιλ τρια accobar, ἡ ancoil, ἡ τρέ ιοματε ealaðan néccraimail co ndeaácttar ριρ φαχαν ι naeáaδ an ρhapa ἡ na ρόμα αετ ατά ní éfna ρο αδρατταρ δο βαραμίλαιβ exaimlaib, ἡ δο ρήνεαετ μαοίρι αρ αιέριρ an eimδ ιυδαίγε, ἡ ρο ἡαιρριοτ áιρδófnh scclairi dé ina πλαίετρ ρίν don ριγ. Δο ρόναδ λαρ an ριγ ἡ λαρ an eomairple dliçte ἡ ρτατυιτι νυαίθε ιαρ na τεοιλ ρίν. Ρο ρεριοραδ λέο na huipδ θαρ bó εθαίγετεε ρεalb ραογáλτα δο βηε occa .1. manaiç, cananaiz çailleaca duba, ἡ βραιέρι εροιρι, ἡ na εήερε huipδ boçhta .1. an τορδ μινύρ ρρεριδιουρ, çarmuliti, ἡ augurçimiani. Ρο τόεεβαδ α τετιεέσρηνυρ ἡ α μβέτα ρο υίλε ἡυρ an ρίγ. Ρο βριρεαδ λέο θα na μαινιρτερεα. Re Reacpaç a ceinn ἡ a cclucca cona baoi áon μαινιρτιρ ó αραινν na naom co μυιρ μοεετ ἡαν βριρεαδ, ἡαν βυανρεβαδ αετ μαδ βέεεαν namá ι νέρηνν ná τυεερατ ἡοιλλ

dublet, nor shoye, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but á syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoye, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe, State Papers, clviii.*

^c *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

^u *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

^w *Many strange sciences, επε ιοματε ealaðan*

neccraimail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccraimail .1. ecc-coraimail, sometimes means *dissimilar, diverse, different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaða, or ealaðan, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted, Ρο αδρατταρ δο.*—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; αγ αδραδ δο μιναιι and αγ αδραδ δ'ήρηννε, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom,* i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word πλαίετρ sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death'. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^u] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^v, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted^x various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom'. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^a, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^b the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^b to the Iccian Sea^c there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

^u *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^v *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^w *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

^x *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^y *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

δια νύσῃ νάσ δια ναιπε. Ρο λοιρρστ βεορ, γ πο βρυρστ ιομάιγε οιδεαρεα ρερινε γ ταιρι ναιμ̄ Ερεανν γ Shaxan. Ρο λοιρρριος μαρ an ccéona ιαρ ρι θεαλβ Μυιρε οιδεαρε βαοί in ατ τρυμ̄ σο ḡμοδ̄ ρβ̄ρα γ μιορβαλα σο ρλάν-αἰγδ̄ σοιλλ, βυδ̄ορ, γ βακαίγ, γ σορ γαάα τῶμα ἀρῆνα, γ an βαcáll ιορα βαοί

^e *Took no notice or heed, ná ευεραε γοιλλ δια νύσῃ νάσ δια ναιπε, literally, "which the English did not give to their heed or observation."* The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. *Uibh* means *heed*, and *αιπε*, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f *Celebrated image, θεαλβ μυιρε οιδεαρε.*—Here the adjective οιδεαρε agrees with θεαλβ, and not with μυιρε, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written θεαλβ μυιρε οιδεαιρε. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note ², under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

^g *The staff of Jesus.*—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word ραρυγαδ̄,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablutum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word ραρυγαδ̄ to mean "a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of ραρυγαδ̄ in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of ραρυγαδ̄, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word ραρυγαδ̄ is thus used:

"A. D. 907. Sapugaδ̄ αρσαμαχα λα εβ̄να-
chan mac duilgen .i. cimb̄ō so β̄ρειε αρ in
cill γ α βαοδ̄ο̄ hi loch cuir ρ̄ρι ηαρσαμαχα
αμαρ. Cβ̄ρναchan so βαοδ̄ο̄ λα niall mac
Cloba, ρ̄ιγ in ευαρ̄οιρτ ιρ in loc̄ ceβ̄na hi ccion
ραρυαἰγεε παρραicc."

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note ^v, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^d. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant "a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off," as Dr. O'Connor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, "cú oia nium rárughar a Cleó? Sáruighfeiretá tuará fód nígí mb. Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it." Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *rárughadh* against the pious virgin by "carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously," but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *rárughadh*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *oian-rárughadh* is thus defined: "Ireá ar oian-rárughadh ann, no fíor a beir for comairce i nocar onac uaba oibí uo tuaricín, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him." But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*. Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware's *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1638.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in at chiat acc dénaím míorbál beop ó ainmhir Pátraice gur an ré rin, 7 baosí
 illáim criopt dia mbaosí etir dáosím. Do rónad leó tra aindeppcoip, 7 Suib
 eppcoip aca fín, 7 ger ínor inérim na nimpriú Rómánaé i nacchaid na
 hfeccairi ar ruail iná taimic a cóimóir po on róim anoir ruim conác hettir
 a tuarupcbáil d'fáiridír nó dinnóirín muna nairníúóó an tí do éonairic í.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1538.

Αίσις Κριοςτ, mile, cuicc ced, τριοά, ahoct.

Αοó buide ua doimnaill mac aóda mic aóda ruaid aóbar tigeapna típe
 conaill, fíri po ba maíe aítne 7 eolup in zach ealaóam, bá fírii deaplaoad 7
 d'ígeimeac, bá fírii inénamh i ngerit gliaó, 7 i mbírii baogail, 7 ar mó po
 raoilead do poctain tigeirnaír a típe fín do nírí foirtine 7 aipróín do écc
 hi ecill ó ttoimraír iar ecomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do marci.

Níall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill raoí tocóide ar oirbearc 7 ar uairle
 do marbad ar gíríi oíóce lé mac néill í néill hi ccairlén na hógmange iar
 mbraé an baile do d'írim da raibe iritigh irin ccairlén 7 máll ó neill do
 b'irúó an ccairlén iar rin, 7 a bíe a ndiaó an marbtea rin for a mac féin.

Mac még plannchaid cátaoir mac f'raoðhaig mic uilliam aóbar taoíriú
 d'aptraige décc indún ccairpre.

F'írganainm mac f'irpoóca méc cocláin tanaíi dealbna ítra do marbad
 lá cloinn an p'riopa még cocláin.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoimnaill Maígnur i moctar conaét dia po gabad lair
 cairlén rlicciú go haít'raé baí pó éongaid maíe barbad 7 opðanaír iar

"They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called *Sápuḡaó na baíele íra*, by the ancient Irish writers.

^b *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

¹ *Scarcely*, ir ruail, .i. ir teapc. O'Clery glosses it by beag, little.

^{*} *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely^l had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^t as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh^l [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhraitⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganaim, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

^l *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, oo poctam, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTomhrait*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tomhraits, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosselogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbñt do athaib ina péccmair aga óornam co comnart ppi a atair co na caomnacar a gabail gó rin, 7 ar ngabail an baile, 7 iar pfaccbáil a barba ann do taod iaraim hi maig luirc, 7 no millead an tír co léir lair. Ag toid-eact tar a air do no tabaill gur an ccairlén dian haimm Maig uí gáora, 7 no gabað lair é. Ro marbað mac í domnaill, 11 december, (mall garb mac maighura) go turbaðac duircor do peilér ar an ccairlén an tan battar ag iontepraicéid an baile. Do radað maítm nanacail lá hua ndomnaill don tí do roine an gmoim ípin go no éuir plán é dia ionchaib. Do taod ó domnaill cona plóg plán (cenmotá an móir écht rin) iar millead maige luirc 7 macairpe connact, act an méo no ba marac dó.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1539.

Αιου κριοστ, uile, cúicc céo, τριοά, αναοί.

Ο θριαιν ευαδμυαν, Concobar mac τοιρρδεαλβαig mic ταυδcc δέcc iar mbñt athaib i τριγίρnur, 7 an tír do bñt co τοιcτέac τποmconáig pé a linn. Μυρχαð mac í θριαιν .i. mac τοιρρδεαλβαig mic ταυδg δóipwh na ionað amail do éuill a αιπιλλó pñppin.

Slóicéac lá hua ndomnaill, Maighur i moctar connact etip nodlaicc 7 peil bñgde dia no bñ a lán péip do éip 7 do bpaigwh dób, 7 ταιmic plán dia tíg.

Ο Νέιλλ .i. conn do éoct go dún na ngall im éaircc do paignwh uí domnaill, 7 no naíompoc pít, capadpað, 7 codac amail ar deac 7 ar daingne no pédpac ppa noile.

Mac méguoir corbmac, mac conconnact, mic conconnact, mic θριαιν, mic Ριλip ταναιρι pñpmanac dhíppñ co nuairle 7 co nñneað do marbað hi meabail lá muirip a deapbpaítpeac ina ppaíðnaipe [pñáðnaipe] bádeín.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O’Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O’Donnell’s father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^q *Mogh-Uí-Ghadhra*, i. e. O’Gara’s plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^q, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóiccéad lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta gur an miḡe 7 an nob aihriarac dóib dona tírib rin do millead 7 do lopead rímpa go tímpaig. Fó ríe edala aóble iomḡa don turur rin an ní no tíonoilriot gaoiḡil do raiḡiḡ gall ir na haimearab dñóicḡoib aon rloigḡe ar mó lép millead do maítr na miḡe inár an. cpeacárlóigead írin, dóig nob iomḡa édala óir 7 aipeccit, umā, 7 iarainn, ionnmur, 7 iolmāoine, 7 gacá maítrā aréna tuccrat a baile aḡa rírdiaḡ, 7 ar a nuacḡngbáil iar na lomapeam leó don turur rin. Aḡ tíonntuḡ dona rlogaib rin ina ríriḡ- ing, Ro ḡab briḡ, 7 boiprad, uaill, 7 diomur iad ar aóble a nédala ona ruairriot ríeḡrte ríu. An tan no clop lar an iurtir Saḡanach Uoḡo linard na rccela rin, do rónad lép tíonól a raibe do Saḡanóib 7 nepinn uile lair, 7 roḡraibe baileḡ móp na miḡe etir óill 7 tuaiḡ, 7 a mbaoí do óob- laigib ar na cuantaib ina comḡoḡraib, 7 co hairiḡiḡ coblac aḡbal baosí rop cuan cairlinne. Iar ttoḡt na tíoicḡrta rin uile go haonbaile gur an iurtir no lín an rluag gaoiḡealac go hoirḡiallaib, hi rírinmāig airm atá bél aḡa hoā, ní ruacḡ lar an rluag nḡaoiḡealac dol in inneall nó a noḡduccad amail no ba dír dóib, 7 ní mó no urmairriot comairle a nairac do ḡabáil do cornam nó do óotuccad caḡlaiteac acḡ no imḡirriot go hírpaite anorḡaigḡe go no rāraibriot móp dia neḡalaib ríin 7 deḡalaib gall irin maigirrin aḡa mbioḡbaḡaib iar rraoínḡo rorpa. Ro marḡad ḡronḡ dia ndaorḡar rluag 7 ní no marḡad a bḡc dia nuairib cénmota Maolmuire mírḡcḡ mac éoin ruaiḡ mic ríubne torḡair ó cenel conaill ar an látair rin. Maḡ aongura muirḡeartaḡ do ḡabail lá ḡrím doirḡiallaib, iar ná rāḡbail 7 nuatad iar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

¹ *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the *Life of St. Fechin*, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the *Annals of Kilronan*, this town is

called an *Uam*, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his *Annals of Ireland*, at this year.

² *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word *cuan* certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

³ *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

⁴ *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail', which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours", and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne". After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^r, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^r of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^r After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: "Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death."

In the fabricated account of this battle given

νοῦθαί λέ α μιντεν ιριν μαϊδμ ριν βεόιλ ατα ἡοα, γ α βήε lé ἡατῆαῖδ ἰλλάιμ
 γο ἡιελήεε αα γδ πο ἡαρβρατ ι μεαβαίλ é ιαρ ριν τρέ αρλας ὄρμινγε δια
 ἐιηδῶ ρήν, υαιρ τυερατ ριδε κοίετα υατα (δον λυχε αγα μβαοί) αρ α ἐορ cum
 báip.

Νιáll ócc ο βαοιγιλλ δο ἡαρβαδ λά concobar mac uí βαοιγιλλ.

Ο μαοίεαείλαιν αρτ, ρήρ αγῆμαρ ιονηραϊγῆεαδ, γ α mac καταοίρ ο μαοί-
 εαείλαιν δεccαναδ ελουα δο ἡαρβαδ ι ρροηνοετ λα cloinn ρείλμ υί ἡαοί-
 εαείλαιν, γ ρείλμ δο ḡabail τῆḡήναρ.

Μαḡ coeláin ρείλμ mac μαοιρ δο ἡαρβαδ ι mbhnochor lá cloinn í Μα-
 θαḡáin .ι. Μαοίεαείλαιν γοδ, ετceτρ, α νοιαῖδ αιρρῖνν δια δοίμναḡ an θαρῖ
 nonar ιυλν.

Τῆḡεαρῖαρ δεalbna δο ροιμν λά ἡua μαοίεαείλαιν ρείλμ ετιρ αρτ mac
 coibmaic μέḡ coeláin, δοίμναλλ mac ρῖρδορδα, γ Μαοίεείλαιν mac emainn.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1540.

Αοιρ κρῖορτ, mīle, cuicc ceo, cēpaáat.

Ρυαῖδρῖ υα ἡαοίεοίμ επρcoρ αρδαχαῖδ, γ ρήρ ιοναῖδ επρcoρ ελουα
 [Μῆic Νοίρ] ρήρ ραῖῆμαρ πο ἐοναḡ εῖρῖδε δο écc.

Μαῖνρτερ ελουα ραῖῆραδα δο εῖαβαρτ δονα βραῖῆρῖδ δε obrepuanua
 αρ ρορcoηρα υί βρῖαν Μῆρρchaῖδ μῖc τοῖρρδεalbῖαḡ, γ μαῖτε τυαδmuman
 δο ἐστ γ θαονταῖδ υαεταρῖán θα ορδ .S. Ρροῖρρεῖρ.

Σαραῖαḡ δο βήε (in ḡac áit αρ ρυδ επεανν ἡαρ εῖρρρετ α ceumácta)
 αγ ἡḡρῖομ γ αγ ιονηαρβαδ na noρδ, γ γο ἡαῖρῖδε Μαῖνρτερ ἡυῖνεαείλαιν δο
 ἡῖλλεαδ δόῖδ, γ ḡαρδῖαν na μαῖνρτερε γο noρρῖνḡ δο na βραῖῆρῖδ δο δῖcēnθαῖ
 leó.

Οῖαρ mac υί βαοιγιλλ ἡαλλ ρυαδ, γ concobar δο βήε ι ἡορρῖραῖν γ ι ἡῖρ-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox
 relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis
 was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some
 Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*,
 by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's
Hibernia Anglicana, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore
 does not seem to believe that there is any truth
 in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the
 Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated
 for his use, and which was transmitted to him
 by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose
 judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions
 the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made
 this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in
 retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain^a, were slain at Fornoct^a, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

^a *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

^a *Fornoct*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα πέ ποιλε, ἡ μιάλλ δο ὄολ αρ ιονηραιεὶὸ αρ concobar co luacpar (αρ βα hann bai αιρισιὸμ ἡ κομναιδε concobair), ἡ α βιέ α cceilec in adhaid rin ι τσmpall δηεάιν, ἡ concobar do εεαετ αρ na δαπαε φορ an dromain lá ταοδ an τσmpaill. Νιάλλ, co na μιντιρ δειρζε νό αρ an τσmpall. Οο κομναιρ concobar δια ραιγιὸ ιαδ λυιδ φορ α νιομγαβαίλ ὁ ná bai ποάιδε ina παρπαδ cénmoτά uathaδ namá náρ δό hinfōma. Αρβδ do δεαχαιδ α αεναρ ταρ τραιζ luacpar ρίορ. Λσηαδ μιάλλ é ρειδ αρ ὄfine κομνάιαι, ἡ ρucc υιδε ρια na μιντιρ ρσիրιν acc τογραιν concobair co ταρραιδ é co mba κομραινιεc ὄοιδ ρε ποιλε co βεοδα βαρβαρδα ζαν φοραιεμτε αιρδσρα νό κοιμριαλαρα. Οο παδ concobar βσιν do μιάλλ ina εσνδμυλλάc ζο πο τραρκααιρ ζο λάρ é αρ an λαταιρ ριν. Λυιδ concobar ορέ ερεετναιγετ αρ. Ταγατταρ α μιντιρ do ραιγιὸ νέιλλ, ἡ ατβερε ρριύ concobar do λσημαιν, ἡ ná βασί ρσιν ι ηγυαιρ έεαc don ευρ ριν. Οο ρόναδ ραιρισιὸμ ριν, ἡ ρuccρατ μιντιρ νέιλλ αρ concobar lá ταοδ λοαc βασί ina ccoimpoceup, ἡ ní πο lampar iombualao ρριρ ζο πο τραρκααιρριοτ é λαρ na clocaib βασί ι ναρσρ in loca conao iar ná τραρκααιρ πο ιμυρρε αρμ ραιρ, ἡ αζ ροαδ ὄοιδ πο ζειβιτε μιάλλ μαρδ ζαν ανμαιν. Νι βασί δια ccoimδ ρσιν lé hachaid διαρ α ccoimaoρα πο βαδ μό δεέταιδ ινάιδ an διαρ ριν τορκααιρ πέ apoile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí galléubair .i. uilliam ócc ἡ αοδη ζρμ-αμδα do μαρβαδ lá cloinn uí basoigill .i. lá domnall ἡ lá τοιρρδεαλβαε α νοίγαίλ μαρβδα α ναταρ.

Slóicceao lá hua ndoimnaill, Magnur hi ccóicceao éonnaeτ, ἡ ní πο αιριρ ζο ραινιεc Μαζ λυιρεc, αρριδε hi ccloinn éonnmiaiz. Μαζ λυιρεc ἡ clann éonnmiaiz do léipmilleao ἡ do lopecao laip, do ρóine ιαραμ ερσca an coiρρρ-λέιβε, ἡ ταμιεc ρlán ιαρ ριν ιαρ mbuaio, ἡ corceap.

Slóicceao ele la hua ndoimnaill báτταρ ιαδ ταγαδαρ ina ποεραιδε, μιάλλ mac αιρτ οίεc τάναιρε τίρε ηεοcáιν, ἡ mac mic doimnaill na halban Colla mac alapoραιν co nalbancoib ιομδα amaille ρριρρ, ἡ ὁ doimnaill ἡ an ρλόζ

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcassel, but the memory of St. Senchar is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co βαρβαρδα might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seachan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliou Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^c *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conal-lach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ρην δο δολ cétyr hi pfpaið manac, 7 móran do millib dóib irin tír ar tyr go
 bpuairpíoc iaraim cuir 7 plána lé na riap. Do luðpíoc iaraim tpe bréipne
 ui puairc arpíde co coirpíliab 7 porlongpore do dénam dóib irin coirpíliab,
 7 an bealac buide do gírrað leó, 7 zac conair noðainz ele baof por a
 ccionn do peidiucchað dóib. Tangattar clann maolpuanað uile éuca iar
 ρin, 7 tucpat bpaigðe dua doimnaill lé na bpsit pín ó ρin amac, 7 tainic
 plán iaraim dia éicch.

Clano í doimnaill (.i. Aoð ócc mac aóða puaið) Donncað cairbpeac, 7
 Sfan luipcc do dol i naðaið í doimnaill (Magnur a nofíbratair pefin), 7 a
 nobol por epannoíce loca bfehaið, 7 iad do bñt acc millib an típe eipce.
 O doimnaill dá ngabáil ina noír, 7 do gabáil éicneacáin uí doimnaill i mbaile
 na congála. Sfan luipcc do epochað laip, Eicneacáan 7 donnehað do éop i
 ngimlib, 7 epannoíce loca bfehaið do bpsit 7 do diaipzaofleað dó.

O doóaptauð .i. gíraic mac doimnaill mic pefim pepar co nuairle 7 co
 nñneach décc iar ccianaoír iar mbpsit buaða ó doiman, 7 ó dñman.

O baioigill do gairm do doimnaill mac néill í baioigill.

Sfan mac cuinn í doimnaill do mapað la cloinn Mupchað mic puibne na
 ttauat.

Cairlén liaðpoma do dénam lá hua puairc brian mac eoccam, 7 coccað
 móp do bñt pair ar zac taoð .i. hi maið luipcc, i muinuir eolair, 7 i mbpsipne
 uí paigilliz, 7 a mac pín 7 opoiz upfaið bpeipne do bñt a ccoccað pif map
 an ccéna, 7 do rónað an cairlén laippíom lé haiprip aitéipr, 7 do mill
 móran hi maið luipcc pana luét coccað.

Gairm eimiz do éabairc lá Ruaiðri mac tauðcc mic diaipmada, 7 lá a
 mnaoi ingñ mñc uilliam cloinne piocairp. Scola Epeann, 7 luét cuingða
 nñt do éeacé éuca gup an ccappaice, 7 a riapuccað uile lap an lánamain
 ρin.

Taðcc mac brian mic magrupa mñc diaipmada puaið do baiað por an
 mbanna, 7 é por pluaac hi pparpað uí puairc.

^b *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

^c *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliou mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^b came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh^c, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^d. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath^e.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

^b *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter-

^c *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríóra még cocláin do dícfnadh lá céadaí ua maóileaclainn hi pfiull ina caiplén fñin .i. caiplén an fñóáin, 7 díe mór do óénaím don típ epío pñde. Feilim ó maóileaclainn do éabairt Saðanaó 7 an epñir-
meip leip go delbna, 7 ap a aoí ní po ðabpat an fñóáin, 7 po impañpioe dia
ctiðib iar millé móráin dóib.

Domnall mac an þpñopéa még cocláin ceand a ðabláin fñin décc ma
marbáó Semar óicc mic an þpñopá.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Κριορ, mile, cúic céo, cétpáca, ahaon.

Domnán dñpñair, Sioc, 7 pñóeta a ctúp na bliaðna po co ná po léicc ap
ná tpeabáó iar ccoip do óénaím i nepinn.

O cñpñall fñpñanaím mac maólpnanaíó do marbáó (hi pfiull 7 é vall
dñpáðairc) la taðcc mac donnchaíó mic Sñain uí cñpñall cona bñatépñ, 7 lá
mac uí maóilmuaió Sñan mac domnall éaoíe hi ccaiplén cluana lipcc, 7 ðé
po baóí ó cñpñall ina pñóip cñanaopda do poine cñgnaim 7 congñaim mór do
óóíó i nainn 7 i noipðearcyp dó ap luét a marbéta. Ro marbáó ona dá þpñ
décc dia muñcip amalle pñip.

O maolmuaió .i. caéaoíp, fñp po ba mór clú, 7 oipðearcyp ina aimpip fñin
décc.

Teað párain epip éiðib 7 ctñpñlaib do lopcaó 7 dopccain ipñ conpyp
do pñonpáó lá cloinn uí Maðazáin, Mupohaó, bñearal, 7 caéal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

^m *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

ⁿ *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon.—See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

^o *Severe weather*, domnán ðearpñair.—The word domnán is the opposite of poinnán, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. *ðearpñair* is explained in Cormac's Glossary by *adóal mór*, i. e. very great.

^p *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

^q *Cluain-liag*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganaim O'Carroll, as follows:

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i. e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurer^a with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisg^q; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

“Hic obiit Vir sine nomine” [Fear gan ainm] “qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo ccccexli^o.”

^r O'Molloy.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript :

“Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kyl-cormac, A. D. 1542.”

^s Teagh-Sarain, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [moʒ ʔreun], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duaid Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maosleaclainn do dol co cluain físta iar riu, 7 cínipall mór cluana físta 7 an mainirtir do bhuirí 7 dorccain lair.

Tuatal balb mac Sfam mic Ruaidrí uí gallcubair pasí duine baosí ar éinó maireb oipecta típe conaill décc (1 februaire), fíra ba maie gal 7 gaircead gen go marbad no co muohairíó daoine ar ní deachaid ríde hi ceoic nó 1 ttaacar nác biaó b'ráige lair. Bá ríó padeapa dóroim rin ar no baosí araile airtir ina aoióid ag coitpíct fíri rínmóir 7 fíri p'rocípt b'raetar rairíóidag do b'raireb óim na ngall, 7 acuaala agá p'rioctad nár bó maie do roctain rocaice daoine do marbad na dorcaó a p'pola, conad aipe rin no éinn eiccin ina m'ínmair gan guin duine, 7 no cómaill do g'pér imfir an ccéin roba beó.

Maíom mór do tabairt do Mhac uíóilín .i. Ruóraighe mac ualtear ar cloinn aóda uí neill dú in no marbad aongur mac donnchaíó mic maolmuire meic ruibne, 7 orong do gallócclacab típe conaill arason riu. Ro marbad ann óna cópucchaó galloclac do cloinn doimnaill gallócclac 7 rocaíde ele cenmoctat. Mac uíóilín do dol ríuaíó doríóir ar cloinn aóda uí neill, 7 clann aóda .i. conn, 7 doimnaill do marbad lair.

O doimnaill Maígur do dol hi ccfinn an lurtir Shaxanaíó don cabán 7 an lurtir dá gabáil cúicce lé honóir 7 lé neueueur mór. Síe, caoac, 7 caparad do éhgal dóib ré poile don cup rin.

An épanócc airtírac baosí ar loc glinne valláin do gabail lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

^c *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

^u *In his youth, ina aoióid.*—The word aoióe is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters :

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill^l or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^u that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^m, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward, poeprance.*—The word poeprance is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, b, a.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

δομναίλλ mic donnchaíð uí ruairc ar donnchaíð mac donncaíð í ruairc. Α cfm annruirce iar rin tucpat clann donnchaíð uí ruairc (Doimnall, 7 pfriganaim) ionnpaiccíoð ar an ceannóice go po cúirpfc tñne ip in mbaile gan pìor. Ro pátauíð 7 7 no motauíð in ní rin, 7 lñtar iad ipin loc, 7 bípice clann doimnaill opira, Marbatar 7 báicfr leó pfriganaim mac donnchaíð, Ro gabaoð annruin doimnall, 7 no epochaíð iaram lá cloinn doimnaill mic donnchaíð uí ruairc.

Slóicceaoð lá hua ndoimnaill Maígnur hi ccoinne an iurcír Shaxanaíç hi típ eoccaín, 7 an típ dímeaac 7 do mílleaoð leó don toipcc rin. An iurcír do cílleaoð tap a ar ipin míde, 7 ó doimnaill díompuð uaoa tap a ar epé típ eoçain, 7 teaac plán gan taáar gan tçímail vpaçail do acc dol nó acc teaac don cupur rin, 7 O doimnaill do çabail don taob toip do loc i pfríab manach. Cúil na noipfr 7 ó loc poip do mílleaoð laip etip típ 7 oiléna uair báatar báio 7 arcpaicce aize ag mílleaoð 7 acc apccain na noilén, 7 a pluaç ag innpað na típe go po páccab i neapbaíð arba iad an bíaoðain rin.

Slóicceaoð la hua ndoimnaill a ccfm achaíð iar rin hi pfríab manac don taob tíar do loc, 7 no cúip dponç dia plóçab i narcpaíçib ar puo an loca, 7 no çab pñin çup an líon plóicé tappurtauip ina pappaoð poip típ go po inoiprioce an cpíoç uile a ccoinne a ceile do loch 7 do típ go pangaoar go hinip cíelionn. Ro bripó, 7 no lçaoð leó caiplén innri cíelionn, 7 tançatcar plán iar ceopccar don cup rin.

Doimnall mac neill çairb mic aooa, mic aóa ruaið do mápbaoð lá hua mbaoiçill ar ndol do doimnall do çongnaím la toiprðealbac mac uí baoiçill in acchaíð a átar. Tucpataram ruaiçc dua mbaoiçill ar cup impaíðío ua baoiçill ppiupoið, 7 maiohið poipa go po marbað an mac rin néill í doimnall laip.

Conn mac briain mic eoccaín uí Ruairc do mápbaoð lá cloinn Maígnupa típe tuatáil.

Mac an baipð concobaip ruaoð mac pfríçail ollaim uí doimnaill lé dán oíde pcol 7 paof gan upoubað i pfoçlaim an dána 7 i nealaðnaib oile, pfr tíçe

² *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

² *Cuil-na-Oirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town^a; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipse," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

αοιδὸς κοιτεῖν το ὄνημαῖς ἡ ὑποεὐκάθ δέεε ἰαρ νόησάθ, ἡ ἰαρ παῖριξε
an 20 December.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1542.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, cēpacha, αού.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do marbað la mac dom-
naill gallocclach daon buille ga, ἡ διαρ mac ele do cloinn í neill decc.

Ḃριαν mac neill mic αρτ οίεε mic cuinn í neill daína τιξίρνα cenel
noζαιν, ψίρ ποβα mó clú uairle, ειουξ, ἡ ἡηναίμα τάνιεε το ὄνέλ εοζαιν
mic neill le cian daimpir decc ἰριν τρῆ ὄαιρλεν.

Mac uí Ḃριαν τοιρρδεαλβαὸ mac Mupchaíð mic τοιρρδεαλβαίξ decc le
hadart in ιηηρῖ í cuinn ψίρ α αφα βα ψίρρ λαμ, ιομραδῆ, ἡ οιοδῆρευρ ινα
αιμπρῖ ερῖδε.

Mac con mic conmba mic donnchaíð mic Ruaiðpí mic miccon ὄννημόρ
do marbað go mioζaolmῆρ la Maccon, mac Ruaiðpí, mic miccon mic Ruaiðpí
mic miccon ὄννημόρ.

Corbmac mac διαρματα mic ταῖεε εαιμ uí cléριξ Ḃραταιρ μινυρ τοξ-
αίθε το ὄνουειτ δύν na ηgall decc.

Mac conmbé Ḃριαν δορcha mac Solam̄ παοί lé δάν, ἡ le ποηλαίμ, ψίρ
τοίεεαχ, ερομ conαιη, ψίρ τιηε αοιδησῆ κοιτεῖν το κάε decc im pel
colam cille, ερε μορḂuilῆδ δέ ἡ colam cille, ἡ ερε εαρεαινε uí Robhap-
ταίη, αρ το παθ ράρ, ἡ διομειν τον εροιρ μοιρ, αρ πορ buail í μαρ an tan
ρῖν.

O Maoíleachlainn, pelim óce, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic αρτ, mic cuinó.
mic corbmaic óce, mic corbmaic ballaίξ do marbað i mbaile pecpicein ἰριν
οιῶche la cloinn mῆξ εοχαζαιν, conla, ἡ cedach puαð, ἡ la hemann puαθ

⁴ *Niall*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *co-*
nallaίξ, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell,
which is correct.

⁶ *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now In-
chiquin, giving name to a barony in the county
of Clare. The castle of this name, which was
built by the head of the O'Briens some time
after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of
a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains
of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-
house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion
that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien,
King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its archi-
tectural features are most strictly characteristic
of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^a, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^c. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

Namee.

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

diolmuin, fñr diai bó dú aipeachur, 7 plaitéir a ñinnreap epide. Conað do cuimniucchad báir uí maoleachlainn do paidhsoh :

Mile bliadan ip cúice céo,
adó cethrachat zan béd
o bñitè epiope tpe éion an époinn,
ecc feilim uí maoleclainn.

Siúbal 7 iondraitcchid do dénaim la cloinn uí maogain pa éairlen an fsoain dia na loipecpioe, 7 dia no épschrae an baile. Ro marbpat Maeleachlainn ó paighne don éur rin, do deachaid an tír ina lñmian zo tigh Sarain, 7 no ppaonead ap an tópaid. Ro marbad Maeleclainn mac emainn mic cochlain, dauid mac feilim mic donnchaid, 7 toirpdealbac mac fñzail mic concobair co rocaidib ele amalle pñú in, 4^o. nonap octobrip.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnaill Mañnur a moctap connact co na éloinn .i. an calbac 7 aod. An clann rin 7 ua doéaptauç do dol ap riuhal epiee piap an plóg zo baile an mótauç, 7 Mac donnchaid do epfchað dóib, 7 na cpeaca do éabairt zo hua ndoinnaill. Maitte ioctair connact do teaet ina éfñn, 7 Mac donnchaid baile an mótauç do ñonnpad a ndiaid a épsice, 7 a éioi díoc pñr ó ndoinnaill dóib don dul rin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair puad) toirpdealbac puad do çabal lá puaidri mac taudec mic diaipmatta ap capraice loea cé.

An calbac ó doinnaill do dol ap riuhal epiee ap plioet aoda ballaiz mic doinnaill. Cpeaca 7 marbta do dénaim laip fopra 7 teaet plán don éur rin iar ceopcap.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinnaill, 7 laip an ccalbac hi pañpað na bliadna po. Tanaice o puairc bñian hi rocpaitte uí doinnaill, Tánaice béop ó caatam Mañnur mac donnchaid ipin toicéptal céona iar tscclamat dóib apñ no

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raigne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^g, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ndiaid a épsice, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates bal-lac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliamain do Mhañnur an tua Ruairc rin .i. bñian ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan^l; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain^l; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster^o. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin." &c.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^q, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^r, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^r *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic domnaill ar eiccin ar, 7 no baicid rocaid mór dia muinteir ar an mbanna ag vol tairri dóib.

Slóicéad la mac uídhlin ar ó ccaitín doridóiri iar tairraing an tpeirineir Shaxanaig. 7 dpuinge móipe do gallaib amaille ppi. Cairlén uí ccaitín .i. lín an maadaí do gabail leó 7 ina mbaí do barbaib ipin mbaile do marbaí 7 do múducchaí, 7 Mac uídhlin dimteét plán iar ceorccar don éur rin. Mac uídhlin umorro a cefin athaí iar rin do éozairim cloinn puibne éuicce ar buannaét .i. Slóét Ruaidóiri mic puibne Mac donnchaí núc meic puibne na ttauat, Mac murchaí mic puibne, 7 Mac meic puibne baganaig co ndpuing móip ele dóccaib cloinne puibne amaille ppi. Do éodar pén do íraigid meic uídhlin, 7 báttar co maíadac muirneac ina parrad ag cfnagal a ceuir 7 a ceonarrta ppi. Do rónad comairle meablaí miopúnac lá mac meic domnaill, 7 lá halbancaí, 7 lá muinteir mic uídhlin beor .i. an ttraor clann íocínelac rin cloinne puibne díonhpaicchíó iar nvol ina cefin dóib, 7 iar ndéanam gac cfnagal dá ndearrarrat lé Mac uídhlin. Ro éinnrte por an ceomairle ípin, 7 no íobairriot iate gan ípor gan airuccad iar bráccbaile baile meic uídhlin go no marbarrat uile a nupmóip. Ro marbaí ann óna mac

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soicénelac, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles upon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly covet to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captaine appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh⁴, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born⁵ youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them⁶, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning⁷, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottos may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1639, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rog, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynns for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

⁷ *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baganaig 7 mac murchaid mic ruibne, co nác mór ceapna ar i naéfégað in-po marbað díob.

Tanais luét lunge faide do denam pozla 7 cña a hiaréar connaét hi tír éonall. Bá hann po gabrat hi peacrainn muintire birn hi tír bogaine. Iar ná fíor rin do toirpdealbác mac meic ruibne tíre bogaine do bñt póbaire pótaib co na ceapna fñ inmíte pcel ar díb acé mað an ceapeac 7 an coðnac bóí poppo .i. Mac uí flaitébrataicé dia ceapet toirpdealbác maíéñ nanacail, 7 po éuir plán dia ioncaib é co piacé conmaicne mara.

Slóicéað lá hua ndomnaill Maçnur mac aoda mic aoda ruaid hi ceonnacétoib hi pfoçmar na bliðna po, 7 tançattar maíte ioétair connaét ina éñn maille lé píé 7 le ceapóir, 7 po iocpat a éíor 7 a tíçñnar zo humal ppur, 7 do éoð uaidib dia çhicch.

Nír bó cian iar pecaóleað don epluacé rin í domnaill zo ceamic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð uilleacc na ceñn mac Riocairð, 7 Mac uilliam burc dauid mac uillicc pluag lán mór ele do ðol i mioétar connaét. Ro gabað leó baile uí flannacáin beóil aía huacéair ar tur, 7 tcecaítt fñn, Mac diarmatta, 7 clann ceidde mic diarmada i mioétar connaét. Tançattar tra maíte ioétair connaét hi ceñn mic uilliam, 7 po gabað lair iate 7 luð por ceúlaib zo cloinn Riocairð zo mbraigoib 7 co nñoiuib. Aiað eidiúða báttar oca, O dubda, Mac donnachaid an ceoirinn 7 cuid do éloinn ceuibne connaét im Maolmuire mac colla 7 a écc ina braigðnar pia piú po léicéð, 7 braigðe ele ó mac caíail óicc uí conéobair.

Mac uí domnaill an calbac do ðol hi ceñn an iurcir Shaxanaig 7 píé uí domnaill, 7 a pið fñn do éñgal 7 do ñnaðmað ppur 7 ceacé plán iaram.

* *In comparison with*, in aéfégað.—The word aéfégað means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

† *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” *Ceana*, in this sentence, is the genitive case of *cion*, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

‡ *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

§ *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^s the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey^l. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^a, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicne-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe,

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilmorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναλλ Μαγναρ वो εταβαίτε τσάιτε πατα η λυίρεε वो Μήαγυιδίρ, Σfan mac conconnaēt ar millead moráin pá magyuídir poime rin lá hua ndomnaill. Μάγυιδίρ δια εταβαίτε φίν, η वो εταβαίτε α είρε η α εάλμαν δυα δομναλλ ar α φον rin, η εο ηαιριδε tucc Μαγυιδίρ ειργε amac ar φίν η ar α δυχαίε όό, νό cáin ran ειργε amac nac φφυιζέτι. Tucc beop lē épa μαρβτα δυνε ar πυδ φφμαναc uile μαρ an ceéna δυα δομναλλ.

Ο neill conn mac cuinn वो όολ ηι cefno píz paخان .i. an τοcτμαό ηενρι η an ρι वो εαιρμ ιαπλα δυα neill, η α φορεονερα φαιρ εαν ό neill वो εαιρμ όε ní ba pίpe, η φυαιρ ό neill onόir mόr όn piz von cyp rin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcαιρδ uillcec na cefno, η ό bpiam .i. Μυρchaό वो όολ ηι Saχαib, η ιαπλα वो εαιρμ δά εαc aon aca, η tanεaccar tap a nap plán acε mac uilliam baóí ηι φφιαβραρ η nίρ वो hόεplán uaδa.

Maolmuire mac eoεain mic puibne वो μαρβαό lá cloinn Maolmuire mic colla mic puibne α cefno tpeacεmaíne ιαρ nécc Maolmuiri mic colla buóéin.

Clann Maolmuire mic colla διοnμαρβαό ar an τιν, η α mβαίτε वो bpiρεαό, φφi όiόb φίν η όpong δά λυεε lfanma δυο μαρβαό.

Μαγυιδίρ Σfan, η clann uí δομναλλ (.i. αεό όcc mac αόα ρυαίό), Ρυόραιε

^f *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

^g *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

^h *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

ⁱ *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates bacac, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^e. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men through-out Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, cccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillinges two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j O'Brien.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, cccxcvi.

^k Not perfectly recovered.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

7 neactain do òol ar ríubal creice i ndarraighe, 7 pccaimlé do pccaoilead uata ar fuo an tíre, 7 Mac uí doínnail neactain do marbad duiócor do gae.

Felim dub mac aoda uí néill do marbad.

Maire ingh meg raimradáin, bñ még flannchaid (fíradac) décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1543.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc ced, ceatráca, atri.

Emanó mac bhian uí gallcubair eppcor raeta boé decc, 26 februaire, iar ppaibáil ppiébrta imon eppcoroitte.

Mac meic ruibne fanat Maolmuire mac doínnail óicc aóbar tighina ránatt do marbad lá cloinn meic ruibne ránatt .i. donnchad 7 Maolmuire, clann toirpdealbair, mic ruaidri, mic Maolmuire iadrióe. Gal, 7 gairccead, fignam 7 urclairi do dénam óó amail ro ba gherac lair ría na marbad, uair ró marb an dubaltaic mac pirdorca mic ruibne an gerrac gairccid bá deapccairghe baó ina acchaid.

Mac meic ruibne bagairg, Eoin modarda mac neill móir do écc a tóir a aóir 7 a oirbrta.

Mac uí baogill, bhian mac neill, mic toirpdealbair do marbad tre tang-naét lá cloinn neill óicc uí baogill battar ina muinteapup fñ, 7 ina pappad 7 por a tuaparta.

O doínnail Maghur do òol gur an ccomairle móir co hác cliaé co na bpaírib maille ppiú éicneacán 7 donnchad battar i ngeimlé le hathaid occa, 7 a líccfn tré comairle an iurair, 7 Mhairte Eireann aréna iar ndénam ríóda 7 caoncomraic storpa. Conn ó doínnail (a óirbratair baó lé hathaid róda hi raxoibh) do ríóccad ríú mar an céona. Conn do òol go raxaib doridri do rairgí an ríú, 7 a bñt ina rócair co nonóir 7 co nairmíóin.

Cairlen líébir ro rágaib ó doínnail ag caetaóir mac tuatail bailb uí gallcubair, 7 acc dpuing do ríóct aoda uí gallcubair dia iomcoiméó, ba

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe.*—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

^m *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

ⁿ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

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

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note ^r, under the year 1527. p. 1391, *supra*.

ρῶ δο ρόναδ λέρομ an cairlén do cōngmáil aca uasō mac uí doínnaill ḡ doib baóéin, ḡ no aécuirpriosc raimmuitir uí doínnaill, ḡ doirpreóir an baile uasóib. Bá bairneac ó doínnaill, ḡ an calbac ppiú deiríde, ḡ no gab an calbac rairnaíó agá aite forpa a ndoirgenpat co no muóaiḡsō arail do óaoimib storpa cécetar nae lá taoib cécera, ḡ innile do malairc, ḡ do míumir. Ro marbas la luéc an baile an dubaltaé mac colla mic ruibne gallóclac tocóade ar aoi ḡairceió ḡ fhgnáma epíde. Óaoí era donnchaó mac uí doínnaill acc cōngnam lá rlióéc aóda í gallcubair, Ruópaide mac uí doínnaill pḡuoréa mac eóin mic tuatáil uí gallcubair cona cloinn, ḡ mac Sḡan ballaḡ mic eoin do ḡabáil lá donnchaó mac aí doínnaill, ḡ lá caéaoir mac tuatáil bailb uí gallcubair.

Mac uí doóarpaiḡ (Caéaoir mac ḡḡairc mic doínnaill, mic peilim) do marbas lá cloinn uí doóarpaiḡ, Ruópaige ḡ Sḡan, clann peilim mic concóbaip cáppaiḡ. Ro marbpat beor mac aóda ḡruamóa uí doóarpaiḡ, ḡ O doínnaill cona plóḡ do óol ar ua noóarpaiḡ do dioḡail na nééc rin pair, ḡ no gab for milleá arḡbann an típe ḡo pḡuair bpaigde ó ua noóarpaiḡ a ngioll lé na riap, ḡ le na bḡitḡ pḡin epé cōll a pmaécra.

Ro gabáó iar rin caéaoir mac tuatáil bailb la hua noóarpaiḡ ḡ do pas dua doínnaill, ḡ Ro gab o doínnaill peirrin toirpdealbac mac peilim pinn uí gallcubair, ḡ do bḡitḡ na bpaigde rin lair do pḡaiḡió leécbir dur an pḡuigbḡó an baile ḡ noán pḡuair ioip don éur rin.

Slióéc eocóain mic ruibne ḡ Slióéc corbmaic mic donnchaó óol ar riubal cpeíce ar ó nfḡra mbuide, ḡ ó concóbaip .i. taócc ócc mac taíócc mic aóda, ḡ o hfḡra do bḡitḡ forpa ḡ no pḡaoínfó leó ar cloinn epuibne ḡo no marbas puaióri mac dubḡaill, ḡ clann maolmuiré mic eoḡain, ḡ opong do rlióéc corbmaic mic donnchaó ḡo pócáidib dia muintir amaille pḡiu don éur rin.

^p *Abused.*—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word malairc, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word malairc, exchange, or barter.—See note ^x, on malaircáé, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note ^z,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

^q *Violation of his jurisdiction, epé cōll a pmaécra.*—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “hí ccoll einic pḡabpaic,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; epé cōll a pmaécra, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^q.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^r, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ip coll cana 7 ge ipi damra ruo.*

^r *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttuat, 7 a mac brian do gabáil lá coblaic a hiarpar éannaic i nInis mic an Duirn, 7 a mbriic léo a mbraiçóthar.

Carraonta coccaic ar neirge etir Maguiðir, 7 Slioc tairnealbairç méguir. Slioc tairnealbairç do éicic hi etir conaill go mbattar ag foçail 7 ag inçreim ar fíthair manac. Tanac Maguiðir hi cclinn uí domnaill, 7 do róine a ríic 7 a çapatraic nír feib do róine feacht riam.

Muirçí mac Paitín uí maileçonairc raic lé feançur, 7 lé rihicicic fí co ttoice 7 co ttróm conac, rcciribnicç írcena lap ar rçriobac liubar ionda, 7 lap a ndearnac duana 7 dñicic, 7 lap a mbattar rccola acc rriocnairç 7 ag foçlaim, 7 no çongbac roçairc dñb ina etç buicim do çrér, décc iar mbriic buac ó dñman 7 ó domnan.

Céac ó maileçlainn doirneac ar cloinn colmáin ar bélaic Ruðraicç uí maileçlainn, 7 nír bó rionmeac no battar clann colmáin re linn na deirçin in aépéac amail no battar hi ré feidlimic ar no bac coccaic, 7 çreacloccaic, uac, 7 çorç, çolmaircc 7 laicçomairc rri linn na dñirçin in etir, 7 no tóccbac cíor, 7 cobac dá çac aon aca ar maç çorráin, 7 do rónac ulca aicicic çorçra çér bo çrín an ré ruarrioc. Inðraicic aicic do tabairc la Ruðraicç, 7 la a bairicç ra maç çailinne i ndealbna dia no loicçrç, 7 dia no çreacrat an maç. Maileçlainn balb ua maççáin, 7 arç máç çoláin dia lñman co ttrccrat taccar dñb i ççailinne dú in no marbac çorbmac ua maileçlainn dearbairçair rúðraicç co ttric fíthair décc do maric a muirçir do marbac 7 do bathac don çurçin.

¹ *Inis-mic-an-Duirn.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roslin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecroune, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inis mic an Duirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

² *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

³ *Compared to, i naépéac,* literally, "in comparison of."—See note ², under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^a, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^c, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^d what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^e; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^f, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [recte or] drowned^g.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^a *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chieftainship over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^f *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^z, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^g *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, so *mapbáb 7 no bátháb*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; so *mapbáb no no bátháb* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1544.

Αοίρ έρίορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, cétραάα αεαάταιρ.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοκαίρτ uillsec na ceíno, aon bapn áιγ gall connaét décc, γ βά pccél aóbal ma tíρ buóéin ειρίοε. Εαραοντα μορ veipge hi ccloinn pιοκαίρτ fan τίγςρηαρ, γ Mac uilliam do γαίρτ uillsec mac Ριοκαίρτ óicc, γ pccáιde ι ετίρ, γ hi ccoicepíe do bñé ma acchaíó lá mac meic uilliam tomap mac uilliec na ceíno.

Ρυóρραιγε ó μαοίεαάclainn do μαρβαó hi cclaréτα lá pιρoepo βαλατύν, γ lá α βραίερίδ αρ amup οίóce, γ αρ αρ μαίε do céδαé ua μαοίεαάclainn do póηρατ an μαρβαó ίρην.

Mac í neill, Níall mac aipé óicc ταναίρι αρ mó do pύλαιηγ do óυαó γ do óóαρ coccáíó ετίρ cenel eoccaín γ cenél conaill ταμíc do pηioét eoγain mic neill pοιóéταé διοηγμάλα do τίγςρηαρ τίρε heoγain da léiccéí cuicce hé, pñr lán díúλ γ vaítne αρ γαé nealaóain décc ip in ερñéαίρλέν do γαλαρ obano.

Mac pυίbne pánat τοιρρηεαλβαé mac pυαíóρι mic μαοlmυίρε, pñr bpioγáé boipbbeóda po pύλαιηγ móρ do coccáó γ do cómpuachaó ma tíρ pείν lé hachaió có pín do μαρβαó lá cloinn doínnaiłl óicc mic pυίbne a nvoγail α nóspραάταρ po μαρβαó lá α cloinn píoím. óάτταρ ιαετ anmanna na cloinne pín doínnaiłl óicc lap α nóspnaó an μαρβαó .ι. Ρυαíóρι cappaé γ doínnaiłl γορμ. Ro μαρβαó beóρ eóim mac donnchaió mic μαοlmυίρε apason la mac pυίbne, γ γιό ειρίοε (.ι. eoin) η ερñna uáó γan επεéτnúccáó γo μóρ an tí lap po μαρβαó .ι. doínnaiłl γορμ. Mac pυίbne do γαίρτ do pυαíóρι éappaé mac doínnaiłl óicc ιαρ pín.

* *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use *coiccpíoc* in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clartha^y, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^y *Clartha*, now called in Irish *Cuipleán Cláipéa*, and incorrectly anglicised *Clare Castle*. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *Conallac*, which is correct.

Μυρchaδ mac meic ruibne na ttauat paol ap eimeac, ap uairle, 7 ap beodaet, 7 donnacδ a d'bratair decc ina noir.

Μαργρηδ ιηgn meic doinnall (.i. ιηgn aongura ilig) bfn i doinnall .i. Μαgnur (ιαρ Siubain ιηgn i neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile ιηgn μαgnura i doinnall (bfn ruδe u' baiozil' doinnall) decc an. 14. februaru.

Mac i doinnall, an callac do dol hi cefn an lurtir Saxonau, 7 cairtini Saxonaca do tabairt lair hi tair conall do raigid i doinnall. O doinnall, an callac, 7 iairuδe do dol co norbanar 7 co naomib gabala baile leo dionnraigid ledbir dia gabail for plioet aoda u' gallubair. Do paδ ua doinnall braigde pleacta aoda baol occa le hachad .i. Cataoir mac tuatail 7 coirpdealbac mac pelim finn dona Saxoncaib ag dol gur an mbaille doib do cor uatbair 7 iomomian ap luat an baile. Ro pobairpior an baile iaram. Ro marbaδ aon dona gallaib po cedoir, Marbair na raxam Cataoir mac tuatail ina glaraib a noigail an goill. Do paδ aod mac i doinnall 7 plioet aoda an cairlein ap mac pelim finn, 7 ap mac ele tuatail baib batpar i ngnibib, 7 facebairt fin an air iap rin. Ro leicc o doinnall na Saxon uada dia ticch iap nioe a ttauairtail ppiu.

Sluicead la hua noinnall ap an ruca dia po gabad lair inuiri an lochain airn hi raibe cairlen epoinn, 7 daingn d'roglairi ag Mac uiblin 7 iap ngabal an cairlen la hua noinnall do paδ an baile dua catain. Ro gabad ona don cup rin cairlen baile an laca la hua noinnall, 7 po geib edala iomda etir airn, 7 etatδ uina, 7 iapann, im, 7 biad ip na baileib rin. Ro gabad beor iap rin inuiri loca buppann, 7 inuiri loca l'itinnuiri la hua noinnall, 7 puair edala iomda on muδ cedona porra, 7 po loircedad an air co leir ina hiomacmonδ lair, 7 taimc plan iap corceap.

* *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i.e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tircconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them* to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughavorra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veirge etip ó noðinnaill, 7 ó neill. O doðinnaill ap noðol hi ceilecc hi ccoimgar don epnécaipén, 7 apaill do ðaoimib do marbað laip, 7 mac meic bpiain co mbraiðoib ele do gabáil do don toipcc pin.

O neill do ðenam cpeice lá taob na habann vianað ainm pionn.

An calbac ó doðinnaill do ðenam cpeice hi ττήρ εοccáin.

O doðinnaill do ðenam cpeice ele hi ττήρ εοccáin.

Cland meic doðinnaill (Semur, 7 colla) do teaçt peaçt albanach ap tap-painç meic uioilín. Mac uioilín 7 iaopín do dol um iup an locáin, 7 po gabað leó an baile ap bárhoaib uí çatáin. ðpian mac donncáioð uí çatáin, 7 a paibe ap aon iup i ninnpi an locáin do lopecað etip ðaoimib 7 edail, apm, 7 éioð. Cpeaca 7 oioçbála mópa do ðenam lá Mac uioilín ap ó cçatáin an tan pin.

O çatáin ðpopeað çallóçclac .i. Slioçt puaiðpi meic puibne, 7 aon do láib dia τtáimcc Mac uioilín tap banna co tappiað cpeic, O çatáin, 7 a çallóçclaiç do bpiçt paip i τtopaiçeaçt ço po ðñpacc an cpeç ðe. Ro marbpaçt, 7 po loitpicoç ðpouçç móp dia muinpi.

Iapla upnúmian do ðol hi cçloinn piocaipe do çonçnam lá a bpaçaipe .i. uilliam búpe mac Riocaipe, 7 bpiçpímaioðm do çabaipç lá cloinn Riocaipe óicc aip, 7 baipún maic (.i. macóða) dia muinpi do marbað, 7 ba moa oboár çtépacha topapaçtap do ipuaç an iaipia i noopap baile aça na piog von çup pin.

Caipén bñoçup do aipðenam lá hua cçpbaill taðcc caoç tap paupcað cloinne colmain, 7 píl maðaçain, uaip baçtap piðe in çpapaota ppa poile.

Maioleaçlainn mac bpiçpail uí maðaçain (an ðapa tiçpina baoi ppp píol nanmçaða 7 níp bó pí ðo dia mbaðh laipçiaçapna ap a pçele 7 ap a oipbpiçt) do marbað lá Maioleaçlainn çotto o maðaçain a çñçt .τpéçtmuine iaç τtioonpiçnað bñoçup.

^f *Mac Oda.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda', was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^s of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^b was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ¹.

^s *Gateway*.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^b *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ *Too much for him*, níp óó pó oo.—Here pó,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceatpáctt, a cuicc.

Niall conallac mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na ttauat (.i. eoccan) décc in umall uí maille.

Eicneacáan ó doimnaill do marbað lá dpuing do múintip an cálbairg uí doimnaill.

O conóbairg Slicciḡ taðcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aoda do marbað lá dpuing do maig luirḡ.

Maídm caille na ccuirpirtip lap an ccalbac ó ndoimnaill ap cloinn uí doimnaill móip dú in po marbað donnchað cairppeac ó doimnaill.

Blóð do émpall criort i naé cliaé do bpuifó lá haídilec éiccin, ḡ tumba cloice dpaḡail ann ina paibe copp erpuicc cona culað erpcoip uime. ·Deic ppañne ópda ima deich mepaib, ḡ caileac aipripnd ópda ina ppañ lá taob a múinil, ḡ ap amlaíð baóí a cópp, ḡ a díol pfin dáit ap ná tocaile lé ponpupa ip in celoicé dó ap a cuma pfin ḡ do tóccbað é a lfmam dia poile, ḡ do cuipfó ina ppañ ppuip an áltóip é, ḡ do bí ann map pin aḡhaíð, ḡ muip epion ḡ ni po loð aon ní dia édaé, ḡ bá móip an coimapaða naomtaéta innpin.

Imppañ déipḡ etip iaḡla upmumán, ḡ an luprip .i. an doimpilér ḡ vol doíb do laéair an puḡ imon ccoinnctinn pin, ḡ tuccpaé móip apason ná tiocpað tap a air acé ppañ eiccin doíð. Ro ppañ an ní hípin uair do écc an tpaḡla hi Saḡaib, ḡ taime an luprip i nepinn. Ro ba volig écc an ti aḡbaé innpin .i. Semup mac Ppañair puaið, mic Semair, mic emainn buitilep munbað ap mill don ecclair tpe coimapple na nstipiticcó.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a con-significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

* *Niall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

¹ *Umhall-Uí-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Coill-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the par-nips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word *ponpupa* is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that *aon ní dia édaé* is the nominative case to the verbs *epion* and *loð*. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

Mac meic uilliam cloinne puocairb .i. tomag farranta mac uillec na cefinn mic Riocairb, mic uillec énuic tuag do dól ar ionnraicéid hi ríol nanmchada. Iar na ariuccad ipin tír lá ríol nanmchada ro línad é co bealac típe itain co ro marbad ipin maigín rin é lá Muintir Maileaclainn bailb, 7 píce do roigínb a muintire amaille fíur.

Θόματα μόρ ipin mbliadairi co tuccéaoí re pingine (.i. do íñhairgctt) ar an mbairgín hi oconnaétauib, no pé pinginne bána ipin miðe.

Coccad etir o puairc brian ballac mac eocéain, 7 a dírbraéair fín do éaoib a mátar .i. taðec mac caéail óicc uí concóbar tigherna Sliccig. Oioğ-bala mópa do dénam stoppa ar gaé taoib, 7 bá díbrén toirpdealbac ó paigillig cliamain í puairc do marbad dupéor do pélép i ndorag rliccig lá mac caéail óicc.

Mac uí brian ara (conla) do marbad ina cairlén fín lá braiguib baí i lám aige.

Eom mac an giolla duib mic concóbar mic dónnchaib, mic doinnail na maðmann mic puibne do marbad la concóbar mac murchaib mic concóbar mic puibne.

Taðec mac tomair mic rgannlám mic diarpada megorman do marbad go mígaolmar lá cloinn Mhuircéraitg Mhegorman.

Diapur ó muirgíra maigíurir pccol, 7 fír lígínn coitcinn fear nepeann fear denma dírice 7 crabaib do écc.

Domnall mac an oifíteil móir meğ congal vécc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

¹ *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

² *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note ^o, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

³ *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

⁴ *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See Indentures of Compositions, *tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

⁵ *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

⁶ *Son-in-law*.—The word *cliamain* means relative by marriage.

⁷ *Gateway*, *borag*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *ppoppa*, and *ppaippe*; but the word *borag* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta', the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh') went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^a, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain^b, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^c was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^d of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^e of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmanna^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmanna*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmá* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *fé* *lúginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, *seu lector theologicæ*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχιδάκτῃς λέξιων*, *archischolasticus, seu præcipuus theologicæ professor*. This Mac Morissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *fé* *deinic* *óspice* *ἡ* *εὐσέβει*, liberally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1546.

Αιοιρ Cμιορτ, mίλε, cúicc céδ, cέραcά, apέ.

Domnall mac aoda uib mic aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad (an. 20. april) a ppuill lá hua ngallcubar, Eogan mac emainn 7 lá a mnaoi onora ingin tuatail bailb uí gallcubar iar na tócuirfó dia raigib go hinir raímér ar planab dé, 7 Mhic an baird gofraid, 7 concoicrice mic diarmata mic taidce cam uí cliricc. Bá hac oibfó an tí torcair anhrin, ar ní baóí pfi a aora do élanmáicne conaill mic néill ar ar mó raoilcétain rocaide inár.

Ro hrzctar dibreccairg iomda do ghraltacáib maíarid na Sathanac do dioíal a monnarréa ar a nduchairg forpa .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iarla cille dapa, 7 Muirir an fda mac Semair meircicg mic an iarla 7 óccbaib ele amalle ppiú. Do rónad díogbála diairnhiri leó. Ba dibridhe cpeaca baile móir na nuptárac Cpeaca paía bile, 7 a mbaoi ina cómpócraib. Cpeacádh 7 lorccad Raía iomdáin co puccrat an luét cédna il míle bó 7 nuimhir nac poic pih nó áirfín leó don éur pin.

Inoiracchid lá hua cceallairg hi riól namchaða, 7 la phioct bhrail uí maogáin ar Mhaoileaclainn goct ó mataccáin. Do ócérat an tír ina noídhaid, 7 do bhrerat ruabairt forpa. Sóairpium ppiú co ro marbérat ní bá moa olbar céracát don tóraig, 7 rob hrbaðach an tír 7 upmúimain ón caicéleo pin.

Arccain 7 lorccad cláir cairppe 7 cairléin éairppe lár na dibreccácaib pémpáite, 7 lá mac uí concobair failge Donnchad ó concobair. Ua concobair pfin brian, 7 ua morða giollapatraice dhírge ipin ccoccað iar pin. An tan do éuala an luptir antóin Sentliger in ní pin taimic i nuib failge. Ro inoir

^f *Invited him,* iar na tócuirfó dia raigib, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia raigib means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis.*

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibreaccáic is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-fheadha,* i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach,* i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile,* i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^b of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha^l, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Iustasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this.

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιπεε αν τῆρ εο τοεαρ ερυαάαιη, ἡ αιρηιόθ δί οιοέε ιηητε, ἡ ροαιό ζαν
καέ ζαν ριαρ. Ο μόρδα, ἡ mac uí concobair Ruδραιζε βοδολ ρά βαλε ατα αί,
αν βαλε ἡ αν μαηιρτιρ βο λορρεαό θόιβ, ἡ αρ μόρ βο εάβαιρτε λεό (ετιρ
λορρεαό ἡ μαρβαό) ρορ Shaxanoíθ ἡ Erennoíθ von éur ρη.

Αη ιυρτιρ βο τοέτ αρίρ ι ηυιβ ραιλζε ζο ηβαί ρηι ρέ cóice lá ηδέεε ιρην
τιρ αγά ηηορρεαό, ἡ accá milleaó acc λορρεαό εςμπαλλ ἡ μαηιρτρεαέ αγ
διοτυεαό ετα, ἡ αρβα. Ρο ράεαιθ βαρδα ιρην ηβαλε lé ηαεαίθ υί éonco-
bair .i. céθ μαρρεαα εέθ εο ηγοναόαιθ, εέθ εο ετυαζαιθ ἡ εέθ ραιζοιύιρ εονα
ηδαορρεαρρλυαζ αμαηλε ρηιύ. Ρο ράεαιθ α ρφυρταιη βο ηιύθ ἡ θα ζαέ
ηαιθίλεε αα, ἡ λυιό αρρ, ἡ βο θεαααιθ εο ηα μόρ ρόεραυε ζο λαοιζιρ, ἡ
εαιηεεε ιαρλα θςμυηαιη ρλυαιζέθ lan μόρ ιηα εοηηε δια éommoρaó βατταρ
cóice lá δέεε ele acc ηορραό αν εῖρε ηί ρη. Ζαέεαρ λεό εαηλέη ηυί lá
ηυα μόρδα .i. βαλε αθαη, ἡ ράεεβαιρτε βαρδα ιηη. Ρο éυιρ αν ιυρτιρ ιαρρην
ηερεαά ἡ ρεεηβηηηα εο μαηίθ υα ρφαιλζε δια ραό ηιύ τοέτ von εῖρ, ἡ
ο concobair βο ερέεεαη, ἡ εο ετιοηραό ραρδύη θόιβ. Ταηαδαρ ερα ἡ ηίρ
βό ειαη θόιβ ιαρ ρηη αν εαη ηο ιομπαρριοε ζοιλλ von εῖρ ζο ηο ρεαλλραε ρορρα,
ἡ ζορ βήραε ιλ ηίλε βο ηυαιθ θόιβ. Ρο ρυαεραό υα concobair, ἡ υα μόρδα
ρό ερηνη, ἡ βο τόεεβαό α ηδυεθαιζ ζυρ αν ηιζ, ἡ βο εάέθ υα concobair ηι
εονηάεταίθ βο éυηηιό ρόεραυε. Ιομραίθ ρηρέεαλλ ἡ Μαγεοεζυγáη (αρ
ρορεονζηρα αν ιυρτιρ) αρ ηυηητιρ υί concobair ζο ηο βήραε ηύ ιοηόα ἡ

^o *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceanmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, a. The place was afterwards called in Irish *Doile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised Athy, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

^q *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word ετα is the genitive case of ιοέ, corn, and αρβα is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was Athy; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^q, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^s, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessaries, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^v to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^w towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^x to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

^s *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

^v *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^w *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^x *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραϊδε ile dib. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin ἢ μuintir ταδδcáin an ccéona Αρ ing ma po tscclamaó a ccomhóρ pin vaipeccib ἢ δέδαλαib ip na dñóñ-
coib conaó amlaio pin po haécuireaó occur po hionnarbaó ceann fonura ἢ
ραιδβρίφα an líte ipraibe pein depinn .i. brian ó concobair, ἢ po fúipió pibe
hi cconnaécraib co noblaicc iar ngarim tpectura de lá gallaib.

Mac giolla pattraicc .i. brian do gabail a mic fñn .i. ταδcc (cñn fñna
τογαide eipride), ἢ a cup go hác cliaé co na coiprib fñn pccpibóta apason nup,
ἢ goill dia bápuccáó ap φοράilñm a atar.

Monáó nua do téaéc i nepinn .i. copar, ἢ ρobñccñn opepaib epeann a
gabail map aipeccet. Bá móρ ἢ bá haóbal nñre Saخانaig i nepinn an tan pa
co mba puall má baóí atégin na bpoive i mbáctar líc moza piam piar an tan
poin.

Ταδcc ó cobéaig oive pcol epeann lé dán do gabáil lá gallaib ἢ a bíc
páite co líc illam hi ccaplen an pñg tpe na commbáio lé gaioðealaib co
po φοbraó aoióñó, apa aóí terna plán fá ðeóio.

Na Saخان acc dénam caplém an ðanagin, ἢ tñmpall cille o ðuipri do
bpireaó leó, ἢ a cop ran obair, ἢ pñpún cpuaécain do milleaó ðóib.

Αn pñpñóh Eouapo do pmozaóh of Saخانib. 28. Ianuaríj.

* *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

* *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilconrsey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Αρ ing is thus explained by O'Clery: "Ing .i. éigin. αρ ing .i. αρ αρ éigen."

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman^a and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.^g was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

^f *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

^g *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII, namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

AOIS CRIOST, 1547.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céad, cétreacht, a Seacht.

Mac ruibne bagaimé, miall ócc do marbað an. 3. repteMBER la cloinn a dearbhrátair .i. clann Maolmuire .i. domnall ócc 7 brian ócc. Bá hann po marbað ríde irin mbaobdóun nua, 7 hé i mbraighófnur a ndiozail a nátair po marbað lá Niall féct riam, Maolmuire mírgeac an dárbrátair ele ní po cuibiz ríde an marbað írin.

Mór inghín uí cúbail bín dárbrátaíte dárgeimig décc.

Cátraoisínó mór forr na dibrccaáib i mbaile na ttri ccairlén lá rax-ancoib 7 lá brian an coccáid mac toirpdealbairg uí tuatail dú in po gabáð dá mac Semair mic an iarla .i. Muirir an féda 7 hanraí co cclétre fearaib décc dia muirir. Ruccáð co haé cliaé iate iar rin, 7 do ronað cétreanna díb uile cenmoéta Muirir, 7 po cuiread hi ccairlén an ríge acc iompuiré lé coimairle cia báir do beptaos do. Ro rccaoslead, 7 po rcanrað na roglaða 7 na dibrccaig amlaíð rin 7 gér bó gearr a pé .i. bliadain, pob adbal a ppozaíl.

O concóbaír 7 ó mórdá do dol tar rionainn, 7 ar ndol do dhruing dá cclloinn ina ccoinne co háé cpóic, 7 rocaíde mór do tíonol dóib do dol do diozail a nduicé 7 a pfríoinn ar Shaxancoib, 7 a ndol iar rin illaigrib.

Gasó mór déirge an oicé ríá ppeíl bríge gur bó ruail má tamie a coimór ó gín críort alle go po bhir ctmraíl, mainrepe 7 cairlén 7 co hairíde po bhir rí an dá uillinn iarparaig do ctmraíl cluana mic nóir.

Smaét 7 nhré adbal acc Sxcoib co na líccé an scéla do neoc biadh ná caoínna do éabairt dua concóbaír na dua mórdá.

An luptreacé do buain do antoin Sentliger, 7 iurair nua do gabáil a ionaíð .i. eduard belligam.

Muirir an féda mac iarla cille dapa do báruccáð i náé cliaé.

^h *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

ⁱ *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

^j *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^b from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidh¹, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Conor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich¹. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Conor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ¹.

^k Through terror, literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Conor, or O'More."

Κρεακά μόρια (.i. cuicc céo bó) do denamh lá Maeleaclainn go do mada-
gáin ar uib domnalláin.

Caiplén aca luam do coruccaó lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam brabarón tre-
pinér an ríḡ i nepinn, ḡ lá gallaib, ḡ gaoidealaib na mióe (daimdeóin uí ceal-
laiḡ) (donncaó mac emainn) ḡ gaoideal cconnaét. batтар dha ríoiḡ an
iurtip an tan rin hillaiḡir acc dénam dúncluid acc an mbádúin riazanaó, ḡ
no fáccaibriod barba ann lé hazhaió uí concóbaip ḡ uí morða.

Cobtaó mac Maoileaclainn mic brisail uí madaḡáin macaom a aora
(.i. bliadaim ar ríció) nob fḡir dia éinó baóim do marbaó lá muinrip uí éir-
baill ḡ lá muinrip maoleaclainn baill uí madacain. Murcaó ríabaó mac
uí madaccáin dḡbrataip Maoileaclainn baill baóí i nḡimeal az cobtaó do
épochaó ina dnoḡail la braiḡrib cobtaíḡ ḡ lá a muinrip conaó a naoínfeáct
puccaó dia naðnacal iad.

O concóbaip ḡ cataoir puáó co na braiḡrib do dénam énḡail go. nua pé
poile i nacchaó gall, uair no bḡrat goill a noúthaiḡ dḡbríde amail no bḡ-
rat dua concóbaip conaó aipe rin do lotтар a ccombáid uí concóbaip.

Inḡraicchió do éabairt lá hua mórða ḡ lá cloinn éataoir uí concóbaip
hi contaé éille dára go no loircecaó ḡ go no creachaó uríór epíce iurtaráó
leó. Ro anḡate iaraim ipin típ go pucc an iurtip porpa. Ro rraóineáó
por na gaoidealaib rin, ḡ no marbaó dá céo troiḡteó dḡb laip don éur rin.

Maidm do éabairt ar ua maoleaclainn (conn mac aipe) co na braiḡrib
lá mall mac feilm uí maóleaclainn, ḡ lá muinrip barúin dealbna ar faitece
ciarain dú in no marbaó ó maoleaclainn conn, ḡ corbmac a dearbḡataip
tanairi cloinne colmáin, ḡ ríce nó dó amaille rriú.

O concóbaip brián, ḡ ó mórða ḡiolla pattraice (iar ná ttréccan do
gaoidealaib) do dól hi ccfm gall fá na mbriḡe rḡin ar comairce goill uarail
.i. leutenant ḡ bá hólé an comairce hiḡin.

¹ *From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnalláin.* Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,
pp. 32, 76.

^m *Badhun-Riaganach, i.e. the bawn of the*
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ *Faithche-Chiarain, i.e. St. Kieran's green.*
The Editor has not been able to find any place
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o *The Lieutenant.*—This was Francis Brian,
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans'.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarainⁿ, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother. Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^e. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoccepice mac emainn még cocláin cón a gábláin fíin do marbáð hi
píull lá maoleacláinn ua maoleacláinn, 7 lá Muircéð mac toirpdealbáig.
Mac muircéðá, Muircéðtað mac airt buide décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1548.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, uile, cuice ceo, cétραcá, a hoct.

Μαοðm mór do éabairt lá hua ndóinnall Μαγνυρ αρ ρρατ bó ριαich αρ
α mac fíin .i. an calbac, 7 αρ ó ceatán .i. Μαγνυρ mac ðonnchaio ðú in po
marbáð ó caéain fíirpín co ρocáioð ele an ρεactímað lá do mí febrú.

Μαιρε ιηgñ meic connoðe do écc, an. 4. apil.

° *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of Cambrensis Eversus. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original :

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filii quem jam pridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cædis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ó Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ó Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O'Conchauro et ó Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ó Conchauro filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridigæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præ cæteris duo ánguli occidentales templi Clonmacnosiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ó Conchauro aut O'Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^q, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

“Mauritius an fedha Comitæ Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

“Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

“Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Angli et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitis etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

“Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

“Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchaurum junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

“O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

“Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinis filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum posteaprehenderunt.

“Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus prodicione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

“Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit.”

^q *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiaich, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα do ὄol hi paçaib lap an leutenant pá gpiárib an ríγ γ an rí do ἔabairt a nduitéce .i. laoiγipr γ uí failge don leutenant, γ δια βραἑταιr, γ da cúipr mópa do ḡenaim leó pna tipib pin .i. an campa hil-laoiγip, γ an daingín i nuib failge, γ no gábrat acc ἔabairt na bpsionn pin ap cúipr do Shaxanóib γ dhríndóib amail pob aḡarḡa uilr ḡóib pín iad iar naḡcup γ iar monnarḡad a noibḡeas bunad eiprib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na ceibḡ γ co na cclanmaicne apḡna.

Ο maioleaḡlaimn .i. taḡcc ruas do ἔabairt Emainn apau γ poḡraide laigneac lír go dealbna dia hionḡraḡ, γ ap amlaib tapla ḡóib, Ro gabaḡ Maioleaḡlaimn mac aipr uí maioleaḡlaimn lá hemann apau ap tteact ḡó le hemann pín don tip ap poḡcongpa comairle an ríγ, γ no cupr ré co hát eliat é. Ro gabaḡ ḡna cairlén cinn cōpaḡ γ mainprip gailinne lá hua maioleaḡlaimn, γ lá hemann. Ḋo impa ua maioleaḡlaimn pó aḡiméla gan umla gan eiopre. Ḋaí emann apau aγ gabaíl deibna a huḡc an ríγ ap bélaib uí maioleaḡlaimn conad amlaib pin tucc ὁ maioleaḡlaimn plat laip dia no buaieas é pín ppa, uair no aḡcupr γ no ionḡarb emann a pau é pín co na cinnḡ uile ὁ deibna, γ no diocupr é eipre amail diocupr r an paité nua an pín paité. Ro gair ré iaraim Macc coḡlám vart mac coḡbmaic, γ no bín ré an cúipr don tipr do bí aγ coḡbmac mac an pipoḡpa de. Ro cḡeac, Ro ionnarb, γ no ḡibip é tap pionainn ppar hi mainchaib, γ iar ndioḡar coḡbmaic ḡo no aḡnuasḡair cairlén cille comaimn, γ do cúipr lón pleacḡa pḡgail ann, γ barḡa uasḡa pín. Sluaicḡeas lá coḡbmac, g. mau, γ lá mainchaib i ndealbna, Ro loipccpḡ, γ no cḡeacḡrat lomcluann í pḡaitile, γ cnoc páta benaim, γ no

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

^r *Campa*,ⁿ now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^c, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa', in Leix, and Daingean', in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii' and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^u and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^a, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^v, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^s and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^v *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Killoommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^s *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumpoon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^a, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilya, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Benain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρῆρατ ρῖρεαρ το δασίνιθ, ἡ αση mac uí ῖραγαίλ Μυρῆεαρταῖ ρῖρ α αορα
 βά ρῖρρ lé λῖγῖρ δά μβαοί ινα κομῖοραῖθ. Το παλα δοῖθ ιαραῖθ ἡο εομαρρ-
 μεε μάγ κοῖλάιη, αν τῖρ, ἡ να βυανδαῖα ραιεαῖα ρηῖῖ ἀγ βέλ ατα να εοαο-
 ραῖ ρορ δυαβαῖιη, Ρο ρραοῖνεαῖ ρορ εορβμαε εο να ῖλῖαεῖ, ἡ Ρο μαρβαῖ
 τυλλεαῖ αρ ρῖετ οῖθ ιη Μηαιολεαῖλαιη mac δῖαιη uí ῖεαλλαιῖ ιη mac
 uí ῖολλαῖιη ρεῖιη ἡ ιη mac δυβγαῖιη ιηε νεαῖταιη, ἡ βα μοα οῖοῖρ ρῖε
 εαῖ αμαῖιε lé ηαρη ἡ lé ηῖοῖθ ιοηῖα ρο ῖάεαῖθρῖοτ, ἡ ρο βάῖεῖθ αραιῖ
 ele οῖθ. Ρο οῖῖοῖαῖ ιαττ uῖε α ηαῖη κοῖαιρῖε αν λυαη ιαρ ρῖη, ἡ ρυεαῖ
 α εοιη ἡο βαῖε εμαῖη ραιη (.ι. βαῖε ιηε αῖαη ηῖ εοηελ ῖεαρῖα ι νελε ῖ
 εῖρβαῖιη), ἡ ρο τοῖεβαῖ ρορ βιορῖεαῖιηῖ ι ηῖρῖοε ιαττ ηῖ εομαρῖα εορεεαῖρ.

Ρορλὸγρὸρτ λά ηemann α ραιη α τῖιμῖεαῖλ ῖαιρῖέιη αν ῖῖοῖιη ρῖρ ρε οῖτ
 λά, ἡ εορβμαε μάγ κοῖλάιη το βῖῖ ῖρῖῖῖ ῖρῖη εοαιρῖέη ἡο ρο βῖηῖθ βρῖαιῖοε οε,
 ἡ το ρῖοηερῖοῖ, ἡ εμαῖη εαιρῖοῖρ ερῖορτ ρῖα ροῖε.

Κοεαῖθ μῖρ ετῖρ ῖρῖαηεαῖαῖθ, δαηαηοῖθ, ἡ αῖβαηοῖθ, Οηηηῖαῖθ mac
 uí κοηῖοβαῖρ ῖαιρῖε, ἡ εῖαη ῖαῖαοῖρ uí κοηῖοβαῖρ το οῖλ ι τῖαυαρῖοαῖ αν
 ρῖῖ, ἡ α εουρ ἡο ραηοῖθ το ῖοηῖαῖη κοεαῖθ, ἡ οῖα ηῖοῖεοῖρ ὀ ηαῖαρῖα εο
 ηῖρῖῖε αμαῖθ μῖρῖ αμαῖιε ρῖῖῖ το εῖῖῖρῖη ῖοῖεῖθ λαιῖῖη ἡ να ιηῖοε.

Αη εαῖβαῖ ὀ εῖρβαῖιη το οῖλ εο ηαῖῖ εῖαῖθ οῖοηρῖαῖεῖθ να εῖρῖε μῖρῖε,
 ἡ α ἡαῖαῖ ηῖ ρῖῖῖῖ, ἡ α εῖρ ηῖ εοαιρῖέη αν ρῖῖ ηῖιῖαῖη ἡ ἡαη ρῖορ α αῖβαῖρ
 ηῖ α ῖαυαρῖαεεῖ το ῖαβαῖρτ το ηεοῖ.

Αη λευῖηοηοτ, ἡ εμαῖη α ραιη το οῖλ ρά ὀῖ αρ ῖλῖαῖεῖθ ι νελε ἡ ιηεαεῖα
 μῖρ το ἡαῖαῖ uí εοαρβαῖιη ταῖεε λυρῖ οερῖοε ἡο ρο εῖρῖῖ κοεαῖθ ῖορρῖα οε
 ρῖη. Ηῖρ βῖ οῖαη ιαρ ρῖη ἡο ρο ιαρρ εμαῖη α ραιη αρ μάγ κοῖλάιη ἡ αρ οεαῖβηα
 οῖλ λαιρ αρ εοαρῖαῖεαῖτ ι νελε. Ρο ηῖηῖετῖαρ ρῖῖῖ οηα αν ηῖ ρῖη, Ρο λον-
 ηαιεῖθ ἡ ρο ῖρῖεαῖεῖθ εμαῖη τῖῖῖ ρῖη ἡο ρο εῖρῖῖ εαυαηοτα ῖορρῖα, ἡ ρο

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Uí-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^d *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^e *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Luskagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

δίοειρ ο εἰρβαῖλ ἡ Μαξ κοῦλαιν εἰμᾶν υαῦα τρια να ἀνφοῦταιῖ ἡ τρε να ἀνφμαετ φορρα. Ρο γαβᾶδ λεό καῖρλέν cille comainḡ ἡ καῖρλέν cinn-coḡaḡ φαῖρ conaḡ ἀμῖλαῖδ ριν δο βῆναḡ δεαῖλνα δε ιαρ μβῆε ἰῖε βῖαḡaῖν ἡ νḡaορ-βῖοῖδ occa.

Σαῖγιρ εἰαράιν, ἡ cill corbmaic do loῖccaḡ, ἡ do ḡῖρῖḡ la Saḡan-coῖḡ ἡ λά hua ccῖρβαῖλ.

Sluaicḡḡ lap an leutenont, ἡ λά γαῖλαῖδ ἀρ τᾶρραῖγ εἰμᾶν α φαῖ (α νḡοῖγαι α ἰομᾶρβῆα) γο δεῖλνα γο ρο loῖccaḡ, ἡ co ρο cpechaḡ λεό ὁ bealaḡ ἀν φοῦαιρ γο τοῦαρ (.i. τοῦαρ cῖnḡ mōna), ἡ baile μέγ uallaḡcῖn hῖllurmag, ἡ βάτταρ αḡḡαῖδ φορῖονγρῖρτ ἡ mbaile να cloice, ἡ luḡḡῖοτ ἀρ ccῖλαῖδ ἀρ νά mᾶραḡ γο ccῖρῖcaῖḡ, ἡ co νέδαῖλαῖδ γᾶν δεαḡaῖδ γᾶν διυβραccaḡ.

Ἰνορᾶḡ μαῖγε ρῖaῖne λά hua maḡsleaḡcῖnḡ τᾶḡcc ρuaḡ, ἡ λά γαῖλαῖδ αῖα luain, ἡ λά coblaḡ ἀν εἰλαῖδ.

Caῖρλέν éle, ἡ καῖρλέν δεῖλνα .i. βῆḡḡoḡ, καῖρλέν μαῖγῖ ἰρτεῖḡ ἡ cloḡan να cceapaḡ do ḡῖρῖḡ ἀρ eccla να ḡgall.

Sluaicḡḡ lap an ccaῖρῖn ρuaḡ ἀρ ua ccῖρβαῖλ γο cappaice ἀν comᾶic ἡ do ρᾶḡ ua εἰρβαῖλ ταḡαρ δῖῖḡ γο ρο μαρβαḡ δᾶ ῖῖετ no ἀτῖ δῖḡ laῖρ. Δο ρḡnaḡ ρῖuaicḡḡ ῖḡ εῖρῖ ἰn αon ραῖτε lap an ccaῖρῖn ρuaḡh co cappaice ἀν cōmᾶic, ἡ ní caeḡnaccᾶῖρ ní don bealaḡ ná don εἰρλέν, ἡ τῖρḡa γᾶν ρῖαρ ιαρ ρφαḡaῖl μαρῖa, ἡ ιαρ ρφαḡḡaῖl ḡῖρῖngε δῖa ḡḡuincῖρ.

Cataoῖρ ρuaḡ ua concobaῖρ do γαβᾶῖl λά Ρῖoḡaḡo ραḡanaḡ α buḡc, ἡ α τοῖρβετ do γᾶῖλαῖδ.

^b *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

^c *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1846.

^k *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

^l *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

^m *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymaculahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^b and Cill-Cormaic^c were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Fái (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallacháin^m, in Lushmogh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of Hy-Mony, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

^b *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^c *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gceapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brusna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εἰρηαιὸς δὲ ἰσχυρὸς ἀν ἀναιὶς ἀρ ἀν ἐαίρτιν ρυαὸ ἐτιρ μαίρητιρ ἡ βαίλε οὐ βαδδῶν ἀμας. Ρο ἰσχε βεορ δον ἐυρ ριν μαίρητιρ υαίηνε, ἡ ρο διόκυρ δαχαιὶς εἶτε ἡ δο ραδ μῆρεβυαὶδρεαὸ μὲρ ρορρα δια ρο ελοῖ ἀραιὸ δια μορτ, ἡ δια εαλματαρ ἡο ρο ρόεαιρ ἀρ α εἶρ ιαττ εένμὸτᾶ υαθαὸ βαρβαὸ βαοῖ ἰρην ἀοναὸ .ι. ἡι ττορ μῆε μαῖρητιρ ναμα.

Καταοιρ ρυαὸ ὁ κοκκοβαρρ δὲ βαρκεαὸ ἡ ναὲ ελιατ, ἡ Μαοιςκλαινν υα μαοιςκλαινν δὲ ἐερνυὸ α ἡμίεαλ ὁ ἡαλλανθ.

Ο μὲρδα .ι. ἡιλλαπατταρκαὸ δέεε ἡι δαχαιθ ἡο ἡορην, ἡ ρο βα μὲρ ἀν ἡἡέλ εἰρηίδε μυνθαὸ ἡἡε ἡαλλ.

Ἰνρηαὸ μαῖρε κορραῖν εἰγῆθ, εἰμπλαῖθ λά ἡυα εεἰρηαιὸ ταδὲε εαοὸ, ἡ λά Μαῖς κοκλαῖν (ἀρτ μαε κορβμαε) α νδρὸγαῖλ α ναρρπολτα ἀρ δελβνα, ἡ ρορ- λοῖρηορτ δὲ δεναῖν λέὸ ἀν οἰδὲ ριν ραν ἡεαε ἀμαδλαῖν.

Σταν μαε ἡ νεἰλλ δὲ δὸλ ρλυαῖς ἀρ ελοῖνν ἀοδα βυδὲ, ἡ βρην ραῖαρταὸ ὁ νεἰλλ μαε νεἰλλ ὀεε, μῆε νεἰλλ, μῆε κυνν, μῆε ἀοδα βυδὲ ρῆρ ἀῖμαρ ἰον- ραιῖεαὸ, ραοῖ ὄρπλαεεαὸ, ὄεἰγεμῖς, ἡ Ρέδλα ἡολαιρ να ελανμαενε δια μβαοῖ δὲ μαρβαὸ λά Σταν υα νεἰλλ δον ἐυρ ριν.

confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

¹ *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

² *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

³ *Escaped from the English*.—Ὁ ἐερνυὸ α ἡμίεαλ, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

⁴ *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

⁵ *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

⁶ *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocys contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patrimonium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne', banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus^u.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English^v.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain^x was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain^y.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion^z.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio iubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse siq̄ debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnis monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quod illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhiniæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlini titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum annem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et comœatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incureat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, cuicc céo, cēpać, anaóí.

Ο βαοιγίλλ δομνall mac neill mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ δέcc, an. 4. αυγουρ.

Αιβιλín ιηγή í δομνall βή uí βαοιγίλλ τοιρρδεαλβαć δέcc.

Μαοίleaćlainn γοτ ua μαθaccáin ταναίρi ρίλ nanmćáda do μαρβαó lá maοίleaćlainn moσapóda ua μαθazaín, γ lá α βραćτiρó α nσioćcaíl α αćαρ γ α óρiβραćαρ.

Teach διοηρραicćiό í mbaile an ćaίpléin nuí lá maíl ua maοίléćlainn ap ua maοίleaćlainn ταócc ρuaó, γ ap α βραćαρ Μυρćáó. Ro loίρceαó an τήγ φορρα, Ro μαρβαó, γ πο loίτεαó τυλλeaó ap ρίćιτ an, Ro μαρβαó naοnβαρ do láćαρ oíβ. Teρna ua maοίleaćlainn γ α βραćαρ μυρćáó ap, aćτ πο γonaó Μυρćáó doη ćup ρiη.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro ob-
vius habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conser-
uerunt, prófligatę supra 20 eorum desiderarunt
qui sub Malachiá, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo
O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain
meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas
multas, arma plurima in conflictu, pręter alios
amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunę
pugnam insecutá, de omnium consensu capita
captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam
suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Elię Carolinę
deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata
pro trophęis visenda exhibebantur.

“Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum,
quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione
cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patrię
foedus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte acquieuit.

“Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos
exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et
Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militię adscripti, in
Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia
facerent, reuera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur,
abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium
militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“Calbachus O'Carvill Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arci Regię per insidias in custodiam
traditur, causá ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec
ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatá” [nec quo lytro
liberaretur].

“Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Ed-
mundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Car-
vallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bel-
lum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde
Mac Coghlanum et Delbhinę incolas Edmundus,
ut, se bellum Elię inferente, comitarentur, roga-
vit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiá sic
exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit;
illis etiam in sententiá firmitus persistentibus
discordia non mediocris erupit; quę eo usque
provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac
Coghlano Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus
enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt.
Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei
ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a domina-
tionis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, libe-
rarunt.

“Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per
Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutę conflagra-
runt.

“Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Fiai, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditioe abire coactus est.

“Maighelaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhineque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eisdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsiarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathnie monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentie contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsiarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrim insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [recte, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadeus Cæcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiam

Αν ιυρτιρ εδουαρδ belligam do ðul hi Sαχοιβ, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an
 τρερινέρ ινα ιοναδ, 7 κύριε νόρ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ριν hi luimneac. Ο κήρβαλλ
 do ðol ζυρ αν ccύριε ριν αρ comairce ιαπλα ðήρmuman, 7 μέρσε luimniξ, 7
 μαίτε gall 7 γαιοιδel, βασί αρ in ccύριε, 7 α έεαετ ρλάν φορ ccύλαιβ malle
 le ριόεάιν do ρήν 7 δά ρανν do γαιοιδεαλαιβ .i. Mac mupcáda, ó ceallaiξ,
 ó maíleaclainn, 7 ρόκαιθε ele nac αιριμίτερ.

ðaile mic adam do ðuain demann a ραι, 7 ριόλ ccήρβαλλ do bñe anð
 do ριόρι, 7 βα νόρ λιαέζαιρε 7 γαιρθεαcur éle de ριν.

Donnchað ua ρήγαιλ ταναιρι ua ρήργαιλ do mārbað lá a ðήρβραέαιρ
 ρήν τρε meabail.

Ο Sullebán διαρμαίτε, ρεαρ cήνδαιρ αιρδóμαιλ ματτα ναιμόιδε do
 λορccað lá ρυδαρ ινα áιρλέν ρήν, 7 α ðήρβραέαιρ αμίλοιβ ó ρuillebám do
 γabaíl a ιοναίð, 7 αμίλοιβ ρήρρην do mārbað ιαραñ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1550.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ρυðραιζε mac donnchað mic aóda ρυαίð í domnaill eppcop ðοιρε, 7
 βραέαιρ αρ αοι ττοίλε ðecc an. 8. october, 7 α áðnacal ι ndún na ηgall in
 αιβίτε, S. ρροινρερ.

Αν τabb (.i. ίρα ρυαίð eom a αιμηριðe) mac domnaill ρυαίð í gallcúβαιρ
 ðecc, an. 29. april.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli
 Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi,
 virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-
 nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum
 studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules
 stellam interficit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the
 barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this
 year are translated into Latin as follows in
 F. 1. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdel-
 achi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxór ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ó Maddin cum neces-
 sariis suis Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino
 in Silanmchiá dignitate proximum, paternæ &
 fraternæ cædis penas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelach-
 linus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus
 claudebantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ in-
 jecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo
 tumultu cesos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non ex-
 cesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-
 runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam
 profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England; and William Brazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmonie, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluxerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Melachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rodiit.

^a Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summe voluptate perfudit.

^b Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

^c O'Sullevanus Dermotius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post intemptus fuit.

^d *By his own will, ap aoi coile, i. e. quoad voluntatem.* The translator in F. l. 18, understands this passage thus: "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac toirpdealbac meircceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne la cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taog 7 Sean), 7 la cloinn coinneiccein, 8. ianuairi.

Ruaidri ballac mac eogain Ruaid mic ruibne do beit acc cuingio tigeapnair eipe bozaine for ua noomnaill, 7 o na ruair do deachaid gur na ceallaib biza, 7 no leirindrad an baile lair, 7 no marbadrom iaraib la Maolmuire mac aeda ria ceind raite .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an baird eipe conaill, feargal mac doimnaill ruaid raoid pirdana, 7 oide rccol, rfr no ba mor anm, 7 oirdrcur ar fud epeann ina aimrur, congmalaid coitclnna tige naofid decc.

Antoni Sincliger .i. an Iurur, do bi roime i nerinn do teet i nerinn ina Iurur, 7 opong mor do maite epeann do dol ina docum gur an ccuirte mor go hac chae.

Iarla do gairm do Riocard Sarganac mac uillicc na ccfnd.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1551.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, mile, cucc ced, caccoa, ahaon.

Αιρδρποcc cairil emann buitiler mac riarair .i. iarla urmuman decc.

Murcao mac toirpdealbaig, mic taidec, mic toirpdealbaig ui briaan iarla tuadmuman a hucc gall 7 an rig, O briaan e do gnat gaoideal, fear agmar le hionnraicid, connarre le cozuccao, Suim, Saoidir, co molmaoimib, ba hepide ced dume dia no gairmfid iarla do riol mbriaan do ecc, 7 mac a deapbraatar donnchao mac concobair doirpnd ina ionao.

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

^a *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o' Donelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mergach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, ira percutus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-geann, was styled Earl^a [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^c in his place.

"Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poetice scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ exultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Antonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitebus), comitis dignitate creatus."

^c *Inaugurated.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lines*: "caoi ceapmas punn dom óóic, i. e.

Catbarr mac maḡnura mic aoda duib mic aoda ruaid, Mac uí baogill, 7 Mac meic ruibne baḡainiḡ do marbað (ḡo luēt luinge faide amaille ppiú) la halbancoib 1. etoiaḡ an. 16. do September.

ḡrainne inḡn Maḡnura, mic aoda, mic aoda ruaid bñ uí ruairc brian mac eocáin do écc, an 29. appil.

An iurcīr antoni Sincliger do bñsē roir, 7 iurcīr ele do chur ina ionað co hepinn .i. Semur epopter.

Sluaicceað lar an iurcīr 1 nullcoib 1 etoiað foḡmair, 7 no cúppiot luēt cñēre nētar uatāib co peacraimn do cúingio cpeach. Baatar clann meic doimnaill na halban ipin oilén acc imdeazail na epice .i. Semur, 7 colla maol-dub. Peacār iomaireacc stoppa ḡo raóimio for na Saḡancoib co ná tērna pñ aiēripte pḡél uib cénmotá a etaoireac .i. leutenont no ḡabað lar na halbancoib 7 baosīde 1 nḡiallur aca co ppuairpīot a ndearbpaētar app .i. Somairle buide mac doimnaill baos 1 nḡimel aḡ gallaib aēa cliaē sō bliaðna riar an tan rin, 7 ruarclab mór ele amaille ppir.

Cúipe mór 1 naē cliaē iar mīompúð anall don iurcīr, 7 no ḡabað ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla tīpe heocáin an tan rin epia ionnlaē 7 sōarēoraosío a mñic pñ pñpōra .i. an barún, 7 coccað mór do dénañ do cloinn óicc í néill ppi gallaib 7 ppir an mbarún a nofoḡail ḡabala a naētar, 7 uioḡbála iomða do denañ stoppa.

Sluaicceað lá gallaib doiridiri 1 nulcuib do dioḡail a naincīde for cloinn mñic doimnaill, 7 for cloinn í neill, 7 for mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aða buide. Baatar ulaio 7 albanaiḡ 1 neplaimē ar a ccionn. Ro pḡsō caēioḡal amnur aimaḡða stoppa iar poētan hi ccñn apoile uóib co no meaðaio for gallaib, 7 ḡo no marbað uá céð do Saḡancoib 7 uñpñncōib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponeað, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

^f *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^x, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^g *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h *Lieutenant*.—His name was Bagnall.

don cup rin, 7 a tteppa ap dís tanzattar ap ccúlaib fó átaip, 7 fó diom-
mbuaib don dá turrup rin.

Cúipe moip 1 naé luain, 7 Mag coeláin do ðol gur an ccúipe ípín, 7 a
parðún vpaǵbáil dó, 7 patent ap a ðuthaig, 7 delbna lépa do ðol fó éioip
don riǵ.

O concóbaip failge .i. brian do bñé illaín 1 Saǵaib ó puccaó roip é, 7
iarruaib do tábaip dó for elúó, 7 bñé faip. Fuairriom a anam doridúip, 7
bpaǵðnur riopruide ap a haíte.

Domnall máǵ congail décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, cúicc cév, caocca, adó.

Innað, 7 opccain cluana mic nóip lá gallaib áta luain, 7 na cluicc mópa
do bñé ap an ccloiccteaé, ní po páccbað fóip clocc bñec nó móip, iomaig ná

ⁱ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be,
“returned back in disgrace having been unsuc-
cessful on these two hostings. The Latin trans-
lator, in F. 1. 18, observing the defect in the
original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam
Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè
tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis ex-
peditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

^k *Dealbna Eathra.*—This territory is now
included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the
King's County.

^l *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words
added in brackets are absolutely necessary, be-
cause, as will be seen hereafter, he was after-
wards set at liberty, at the mediation of his
daughter, by Queen Mary.

^m *Mac Congail, now Mac Gonigle.* The entries
under this year are translated in F. 1. 18, as fol-
lows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Or-
monix Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii
Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitis Tuomonix titulu, ab
Anglia, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus,
vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugna-
tionibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit ; Comitis
honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato,
suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Catharus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri,
filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac
Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot
cymba grandior capere poterat ; a Scotis in Tor-
chan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor
O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam
accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno
ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris
formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas
vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus sup-
peditentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio
filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moel-
dulf, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam cou-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions¹.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^{*} became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept¹ in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach^a. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædi inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interneccione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficietur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre præterea recipent.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O’Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam eo-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurreretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fuses fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quò suas sibi possessiones habere permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O’Conchaurus Falgius longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

^a *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O’Rourke’s.— See this passage already published in Petrie’s *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

αλτόιρ νά λεαβαρ νά γέμαθ φύ γλοινε ηι ρφυννεόιςσ ό βαλλα να ηςσεαίρ ηι
αμας νας ρυεαθ ειρτε. θά τρυαζ τρη αν ζμοιή ρην ινορθαθ εατρας ειαράν
αν ναοιή έπλαμή.

Ταδςσ ό ρυαιρε ταναιρ ηρειρνε δο ερочαθ λά α μινιτιρ ρέιν. Αε βερατ
αποιλε ρο βαοί ευο δο βριαν ό ρυαιρε (.ι. δεαρβραταρ α αταρ) α νοέναν
αν ριαζτα ίρην.

Μαε ρυιβνε ράναττ ρυαθόρ, η mall α βραταρ, η βριαν μαε εμαινν δο
μαρβαθ α βριολλ ηι μαμριτιρ.

Ματζαμαιν μαε βριανν μιε ταδςσ μιε τοιρρδεαλβαζ ί βριανν δο μαρβαθ
λά μινιτιρ donnchaθ μιε concobair υί βριανν.

Μαε υί βριανν ευαθmuman διαρματτ μαε μυρχαιθ μιε τοιρρδεαλβαζ
δεεε οιδςε ρέιλε βρίγδε, η α αθνακαλ ι μαμριτιρ ιηηρ.

Coccaθ μόρ αν βλιαθαι ρι ετιρ γαλλαιβ δο λειτ, η υλαθ (cenmoéa uathab)
η albanair don λίε αραιλλ, η υιλε ιομθα δο δένανν στορρα.

Sluacécaθ λαρ αν λυτιρ γο hulltaib δο ριθόρ δο ραιζιθ μειε νειλλ όιςσ,
(.ι. αοθ ό νειλλ) η να nalbanac. Δο δεαχαιθ cétyr θρηγς δο να Saخانóib η
Μαε αν εραβαοίρ ηζ ρλυαζ ρίμπα διαρραθ ερεαθ. Δο ραλα μαε νειλλ όιςσ
ρρην αγ βέλ ρίρρτε. Δο βίρτε ρυαβαρτε ροταιβ γο ρο μινιθ ρορρα γο ρο
μαρβαθ Μαε αν εράβαρ ηζ λαρ, η θα ρίετ νό α ερην amaille ρρην. Αρ α αοί
δο εόταρ να ρλόιςσ ele anonn, η ρο γαβραττ acc δένανν εαηλέιν ι mbél ρίρρτε.
Αετ εςνα ní ρυεραττ βυαιθ, η ní ρυαιρριοτ βραιγδε νά ερεαθα, η ρο μαολαθ
μόρην θά μείθαιρ don ευρ ρην. Δο εαοθ ιαρομή μαε υί νειλλ ρεαρδορθα (.ι.
αν βαρύν) ρλυαζ μόρ δο εαβαρ αν λυτιρ η να ηγαλλ, η ní ραναίςσ λαρ ροθ-
ταιρ ινα εςην ιν αθαιθ ρην, η ρο γαβ longpopt ινα κομφοραιβ. Ρο λη α
βραταρ Stan donngaileac ό νειλλ έ co ρλυαθςσ ele amaille ρρην, η δο βίρτε
αμυρ longpopt ιρην οιδςε αρ ρλυαζ αν θάρύν, η ρο μεαβαθ ριανν ρορρα co

° *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoghan, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

° *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: “δο μαρβαθ α βριολλ ηι μαμριτιρ Ράεα Μαελάμ, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan.”

° *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savages of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

° *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, “much of their mirth was blunted.”

° *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dunganon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery°.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh° preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped' on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman°, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him', and slew

selfundertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

' Routed them before him.—*Riam* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, before him, not

riam, ever. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

τοῖς πατταρ ποδαῖς ἰε λαίρ. Uilliam Bpaparún tpepínér an ríḡ i nepinn lé hachtaḡ pḡda, ḡ ḡo baí tan ina iurtip, ḡ lár ap cumḡaicéaḡ cúipt i náé luain décc pḡp an plucaḡeáḡ rémpáite. Rucaáḡ a éopp i nḡtar co háé chiat, ḡ a épḡide iarpin gup an ríḡ ḡo deapbaḡ a pḡgnaíma ḡ a pírinne ḡó.

Ua neill ḡo bḡtḡ illainḡ beóp, ḡ a mac Sían domḡaileáḡ, ḡ mac neill óicc (aḡḡ) ḡo bḡtḡ acc dénaím coccaáḡ ap an mbarún, ḡ ap ḡallaib ina díogail.

Sluaicéaḡ ele ip in pḡgḡmar laí an iurtip i nulltoib, ḡ ní ḡappaáḡ ní acé gupit ḡo mílleáḡ ḡó, ḡ opḡng dia múintip ḡo mápbaḡh, ḡ tanaic ḡan pḡap ḡan pḡt.

Coccaáḡ mop etip ó Raḡallaḡ, ḡ na rapanaḡ, ḡ cpeaca íomḡa ḡo ḡénaím lá hua paḡḡillḡ pḡppa.

O concḡoair pḡalḡe ḡo bḡtḡ i Saḡoib, ḡ ḡan pḡil cáic lé tocht ina pḡtḡ-íng ḡó.

ḡapún dealbna ḡo ḡol hi Saḡoib, ḡ a écét tar air ina pḡtḡing iar ccḡíóc-nuccáḡ a épḡcca aínail ap deáḡ pḡp caéinnacca p.

An iurtip Semur cpaḡt ḡo ḡol hi Saḡoib, ḡ an Soinpḡlér tomap cíoḡpḡcc .i. cíoḡpḡccaḡ baile cúipin ḡo bḡtḡ na iurtip ina íonaḡt.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, cá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorupit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

* *A court.*—By the word cúipt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

* *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

* *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

* *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summá omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniá, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them^x.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin^y, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchaui O'Brien.

"Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murchi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigide in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex una parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex altera parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugna non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athlonie castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro^z [recte,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1553.

Αοιρ εριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oiponead ór Saíraib, an. 6. Iuli.

Ammar oidce do tabairt lá a bhaiérib fíin (doínnall 7 toiprdealbáic clann concobair uí brian) ar a ndearbraitair donnchaó mór mac concobair (tiúearna tuadmuman) go cluain raímpoda, an baile do loíccad, 7 darccain 7 daoíne do marbad leó, 7 ó brian donnchaó do dol ioin top baí ioin mbanle dia imóidín forpa. A tóúr an corúair do íonpaó inírin. Bá hé focann na híraonta rin eoir ííol mbrian uair no ínouig donncaó on ríú cíte oidreáca dia mac fíin go no íairíó barún de ar bélaib a ínníor. Ro lonnaircéad na dearbhaiérib de rin conad aipe do rónrat an ionnraicéid íempairte 7 aobírdír apoile náí bó macénaó íate do íníóim ina ndearnrat. Ro éirig earaonta hí tuadmumain deíde, 7 níí. bó cian báttar í nímpeairin íria poile uair no écc donnchaó mór ua brian íarla tuadmuman íaéarín na páiri íar rin, 7 no íab doínnall a ionad.

Siubán iníín maínpura uí doínnall bín uí concobair íliccig décc an. 16. Iún.

Donncaó mac toiprdealbáig mic murchaó uí brian décc.

Níall mac íeilim uí maóíleaólainn tanaíri cloinne colmáin ííí áímar ionnraigéac, 7 ííí a íora bá ííííí dia maíne do marbad a ííííí lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cædem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delviniæ profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin.”

* *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

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

Queen Mary^a was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlín, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^z, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap bó maénaó. The word maénaó, or maénaó, is explained “iongnaó,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, fíú agmáir ionnraigeáic. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes agmáir to be an adjective derived from ag .i. cáir, a battle, not from ág, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnpaigeáic means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

μαοιλεακλαινν ταδδ ρυαδ αγ βέλ αν ατα αγ ελét ó εοιρε αν μιλινν ειρρ. Ινδραδ μαιγε κορραιν, γ γαβάρλ α εαιρλέιν .ι. ελουιν lonain, γ αν εαιρλέν νυα, γ ιονναρβαδ í μαοιλεακλαινν λά βαρύν δελβνα γ λά γαλλαιβ ατα λυαιν α νοιο-ζαιλ μαρβέτα νειλλ mic φέιλιν.

Μαιδm δο εταβαιρε αρ Mac uilliam búrc .ι. Ριρδςρδ αν ιαραινν λά cloind τομαρ βακαζ α búrc, γ λά γαιλνζακάιβ δύ in πο γαβαδ Ριρδςρδ φςιν γ in πο μαρβαδ céo co λίε δια ρλυακέ.

Σλοικέεαδ λά hua mbriain doinnall hillaiζnib zo ndearna coinne lé γαλλαιβ hillaiοιγρ ιρην bpoρc ζυρ ρεκαρ ρύ αμαλλε lé ριοτέαίν. Ρυcc vna βραιζοε ó ua εεφβαιλλ λαρ φρι κοmall ριοδα.

Ινζίν υί conκόβαιρ φαίζε Μαιρζρέεε δο υολ hi ραεορδς α huét α εαιρ-υςρα, γ α γαοιλ εοιρ, γ α huét α βέπλα διαρραυδ α haéar αρ αν mbanpíoζain queen μαρια, γ ιαρ ndol δι πο na ζυραριβ ρυαιρ α haéar γ τυcc lé ι neρinn é, γ δο ραδαδ βραιζοε ele αρρ von ιυρτιρ, γ von κομαρλε .ι. Ρυδραιζε ó conκόβαιρ ρινρρεαρ α cloinne φςιν zo mβραιζοιβ ele αμαλλε φριρ.

Clann ιαρλα εille vapa ζςρíoτε όcc, γ éδυαρδ δο τεαέτ zo heρinn ιαρ mbñé πορ ιονδάρβαδ υοίβ φρι ρέ ρέ mβλιαδαν δεcc ιρ in Ρόim ιρ in cetaill, γ ιρ in βρραinc, γ ρυαρατταρ αιρεacc α ndυιτέε, γ α μαρλαέτα όn mbanpío-ζain. Ταmicc βέορ mac ιαρλα ορραιζε τομάρ mac Semar mic Ριαραιρ buicilér ma ιαρλα ι monad α αταρ.

Tanaic μαρ αν ccédna οίορe meic ζιolla πατταρacc, βριαν όcc mac βριαν αρason λά cloinn ιαρλα εille vapa, γ λά ηιαρλα ορραιζε. Δά mόρ λυατέζαιρε υρmόιρ λίεε μοζα δια τοοιδεαέτ ρυδε, γ ní πο ραοιλριοε αοίννεαé αρ ρλυοέτ ιαρλαέτα εille vapa iná ua conκόβαιρ δο εοιδεαέτ zo βράτ ι neρinn.

Sluaicéaδ λά βαρύν δεαλβνα ι nδεαλβνα cερα αρ ταρραινζ κορβμαic εαοιέ γ ρλεαέτα ρςρζαιλ μέcc cocláin coicτιρ inδιαυδ na ρamna, γ α βñé υί

^a *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath. See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^g, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlorian, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Killeagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlinas. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^h in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641. that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

^h *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

οἶδε ἡ προπλονγορε ἴρη εἶρ κο πο λοῖρρεαδ ἡ κο πο ἡνοραδ λαῖρ ὁ βελαε
 αν ποταῖρ κο τοεαρ εἰρη νόνα, ἡ βά ἡαδβαλ ἡ πο ἡἡλλῖοτ αν ρῖαε ἡ ρη cen
 κο ποδεαρναδ ορεαεα νό μαρβαδ οἰρδεαρε λαῖρ.

Cocead dionglac do eirge eir maε coelain, ἡ ρῖοετ ρῖρξαιλ ἡ ὁ μαοῖμῖαἰδ
 ἡαρῖη, ἡ διοεβάλα νάε ροδαιεε δραιοῖρῖηρ δο δέναιμ ἡτορρα. δά πορ αν
 εοοεαδ ρη δο ρόναδ εἡοῖμ ἡοεεναδ ἡ εελῖαη νόνα .i. βαεῖαε δο ἡἡἡεῖρ αν
 βαἡε ρῖη δο δέναιμ ρεἡἡε ραρ βαρδαἡ αν βαἡε, ἡ εῖρῖρ δῖρρρεαῖεεαε δῖδ
 δο μαρβαδ ἡ εῖαῖε conῖαιε, ἡ βῖη δο βαοῖ ἡεῖε δο εῖηεαἡ ἡ αν εαῖρῖέν δο
 εαβαἡ λαῖρ, ἡ βα δάνα αν εἡοῖμ αεη μοεαἡ ἡηρῖη.

Ο βῖαιη .i. doἡἡall δο εορ ἡαρῖα εἡοἡηε ρῖοεαῖρδ ὡη ἡβῖηη ἡοῖρ βαοῖ ἡ
 ἡοῖρῖοε αρ Shfan a bῖρc.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaum, *alias*
 Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

¹ *Bealach-an-shothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a
 townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the ba-
 rony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

² *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the
 head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the
 parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garry-
 castle.

³ *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired
 no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy
 of note.

⁴ *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated
 on the left bank of the River Brosna, near
 Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and
 King's County. At the year 1519, this castle
 is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the
 true ancient form of the name.—See note ⁴,
 under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

⁵ *Town*.—The word baite here means castle.

⁶ *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in
 the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and
 county of Galway. The entries under this year
 are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ domi-
 num, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel
 et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam
 occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se
 furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo
 impulsus sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo
 exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hereditatem
 post se fato functum adeundam designatum,
 contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ tem-
 porum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus
 protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos mul-
 torum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scin-
 tilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur,
 brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesi-
 mali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu ini-
 tium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam
 Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato,
 finem habuit.

“Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Con-
 chauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi,
 obiit.

“Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir
 bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et
 inter suæ gentis cœvos præstantissimus, quum
 è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelach-
 lino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*)
 fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed fœdam hanc
 cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maigh-
 coranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair^d to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter^l.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinie et Anglis Athloniensibus.

"Filii Thomæ Claudi de Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

"O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighaie locum, ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

"Margareta O'Conchaui Falgie filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hæreda suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

"Filii comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in reddito addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapia oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgie, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

"Delvinie Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlan, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendio latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuidhum, quo tot arumina per eam regionem diffuse sunt, ut ille vix ullâ narratione pertuxi possit. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia evituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1554.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, μίλε, cúicc céd, caocca, a cfeair.

Καταοίρ mac αιρτ mic διαρματατ λαίμδσίρεε mic μυρchaδa ραοί άζμαρ ιονηραϊγεταε, 7 δίοι λαιζήν do τigeapna munbaδ gabaltap gall décc.

Ο εφβαλλ an calbac (.i. mac donncaid) do μαρbaδ lá huilliam oδap, 7 lá ρhocτ μαολρuanaid uí εφβαλλ, 7 lá conall ócc ó móρda a noioγail na peille do ρinnepium ap ταδcc caoc ρiap an tan ρin, 7 bá μαετ ρo ηαιτéd an μίγνιοίμ ρin ραιρpium uair do ρocair ρin 7 ταδcc mac donnchaíd a deapbpaταip a ccionaid an μίγνιοίma ρin για ccionn mbliadna, 7 ó ceapbaill do γαιρm duilham ó εφβαλλ ina ionad.

Sluaicécaδ lá doinnall ua mbpian τigeapna tuaδmuman go caipλέn dúin micil ap concobar γpobleac mac donnchaíd í bpian do γabáil an baile ρaip. larla upmuman co na ρluaγ da toct do δíooup uí bpian ón ccaipλέn.

Sluaicécaδ lá hua mbpian ipin tpectmian iap ρin hi ccloinn Riocairδ go ndeapna opeac móp ap opeim don típ. Dol ap ρin dó go dún laépaγ, Shioct Riocairδ óicc 7 ρhocτ μαοίλη a bupe do toct ina éno, 7 do γabail oilfína 7 tuapapταil uad.

Μαιδm cinnpalaé hi ccloic éinnpolaíd do éabairt etip cloinn tpuibne na ttauac lá ρainna do ρonnaδ. Báttap iate báttap do éaoíd don ionaipcc ρin Mac ρuibne eoccaim ócc mac eoccaim, 7 a deapbpaταip τοιρρδealbac cappac 7 mall mac μαολμυipe. Clann donnchaíd mic Suibne don lít ele .i. aod buide, Emann, 7 concobar 7 doinnall. Ro μαρbaδ ann ρin mac Suibne co na deapbpaταip τοιρρδealbac caprach 7 mall mac μαολμυipe, do ρocair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardie, Richardum, a Benmorie [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

² *Ample revenge was taken, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."*

³ *Dun-Michil, now Doon, alias Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper*

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

² *Fosterage, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it very well, as follows:*

"Ac, nonnullorum obduotâ prædâ, in Dunlatham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adentes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

³ *Ceann-salack, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^o of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^a against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Claurickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach', in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh', was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

ably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilma-crenan, and county of Donegal.

^a *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilma-crenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ¹, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

δον ταὸ ἀραλλ διαρ το cloinn donnchaíð .i. emann ἡ concobar το πορέπατταρ
δνα ποείδε το δσζδαοίνδ στορρα αιδύ ἡ anall cenmośát ρυε.

Μόρϋλαϊσέσασ λά ηαπλα εϊλλε δαρα, λά βαρύν δεalbna, ἡ λά μόρ πο-
ραϊδε ζαοιδε 1 νυλτοϊδ αρ ρεϊλμ ρυασ mac αιρτ mic αοδα ί νεϊλλ αρ εαρραϊγ
εσσαν δονηγαϊγ mic ί νεϊλλ. Οο ρόναδ ερεαδ μόρ λεό, ἡ βά μό ολωάρ εαοα
πο μαρβαδ δια μυντιρ δον εϋρ ριν.

Sluaicéσασ λά hua neill conn mac cuinn το δολ πορ cloinn αοδα buide, ἡ
ιαρ νβολ δό ιρ ιν τίρ πο εϊονόϊλ αοδ mac νεϊλλ όϊεε ί νεϊλλ ἡ cland mic doinnall
ινα mbaosí το ρλόεε αα πορ α εϊονη ιμά κομπαϊε δόϊδ εο ρεϊμϊδ πορ ua νεϊλλ,
ἡ ζο πο λάδ αρ α μυντιρε uαρ πορέπατταρ ερι εέδ δια ρλόζαϊδ.

δόραϊε μόρ .i. δά ρίεϊε, ἡ ερι εέδ βό το ροιη, ἡ το εοζβαϊλ αρ δεalbna
ετρα διαπλα εϊλλε δαρα α νέραϊε α κομαλα Robert nugent πο μαρβαδ λά
hαρτ mac εορbμαϊε μέζ εοελάϊν.

Ο concobar ραϊζε .i. βρϊαν το βςϊε ιλλαϊν αζ γαλλαϊδ.

Αοδ mac ανμείαδα υί μαδαζαϊν εϊζεαρνα ρίλ nanmchaða δέεε, ἡ σσαν
mac βρϊραϊλ υί μαδαεαϊν το ζαβαϊλ α ιοναϊδ.

Ταδεε mac αοδα υί εοβεταϊγ ρρϊομϊ οϊδε ερεαν, ἡ alban lé δάν δέεε.

Coρbmac mac ρρπορεία μεζ εοελάϊν εϊηη α ζαβλαϊν ρϋη, ἡ αδβαρ εϊζ-
εαρνα δεalbna ετρα δέεε ηι εεluain lonáϊν.

^u For, uap.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late edita 300 desiderati sunt."

^v Eric, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

^x Chief preceptor, ρρϊομϊοϊδε.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

^y Clonlonan.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermittii a manu rubra Mac Murchus, vir domi militis que clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadei cæci pœnas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaille et Conalli Juvenis ô Mordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^m for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

“ Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonie Dominus, ab obsidione qua Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelli Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonie ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomada proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abcessit, ac, nonnullorum abducta preda, in Dunlathracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

“ Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhaerebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1555.

Αοίρ Κριορ, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, a cúicc.

Αοὸ mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide mic bhian bal-
laig í neill ticéirna cloinne aoda buide, fíí τόταάτασ τοιρβήρταχ deaplaic-
τέασ δείγειμῖγ, Ριγδαίμνα όρ ρυιρεάσβ, τῖγεαρνα αρ έρέν έορναμ, fíí ná
tucc umla, ná uphaim daoín neac do gaoidealaib ḡ ná po léicc géill ná síoiríoa
uaða ar a éir, ḡ agá mbáτταρ géill, fíí do pað bhíí-máomanna íomða αρ
gallaib ḡ αρ gaoidealaib ag cornam a éipe fííú do marbað lá halbancoib
dúpéop peiléir.

Iuruir nua do τεέτ go hepinn .i. tomar Surig, ḡ antoni pentligeρ .i. an
pean Iuruir do díócup rour. Sluaicéac lap an iuruir rin pó cédoír αρ
εαρραῖγ í neill do díócup cloinne meic doínnail, ḡ na nalbanaé báτταρ ag
dénam gabaltair ip in puca, ḡ hi cloinn aoda buide. Daoí an iuruir co na
íluag léiráite acc íopað na nalbanaé, ḡ do róine cpeca íomða poppa. Ro
marbað céo no dó do na halbancoib laip, ḡ luí co na ílóg for ceúla gan
mar gan bhagóib.

órian mac cataoír ruatú uí concobair fáilge do marbað lá donnchað
mac uí concobair (.i. brian).

armis acerrimé decertavit. Tandem ex illá fac-
tionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Ed-
mundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri
præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

“Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delvi-
niæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad
ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimeí
Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ó Nelli auda-
ciam reprimerent, Joanne Dungalacho O’Nello
rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed
50 suorum retulerunt.

“O’Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum
Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo,
Nelli juvenis O’Nelli filius, ét Mac Donelli filii,
facto quam potuerunt maximo militum appa-
ratu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur,
nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox con-

currit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O’Nellorum
strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

“340 boum mulctam Delbhiniæ Ethræ, irro-
gatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum
Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac
Coghlan casum, exigit.

“Angli O’Conchaurum Falgis Brianum in
vinculis conjiciunt.

“Hugoni Anmchadi O’Maddini filio morienti
Joannes, Bressali O’Maddini filius, in dignitate
successit.

“Tadeus Hugonis O’Cobthaigh, præcipuus
per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor
fato functus est.

“Cormacua, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui
familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhiniæ Ethræ
Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain Ionain.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball^a.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

^a *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^b *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

^c *Banished to England,* literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queen Mary established in her Crown,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixth his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgment) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discrete Gentleman, very

Ιურτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναμ ρλόγιδ δο δολ τον μυμαν. Υα βριαν δο ειονολ ρλόιζ ele ma αζηαιδριυμ, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an ιურτιρ ζο ηυιβ ριαccain. Σίδ δο δέναμ δόιβ ρε ροιλε, ζαοιδιλ ό βεαρβα ζο ριοναιν αρ ρίε υί βριαν, γ ζοιλλ μυμαν αρ ρίε an ιურτίρ.

Mac υί δομναλλ .i. an calbac δο δολ ζο halban ζο νυαταδ βαζδασίε ma caoimteaet, γ ρυαιρ ρόρραιδε ρλόιζ ό mac cailín (.i. γιolla eppaiz donn) γ μαιζιρτιρ αρριβél α τοιριζεαet ρορρα. Ταναicc ιαραμ ζο ρρεαet μόρ albanac λαιρ δο millead γ δο μίμριρτ τιρε conuill. Δά τον cyp ριν δο βήρτ λαιρ ζonna δια ηγοιρτί an ζonna cam λαιρ ρο βιριβ cailén nua ιηηιρ heocain, γ cailén eanaiz. λαιρ τεαet δό cetur τον τίρ, Ρο ζαβαδ λαιρ ua δομναλλ Μαζηυρ α αταρ hi ρρορραca, ní ρο λιcc υαδα an ρεαet albanac ριν on τραμρυν α τταγγατταρ ζο ρείλ βρέναιν αρ ccionn. βαοί τρα ua δομναλλ ιλλάιρ ζο α écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. l. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called *Cairlean nua*, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^b, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ^c, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^h *Eonach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "*Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathanorum*" by Colgan, who describes it, as "*tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.

—See note ⁱ, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son, of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosrachaⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18 :

“Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanabois, vir soliditate, munificentiâ, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendæ ptris prærogativâ palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obœdibus relatis.

“Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam constibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbha flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratæ participes esse permisi sunt, et Angali Momonia in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

“Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficietur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tiroconallia quietem turbis interrupit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indicatum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Iniscoeniæ et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit.”

Aois CRIOST, 1556.

Aois Criosť, míle, cúice céo, caocca, a sé.

Siolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pátraice i nuarán maige haoí, cóno hínig, 7 raióbhiora comarbaó connaóť, flicéin coitcéinn do éruaíab, 7 do érénaib décc hi ccloinn Ríocairn iar ná ionnarbaó a huarain, 7 iar marbaó a mhic (diarmait ruao o clabaig) lá cloinn conmaig.

O mórdá conall ócc do epgabáil lar an Iurťir.

Cairlén Iur cluaine .i. i ndealbna do crioénuccaó lá maóíleaóclainn ó. noálaóain hi pfeil maía Suircéil.

Caťraoínó lá hua mbrian doinnall por taócc mac murcaioh uí bhrian ađ cairlén an úirirť dú in po marbaó crioóca do óaoínib nó ní ar uille.

Donnchaó mac uí conóobair pailge (.i. brian) do epgabáil lar an Iurťir i ndruim dá maige ar ioncaib, 7 ar eincaé iarla cille dapa. Ro cúir an Iurťir, 7 an iarla teaóta uaíaib lé ar lé gur an mbairpíogain go Saťraib dyp epeó a déraó do dénaím lar na bpaigóibh írim uair baí ó conóobair, 7 donnchaó go mbpaigóib ele illain ađ an Iurťir an tan rin. Ro léicceao ó mórdá, 7 donnchaó ó conóobair pó óaigín na comairce baóí aca .i. iarla cille dapa, 7 iarla urínumhan mar ná rpaóíleaó do denaím óó.

O Pfrgail bán .i. taócc mac conmaic décc iar rshóataio toccáide.

O maóagain (.i. dlan mac bhrfal) cigfina ril nanmcaóda do marbaó lá bhrfal dub ó maóagáin 7 dá cigearna do gairm ar ríol nanmcaóda .i. bhrfal dub, 7 maóíleaóclainn mođaróda.

Uairne mac uilliam uí cobtaicé raóí Epeann lé dán do marbaó ran oioóe a pfull i mbaile an luicc i maigbaóla, 7 ní fear cia po marb.

Peilim (.i. ua doapraig) mac conóobair óapraig uí doapraig do écc an. 6. do December.

^j *Uran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

^k *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^l *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi^l, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^l, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

AOIS CRIOST, 1557.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seact.

Inord ad ardamaca ro dí i naon mí laf an Iurair tomair ruirig.

Mac murcáda .i. Murcádo mac muirir easmánaicch do báruccádo hi líte-
ghlenn la gallaib, ar baí ríde acc triall ardaigéte, 7 sraonta rriú co ro
feallpat fair irig i ttioc na comairle.

Carlén an ríóáin i noelbna eaéra do gabail lá bpaigete baof illainn
ind, 7 a éabairt do Mhág coeláin, 7 ríioct rírigail dionnaibaó, 7 a mbraigde
do cpochaó luan imtte .i. an céo lá do mápta.

Carlén pacra do bripó lá hua maoleaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luain,
Coccaó deirge eir mág coeláin 7 ó maoleaclainn iarptain.

Inrdádo ua rraige, 7 ríol cconcobaip dionnaibaó ar an tír doiríoiri 7 a
mbraigde do congail lár an Iurair. Aiat na bpaigde O concobaip rraige,
7 mac a deapáeáir .i. Rora mac murcádo co rocaidib ele amalle rriú.
Ro bpaigete na bpaigde rin uile lá gallaib acc ó concobaip namá.

O mópda conall do gabáil lá gallaib, 7 a báruccádo leó hi líteghlenn. Da
tpraig tra lá gaidelaib an diaó rin do bpaigte rora a rpaiclaicáib roice-
nelcaib gion gur cuingsetar ní dóib.

Sluaicceádo laf an Iurair do díocur ríil concobaip ar Mhuicc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of
Westmeath. The entries under this year are
translated as follows in F. 1. 18:

“Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus
Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorba-
norum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Cory-
phæus ad cuius domus tenuioris et opulentioris
fortune hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut
quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii in-
star erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede
post filium Dermittium a Clanchonmhoensibus
interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exha-
lavit.

“O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in
custodiam tradi jussus est.

“Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti
Mathæi.

“O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi
O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit,
ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

“Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium,
prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente,
dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus
patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet
consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem
præter omnium expectationem educti sunt,
Kildariæ et Ormonis comitibus in se accipien-
tibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-
suros.

“O'Farrellus Albus Cormacj filius senio con-
fectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

“O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

“Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, posesos Hibernice peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

“O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchauri Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obit].”

^p Mac Murrough.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that “Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore,” were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q Feadan, now Faddan. in the parish of Lushmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r Rachra, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clopoin dó a mbíte ann, 7 gonnada móra dimpóain 7 do éarraing lair go haé luain, 7 arriúe, i narptraigib go 'miliucc, 7 a pluag épé bealac an poztair 7 do lupcain lurmaige, 7 é fíin ina pparpaó. Ro zabad iaramí Miliucc 7 bñc éluain lair, Ro marbad donnchaó mac colla, 7 dponz ele don bapda amaille ppiy. Ro cpoiéfoh 7 no hionpaó an típ uile don éup rin. Do hionn- arbad clann maóileaclainn bailb ar an típ gup na dibearccaib amaille ppiú. Fáccbair an iurcip conrtabla Saxanaé hi miliucc .i. Maigircip ppanrip, 7 pucc bpaigoe on dá ó mavazáin .i. Maóilclainn modapda, 7 bñfal, 7 bpaigoe ele ó Mag cocláin .i. a mac 7 apail ele conaó amlaó rin no zabad píol nanmcaóda, 7 ní hupupa a píom nac a aipiom zac ar milleaó don turup rin. Trí pscémaine pia lúgnara do ponnaó innrin.

Ο ψήγαλ βάν δομνάλ το μαρβασ λά φαέτνα mac ταύδε υί ψήγαλ 7 φαέτνα περριν διομναρβασ τριαρ an ηγμομή rin lá gallaib.

Δομνάλ mac λαοίγριζ υί μόρδα τιζεαρνα πλειθε Μαρκεε το epochaó lá gallaib .i. lá maigircip pili.

Sluaicéaó lap an iurcip hi pfpraig ceall do díocup na ppoqlaó epce ar no éualaó co mbattar por coilltib pfp cceall. Zabtar lair tepóio ó maolmuaió co mbpaigóib ele. Lúo arriúe go héle go no zabad lím ui bánáin lair, 7 bá hé peabap a eic pucc ó cñbail app uada. Soair an iurcip tap a air iar ttabairc mspccbuaiópeaó por gaoidelaió na monaó rin. Tño iaramí hi Saxaib, 7 fáccbair an tpeirinép ma ionaó. Sluaicéaó ele lap an tpeirinép hi ppeapraig ceall dia dioqail ar ua maolmuaió .i. apt bñc ag caóinna na cñtírne coille, 7 na ndibpccaó. Ro hionpaó an típ ó coill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

¹ *Conveyed and carried*, dimpóain 7 do éarraing.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Impeádam .i. taipúo no tarrpaing.”—*O'Clery*.

² *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

³ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

⁴ *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmogh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but the name is now obsolete.

⁵ *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried^a great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^c marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^d, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^e. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^f, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlín Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlín Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^g O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^h, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanainⁱ; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^j in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection^k of the wood kerns^l and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

^g *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^h *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

ⁱ *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^w, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^j *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

^l *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

ρορη, Ro loipeccad baile mic abainn ἡ lanneala τῆς ἰσπλαιῖς, ἡ πο μαρβαῖο mac uí maolmuaid .i. an calbac acc bél aḗa ḡλαιρῖ lar an tpepḡner co na ḡlḡ don cup ρῖn. Ταμειρῖδε δορῖδορῖ, ἡ πο λορḡ an τῖρ, ἡ πο ḡρῖρ a coillte, ἡ ní ταρḡ ρῖτ νό ορραḡ dua maolmuaid aḗt a aḗoρ ἡ a ἰonnaρβαḡ, ἡ τρῖ-εḡρῖ do ḡαιρḡ de, ἡ ταρḡccad τῖς ḡρῖnar do ἔρḡῖο ὁ maolmuaid ἰαρ ρḡḡḡáil a mḡc μαρ ḡρḡḡαιττ aḡce ἰna ἰonaḡ ρḡn.

Coccaḡ aḡbal etῖρ ḡallaḡ ἡ ἰna mbaḡí amuḡ ἰna naḡcaḡḡ do ḡaḡḡelaḡ ἰ. Sῖol cconḡoḡar, Sῖol mḡρḡa, ἡ Sῖol maḡḡmuaid ἡ Sῖol ccḡρbaill co naḡ éḡḡρ apḡm an ḡḡon cpeac μαρḡḡa, ἡ ρḡḡla do ρḡnaḡ leḡ ὁ τḡ ρḡonaḡ ḡo ρḡlaḡ ρuaḡ, ἡ ὁ τḡ blaḡma ḡo clḡḡna, ἡ ὁ τḡ éḡρ ḡρ an cclḡḡna cceḡna.

herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

^d *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written baile ic abainn, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile cobain, as it is now pronounced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

^e *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Der-rybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into

Lord Charleville's lake.

^f *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-ruadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

^g *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note ^z, under the year 1269.

^b *Clíodhna*.—This is more frequently called *Tonn Chlíodhna*, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar spirit of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, Clíodhna of Tonn-Chlíodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Clíodhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chlíodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cúan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^a and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^b, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Bloom^g to Cliodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Cliodhna has never been pointed out:

“You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiacæ Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear.”—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the towland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Chliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

ⁱ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistiogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

Ο εφβαλλ (i. uilliam oðar) το γαβαλ αιρλέιν αν λέιμε αρ γαλλαϊβ ιαρ
 βραγδαϊλ βαογαϊλ φαρ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαç mac concobair mic τοιρρδεαλβαϊç mic ταϊδεç an çomaid
 uí briañ décc.

Σεααν ό νεϊλλ .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn το εφελαμαδ, γ το λέρτιονολ Σλόιç
 λάνιόιρ το δολ ι ττιρ çonaill .i. na hairçialla uile, γ ina mbaoí το çallaiβ γ
 το çaoideaiβ ο τράιç baile mic buain ço finn. Τανçατταρ ριουε uile ina çionól,
 γ ina çoiçearcal, γ ní πο hairpεαδ lap na plogaiβ írin ço πο çabrat long-
 πορτ lçtan laoçarmaç ceçur acc an ceapraice lñe etip dá abainn .i. pinn,
 γ Moðapn. δά ρόνιμεαç πο βοç illongπορτ mic uí neill αρ πο βαοί çpñe γ
 çñnaigeçt mñda, γ ρίona, γ έυçað nuaral, γ çaç naðalcece apçñna ann.
 Ρána:ce pccéla ço mac uí neill ço πο çuirpçt cenél cconail a mbú γ a mbó-
 éante ι noiañpaiβ γ ι noioibéaiβ an típe ιαρ ná çúlaiβ, atçberçpomi nat
 baοί bó díobpim doρuide, αρ çia nó çioρçaoίρ illaiçmñ bó ι munam, nó
 biaðpomi ina lupce conar tuccað ço pparaiççe ιαττ ρό a ínamur báðéin, coná
 biað açt aon pçç πορ ulçaiβ το çpér. Cenél cconaill ðna αρ amçaið báτταρ
 pém γ ua doñnaill Maçnup ι neaplánte γ ι nençpçt, γ é illáim accá mac
 an calbaç ppi pé dá bliaðan paimé pin, γ an calbaç hi cçñðap na típe.
 Baοί ðeóp a ðñibpçatçar açð co na luçt lçnañna hi pppieðñpçt ppi, γ baοί
 pñe hi pparpað Shçain, a bpaçar an tan pin. Ο πο çualaið an calbaç Sçan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve
 Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at
 Çheck point, near Waterford. The point where
 they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uiceadh* by
 the old Irish writers, which is translated "Con-
 fluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias*
Thaum., p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of
 the three waters."—See Keating's *History of*
Ireland, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

* *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain,
 now the Leap Castle, in the King's County,
 situated about five miles to the north of the
 town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at
 the years 1514, 1516.

¹ *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found
 danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant
 "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, well renders
 it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy,
 of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a
 small church, near Corofin, in the county of
 Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words
 çionol and çoiçearcal are synonymous here,
 and merely introduced for the sake of the allite-
 ration.

^o *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Car-
 ricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers
 Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their
 confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of
 Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until
 he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and her thronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. i. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invis loca et remotissimos Tirconallie recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno parent, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "θεαροδραστηρ α μητέρα, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na plógaib do gabáil longpóirt i nup na tíre no baosí agá rccpudá iná mánmáin dur cib do génad ppiu an eiccshóail móir no baí acc tomairéim páir, 7 no comairléicc ppiá aítair Maígnur cia hairm imiut do génad pop cionn a bioðbað cecib tan tiortauir don tír. bá rí comairle do pad ó domnaill a aítair dó ó ná baosí comlíon plóicc lá mac uí neill gan dol a nairíy cata cúicce acé airpíom acc imðeaíail a muinúire cen co ttoirpíð don tír, 7 dia ccaompað an tan pin amur longpóirt do éabairt páir dia mspccbuaidpreat. bá uóig lair nó bépað corccar. Ar páir deiríð aca innrin. Dála Shéain í néill co na plóccáib no tairmécimmigpíot gan airpíom on ccapraicc léé go pangattar tar pinn lá taob paða boé tpep an laccán go no gabrat porað 7 longpóirt lá taob baile aigíð éaoín a ccaompoccur don tppuicé pilíy ar an topar diaidó ainm cabaréac. Do rónað boéa 7 bélpcalána lá a plógaib iar pin. An calbaé imoppo, ar ann baosí ríde co na mac conn an lá pin i noipeacétar hi mullaé bfinnín co nuathað ina páppað, ar ní baosí acé aon tpioéa marcaé, 7 dá éorupað gallóccelaé do éloinn tpuibne pánaat .i. Shioct Ruaidrí im ualtar mac murchaíð, 7 Shioct domnaill im domnall gorm mac puibne, 7 Oð éualaid an calbaé Sfan co na plócc do teaéct in dú pin, Ro páosíð diaf dia páinmuinúir do éairccélað pop na plógaibh 7 battar iad a nanmanna donnchað ócc mac donnchaíð puaid meíuioir, 7 Muiríy mac ailín. Do éodar ríde om go mbattar gan páttucchad i tpepécumarcc na plóg uair

¹ *Protecting his people, ac imðeaíail a muinúire.*—The word imðeaíail is explained *anacal*, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

² *They agreed upon adopting this.*—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout:

“Do not,” said the father, “attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once.”

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows:

“Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people', until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this' [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan'; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aignidh-chaoin^u, near the stream that flows from the well of 'Cabhartach^v, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute sua securos improvisè perturbaret."

^u *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^v *Baile-aignidh-chaoin*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^w *The well of Cabhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aignidh-chaoin, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baói no líonmaípe, 7 no lépdaçt na plócch baí anhrin náí bó pódainz dóib
 baóein aítne for apoile zémað lá nó bñit ann muna ttabhaccaóir aítne for
 a naírcáib namá. Ro zábrat an diaí pempaitte az iméaçt ó zác tene zó
 apoile zo pangattar zur an tene móir mñonaiç bóí i ndorur purple mñic
 í néill 7 Suctpall aóbal móir (ba pñiméir mñón fir hípde) baói for buan
 larad ead ón tene co ríccatç gallócclac zpuamda zmoí aizméil zo mbialib
 aitéraib aítneiz i noipéill a nímíreá aca, 7 co ríccatç albanac anduio
 andiappaó co na cclóimib epomz caoibléna corpbulleaca ina lámáib fir
 hionbualad 7 aipioim az foraipie 7 az forcoiméó meic í néill. An epát
 éainne ionam ppoimzçte dona plógaib, 7 po boé az poimn 7 az foccail forpa
 po mizçt an diaí caipçelta no paíðiom a lámá zur an ponnaie a ccuma
 éaic, 7 bá ríð do pala cñinnberç co na lán mine co ppuçtain na mine oim.
 Luíðrçt for ccúlaib iaram zur a monncoimareá pin leó do íaicéid a muin-
 tpe, 7 bá iar ná éaipbenaó no epidead uata na focéla po aipñíðioç. Ro
 forçongair an calbac for a muinçir a nñíð fó cedóir, do pónad fairpium
 zan pupeac innrin, do cóiðioç an dá cópuccad i nen cópuccad, 7 con
 o doimnall dia cóir epir uáitar 7 doimnall, 7 do pad a eac dia aétair. Uçtar
 pñmpa do íaicíð an lonzpoirç, 7 ní po anpat zo pangattar, zur na buimib

¹ *A huge torch, puctpal aóbal mop, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire."* Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem

in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

² *A ceinn-bheart, literally, a ceinn-bheart, with its full of meal. The term ceinn-bheart denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."*

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch^a, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart^a filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy.¹⁷

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tircconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm*, α νησῦ, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

^b *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

μῦθόνκοις βάτταρ acc πορκοιμέδ μειρ í néill. Οο βῆρεαττ ναρδύρρεαδ νάματ πορ λυέτ αν longpoire, ἡ πο γάβραττ πορ κομμαρβαδ, ἡ πορ κομμουέεαδ, acc αιπλεαδ, ἡ acc ατέυμα, αγ σιορρβαδ, ἡ αγ κοιμλεαδραδ α' cele δια μβιαιλῖς βλάιτις βιέραοβραάις, ἡ δια celoιδῖμέτις ερναιδεαρα κυρατα πο ποιρρηγιττ ριρ, ἡ co πο λεονατ λαοίε λάρ αν ρριανλαδ οο δεαάιδ ανδριν. Οο ευαλαιδ ρσαν τορann αν ερνομῖλοιδ, ἡ βρορρεαρ να μβυιδῖη βά δεαρῖ λαιρ βάτταρ νάμαιττ τάνγατταρ υον longpoire, ἡ ατ λάρυδε ερέ ιαρταρ α ποιπλε ζαν ράτευαδ. Ρο βαί αν αυηαιδ αγ ρῖρεταιν α ρρορ ριορρϋιυδ, ἡ α ααρρρnach εῖνῖδραον co πο εῖνῖρσοτ αιβνε, ἡ ινῖςρα αν εῖρε. Ρο ρραοίνεαδ πορ αν ρλυαζ ριν εῖνεῖλ νεοάαιν ρό δεοιδ ερέ ηῖρε ιομζονα ἡ ιομβυαλα co πο λαδ α νδῖρεάαρ. Σταν ιμορρα ní πο λῖη εῖδ αοίinneαδ δια μνυιτιρ é, áετμαδ αον διαρ οο μνυιτιρ αοδα μιε μαζηυρα í δοῖναιλλ ιμ δονηαδ mac ρεῖιμ ριnn υί γαλλεῦβαιρ, ἡ λυιδ ερέ ατέγοιρρεττ, ἡ ερέ διαῖμαρ ζαάα conaire πο ραιμice ταρ υαοίλ, ταρ ριnn, ἡ ταρ υῖρρεε, ἡ βά πορ ρνάῖη να τεεόρα ναβann ριν οο δεαχαιδ co να διαρ αοιμῖτεαάταιδ, αρρυδε πο εῖρμονη υί μοαιη πο πο εῖνῖδαῖς εαδ ó να μοαιη ιμ αυηαιδ ριν, ἡ ράιμice ράδεοιδ λά υοβαρ ροιλλῖρ να μαῖδνε πο ηάρρρεαλ υάαιαρόεε. Ρο αιρῖρ αν ααλαδ co να δεαεε ρλυαζ (ινα μβαοί ροιμῖε υον οῖδε) ιρην longpoire ινῖδραδ ιμῖρρῖνῖημναδ βαί λά Σταν ua neill α ετυρ οῖδε, ἡ βατταρ acc κομολ ριρρῖδῖ να ποιρνε ριν πορ πο ρραοίνεαδ λεό co μαραιν αρ α βαραδ. Οο ραδαδ εδαλα ιομδα α ταρρβέναδ λεό ιρην λό αρ coιnn ετιρ αρη, ερραδ, εδεαδ, ἡ εοάις conαδ εῖηρε ριέιτ εαδ

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrum copia eá nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tírugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomogan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomogan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*. i. e. St. Daclmrog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoi do c ompann euala ag conn mac an c albaic  cenmo ta eac oird rpe mic
   neill dia n goir ti mac an iolair. Ar ing m a ro p rte hi maoidm  nuic buid b
 deirce ro b rppf  l  hua n omnaill (Aod  cc mac aoda ruaid) ar ua neill
 raiaill a p uaipriot cenel cconail d balaib don  ur pin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony
 of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

Uoc-Buidhbh-Derg.—See note  , under the
 year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under
 this year are translated into Latin as follows in
 F. 1. 18:

“A prorege Thom  Sussexio Ardmacha mensis
 unius spatio iterat  vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murschus, filius Mauriti
 Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii aedibus, in ali-
 cujus concitationis nov  moliend  suspicionem
 venisse proditus, Leghlini  morte plectitur.

“Fedan  Castellum, in Delvini  Ethr , a
 quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac
 Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergal-
 lium generis originem referunt proscribuntur,
 et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lun  ipsi
 Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Rathcr e ab   Moelachlino et
 Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea
 inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgia devatat    Conchauroorum familia
 pellitur, capto a prorege pr ter alios multos
   Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote;
 de quibus omnibus, uno   Conchauro excepto,
 mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto,
 Leighlini  mors inferitur; non mirum est Hiber-
 niam in luctu versari cum tant  se ingenui sui
 sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex,   Conchauros Milik  versari certior
 factus, e  protinus iter arripuit, tormentis ma-
 joribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri
 pr missis et inde cymbarum vectur  Milikam
 adductis, copie per Belachanohair et Lurgam
 Lsmagh  viam, ipso pr eunte, capessunt. Nec
 diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e pr sidiariis c so, et Bracluana in
 ejus potentiam devenere. Illis deinde finibus
 multum concussis [do  poteo ] et vastatis
 Malachi  Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcentur.
 Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milik 
 pr fecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum
 pr sertim a duobus   Maddinis, Malachi  Mod-
 dardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac
 Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex
 eis finibus excessit. Dum autem h c ratiq e
 Silanmchia mense Julii expugnaretur, dam-
 norum qu e passa est numerus vix ac ne vix
 quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Danielem Fachtnaus
 filius Tad i O'Fergail trucidavit, sed illius in-
 teritum Angli morte Fachtnai ulti sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Si-
 lius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercallie
 nemoribus latitare, e  profectus armatus Theo-
 baldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit; in Eliam inde
 migrans Leimibhanain su  potestatis fecit, ubi
 O'Carvallum equi pr stantia discrimini sub-
 duxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum
 finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem
 moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Qu s-
 tore jusso vice e a proregis officio fungi. Ille
 injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in
 Fercalliam infert, ut p nas de   Moelmuaidho,
 Arthuro, sumeret, quod proscriptis et legum
 pr sidio exemptis subventionem ull  prodesse
 ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes,
 qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Bale-
 macabaniam, Lanelliam, et Titampliam” [*rect *
  qu  tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium
   Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam
 vit  spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^a, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vna deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitus excisis, veniam dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imò avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciauit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchauroorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Clioniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiorum et depredationum ultra citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimie capessendi oportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchauroi filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallie ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Oghellie omnes, et quicumque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleiam inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positis, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellie recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthæc ut Ultonia uno pareat, neq; patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconallia non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effortam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbachus, qui Tirconallie dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, percussus ac pene consernatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et sue salutis ad tam arctas angustias reductæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne Marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisè perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbachus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinain eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, μίλε, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

ΙΑπλα δσρμύμáη Semur, mac Slain, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic γσρíoττ
ιαπλα δέcc. δά δοιλιγ δια δύτχαιγ διé αν δσγρρι ριη ό:ρ ní ριccτί a λσρ eallac
διονηρατνε, nó δορur do δunaδ ρé a linn ó δún caoín hi cciappaige co cum-
mar τρι nuρce nimeλγlar hi ccoicpúic cóiccead eacδac mic lucra, γ laigín,
γ a mac γσρíoττ δóipδnead ina ionad.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e
Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum quí
Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio,
qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio pa-
rebant; qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropin-
quasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos
Donatum Juyenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier,
et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exerci-
tum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hos-
tium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus
immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe
nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam
singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad
majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus
tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt,
lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis
à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intexam
ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret,
et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia,
quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco
subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentis-
simis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas ges-
tantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense
accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum
apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor de-
mensum suum singulis viritim attribueret,
dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum
efformata ac farinà referta, bytiri massulà in
obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ idè
non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi
locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum se-
riem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Cal-
bachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ
morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs de-
creverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum
contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in
hostium castra derepenè prorumpunt, et ad ig-
nem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis
eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes per-
turbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et
per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circum-
ferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem
O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultan-
tium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili
audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare
per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo
præripuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ó Donelli filii
famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei
ó Galchaur militabant, fugâ se comites ei præ-
bentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte de-
mittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubi-
que consecraretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Fin-
num et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus
comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perve-
niens equum pretio ab ó Muano comparavit,
quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud
Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calba-
chus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis
partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino
et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largiùs uti
permittens; armorum quidem, vestijum et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin¹, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters², on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta¹, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tiroconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortitione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucbuihderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

¹ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

² *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

¹ *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's skull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbria Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthya, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tirony, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

Ο βριαν τυαδίνιμαν δομνall mac concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖḡ, mic ταῖδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖḡ, mic βριαν cάτα an aonaῖḡ διοннаpβαḡ ar a αταpδα λά λυρτιp να hepeann, γ an laplacτ do buain de lap an λυρτιp ceḡna .i. tomap Fitzuater, γ λά mac a ḡpβpαταp concobair mac donnchaḡd, mic concobair uḡ βριαν. Cluain paḡpoda, bunpaite, γ an clár mór puipc oipea- cāip na típe, γ ní hiaτc aḡmám acτ an típ uile etip pāpach γ áitucchaḡd ḡpáḡbáil ar ḡupn nícc donnchaḡd uḡ βριαν λά gallaḡb γ a oipḡnead map iaḡla op cionn na cpiḡc pḡn, γ pob é pḡn céḡ iaḡla cloinne caip iaḡ naḡm ḡion ḡup bé iaḡ nóipḡnead. Ro pár aḡuach γ uppcaτ, ḡpáin, γ ḡábaḡ ḡ ḡḡaioḡelaiḡb ḡlanḡanḡa don ḡnḡm pḡn .i. tpe ḡoipḡc doḡmnaḡll uḡ βριαν, ḡo cpiḡcḡaḡḡpḡoc beḡp clanna cuinn γ caḡaḡp Shioct eipḡmḡn γ eimḡp, íp γ ite don claoḡlḡd pḡn.

Αn βαpḡn ḡ neill, pḡpḡoḡca mac cuinn bacaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic énpí mic eoḡcāin ḡo mārbaḡ ḡo mioḡaolmār lá muḡtip a ḡeapḡpαταp Sḡan γ ḡob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

“No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho’ the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, anno 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carby a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl’s Beeves, which tho’, as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

“However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to see low a degree, but that they continued seized of almost six entire baronyes, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carby, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that upon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.”

^m *Earldom.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Domell, the son of Conor O’Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title.*—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O’Briens who was popularly called “Earl;” for it may have happened that, though Murrough O’Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: “Qui Comitatus nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit.” Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: “‘He accepted the title of Earl,’ say their annalists, ‘but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.’” This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-mor^p, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland. —See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlines, Mageoghegans, Magnires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, *claocluó*.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with *caoincluó*. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

αὐδαρ α οἰδῶα υαρ πο παμλαῖγδῶ αρφῆυρ α αταρῶα ρηρ ὀαμαδῶ ταορρα ὀο
 ἔααῶα α αταρ ἰνάρ.

Mac uí cóncoḃair fáilgḡ .i. donnchaḃ mac bhriam mic caḃaoḡr mic cuinn
 mic an éalḃaicé ὀο ἰαῤḃαḃḃ lá hua nḃíomaraḡ .i. uaḡḡne mac aḃḃa ὀο fácc-
 aḃ an báρ ρḡn bhḡḃa fá bhḡn, ḡ fáilgḡ co pamm, ḡ laḡḡn hḡ lén, ḡ fá féil
 πατραḡcc ὀο ḡonnaḃḃ ὀο ḡónaḃ an ḡḡoḡḡ ρḡn.

Maḡḡm mḡr la hḡarḡa cloinne ρḡoḃairḃ ar alḃaḃcoḡḃ, ḡ πο bé an ταρḡa ρḡn
 Ρḡoḃairḃ mac uillecc na cḃḡn, mic Ρḡoḃairḃ, mic uillecc cnuic τυαḡ, mic an
 uillecc mḡḃonaḡcḃ mic uillecc an ḡíona, ḡ πο bḡaḃ na halḃanaḡḡ ḡop α τυuccaḃ
 an maḡḡm ρḡn ὀonnaḡḡ mac ὀubḡaḡḡḡ mic ḡḡollaḡḡḡḡ mic aḡḡn, ḡ ὀubḡaḡḡ
 mac ὀonnaḃaḃa mic ḡḡollaḡḡḡḡ mic aḡḡn, ὀá ὀcc ḃonnaḡḡal upḡaḡaḡḡa
 báτταρ acc ρeic α naḡḡraḡne aḡaḡḃ ḡaḃa lé hultcoḡḃ, ḡ lé cenél conaḡḡ ḡḡc
 các. ὀο ἰonnaḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡopḡa ḡḡn lé ὀonnaḡḡḃ ὀeḃḃaḃḃa ḡ lé hḡoḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ἀḡḡaḃḃair na hoḡḡḡ ρḡn ὀḡḡḡḡáḡ, ḡ ὀol ὀoḡḡḡḡḡḡcḃaḃ α nanḡaḡḡ ar ḡḡḃ

* *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon.—See note ¹, under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earldome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbelovèd, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Danganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answer the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed* to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh⁷, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service⁸ of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts⁹, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his Annals of Ireland, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

⁷ *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note ⁶, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

⁸ *Hired into the service*, acc pete a nampane, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ stipendia faciebant."

⁹ *To leave those districts*, na hoipir rin o'áig-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipir is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

έόίεεεε εονναέτ, γ αρσὸ πο γάβρατ εετυρ εο ερική εαιρρηε μιε νελλ ερε
 ιόεταρ υα νοιελλα, εο ερικό γαίλνγ (βαίλ ιν πο εοβραιγ εοβμαε γαίλνγ μαε
 ταίεε, μιε εήν, μιε οίεαλλα ολυμ ιαρ λοε ενιγ α αταρ) γ εο είρ αμάλγαίε
 μιε ριαέραε. Τάναίεε μαε υίλλιαμ ινα εοοιννε ανηρην .ι. Ριρθεαρὸ αν ιαριανν
 μαε εαυιε, μιε εμαινν, μιε υίλλιεε, γ πο γεαλλ α εοετυεεαὸ αρ δάιγ έρεαέ
 λομέτα α εομαρραν γ ρολμαίγεε α εαρεεαπαετ. Οο ευαλαίε ιαηλα ελοιννε
 ριοεαιρὸ αν εοιμείονοι εοιεερίεε ρην εο έεαέτ λέ α έαοβ εο έιονοίλ αν λιοη
 αρ λια πο ρέε εαρμαίλ έίεεαὸ, γ ορθεανίρ, γ νί.πο αιρρη γυρ αν μαίγην αμβά-
 εαρ να ηαλβαναιγ αγ μυαιὸ, γ ροβ ρήρθε εὸ α μιοηρραεείε υαιρ εο βήρρη ρορ
 αν ρρῶεαιν αλλμαρὸα, γ ρορ να ρόιρηνίε ρραεὸευίλγε ρην, γ νί πο ευιμνίγριοε
 α ραὸ ό ναεαρηα, γ ό μβραίερὸιε βυναίε υαιρ πο ρυλαίηγριοε εά ηρρεεαρηείε α
 ναηρλεαέ αρ έν λαέαρη. Οο μαρηεαὸ ανηρην εοιμνιλλ γ ευεγαλλ, γ βά ρήρρη βυαιὸ
 α ναηαεαιλ ολδάρ βυαιὸ α ηγona υαιρ εο γεβέεαοι α εοοιμείρην εά γαέ ηρναίλ
 ιοηημαρα ερτιε, γ εοε έεερεημιεε αλβαναιγ εο εήν εαηαιὸ εά ναηρρη ηι
 εοοιεεεαὸ εονναέτ αν ιοηηραεείε ρην.

Σραοημιαίεμ εο εάβαρηε λά Σαηαέοιε αρ υίλλιαμ οδαρ (.ι. ό ερββαίλ)
 μαε ρηργαναινν μιε μαολρυαναιὸ μιε Σταιν υί ερββαίλ αρ μιαγ είνν εορεαιγε
 εο ηήρβαίγέε όίεε, γ εο μυθαίγέε μίλιε αρ αν μαγ ρην, γ εο ράεεβαὸ ανη
 Μυρχαὸ γήηγαέ μαε εμαινν, μιε μυρχαίε, μιε εμαινν, μιε Συίενη εο
 εοηραηαιε εάλεεαιρ, γ εο είρ εογαινε ιαρ ηούεεαρ, γ εέρηα ό εεαρηβαίλ ρήν
 αρ αν ρροηρίεεεή ρην.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
 " Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
 tione militiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam
 profecti sunt, &c."

^b *The territory of Carbury, the son of Niall, now
 the barony of Carbury, in the north of the
 county of Sligo.*

^c *Settled, εοβραιγ.* Cormac fled from Mun-
 ster, after having incensed his father by kill-
 ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-
 aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to
 have been transformed into badgers by Grian
 Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.
 The legend is given at full length in a manu-
 script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
 H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.
 Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,
 which was far more extensive than the present
 barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was
 inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were
 tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son
 of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gail-
 leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,
 either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-
 bolgs. The most distinguished families of his
 race in this territory, after the establishment of
 surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee.*—The legend recites
 that Cormac Gailleang had offered the sons of
 Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^b *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^c *Foreign host*, *coméionol coicepice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coicepice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^d *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feebler of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native-country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Bannagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Airéibneócam cille dálua décc .i. donnchaó ócc mac donnchaó, mic nicóíl
uí gráda, tigeanna hi ccill 7 hi ttauat an tí cirta annin.

Queene Elizabeth do oiréneáó ór Saxaib an. 17. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

Áoir Crioστ, míle, cúicc céo, caocca, anaóí.

O Neill con bacac, mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eocáin décc iar ccaéín a
aoiri 7 ainribe gan oibéim gan imóhiccáó, 7 no ba doilig do óenél eóccain a
éccriúe munbaó a ífnóataíó 7 a ífnórdáct, 7 a óíol doíúre úpacbáil ina
ionáó .i. Sfan.

* *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his
tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

¹ *On the 17th of November.*—Elizabeth as-
cended the throne on the dáy of the death of her
half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th,
1558; from which date her regnal years were
accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of His-
tory*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition,
p. 338. The entries under this year are trans-
lated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“ Comes Desmonie Jacobus, filius Joannis,
filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldi, fatis conce-
dens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes
reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asser-
vandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus ex-
cludendis januas occludere necesse fuit, in toto
illo terrarum tractu qui Kerrie Dunkinie ad
Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lagenie et
Momonie confinio expansus est.

“ O'Brienus Tuomonie, Daniel, filius Con-
chauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani
de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate
a prorege Thomá Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas
Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepo-
tem, et Tuomonie comitem jam renunciatum
contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraitta et Clara
Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentia cele-
brata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu ad-
huc vacua, eidem Conchauri concesserunt, qui
comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem
Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei no-
vitas maximam admirationem et indignationem
primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad
Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium refer-
runt, movit.

“ Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironie filio,
vitam nefarie Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt,
quod in avitâ hæreditate obeundâ patri successor
designaretur.

“ Donatum, O'Conchauri Falgie Briani filium,
Uathnicus ó Dimosaigh interemit circa fes-
tum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam do-
lore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine
affecit.

“ Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultonia
aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconallia, Daniele
Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et
Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac
Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel
propagandæ famæ gratiâ, vel ne vacatione mili-
tiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam profecti
sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto
iteneri per Carberiam inferiores Tirconallie

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardie Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatie viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprime instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatie fuit utilis, ut quæ a Sctorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallus, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemie, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghane oriundo, sub Dalgaisiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentis, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. 1. 18, ends here.

^m *John*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Don-galeac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donelly.—See note ^g, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seanan an domair*, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buitiléir, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, tigherna trína cluana meala γ αάτρας dúine iarccais γορ ριúir, buaball bláit bionnpoγpaς μαίγρη τασίβγεal τλαετ έορηρα δο έιμδίβε α ττύρ α ασίρε γ α αιμριρε, γ δεαρβραταίρ α αάταρ δο γάβαίλ α ίοναίω .ι. Ριαριρ mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmúman, concóbar mac donnchaíð mic concóbar uí bhriain ar ruidε ré hacchaíð innri í cúinn α mí lún δο ρόνηραð αρ cloinn Murchaíð uí bhriain, γ βαοί mac δο cloinn Murchaíð ip in mbaile .ι. donnchaíð γ δο baí ταδέcc mac murchaíð í bhriain ι mbiotégnair γ α mbuancóimίττεαετ iarla dfrmuíman ó dibiret uóinnall uí bhriain γο nuicee ρin γ δο eccasín ταδέcc α anbporlann ρip an iarla, γ α dubairt γup baogal lair α bñe gan baile gan braetaίρ muna ppaγbað pypταετ abpoccur. Δο γάb an iarla an ίomέopaíω ρin ταδέcc, γ δο έuir γairm αρ α γlanpuaγaίb, γ τιονol αρ α έuaetaίb, γιδεαð níρ an lé cpuinuuccað map ba cóip aετ δο έímmiγ αρ α έpταγχαíð γο δέδla δάραεταετ επέ ppuεpacaίb ρionna ppuibγloine. Δο έualaíð iarla tuadmúman an τιονol ρin acc epiall po na έuaipim δο έίριγ ό ίοιρ í cuinn, γ δο páccaíð an porlongpopt polam, γ δο αταίγ α píop έapa imá póipíðin .ι. iarla cloinne Riocairt, dob pñiude dó an ταταε ρin όip níρ an le α αιεiappaíð aετ δο γluair pó έέδóip, γ ní po αιριρ γup an μαίγρη hi mbaοί iarla tuadmúman. Δala iarla dfrmuíman ní po hanad lair γο nbeachaið αρ παίεε innri uí cúinn, γ po pill tap α αιρ γο baile í aille an oíðe cédna. Nip bó paða ó paile porlongpupit na iarlað an oíðe ρin. Ρο έίριγ iarla dfrmuíman α moδbðail na maíðne αρ na βαραε, γ ευc copuccað caeta, γ inneall íombualta αρ α ócabaíð, όip bá δóίγ lair naε τερíμαipbó gan epoid on dá tigeapna tapla

¹ *Edmond Butler.*—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue; when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

² *Trion-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

³ *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrié.

⁴ *Took his place.*—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala², and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place³.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit^r the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^s. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

αγά ετοαιγεαετ. δά ρίορ όν ιννριν όρ το ζαβρατ acc caireim 7 acc com-
puabairt apoile ó áitib a lonzporz zo ποραδ mullaiz énuic fuarchoilli. Ar
ann rin do éoiliz an toice, 7 do ébairz an éinnimain a ceup ar aon maizim, 7
do aipairz ren caeta cloinne cair an lá rin ór do bé a ngnatuccaó co nuicce
rin maíom do znuirib ar zgnalracaib rímpa in zac tulairz a ttaopattaóir,
7 zémaó é an lá rin ríin baóí taócc mac mupchaíó í brian az tabairt na
tropa maille lé zgnoid. Óo bñ gearóit mac Semair, 7 taócc ó brian teibó
na tscemala, 7 coimeirze an énuic ar na hiarlaóab uairle ainmra do rann-
tuiz a ráruccaó, 7 do róbar a fortamluccaó zo po páccbatat a nóccbaíó
po armaib a nřccapat 7 ró bñit a mbíóóbaó. Óo páccbaó annrin donn-
chaó zoba mac brian mic toirpdealbaiz mic taócc mic maizaimna, 7 po
marbaó ann óronz do dñzóaóimib ríl aóóa, 7 po marbaó and ardeonrapal
cloinne piocaipó .i. emann mac Ruairi móir, mic ruibne, 7 colla mac mup-
chaíó mic ruairi móir, Ro marbaó óna tpiup mac mupchaíó, mic donnchaíó
mic doimnaill na maómann mñc ruibne .i. concóbar (conrapal tuadmumian)
eozan, 7 donnchaó, Ro páccbaó ann clann emann mic mupchaíó mic emann,
meic ruibne .i. Maolmuire buide, 7 donnchaó. Ní bíú dá nairim ní bur riri
aét éérnó iarla dřmumian iar mbuaíó ceopcaip, 7 ceómmaóóme tap a air.

Sluacceaó ébairt róna lá hua ceřbaill uilliam óóar mac pizganaimm
mic maolpuanaíó, mic rñain ar mac uí brian ara .i. toirpdealbaó mac mup-
éřtaiz, mic doimnaill, mic taócc, mic toirpdealbaiz, mic mupchaíó na
paitimze. Óo lomáó, 7 do léppriozaó an típ zo tinnřnac lá hua ceřbaill
ó béł an áta zo muileann uí óccám. Óo marbaó líp ra ló céona deapbra-

¹ *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc up-
coill, and incorrectly translated Spance! Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckinish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

² *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word *margin* always denotes place or locality, and is explained *ionáb* by O'Clery.

³ *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrugh O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

⁴ *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

⁵ *Their foes*.—The words *capccapat* and *bioóbaó* are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

⁶ *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli^a, where it was the will of destiny^u and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day^v Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him^z [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes⁷. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmanna^z Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogan^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough.

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*fluarigeab ceann-
na-nu-
peabna.*”

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogan*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Ardrony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ταιρ ἴσικ υἱ ἑβριαν .i. Μυρκαδ̄ mac μυρπέστραϊγ̄ ραοῖ εἰνπῶνα αρ̄ λύγα
 do bole dóccbaíð pleac̄ta ἑβριαν ρυαίð. Dō éur̄ mac υἱ ἑβριαν εἰννιουεεαδ̄
 αρ̄ ᾱ εἰρσοῖð αρ̄ ᾱ haítle dō ðol daíte ᾱ εαρονόρα αρ̄ uā εεῖρḃaíll, ἡ αρ̄
 ετοεετ̄ dá̄ εἰραεβυῖðḃ nā εἰμḃeall dō εαρεcna αρ̄ ᾱ αghaíð, ἡ αρ̄σḃ̄ éoccair̄
 υἱ̄ εἰρῖν̄ dō εἰραεclomað̄ ðon̄ éuaípe ρῖn, ἡ αρ̄ ann̄ ρο̄ éinn̄ an̄ éinn̄m̄ain
 ðuā εεαρḃaíll ḃhíε αρ̄ ᾱ éionn̄ an̄ oíðce ρῖn αρ̄ mullaε̄ εnuic̄ ī nuíð̄ εαἰρῖn
 acc̄ h̄rteaε̄t̄ ρῖr̄ an̄ εἰρ̄ inā εἰμḃeall, ἡ αρ̄ ó̄ ðun̄ an̄ énuic̄ αρ̄ αρ̄ éob̄raíγ̄
 ó̄ εῖρḃaíll dō léicc̄ mac̄ υἱ̄ ἑβριαν̄ ρεαοῖleað̄ ðā ρεεἰm̄eltoíð̄ ðar̄ccain̄ nā
 noíρῖr̄. Ar̄ n̄mteaε̄t̄ dá̄ óccbaíð̄ uaðā dō éonnaípē ó̄ εῖρḃaíll̄ éuiccē ᾱ εεó-
 ρuccaδ̄ caε̄ta, ἡ ī noḃduεc̄caδ̄ iommbuaíte, n̄i mō éion̄ neac̄ zan̄ n̄h̄t̄ ᾱ ρulaínḡ
 ná̄ ᾱ iomḡabalā εap̄la αρ̄ ᾱ ionc̄oíð̄ ann̄r̄in̄. Rō maḃḃaδ̄ ðon̄ éur̄ ρῖn̄ gaε̄ aon̄
 ρob̄ inéε̄ta dō muíct̄ir̄ ἴσικ̄ υἱ̄ ἑβριαν̄ dō maḃḃaδ̄̄ ann̄ ᾱ éon̄papal̄ .i. eḃem̄on
 mac̄ an̄ ḡiollā ðuíð̄, mic̄ concobaíρ̄, mic̄ ðon̄nchaíð̄ meic̄ ðuib̄ne. Dō ḡabaδ̄
 ann̄ mac̄ υἱ̄ ἑβριαν̄ ρḃḃn̄, ἡ baοῖ̄ εap̄ḃā ρā εῖραρεccain̄ ρῖn̄ ó̄r̄ n̄h̄ īm̄eíγ̄ zan̄ ᾱ
 ρuaḃḡlaδ̄.

Ταδεε̄ an̄ εἰραραῖn̄ mac̄ ðom̄naíll̄ mic̄ concobaíρ̄ υἱ̄ ἑβριαν̄ ðécē h̄ī ρḃḃraíð̄
 manaε̄ ī nuú̄chaíγ̄̄ m̄éγ̄uῖð̄ir̄, ἡ é̄ acc̄ cup̄ ᾱ cuap̄tā εεἰρ̄ ᾱ εἰρσοῖð̄ coic̄p̄icē
 iar̄ nā ion̄naḃḃaδ̄ αρ̄ ᾱ αε̄ap̄iðā ap̄aon̄ lā ᾱ αε̄ap̄ an̄ ḃliað̄ain̄ ρoim̄ē ρῖn̄, ρḃḃ
 ᾱ aop̄a dō ḃḃḃḃ̄ luε̄ ἡ lántapaδ̄̄ m̄il̄teaε̄t̄ ἡ maḃḃacaε̄ar̄ dō élan̄ðaið̄̄ coḃḃmaic̄
 εaíρ, ἡ ᾱ aḃnaεal̄ īn̄ aεhaδ̄̄ beíte.

An̄ cal̄baε̄ ó̄ ðom̄naíll̄ dō ḡabaíll̄ lá̄ huā néill̄ Sfan̄ an̄ 14̄ dō Man̄. ḃá̄
 haḃlaíð̄ ap̄p̄iε̄t̄ an̄ ḡabaíll̄ ír̄in̄. Caε̄ḃap̄p̄ mac̄ Maγ̄nupā dō ḃhíε̄ ᾱ ρḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ
 ρḃḃḃḃ̄ an̄ cal̄baε̄, ἡ ρḃḃā ᾱ mac̄ conn̄. ḃá̄ hann̄ baοῖ̄ ion̄aε̄taε̄t̄̄ éath̄ḃaíρ̄p̄
 ρop̄ εḃann̄oícc̄̄ loε̄ā ḃḃḃḃaíγ̄. Rō εἰonoíleað̄̄ ρluaḡ̄ an̄ εἰpē īm̄ éonn̄̄ maε̄ an̄
 éal̄baíγ̄̄ cō m̄baε̄taρ̄ h̄ī ρḃḃḃḃaíρ̄p̄ īmon̄ εḃann̄oícc̄. ḃá̄ hann̄ baοῖ̄ an̄ cal̄baε̄
 an̄ εan̄ ρῖn̄ h̄ī εeíll̄ ō ε̄toim̄paíρ̄̄ ḡō nuath̄aδ̄̄ ρōchaíðē̄ cen̄moε̄át̄̄ m̄ná̄ ἡ ρḃḃḃḃa.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll.*—Dō éonnaípē ó̄ Cḃḃ-
 baíll̄ éuiccē .i. dō éonnaípē ρé̄ ó̄ Cεap̄baíll̄
 [αγ̄̄ teaε̄t̄]̄ éuigē. O'Carroll did not make his
 descent from the hill until he perceived that
 Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word *oíρḃ̄* is here used in the same sense as in the name *aireap*, or *oípeap̄ ḡaοiðeal*, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

^g *Remote friends.*—The word *coic̄p̄icē* is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrairⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But conceivè originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh; a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^e, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill ua trompaol*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairiurte d'iong do cenel cconail duá neill an calbaé do bñe pón ionnar rin gan porcóméd gan ioncórnam. Ní ro paillicéad lá hua neill an ní rin zo maét sup an líon plóig ro ba d'ata lair gan pabaé gan raucéad zo ro iad'raet imon tezdair i'mbaói an calbaé ip in mairiurte co ro ergabrat é péin 7 a bñ .i. inghn mec gilleain, 7 puccrat leó iatt co típ eóchain. Do pabaé cinnéadé doépaíó dícómipéil iapaín lá hua néill don calbaé 7 ro aontuig ríde beór la hingin Mec gilleain co pucc cloinn nóó, 7 munbaé an uain ppié ar cenel cconail don éur rin ní ba roóainz do gaoidealaib bñite a ppláta uata an tuét rin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céd, Seapca.

Inghn meg caréaig .i. aibilín inghn doínnail, mic corbmaic laópaig bñ iapla d'f'muman ar a haoisó .i. Sémuir mác S'am, mic tomair, 7 bñ iapla tuad'muman iappin .i. concóbar mac donnchaíó mic concóbar, bñ dépcaé daonnaétaé connail épaíódeac an contaioir rin décc 7 a haónacal i notapligé o rinnreap .i. i noipbelac.

Mág maégaíma .i. Ape maol mac Remainn, mic glairne do marbaé ar pluaé í neill d'f'baíó a ioncóméda lá halbanchaib etip dá p'f'ain hi púta meic uíólin. Céio rinn gaca cata, 7 coimédaíó a c'oda don éóicead i nacchaíó f'f'ri mbp'f'g, 7 míde an tí topéair ann rin, 7 mac a d'f'f'baíóar doirpnead ina ionad .i. Aod mac brian na moiceirge mic Remainn mic glairne.

Tadócc 7 eocéan da mác uí puairc .i. brian (.i. brian ballac) mac eocéan uí puairc diméaéct daoiódealaib anabce. Eocchan cedamur ar amne puairc aoisó, bñe i mbp'f'g'f'f'ur agá b'raéair ag tadócc, 7 apé baile ina paibe hi laim hi laétpuim, 7 tapla d'ó zo b'puairc paili pa p'p'p'cómétt baói paip, 7

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note ⁿ, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uam.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word roóainz is the opposite of doóainz, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kinel-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ar a haoisó.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^t, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of

Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss in the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

πο μαρβ αν ψη βασί αγα ιομκοιμέο ό τάδεε, δο κόοδ αρ βαρη αν βαλε, γ πο ψυαααρη γο παιδε αν ααηλέν αρ α έυμαρ, γ νάρ κόρα δον τίρ ταδέε δο έαοβαδ ινα ειρησιόμ. Οο έυαλαδ γίομαναέ βασί αμυιγ δο μιντιρη ταδέε ιν νί ριν δο leacc α γρυαδ αρ α γοννα, γ δο αμαρη εοαάν γο ηινδelloipeé co nbechaδ an pelér τρη να ιmlinn γυρ πάαααδ γαν ανμαιν. Ταδέε ονα δο βάταδ ηι προγίμαρ να βλιαδνα πο αγ δολ δο εοδλαδ αρ έρηαννόιαε ίρη ιαρκούλαιγ ηι μιντιρη εολαρη. Οο βαδ coll με ναεραέ, γ υοδ αραααη έν ηρηιβε, γ δο βαδ ραιαείδ ίσρηα αρ leoίαν α μιονηρααείδ δάμαδ υήνληε νό ιμερηδαρη.

Ταδέε βυιδε mac éfin, mic oilella υί ίγρη δο μαρβαδ lé caatal ócc mac ταδέε mic caatal ócc υί conéobaρη, γ ηήρ έιν ό έήν μάρη ηι cconnaéταιβ διαρημα κορημαε γαληγ, ψη βαδ ψηρη αρ ψηραέ ειέ γ αρ αοιδέαρη μαρ.

Compuabaρη caatal γ ιmgeallaδ ιορηγαλε ετηρ ιαρη ναεαρημύαν .ι. γρηόο mac Semair, mic élan, γ ιαρη upmuían .ι. comár mac Sémaρη mic ριαρηρη ρυαδ mic Semair, mic emann, γ δο βέ αδβαρ α ηιμηρηνα ψηρηαν έοιρ δύρηε, γ εόγαναέ ααρη (δύηαιγ ρleaéτα εογαιν μόρη, γ έloinne κορημαε ααρη) γά ροινη ρέ ροιλε αγ να ηιαρηαδαιβ ανδυέαααα ριν, γ ό νάρ ρέδαδ ριόυαααδ δο να ραοηλανδαιβ δο αονταγίεταρ δολ ι ναηρηρη αρηιβε ι ναρηψ caatal ρέ ροιλε γ αρη ευλαέ εγμάλα δο έόγασταρ αν βόεταρ μόρη α ccoméγαρ ενάηέοιλλε, γ ειορηαε αρανν. Οο έρηυνηγίεταρ α ccoméοιαερη γall, γ γαοιδεal ίε αρ ίε ό bealaé conglaρη mic duinnóera αν ρέινδδα ι μαρηαρ δά έυιαααδ μίναλλε μύαν γυρ αν μβρηβα μβάνηααααηαγ, γ ό loc γαρηαν γλαρη mic boma lice co cuan luimniγ ίεαν έυβρηγ ηι ccoiαερηέ ua ρρηόγληε, γ να

⁴ *The castle*.—The word baile is certainly here used to denote castle.

⁵ *Navel*, imlinn.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

⁶ *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

⁷ *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

⁸ *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

⁹ *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

¹⁰ *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

¹¹ *Cnamhchoill*, now incorrectly *cnam-choill*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-choill*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^c, and bereft him of life^d. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^e, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^f, or to attack a lion in his den^g.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Botharmor^h, adjacent to Cnamheoillⁱ and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^j, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^k, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^l.

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámícoill.

² *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was *ox Coppauig*, "at Cork," and is followed by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

δέρι bicce pé caoille an córnaína. Ar tteact do na trompluaccáib tul i ttul, 7 aghaó i nacchaíó do éuir an taon noia aingel na ríóccana dá raiǵiú ionnar gur ríódaíǵíó etir na rócaíóibh 7 gur gabratt céill imon ceatuccáó gur recarrat gan deabaíó don dul rin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dá mac muirir duib mic Sfan mic tomair mic an iarla do dol ar riubal rluaicch hi ceairpreachaib, Mac mecc captaicé riabaicch déirǵe ro na híǵmíó .i. donnchaíó mac doímaill mic ríngin mic doímaill, 7 tarla ina rócair an tan rin toirpdealbáó mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíó mic toirpdealbaíǵ meic ruibne do ríóccé donnchaíó móir a tuataib topaíǵe go ceuideáctain nǵlan toǵta nǵallocclaó, 7 do lñattar na laóóbuíóne co bhuac na bannuan, 7 do bhuir don ríócaín ecctairceneóil pé huét na habann ró urcoímar innri heoǵanáin don taóó arail lǵac ndípeac. Do marbaíó, 7 do báíóíó da céó nó a eri do ǵlanrluacǵ ǵríaltaó 7 ǵér biaó cairpíǵ rá corccrac ro ba móir a ndíé ón deabaíó rin óri do bñac a cór, 7 a lam do toirpdealbáó mac ruibne co nac raióe acé cor éroimn aǵá iomǵulang ón uair rin go a écc.

Iarla^o tuadmuíman do dol i marǵar connacé ar muircaíó na ttuacǵ mac taíócc mic muirchaíó mic ruaióri uí rlaíóóbrtaíǵ. Do cuar leir ro epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fidheinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraige, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis-Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh :

“Arar, a rópa ǵaíǵ, in ratarra cá epich ina ruilem? Naó ratar ron am. Óa ratarra am, ar Cuchullann: Ceand aórat Slebi Caim reo écap; Sleibí Eólinni reo éuasó; lno ǵuimniǵ in lno roloríor úc at chí; Óruim collcaillí reo i ruilem, rir i nararCimí Cluach, i cripé na Deirí bicí; ruino a nber ata an rluacǵ i Clu Mail mic Ugaíne, i raruino Conruí mic Óapí.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^c and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collechoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Clju-Mail-mic-Ugainne, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^c *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, ἡ πάν φυαθαιῖ, ἡ φα bun an bonnain. Do cuadar muintir baile na Gaillme do cornam áta típe hoiléin air, ἡ do chuaid cairrib do toil, ἡ ap eiccin, ἡ επρέ oplár cloinne piocaipio ag coét, ἡ acc imteaét ap an ccor ccéona.

Matzámáin mac toirpdealbair, mic taidcc, mic donnchaio, mic doinnail mic toirpdealbair míte do dol i nosimúmain luét luinge, ἡ απέραιῖ a haraimn. Bpauḡbe do gabail do ipin típ éir, ἡ απβίφατ apoile nári bó maie a ppaḡbáil ἡ sup ab ap cairpíeét tanḡattar, ἡ acc pillso do tar a air lé a édaiaibh do páp ḡairbe pan nḡaoie, ἡ φυαρnao pan ppioimament, ἡ do doblaio pé poile an long, ἡ an tapépac, ἡ acc vénam don luing co na luét i nupéopaé oioé ap ápaimn do φυαθαieéaó a peól a ḡlacaió pñ ἡ pñnoóo dionnaio téo ἡ táclao ina éotéannaio commbloéta hi ppaḡḡéio ná pioimamenti, ἡ do buaileao an loncc dá éiri pin pá éppaice i mbeol cuain an pñ móip i maipéar connaéct, ἡ po báioó i co na poipinn cénmotá matzámáin, ἡ aoín epiaip oile, ἡ do báioó tuilleao ap éeo pan éalaó pin oib im tuatai ua maille ptiupurmann éoblaḡ paoa bá pñ in ina aimpñ.

Taidcc mac mupchaio uí bñain do gabáil ap poipáilín an iupéip hi lumneac ἡ a cup ap pin ḡo hat chiat dá éoiméo, ἡ ap bñeao cáé co mbaio cuio diaipia tuaoimúman ip in nḡabáil pin.

O gallcubair, eoccan mac emainn, mic éoin, én mac duine oipeéta ap luḡa do bolc in ulltoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffé, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ^r, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathach^a, by Bon-an-Bhonnainⁿ. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^p against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^q [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir^s, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^s *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan mb̄ir móir*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan mb̄ir móir*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *In̄beap móir*. It should be also observed that *Cuan mb̄ir móir*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an f̄ir móir*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cúig céo, Síreca, ahaon.

Αρε mac peilim pino úí galleubair eppcop Ratha boeth décc i cefno maḡair, 13. Augurc. Scéel mór i ττίρ conaill ειριθε.

Μαιρε ιηγήν an cálbairgh, mic Μαḡνυρα, mic Αοδα ουιβ úí doimnaill bñn í neill Shfain oραγαιλ báir vaδuaτ, 7 duρḡrain, vo έρyαιγε, 7 vo έpromnele na daoiréimidechta dochpαιθε vo pav ua néll don cálbach dia haḡair ina pιαδnairi.

Ο bñin ταδcc, mac cairppe, mic maolrachlainn, pñr hḡna, ioldanac illaidin, 7 ηḡaoidelcc, 7 ip an dá dñḡfoh .i. ciuil 7 cánoin, vo écc, 7 a mac ócc doipdnead ina ionad.

Uaitne, mac pḡḡanainm, mic maolpuanaió mic Sfain úí éfḡbaili vo mapbad i mbaile úí cúirc i nupmumain. Nip vo pú a ττάπλα ina τιμceall a ḡuin nó a ḡabail, 7 vo ba dñlecta duḡhaiḡ éle dia éip an uair pin óip vo bñrat ceill va ccabair 7 va ccopnañ ó vo imtiḡ uaitne.

Nectain, mac an Calbairḡ, mic maḡnυρα úí doimnaill vo mapbad ḡo dónaiḡte duρcop vo ḡae vo caτ pe pñn, 7 an ḡae aḡa telcecaó cúicce a pḡitiri.

Αρduρτιρ na hEpeann .i. tomár Pḡzatep vo dol i ττίρ eoḡain a noioḡail ḡabala an cálbairgh úí doimnaill, 7 ap a poltanar pñn pḡip an τιρ 7 poylonccopoc pḡuaiḡ lionnai vo puidiuccaó dó i naromaca, 7 páta poboiñne, 7 dúnciaid díoτocchlaiḡi vo τoccbail dó a τιμcell τñmpaill móip Αρdamacha po dáḡ co pḡuicpñó bápva acca buancoimhetτ. Iap na pḡop pin dva neill (Sfain) po cúip dḡong dia pḡainmuιτιρ, 7 dia aopa ḡpaða Iap an ccabac ua ndoimnaill dia iomḡabail 7 dia iomcóiμñτe poy an Iupτίρ ó ḡac imρ 7 ó ḡac oilen ḡo apoile i ndiamḡaiḡh, 7 i noḡoibelaib típe heoḡain ḡo po pácc-

^c *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* *Kinnaweer*, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^t (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^a, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuire^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter.*—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent.*

βαῖδ̄ an lurtir an tír. Ro fáoíð tpa an lurtir on ceampa rin Arda maíca cuidecta do caraimb̄ go mile fñr etir tpoigteac̄ 7 marcaí do denam̄ cpeac̄ 7 oircene 1 noirgialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill bpat̄ 7 taircélað ar na tptomflogaib̄ rin do dol 1 noirgiallaib̄, 7 do tarraincc̄ co taoí tортаααc̄ dia raigð, 7 fuair iatt̄ iar ceuinnucchað a cepeach. Ro picchfð iomairlec̄ ttoppa go po marbað tpecta diairne dib̄ lct̄h ar lct̄. Ro páccbað na cplcha po dfoíð aza ndaoínib̄ fñn don ÷ur rin.

O Nell do bhé acc comlot, 7 acc cpeachað cplche bplgh 7 miðe an tan po. Tir conaill ar na cñnucchað 7 ar na timceallað lair iar ngabal an éalbaið noimhe rin, 7 iar mbhé dua doínnail hi pfocaíðe, 7 hi pñpenirte, cona baóí aóinneach acc pollamhucchað plait̄sra 1 ccenel cconail don ÷ur po. Ro gab̄ ua neill (Sfan) nñr̄ coiccíð Ulað uile o tpoicct̄ aza go herne, conar bo maetnað coiccfoach of ulltoib̄ do gairm ðe an tan po munbaðh pñcbñr̄ gall pñr̄.

An Calbach ua doínnail do léccað a gemel la hua neill iar na fuar-laccadh la cenel cconail.

An lurtir ceona do éionol tptomflocfð dopoíðr̄i do dol 1 tñr̄ eogain 1 ppoðmar na bliadhna po ar tarrainz̄ an éalbaið uí doínnail. Tanccattar ina éoichsr̄tal na cuicc iarla bat̄tar 1 nepinn in ionbaðh rin .i. gñróitt̄ mac gñróitt̄, mic gñróitt̄, mic Sémair, mic Sñain, mic tomáir iarla cille darna. Tomár, mac Sémair, mic Diarair̄ ruat̄ð iarla upmuman, gñróitt̄, mac Sémair, mic Sñain, mic tomáir iarla dñmuman, Concubar, mac donnchaíð, mic concobar, mic toirpðealbaið uí bhraín iarla tuad̄muman, 7 Riocarpo mac uilicc na cefnð, mic piocairpð, mic uilicc enuic tuaz̄ iarla cloinne piocairpð. Ro imt̄iz̄ tpa an lurtir 7 na hiarlaðae rin co na pochraitte tír eogain gan pñr̄ab̄ra, gan pñt̄opccain pñú go pangatar go loch febal. Acc róað̄ tar a air̄ don lurtir ar í comairle po chinm, r̄iðh do denam̄ le hua neill 7 a p̄arðún do éabairt̄ dó, 7 a ðarða do bhñé a hArp̄ macha. Arpað do éoíð an lurtir co na pochraitte iarain̄ 1 tñr̄ conuill gulban go po

* *O'Donnell*, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

** *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccfoach of ulltoib̄.—The word coiccfoach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

* *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell^a being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster²², were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonail-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonail-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

πάσαις είνουρ longport, γ αιρλέν τίρε conuill acc an cealbac ua ndomnaill. Λυιό ιαραμ ταρ έίρηε ι εερχιη κορηρε δο φορβαίρε φορ άιρλεν Shuccig. Ραταίγηιρ an Calbach ιοβριν κοιουθ έ αιρlee ar παιμcc a μήρεεε buδfin do έορ zo hincletee γυρ in mbaile, γ a νοcταδ φορ ταιβηλιδ an τυιρ combo φο δήρε do έαc ι εκοιτεinne. Ρο ατεομαίρε an λυρτιρ cia an mbratac ac connaire. Εριρεαρτ an Calbac, γ ατεβερτ γυρ βο ήι a bpatach buδfin, γ γυρ bo λαιρ ρfin, γ la a bunad cenél ó cfin μαιρ an baile ipin, conad ιαραμ do παδ an λυρτιρ εοcραδαε an baile don calbac.

O Nell do dol ι Sacpoibh ι ττιμcell na παιμna uionnpaigto na bainpoghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

^c *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth:

“A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequabantur.”—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

“After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherejn King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, graciously dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Ulster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, their Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the losers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first.”

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner; as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

“Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tiroe, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen^c; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ψυαίρ ονοίρ, ἡ αἰρημιετιν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίcc ταρ α αίρ ἰ mbelcene na bliadna ap ceionn.

Eocchan mac aoda buide mic aoda duib ἰ domnaill fḡr paopclannda roiceneoil eapccna ilcḡrdaic dccc.

Ταδcc mac τοιρηδεαλβαίγ, mic neill, mic τορηδεαλβαίγ υί βασιγίλλ do μαρβαδ ἰ τεḡrmonn mécc epaít la mac alarḡrainn gallda.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1562.

Αοίρ Κριοḡτ, mile, cuicc céo, dḡrccat, aóo.

Ο Ρυαίρc bḡian ballac mac eocchan ḡinnḡear ḡil ḡḡḡccna ἡ caía aoda ḡinn, ḡḡr dar lucc ioḡcαίρ ἡ οιλḡnna cḡnδαίγ ἡ coḡad a mbaóí ón ccalaó hi ccḡic ua maine co ḡροḡαóíρ ττοḡcαḡταίγ ττοḡnḡαίγḡḡḡ coicccḡoó cóiccio ollblaohach ulaó, ἡ ó ḡḡanarḡ cḡḡba ḡo τḡαίγ eoḡuile an τḡαóíρ ἰ τḡίρ ua ḡḡαcḡac muaiḡe, aḡ ḡin an tí ḡá τοccáide ḡuanaίρc ἡ ḡuara aómolta baóí dia ḡunaó ḡḡeíḡ do écc do ḡiḡin ḡarḡḡuίρle do ḡala dó, ἡ a mac aóo gallda do oίḡḡnead ina ionad.

laḡla τuadḡmḡan do ḡol ap cuaίρc cḡnδαίρ ḡḡona ἰ nouḡḡaίγ υί cōccō-ḡarḡ, ἡ ἰ nḡḡḡḡ corḡḡaίγc. Mac υί loclann do μαρβαδ υαóa ḡaon upccp

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Ur-raughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Ur-raughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^d), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)”

^d *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ^b, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, *topcapraig*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound *pon-topcapraic* is used to express “abounding in seals.”

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh^o died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomondⁿ before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen *Сраоба́с*, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Linne-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

donnchað) αγ ιομέαρ α νανφορλανν ζο ηαδναίρεαé ζο εnoc an pccáinail
 ορ εñò πατα blaémaié. Ρο φίλλετ αρ αν επόραϊð, γ ηο μιυð ðο μιντιρ
 αν ιαπλα. ðο μαρβαð ðρέετα dá νδζδαιοιμβ, γ dá νδαορccαρπλυαé. Ρο
 ζαβαð ταðce óce mac ταϊðce, mic an ζιolla ðuib, mic τοιρρðealbαιζ υί ðριαν.
 ðο ζαβαð αν ðνα ðριαν ðυð mac ðonnchað mic conéobair na ppona
 υί ðριαν, γ ηίρ ιμέιζ ζαν αν επελεca ðpacebail acc ταðce mac μυρchað
 υί ðριαν ινα pυαρclao.

Donnchað mac conconnaéτ, mic conéonnaéτ, mic ðριαν, mic pιλip mic
 tomair μεζυιδιρ ðο écc, pñi α αοιρι αρ λuccá pob ole τñιρ, ðο ζαοιðealaib
 αν τυαιρceιρτ, pñi ná ηο pαοιλð ðο écc ηe ηαðαρτ co ηο écc an tan ηο.

Αοð mac neill óicc mic pυιðne α είρ βοζaine ðο écc ðon ζαλαρ ðρεac.

Μαζ εραϊé τñιρμαινν dá ðeocce ðο écc.

Μαζ μαχζαμηνα, Αοðη mac ðριαν na μοιcheιρζε mic Remainn mic
 ζλαιρne ðο μαρβαð la pñιαib pñημαιζε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1563.

[Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, cúicc céð, pεαρca α τρι.]

Ο ðοιñnail Μαζηναρ mac Αοða ðuib, mic Αοða pυαϊð, mic neill ζαιρð,
 mic τοιρρðealbαιζ αν pìona, τiccéñηna éneél cconail, ιñηρι ηeoccham, cenél
 moam, pñηmanach, γ ιoéτair connaéτ, pñi na ηο líicc α pαιρðpíζ na α ιομαρ-
 cραϊð lap na τιζεαρnaðαιb βατταρ ινα éομαρραιν, γ ινα éοηpóçραιð co ηαιμ-
 pηιρ α póchaide, γ α eneιρτε, pñi αζζαρðη, αιñμίν, αιñδιυð αιñναρ pρι ναιñðιβ,
 γ bioðbaðαιbη ζο τταðραð ζο pομαμαιζητε ðια pñη, pñi μίν, μυιñτñpða,
 éññðαιρ, cαιρðññail, ðñpλaicéτé, ðñζειμιζ ðο ðáñαιb, ðο ðφοραðαιb, ðñccpñb,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

* *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

* *Cnoc-an-scámhail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an pccúinail, and anglicised Scool-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheim Thoirdhealbháigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sgúinall na Raéa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

* *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

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

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilire Aenguis*, in which it is placed nuacrap Dail Cair, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecar, barony of Tirlough, and county of Donegal.

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^p to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^c *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haíte rin do iaðað pa brian mac brian uí ruairc 7
 aebsíreí gur ab dó do rónað an mígmoim mebla rin gion go raibhe curd
 dóraim ina dénaim. Aod buide mac brian, mic eogain uí ruairc a mbraéar
 ele, rórar aoda gallda, 7 rinneap brian do gairm uí ruairc de fín a huét
 uí neill.

Ua Doimnaill an Calbach, 7 Ua basoigill coirpdealbác do dul co haé chiac
 do foighid an lurtir do denaím a torcca púir, 7 fuair o doimnaill onoir 7
 airmuictin uada, 7 róair Ua doimnaill do éoct dia eig go raimic go fshuib
 manaé, 7 aiprioh ann, 7 ticc Ua basoigill dia baile fshirrin. Baí conn mac an
 éalbaiğ por a éionn hiruide. Níi bo cian baof ua basoigill ip in mbaile an
 tan po éuinidğ conn fair toct lair go dun na ngall dup an caasmpaó a gaban
 por Aod, mac Aoda óice, mic Aoda ruaid baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baof
 oipriom an Aoda hírin ipin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneéan 7 conn dá mic Aoda
 buide mic Aoda duib clann a ósbraéar ipin tshéairlén, 7 bátar iapriúe
 baí acc tairccelaó an baile do Chonn. Tánair tra conn 7 Ua basoigill do
 raigid an baile, 7 ba hadhaid ann an tan rin. Ro líceprte clann Aoda buide
 conn dia foighid po éctoir 7 do raipriot na líceprteir Ua basoigill co na
 muinipr éuca munn. Aebsíreap muinipr uí basoigill na líceprteir a ttiéérina
 uatá a aénap. Do cois iaprtain Ua basoigill go mainipr na mbraéar do
 denaím cuapra aca. Zeibid conn ua doimnaill, 7 clann Aoda buide por toğail
 an tuir i mbaof Aod mac Aoda duib. Ni po ráchaigriot naé ní go po doirp
 puiélégen plóig lionmair lanmóir ap fud an baile, 7 ina ioméacmonğ in gac
 aip. Ba hiaó báttar annrin Ua néll ślan, 7 Aod mac mağnura uí doimnaill
 co na roéraitte, go líri plóig lionmair lanmóir ina pparpaó iap eolumrin
 Uí doimnaill do bíte por plóig Aéta chiac 7 na coimmbraéar naile do bíte i
 nağaid apoile. Ro gabaó annriúe Conn mac an éalbaiğ an 14 May, 7 do
 óscatar ripthe plóig uí néill ap fud típe bóğainé, 7 po marbaó leo mac mic

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

² *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

^b *At home.*—Ip in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

¹ *Requested.*—Ro éumbrğ, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

^k *To see.*—"Dup .i. dá púir," to know.—*O'Clery.*

¹ *Who were betraying.*—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iapriúe baí, and writing báttar puide

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke ; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home^a when Con requested^l him to go with him to Donegal, to see^t if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower ; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle ; and these were the two who were betraying^d the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night ; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people ; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was ; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there : O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May ; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

αεε ταιρρελαδ ; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m *On his way from Dublin.* φορ πλὴθὸς Ἀεε κλαεε literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ρῦβνε .ι. Μαολμυρε μῆρκεαῖ, mac maolmυpe, mic neill ι nḡlionn εἰόνιγε, ἡ Αἰὸ μῆρκεσῆ, mac eoin modarḡa mḡc ρῦβνε ḡο ροῖαῖβῖ οἰλε amaillε ρῦν.

Siol mbriain co himpḡrḡac ḡe apoile an bliadain ρι. Clann concobair mic τῶιρρḡealbairḡ ui ḡriain doinnall ἡ τḡδcc, ἡ clann Murchairḡ ui ḡriain τḡδcc, ἡ donnchad do ḡol ar cpeich cῶιρ abann o cḡrḡairḡ ι cḡloinn cuilein. Ar ann tarla an tarla an tan ρin ρa Rḡp ρuad. Do loircecaḡ ἡ do lomaircecaḡ leo an baile ρin ρeaḡ ḡac mbaile do ρonnḡad. Ruccrat an τῶιρ oppa ar ḡac aen taḡb o ρleib oἰḡḡa an ρḡḡ ḡo luchat, ἡ o ρinn snairḡ co ρcairḡ. Ϙuapatarrom etim ar ḡlarlaith an iarla co ρo marḡad a ḡar do cḡo dib don dul ρin, ἡ ni ρo lamḡrat a monḡraicchiḡ iar ρin co hoἰḡce. Tḡrḡatar an τῶιρḡ mbriain ρin uaḡtarḡ tuadmuḡan ḡan ρuiluccaḡ ḡan ροιρḡḡccaḡ tar ρinnḡrcaib ρḡrcair co na cḡrcaib. ἡ co na ḡabalairḡ leo. Do tarḡairḡrḡoτ τῶa buannaḡa ḡḡrḡara ἡ luḡc tuarḡrḡal tar Siḡnainn do cḡloinn τῶuibne ἡ do cḡloinn τῶιρḡḡ ἡ baḡ ρubal na τῶιpe, a cḡeaḡa, ἡ a comḡta ar a ccumḡr co τḡairḡicc aḡḡḡr a mbuannaḡ. Aḡc cḡna nḡ ρo an da nairḡḡr acc aḡτḡeaḡtaḡair an τῶιpe luac ar lḡccḡḡ epḡe lar na hamḡairḡ ρin tar cḡnn a namḡraine.

Corcumḡuad co na cḡor, ἡ co na buannaḡc ḡona, a ρolatar ρḡairḡn ι τḡοιρḡ tuadmuḡan, ἡ a ḡḡairḡcḡe ecclairḡ amaillε ρḡ ρin do ḡabairḡ do

^ḡ *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^v, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

^ο *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

^ḡ *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note ^ε, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

^ḡ *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^ḡ *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimthann Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rack*, pp. 343, 344.

^ḡ *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^c, in Clann-Coilen^d. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^e; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^f to Luchat^g, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^h to Scairbhⁱ, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forghus^m with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *cu lucaib*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *deatac na lucaibe* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^f *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^g *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff.

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdherc which contains Iniscealltra.

^m *Forghus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

δοιναλλ υα βριαυ δο εομαυ α ττεεεηναρ τυαδμουμαν, γ ταρ εηη ροδα ι
 ηγηηρεαδ να βλιαθηνα ρο.

Μυιριρ δυδ μαρ Σβαιν μιε αν ιαπλα δο δολ αρ εηιε ι μυρρεπαγε. Οταν
 ταυδεε, μιε κορβμαιε οίεε, μιε κορβμαιε, μιε ταυδεε μεγ καρταιγ δο βρηιη
 ραιρ .ι. διαρμαιε, γ κορβμαε, Μυιριρ δο διεεηναδ leo, γ βα ρειρ ταρβα α
 ετραιρεετι ιναρ αρ βυαδαιγδ δια βαρ. Μιρ ερυαδα γρηαταε αρ γυρτ γαβαυδ,
 αιρεεεεοιρ α εαρρεαπαρ, γ βαραιγεεοιρ α βιοδβαδ αν ει τορειαρ ανθ ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤΕ, 1565.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιε, εινεε εεδ, Σρεεα, α εινεε.

Συβαη ηγην εεμαιρ, μιε Μυιριρ, μιε τομαρ δεεε. Ρο βα δο μορ
 ρεεελαδ ηητε μογα ιριδε ηηε ρρι οηιρ γ θαονναχε.

Ουαιρτ θα ηδεαχαιδ ιαπλα οερμυμαν .ι. γρηοιτε μαρ Σεμαρ μιε Σβαιν
 ι ηδειριδ μυηαν, δο εαιρ ττεεεηνα οηιρεαχ .ι. Μυιριρ μαρ γεαρηε μιε Σβαιν
 μιε γρηοιτε ταρρηηγ εεηεε αρ ιαπλα υρμυμαν .ι. τομαρ μαρ Σεμαρ, μιε
 ριαρηρ ρυαδ, ιη οηιεηη ιαπλα οερμυμαν. Ταναεε ονα αη ταρηα δοη εηρ, γ
 ηι ρυαιρ ραβαδ γο ηιαδα υιμε αρ γαε ταοβ ραν μαηγην οιαηυδ ανηη αε ηεδ-
 ανη. Ρο λυιδ ιομαδ ανρροπλαηηη ραιρ γο ηο γαβαδ γ γο ηο γοναδ ε. Ρο
 γαβαδ γ ηο μαρβαδ ορηηγ μορ οια μυηηιρ ιηα ροεαιρ. Οατταρ ρυαε
 ροηηηηηηηαε βυηηηεραηγ ερηα ιοματ α ηβρηαιγεδδ γ α ηεδαλα αν λα ριν. Οα

² *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Conor Corcomroe's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

³ *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

⁴ *Ath-meadhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this

battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappelquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called *Αε μεαδωαν*, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemh, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappelquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei*. For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullivan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond¹, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry². The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain³, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated⁴ and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8. and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

⁴ *Elated*, báttar túbac tóimínnac. The older writers would say, báttar túbairg tóimínnac.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé epíoc na gabala rin an dá iarla do dól co rafoib ró toghairm na bain-
míogan, 7 a mbéic athaib hi lonbainn, 7 teaict dóib tar anair ró gne ríoda
7 cairbine.

Matgamain, mac toirpdealbaig manntaig mic donnchaib, mic doinnail,
mic toirpdealbaig míic do marbað hi ppuill dia luict coimíteacta, 7 comígaol
ina baile fín ran aircín in árainn. Oo éualattar maíte na gaillme in ní rin
do éuattar daíte a mígmíom for luict na feille go no fupailrioc forpa
teichead ó a tzigib co ndeactattar i narépac for muir 7 ba hann no gabrat
calad hi ccuan ruir hi ceptic corca baircínb iartaraige. Iar na cluipín rin
do doinnail mac conóbair uí bhíain, do cóidride dia raigib amail ar déine
conpánacc, 7 no gabad lair a nupmór, 7 do bíte lair i ndaoírcíngal iad co
maí glae i nuactar corcumóruad fo daig gomad móide a maóit, 7 a toirpí
raðarc an ionaib ina ndearnrat an mígmíom rin vpaicín. Ro cpochað vpong
uib lair, 7 no loircead apail feib no éuill a míbéra dóib.

Maíom mór lá hua neill (Sfan, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enri) ar cloinn
mec doinnail na halban .i. Semur, Congur, 7 Somairle. Ro marbað ann
aongur, Ro gabad 7 no gomad Semur, 7 tainic a báp a ccionn bliadna do
gaib epo na gona hípín. Ro baðbal an téict oibead an uapail do éirí don
éur rin raóí ar einéac 7 ar íngnamh fíri caiteac, congaireac, tioblaicteac,
toirpírcac. Ní baóí do cloinn ndoinnail i neppín nac i nalbain a ionnraimail
an tan rin, 7 ní bá ró lá a daoímb fín a comérom dóp do éabairt ar dá

^c *Under the appearance.*—The phrase *po gne* literally means “*sub specie.*”

^d *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircín, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

^e *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac^b, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorley^h. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^a.

^f Harbour of Ross, cuan Ruip, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g West Corca-Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^b Magh Glac, now commonly called Tuath-Clac, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

^h *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

μαδ ρυαρϰλαδ δό. Τορίπατταρ ττα ροαίδε ele náς άρημίτταρ ραν μαίδμ ριν γλιννε ταιρι.

Μυρχαδ mac doimnaill mic Ruarδρι υί πλαίτβήρταιγ do βατάδ.

Ο cleiriγ ταδec cam mac τυαταιλ ollam υί doimnaill lé Sincur ραof hi ρριλύδαct, γ hi ceoimic, πορτ congmalá τιγε ναοιδδ do δάιμαιβ, γ do δεο-ραδαιβ, γ do ρεαλμααιβ ρογλαμα να ceoioc βάτταρ comfoccur do do écc (.i. an 20. la doctober) iar ρήδαταιδ τογαιδε iar mbríct buada o δήμαν γ ó δόμαν, γ α αδναcal ι μαμριτρ .S. Προνρειρ ι νούν να ηγall co ναρμιτιν, γ co nonoir náδbal.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuic ced, Síρcca, aSe.

Ο doimnaill an calbaé mac Μαγνυρα, mic αοδα ουιβ, mic αοδα ρυαδ, mic neill γαιρβ Mic τοιρρδeαλβαιγ an ρίονα do cuitim dia eoch .i. hi τυρ an γήμρεαδ .i. 26. Nouember, ap an ceonair ceoiocinn etir baile αγαιδ-εαοίν, γ cimpall ράτα ι ηνδριμδον α μαρϰήλυαγ γαν, ανρoρact γαν οιλβim γαν ργim γαν Seccat iar τοct do ó Shacpoib an bliadain ριν ρéim. Τιγεαρνα ap ceill γ ap epuc an calbaé ριν γέppac ap γαιλ, γ ap γαιρceαδ ημίταιρ ματα ρρι ναμδιβ connalbaé cairdeamail ρρι cairδibh, γαν μαctnaδ, γαν μούριονγναδ hi μαίτ dá haδble da noingénaδ, neac ná ρο ραοίleaδ écc an ionnarr ριν act co ροιρceαδ λαιρ διογail γρειρι α éneoiλ. Α δεαρβραταίρ, αοδ mac μαγναρα υί doimnaill do óipδneaδ ma ionaδ.

Μαιρ ηγñ Mhaγναρα mic αοδα ουιβ mic αοδα ρυαδ υί doimnaill bñ Mécc aengara décc an 8. doctober.

* *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenfesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Μανóm μór do éδαριε

ηγlionn ταιρι la hua neill," &c.

¹ *Baile-oghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

² *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

³ *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi^h.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,— a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin^l and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater,” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ιηζήν μέγυιδιρ ευconnaēt .i. an comarba bhí Aoda buide mic Aeda duib décc an 22. Iúil.

Μαγυιδιρ Sfan mac conconnaēt, mic conconnaēt, mic briain, mic pilib mic tomair megyuidiρ décc .i. 29 September, ar pluaξ an iurcír iar ná ionnarbad dua néill ar a tíρ. Τιγεαρνα tuiccepaē trisideaē tiōblaieteaē eiriōe. Ní ba fupail dō plaitír dá méo dá bpuíξbeaō ar iomaē a dām, γ a dēopaō, ar troma a duar, γ a deaξtoirbeapē, γ a bpaēair doirōneāō ina ionaō .i. cúconnaēt.

Ο Ρuaric aōō buide mac briain ballaiξ do marbad i mbaile an tócaip lá conallcōib fo dáξ go maō la mac iηgine Μαgnyρα ui doinnall (.i. briain mac briain mic eoccaim) τιγεαρναρ na bpeipne.

Μαξ capēaiξ maōaō décc .i. pīngin, mac doinnall, mic pīngin, mic doinnall duine nár cūip pūim ipin paōgal, γ la na baōi eolar ar a cūinniuccāō nó ar a cōicēill.

Ο μαοαγáιν .i. Μαοιleaálainn moapōda mac maοileaáluinn mic bpeapail décc, léξtōip laiōne, γ gaοidilce ar luza bá hōlc duaiphib epeann ina pé, copnaiaē a fšriainn, γ a epide ar comarranaiō, uaiēne iomaēair ban γ boēt γ aopa anppann anappaēta, γ doinnall mac Sfan uí maοaγáin do gabail a ionaō.

Πιαρur buitēip mac emainn τιγεαρνα trisna cluana meala décc neaē puair imēe γ oīōpeaēt a dūitēe gan caē gan cōccaō duine nár pēalbaiō γ nár pōlataip én pīnginn do cuiō fglairi dé le cšit papa no ppiōnna, γ a mac tepōiō ina ionaō.

Οιοē éipce ar na fšritan hi tēip cōnall an bliāōam pi.

° *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

^p *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^q *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Lime-
rick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronesse of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

^s *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^q, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^r, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish^s in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Σλόιττρεαδ λά हुआ नदोमनाइल सोद मास मासुनरा हि त्तिर एदोदाम इरिन
नङ्गिर्मरुदो दो रोननराद, १ दो रोनसद एरेादा इओदा लार, १ तामिड र्लान् द्वा इड.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cuicc céo, Síreca, aθεατ.

Σλουιττρεαδ λά हुआ नदोमनाइल सोद इरिन एार्राद दो रोननराद. इरेाद दो
देाचाइद तार लोद रेाबाइल डो रानिसे डुर अन र्लिाद एकारβαταद डो नो लोमार-
एदोद १ एो नो लेरिनोराद लार इना म्बाओ इना कोम्पोदराइ, १ रोरार र्लान् द्वा इड.

Σλόιττρεαδ लान्मोर लेरतिओनोइते लॉ हुआ नेइल (Σσαν मास कुइन्, मिε कुइन्
मिे एन्रि, मिे एोदोदाम) दो डोल हि एेनेल एेओनाइल रोर उा नदोमनाइल (ओद मास
मासुनरा, मिे ओदा ओसे, मिे ओदा रुाओ) दो इओनराद १ दो ओरेकान ना तरे
रेइद दो रोनसद लार रेाएत र्माइ ओद अन तान ना एओमनाएार उा दोमनाइल
(मासुनर) रोलामुएदोद ना ररि इओदेाडार अ र्लाता नाद अ तरे अर अ एइरिरे,
१ अ एार्लान्ते, १ त्रिा रुरिदेारत १ कोम्पुादतान अ एओमने बुदोम रुरिा रोले.
डॉ हान्न दो राला दुा दोमनाइल (ओद) अ बने डो नुाथाद रोरराते इम ओद
मास ओदा ओसे मिे ओदा रुाओ एो ना एोम्पुलिदोइ अड अरु अन डॉरिे अल्ला तुओद
दोन इन्डरि द्वाओद ओमन डुइलेाद, १ इार ना एओरतेाएत दो डो नो दॉल ओ नेइल एो ना
र्लोडारद दोन तरि नो रओइद तेादता दो एदुुरेाद इम नो बो कोम्पोएुर दो द्वा
अरेादाइ १ बाइ रुरिेन अडॉ नेरनाइदे अन दुइ रिन, अर अ ओइ नी तानडएतार रोम
मेअल्लिना रओ अ टोडारम. Α म्बाएतार अन इाराइ १ नुरेओराद लओइ नी नो रॉथाइ-
रिओ नी एओर रएाएतार लो अ रओारिे उाता दोन ताओद अराल्ल डरेारराते रुरिुलिदो
बाले र्लान् दो र्लोदोदोइ अए द्वा नारएेनाइ इना नदोदुम इना नदुरणडार १ इना
नदोओरमाइ, नी नो अनरात द्वा र्लिमिम एो रानडएतार डान अनओ डान अरिुरोम तार
अन रुरुरराते अर बाइ हाइडे अन अन तान रिन. Αर ना अरमुएदोद रिन दुा दोमनाइल
नो एुिर अ बरोदलोम बसे र्लोइए १ नइनेअल, १ १ नोरुओदोद रओ एदोदोर, १ नो ला

¹ *Shiabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

² *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

³ *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a dearb jeatra*, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

⁴ *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Αοδ ουδ*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

⁵ *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach^a, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^a army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^b (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^x, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^y, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^z, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

^a *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

διορμα μαρεπλόιεχ im mac uí doínnall .i. afo mac afoa do deabaio ppi
 topac an eploig ap oaiç co ttoppfo a epoiçteacha iomlan laip tapr na ped
 maizib i ttopparapir e zo hionad innill na caomparapir a bioðbaða a tim-
 ceallad, nac a tacmanec. Ima companaice etip marepluacc uí doínnall 7
 upropac mareploiç uí neill do pocair mall mac donncharo cairbpiç mic aoda
 oice, mic aoda puaið, 7 doínnall ulltac mac an doctupira ollam uí doínnall
 le liçif, 7 Magraðarparaiç aça mbaoi iomcoiméd cataiçe colaim cille, lá
 pluaz uí neill. Aet cña adbearad apaire çup ab lá a muinçip buðein do
 cfr mall ó doínnall. Do pocair beop ó cñél neocçain Mac mécc matçamna
 co noçpoinç oile cenno tá rom. O Ro pidiç mac ui doínnall (.i. aed mac
 aoda) an poplion baoi ina accharo, 7 a tiçearna do pocrain ap daingñ, Ro
 lñraim hé conur tapraio acc airipumh ppi çoiçidm a muinçipe do bpiçt çair.
 Ní çian tpa baoiçumh in uðmalle moip mñman conur çaca dpeçta dia
 çainmuinçip ina oócum bá po líe laipum a pocrain çuice. Tanaic ann
 cetup mac çuibne na tçuat, Murçad mall mac eocçain oice mic eocçain,
 clann mec çuibne çanacc, çoiçpðealbac oice 7 aod buide, 7 mac çuibne
 bóçameac, Maolmuire mac aoda, mic neill, 7 iar pocrain zo haon maizim
 doib nup bó hadbal a pocraide ap ní paðapar cennoçá çeiçpi çéd nama. Ro
 acaoiñ ua doínnall a imno 7 a etçualanz ppiç na maieib çin, 7 acbñt ppiú
 çup bó lanne 7 çup bó maipi laip a écc, 7 a oicçeað do maizim, piarú no
 çoðaimpfoh an do paðpac cenel eocçain do éap 7 do tapçapal çair buðin,
 çop a ðfñpñe, 7 çop a çomçuilioð amal ná po çulanz 7 ná po çoðaim a
 buað çenél piam çoiçne, 7 zo çonnpaðac an oimiað 7 an diñicçin po imipçt
 çair don çup çin .i. a acçup 7 a ionnapað co çoiçeicneac ap a longpopt. Ro
 aontuigçiot na maie çin uile ppi çairçpcc an apðpata, 7 acbearçpac çup bó
 píoç na çopçanta 7 na çuigle po çan conað çair ðñpío oca ua neill co na
 plócc ðionnpaicið. Bá dána doçoiçcc, ainduið, ecceilliz an comaple do
 pónað ann çin .i. paiccið an mór çabaio 7 an mór çuaçacta po baoi çop çionn

^c *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^c, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

but the love of their proteges^c and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous^b phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset^d, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^e of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opað*, means "to shun, or refuse,"
opað caða, the refusal of battle.

^a *Within sight*, *ó bo puactatar rom eab a*

ppairceona, i. e. *peab a pabaice*, i. e. distance
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of
saying "within view." In the modern lan-

ραεβαίτε ποταίθε ιομόδα ετιρ μαρβαδ ἡ βαδασ το ρλουαζ υί νελλ ιριν μαίγιρ
 ριν. δάτταρ ιαδ βα χαρξζδα διβρθε βριαν μαε ενρι μιε Σβαιν ι νελλ κο
 να δεαρβραταίρ, Μαε δομναίλλ γαλλόεελαε κονραπαλ ι νελλ κο νδρυνεζ μοίρ
 το ελομν νδομναίλλ αμαίλλε ρριρ, αν ουβαλταε υα δομηγαίλε δεαρβεομάλτα
 ι νέλλ (αοιν ρβρ βά οίλε ἡ βά τοεα λαίρ ιριν μβιε) κο ποταίθε μόίρ οια είνεασ,
 ἡ ορέετα δεαρμαρα το μνιτιρ εοιμνε, ἡ το μνιτιρ άγαίμ. Αεε εβνα αρβ
 α εμαίρ, ρο μαρβαδ, ἡ ρο βάιδεο τρι εεδ δέεε το ρλουαεε ι νελλ ιριν εεαιε
 ζλεό ριν, Αεβεαρατ αραιλε λυβαίρ ζυρ βό ερι μίλε ρβρ κο τευίλλεασ εαρβαδ
 ρλόιζ ι νέλλ ιριν λό ριν. Οάλα ι νέλλ ερα εέρνα ρυθε αρ αν μαίδμ ιριν, ἡ
 βά ρεαρρ λαίρ νάε εέρναρβδ όίρ ρο ραοβαδ α ειάλλ, ἡ α εέρπαδα οια έίρ.
 Αελαί ζο ηινέλιεε ζαν αιρνεεασ το νεοε λα ταοδ να ηαβαμ ρυαρ ζο ραιμνε
 ταρ άε εαιρρι ηι εομρποεραιβ τον Σγαίρβ ρολαιρ λά ηεολαρ ορυνεζε το μνι-
 τιρ γαλλευβαίρ (οοιρεαεε ἡ ορφορ μνιτιρ υί δομναίλλ ρβιρ) ἡ νί ρο ηαναδ
 λαίρ ζο ρυαεε ερέ ελοεταρ οιαμαιρ ζαεα κοναιρε ζο έίρ εογαίμ, Νίρ βό
 ηιομόδα ονα εεζ νο εεζοβαίρ ζαν οαίμνα οέρ ἡ ροεα ρίορκαοίνεασ ό εαιρλινν
 ζο ρινν ἡ ζο ρεαβαίλ. δά ηαδβαλ, ἡ βά οιρμ αν ρο ράεεβαδ οεοαλαιβ ετιρ
 εαχαιβ, αρμ, ἡ εοδδ αγ εενεε εοναίλλ τον ευρ ριν. Αν τοεεμαδ λά το μί
 Μάιμ το ρονηραδ το ρραοίνεασ αν μαίδμ ιριν.

Ιαρνδολουα νελλ ι ετιρ νεοεεαίμ αμαίλ ρεμεβερτμαρ νί δεαρναδ ροεραεε,
 νό ραδαιλε λαίρ, ἡ νί ρο ευίλ α ρυανταεαίμ ζο ρο ευίρ τοζαίρμ ἡ ταρραίεζ
 αρ ελομν εεμαίρ μιε αλαρτραίνεε μιε εοιμ εαεαναίεζ μείε μείε δομναίλλ ζο
 ηαλβαίμ. βά ευαρ ειμνοιβι ραοζαίλ ἡ βά ηαδβαρ οιδεδα οόρομ ιννηριν ι. ελαμ
 αν ριρ το ευίε λαίρ ρεαεε ριαίμ το εόευίρεασ ευίεε. Ταηατταρ ρυθε κο
 εινηεαρναε εοβλαε μόρ μνιρθε ζο ρο ζαβρατ ρορτ αγ βυμ αβαμ ουινε ι

guage it would be expressed, "ό ράηζαοαρραν
 ι η-α ραδαιρ."

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes angli-
 cised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of
 O'Coinne. This is to be distinguished from
 O'Quin, *hibernicè* O'Cunn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O'Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of
 the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded west-
 wards.

^p *Ath-thairel*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-
 sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the
 county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the
 light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was de-
 fended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about
 two miles west of the town of Letterkenny.
 The site of the castle is still pointed out on the
 south side of the river; but its walls were nearly
 level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor
 visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, "by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloghagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach' O'Donnely, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and-drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them^u; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception^w he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^x. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevanted, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

“While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readines thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all access of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of James Mac Conill” [Mac Donnell], “yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

“Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned” [as a prisoner] “after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncler's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy” [Sorley Boy], “and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

Ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ γενεῆ εὐκόσῃν μὴ νελλ οὐδὲ ἀν τὶ τοῖσιν ἀνν γῆν, ἀρ βὰ
 ἡέ α εὐκόσῃν ἀρ εὐκόσῃν, α λυγ λανῖα ἀρ λαοῦσῃν, γ α ἡγῆσθ γαῖο
 γ γαῖρσῃν ἀν τῶν νελλ γῆν .1. Στῆν κοναὸ ὑφοραῖσθ α οὐδὲ τοῦ παῖδῃ.

Σεῖτ μβλιαθνα δῖρσῃν εὐκόσῃν,
 μῖλε βλιαθνα ἡρ ἡ βῖρσῃν,
 κο βὰρ τῖσῃν μὴ μὴ εὐκόσῃν
 ὁ τοῖσῃν εὐκόσῃν ἡ εὐκόσῃν.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave care, upheld his man, advaniced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene their souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niull, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar⁷ in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded⁸ in heroism, and their champion⁹ in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate¹⁰ his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
 And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
 To the death of John, grandson of Con,
 From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

⁷ *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

⁸ *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

⁹ *Champion*.—The word $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ is also written $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\tau$, which is explained $\chi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$ by Michael O'Clery: " $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\tau$.i. $\chi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, $\beta\alpha$ $\chi\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ $\chi\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta$.i. $\beta\alpha$ $\chi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$ α $\sigma\gamma\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\delta$, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

¹⁰ *To commemorate*.—" $\text{F}\text{o}\text{p}\text{a}\text{i}\text{r}\text{e}\text{n}\text{e}\text{a}\text{c}$.i. $\text{c}\text{u}\text{i}\text{m}\text{n}\text{u}\text{j}\text{a}\text{b}$."—O'Clery.

O neill do gairm do toirpdealbác luineac mac neill conallaig iar mar-
bad Shlain.

Iarla d'f'muman do gabail iar an iurpir hi ccill moceallócc 7 a b'f'it
lar go luinneac, arrioe go gaillim go hác luain 7 co hac chiac iaram iar
p'peil patraice do rónad in gabáil rin, 7 do éuaio á b'raiar Shlan mac
Semaip fo íamain ar ceiontt hi cefhn gall d'riopruccáó an iarla, 7 po gabad
é ró céóóip. Ro cuipead arason go íaxaib iad iaram.

Mag D'iaiar d'éc .i. emann mac Semaip mic emainn, fear eimig coitcinn,
7 éige naoiód, ííí íoglamta hi cefhgeioib 7 i mbeaplaib eipide, 7 a mac
Semur doirpnead ina ionad.

Shlan abúpc, mac Shlan, mic Shlan na b'raicai, mic uillicc ruaid do marbad
lá handaoimib, 7 lá moxaduib m'pccneaca do múintip iarla cloinne m'ocarpó.

Mac uí b'riain tuad'muman .i. taócc, mac donncharid, mic conóóóar, mic
toirpdealbarig. Mac iarla upmuman .i. Semaip ócc mac Semaip, mic D'iaiar

^c *Turlough Luineach*.—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muin-
tir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

^d *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock*.—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Conor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Conor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Conor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Conor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

“*Rot. Pat. anno 10^o Eliz. Dorso.*

“*Eliz. R.*

By the Queene.

“Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cum-
myng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shoue youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to hefe souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghes's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselfes or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Conor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfial^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfial*, i. e. John of the teeth.

ρυσιαδῃ, ἡ Μὰς μέγ καρταῖς, εὐζαν μὰς κορβμαῖς ὀίcc, μὶς κορβμαῖς, μὶς ταῖcc ὄο ἔcc ἀν βλιαδαν ρι.

Μαῖνυρ μὰς εἰμαιν, μὶς μαῖνυρα μὶς ριτῖς ὄο μάρβαδ λά μὰς μυρριρ
 ciarraige .i. le tomair mac emainn mic tomair, ἡ ní baói fear a aora dia
 éinead bá fírr ígnaím ἡ εἰneaé máρ.

Ὀρσιέcc ἀτα λυαιν ὄο δέναιμ λά ιυρτιρ na hepearn .i. Sir henry sidney.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1568.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Síreca, a hoct.

Conταοιρ cloinne ριοcαιρo .i. Μαιρῖρεcc ἰγγῆν ὄονηχαῖo μὶς concobaip
 μὶς τοιρρῶεalbaiḡ, ἀον λάν beóil fírr nepeann, βῆν cotaigece a carat, ἡ a com-
 ḡaοil décc.

Μὰς ματḡαίμνα τῖḡεαρνα ὄορca βαῖρcιnn αιρτέαραιḡε .i. βριαν ὄcc μὰς
 βριαν μὶς τοιρρῶεalbaiḡ μὶς ταῖcc δέcc, ἡ ταῖcc μὰς μυρchaῖo μὶς ταῖcc
 ρυσιαῖo μὶς τοιρρῶεalbaiḡ μὶς ταῖcc ὄο ḡabal a ιοναῖo.

Μὰς ρυβne ρανac ὄομῆnall ḡορm μὰς ὄομῆnall ὄίcc ὄο μάρβαδ ἡ ρρῖull
 λά ὄρῖm dia μυῖντιρῖ ρῖn .i. μυῖντιρ ρρῖυτέῖn.

Caτῖlín ἰγγῆν μέḡυῖoῖρ (cúonnaét) βῆν uí βαοῖḡill (τοιρρῶεalbac mac
 neill μὶς τοιρρῶεalbaiḡ) ἀν ἀοῖn βῆν cοῖρῖḡ bá fírr ι nullταῖb δέcc ἀν. 5.
 Ianuari.

Sluaicéacḡ la Samur mac μυρριρ μὶς Sῖain μὶς ἀν ιαπλα (ἰm λυḡναραῖo
 ὄο ρῖnῖραῖo) ἀρ μὰς μυρριρ ciarraige .i. tomair mac emainn. Bá hé ἀν
 Semur ρῖn ρo ba cοῖnac ἀρ ḡεαρπαταcαῖb a μῖναῖo cloinne Semair μὶς Sῖain
 βαοῖ hillainḡ hillonḡainn le βλιαδαν ροῖme ρῖn. ὄο ἡῖonῖραῖo ἡ ὄο ἡαιρceacḡ, ὄο
 λοῖρceacḡ ἡ ὄο λοῖmḡpeachacḡ ἀν τῖρ ḡo τῖnnῖρnac le ρemur co na ρlóccaῖb.
 Ρo τειέρῖοτ upmóρ ἀν τῖpe, ἡ ρucpaτ ἀν ρo ρέδραττ dia ἡῖnnḡlḡ leó ḡo ἡc
 ρnáma. βαοῖ υῖοματτ ἡ ὄο λῖonḡaῖpe ρlóiḡ Semair ḡo ρo ρυῖoḡεacḡ ὄá long-

^s *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Conor inter-
 polates .i. henri moρ na beopaé, "i. e. Big
 Henry of the Beer."

^b *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is in-
 cluded in the present barony of Moyferta, or
 Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

^l *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of
 the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond
 and his brother privately intimated to this James
 their anxious desire that he would take upon
 himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^h, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This James^l was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^l as much they should be detained in captivity.

^l *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

πορτ λίνμαρα λάναιδβλε λαιρ αρ γαδ ταοδ τον βαλε. Ro éurp ó concobair ciarrnaiže, 7 clann epíthiž co na ccóirižtib, 7 upparrann duairlib 7 daipeacáib an eploíž amaille ppiú don taob éoir don baile. Do chuaid pfin žur an luēt bá mšmarrc lair do bñt ina pócair don taob éiar don baile, 7 baó mac muirir co na muircir hi tctñnta móir scoppa. Ro baó beóp po bpuē aeóir tct, 7 éiopmac adbal amail po ba dú ip in aimprr pin žur bó héižñ dá ndaoínib, 7 dá nairnñir mñpáile na habann dól lé epuime an tapra 7 lá pobapra a po iotan. Ar é bá conparral do mac muirir an tan pin emann mac an žiolia duib, mic concobair, mic donncharib mic domnaill na maðmann mec puibne, 7 ní tapra ina pócair aēt bñc buidñ gallócclac dá luēt lñamna co nár bó puall žo mbaoí ina parrad žénmoēta aon éaoccat pñ namá ar ccacññ aimprr a nairpaine. Ar a aoi nñ bó mað leó imēacēt ó mac muirir iar mbññt don poirñccñ pin parr, do baó beóp ipin mbaile pin Šlan na Šeoltað mac domnaill uí maille luēt luinge parr do éairuib coblaiž Mheic muirir tamc do tadall cuapra ina cñd žan cop žan cñnac, 7 nñ bó mairi a pargáil don éur pin. Do éuaid mac muirir dá comairluccáð ppir na mañtib pin dia pñop epēd do ženad. Pprrcaprrac dó, 7 atberprrac ppir daiēpcc aóññir žur bó tanairi dia mbár a mbēta amail po batrap, 7 ndā cabair do žēbam do deóin an loēt a táid mar naccharib pilct i niompuidē poirn, 7 ó nác mšmarrc lapra žiallad do mac muirir mic an iarla arñd ar dénta duic do pēn 7 do pobarētan do cop i huēt an toice 7 an éonáiž ipin lé po amú, 7 žad éužacē mar éuro dñpinn žo hoīdē ina mbia po bonnaib do bioðbað, 7 ionnpaižññ clann epíthiž uair ip ppiú ar mó ar pñpcc 7 ar ppolā. Iar ccñññd ar an ccomairle pin dóib do pñppac epñže aēlamh aóin pñ, 7 tucc mac muirir inneall 7 opduccáð caēa ar an moğall do épunnpluaž éairuibññail tapra ina parrad, 7 tuccadh topac lé hiombualad do clonn epuibne. Ní baó imēe nó arðplaiēp (an darr leó) pob pñip lé clonn

^k *Cattle*.—“Innle, .i. απνήρ.”—*O'Clery*.

^l *James*.—*O'Daly*, in his *History of the Geraldines*, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

^m *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The *O'Malleys* are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle^k as they were able. James^l had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Connor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadhⁿ, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune^m this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

^m *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note ^p. where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Cl' ann rin do eoilig an toice 7 do c'baig an cinnimain a ceur ar son maigin,

ερίτχιζ ἡ λέ α τταρλα ινα ττιμείαλλ ινά α πφαίριπ δια νιονηραιείδ αρ αν οριουεείδ ριν υαιρ ροδ ρίρη λέδ α εορεε δίοδ αρ έν λαταρ ινάρ βίετ αζ ιτε ζραν ζλαιρ δέραιε, ἡ acc ιβε ρυαρ υίρεε ρέ α ναείαιδ αμαίλ ρο βατταρ. Ιμείυρα μίε μαιρρη ἡ α μαιρρηε νί ρο ζαβραττ εορ δον εοναρ εοίτεοινη ζο ρανγατταρ ηι εείνω ελοinne ρίτιζ, ζο ρο ρέεείδ λέδ ρυλαη α ρραοβαρ ρίεζ, ρίε α ραιμέαε, εοιηγεαλλ α εελοιδίη, ἡ ερυαιδ α εεαέβαρρ, λίε αρ λίε, ἡ ιαρ εεαίεμη ρεε αιμρηε δοίβ acc αν εεοίευαρεεαι ριν ρο ρραοίεαδ δον ζλαν ρλυαζ ζηραταε ἡ τυεερατ αεχαίδ αρ ιμέεαετ, ἡ εύλ ρέ εοιηεορεεείδ α εεαέλαίερεαε. Ρο διαντινηρρηαιζίε ινα ηοδθαίεζ λά μαιρρη μειε μαιρρη ειαρρηαιε, ἡ ρο ζαβρατ αζα ρραοιζίεδ ἡ αεεα ρίορρηελαε εο νάρ ευαρα ρίοη νό αίρηη ζαε αρ ραεεαδ δο ζηραταεαίβ, ἡ δο ελοινη ερίτχιζ ιρη ρραοίεαδ ηί ριν. Ρο μαρβαδ έετ μοίρ αν ριν .ι. ό εονεοβαρ ειαρρηαιε, εονεοβαρ mac εονεοβαρ, δά δο μοίρ έεταίβ ελοinne Ρυδραίεε αν ταν ριν αν εί τορεαιρ αν ριν, αοιβεαλ βεδ α εινεαδ, ἡ α ελανμαίεε, ρόραρ δια ραιμεε ορλαμαρ α αταρδα αρ βελαίβ ρινηρεαρ, υαιέηε ρυλαηεζ δάη, ἡ δεόραη, ἡ δίεζ αορα ζαεα δάνα, ρορτ εοταίεετ εοεαίδ, ἡ είηηαιρρεε ρη εομαρρηαιβ ἡ εοιεερρηοχαίβ. Ρο ράεεβαδ αν δνα, εμανη όεε mac εμαινη μιε ρίτχιζ αρδ εονραπαλ ζηραταε, ρίρ τοιεεαε ερμηεοναιεζ ζο λάν αιηη λάιηε ἡ ειεε αοιδίε, ἡ Μυρχαδ βαλβ mac μαζηυρα, μιε ρίτχιζ, Ταδεε ρυαδ ο εεαλλαίαν, Mac υί δυιδίορ, Mac αν ροιρηε είηη, Ράλαε δυηηε μαοιλίη, ἡ δίον mac ζεαρίοδ μιε ζεαραιε οίορηε λειεε βέβιοηη. Ρο ζαβαδη αν ρυαιόρη mac μαζηυρα μιε ρίτχιζ, Ρο μαρβαδ ἡ ρο ζαβαδ ροεαίθε ele εεηηοεάτ ρίθε δον εύρ ριν.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

² *Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick; rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

° *The strength.*—"Σεαδ .ι. λάιορη ηεζ λάιορηεαετ."—*O' Clery.*

° *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duald Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them^a on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^b of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^c at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^d; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn^e. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was^f taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^a *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^e *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1569.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sfircca, anaof.

Erpoc cille dá lua .i. τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac maεγαμνα mic τοιρρδεαλβαεε
uί bριam décc.

O Sfehnapaicch .i. an gíolla dub mac διαρματτα, mic uilliam, mic Sfan
buidε τυλαδ τοιρλνγα do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib doneoc TICCB DIA Pαιεε
δib, pfi gan bñe eolac hi laudin nó hi mbépla roba mó cion 7 cáil hi pfiat-
nairi gall an pfi í rin, 7 a écc. A mac Sfan do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sláime ingín Murchaio mic τοιρρδεαλβαεε, mic ταιδεε, mic τοιρρδεαλβαεε
uί bριam décc.

Mór pécaδ ingín bριam, mic ταιδεε, mic τοιρρδεαλβαεε, mic bριam caεa
an aonaεε uί bριam bñ uί pεacnapaicc .i. διαρματ mac uilliam mic Sfan
buidε bñ deaprccaεεε ap deilb 7 ap deaprlaccaδ ipide do écc.

Semur mac muiriy mic an iarla do bñe na duine cocctac congairle
an bliadain pi go ro éfnεaλpιοε goill 7 gaoiδil na muian ó bearba co capn
uί nño δaon pann 7 δaon ndaingín ppiy i naεaio comairle an pfiε. Iarla
upmumian do bñe i Saεoib .i. comar mac Semair mic Piarair mic Semair,
mic emann, 7 a diaρ deaprbpaεar .i. emann an calac 7 éduapo do dol in én
pann lé Semur mac muiriy, do cóεταρ an diaρ mac rin an iarla lá peile
muire móp pa aonac innpri cópp, 7 bá úpim doairnéip ap glacpaε deachaib,
7 gpoieib, dóp, 7 daipccεεε, 7 deappraδaib allmapda ap an aonac rin. An
tiapla ona do εεacε in epinn an bliadain ceona 7 pioduccaδ dia bpaiepib
ppiy an Státa.

* *Bishop of Killaloe.*—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

* *Gilla-Duv, i. e. juvenis niger.* His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy; He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

* *More Pheagh, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.*

* *Son of the Earl, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.*

* *Was a warlike, &c.*—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe¹, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv²), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh³, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl⁴, was a warlike⁵ man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid⁶, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr⁷ on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State⁸.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

⁶ *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

⁷ *Inis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscorthy (now Enniscorthy), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Inir cópéao*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note ¹, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

⁸ *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Σλουιόεαδ μόρ λά ιურτιρ να ηΕρεανν Σιρ ηανρη Σιουη ηι προζήμαρ να βλιαθνα πο δο δολ αρ μιυμνεααίβ α νοιαυό να ριοδα γ αν δαινζηνίεεε δο ρόν-ρατ, γ αρβό δο ζαβ επε λαζηνίβ ριαρδεαρ, γ ní πο αιριρ ζο ραινιεε ζο ηυίβ μαεαίλλε ρα μιυμαιν, γ πο ρυιδίεζβ longpore ποεραυό ρλυαιζββόδα λαίρ ηι ετιμείαλλ βαίλε να μαρτρα, γ βαί ρβέτμαιν λέ hacchaυό αν βαίλε, γ βάτταρ μιυμνίεζ αζ βαζαρ ζαέ λαοί δον επραέτμαιν ριν ιομαινεαεε δο εάβαίρε δον ιურτιρ εο να ρλυαζ, γ ní πο εομαιλλιρτε ιν ní ριν. Ρο ζαβαδ αν βαίλε ρα δεοίό λάρ αν ιურτιρ, γ πο ραεαίβ βαρδα α ηυέτ να βαηρίοζνα ινν. Δο εuaυό αρ ριν επέ δυτχαίε αν βαρραίεζ, γ επε ζλίνη μαζαίρ δο δολ ζο εορκαίεζ. βάτταρ ειρζε αμαέ μιυμνεαέ ανη ριν αρ α ειονη ιν οίρβίλλ ιομβυαίλλε ρηιρ. Αρ α αοί δο λέιεεαδ αν εοναίρ δον ιურτιρ. Δαοί αν ιურτιρ λέ ηατθαυό ηι εορ-καίεζ, γ α ρανητα εοεαυό αζ δεηιυεαδ λέ δέμαρ αν αιρτε ριν acc τεαέτ αρ ρροεχ γ αρ ραρδύν. Ταναίε αν ιურτιρ αρ ριν ζο λυιμνεαέ, γ πο βηιρβό βλαδ δο βαίλείβ να μιυμαιν λαίρ ετιρ εορκαίεζ γ λυιμνεαέ. Ρο ζαβαδ ελυαιν δυβάν γ βαίλε ί ββέαίν ηι ετυαδμιυμαιν δον εοιρεε ριν-λαρ αν ιურτιρ, γ δο εοίό ιαπαίμ ζο ζαίλλιηη. Δαί ρυδε ρηι ηβό ιρ ιν ιμβαίλε ριν αζ εσηηρυεαδ δάλεεαιρ γ ελοινη ηυίλλιαμ, γ ιαρεταίρ εονναέτ, γ ιαρ ρραεεβάιλ να ζαίλλιηε δό πο ζαβαδ λαίρ δύν μόρ μεε ρεοραίρ, γ Ρορεομαιν, Ρο ράεεαίβ Ρηεπιδενρ ι ιμβαίλε ατα λυαιν ορ ελίνη εοίεεαυό εονναέτ υίλε ό οροβαοίρ ζο λυιμνεαέ αζά ρπολλαίμνυεαδ γ αζά ρηίρεσηηρυεαδ. Δά ηεπιδε εεδ ρηεπιδεντ να είρε ριν ριαίμ, Σιρ εδυαρδ Ριτυη α αιημ. Ρο ρυί αν ιურτιρ εαρ α αιρ ηι ρηιηε

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, "this thing."

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caile^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^b *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Birmingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedience is by the said M^r I Brene Arra, for hym & his, offered to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^r. I Brene Arra, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynne for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhor our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfill the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsayll there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^r. I Brene Arra, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theym-selves towards us, our Heires, & Successours, & to all outhor our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhor, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Council for M^r. I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and
“H. Sydney. Counsayll.

“Wheare Tirelagh M^r. I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Contrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^r. I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhor his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost gracioualie have condescended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsayll, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe nevertheless the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^r. I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^r. I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1570.

Αιοι Κριοτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sctmozat.

Mac ruibne fánat .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc ócc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαiz, mic maol-
muire, γ α βραταρ αοδ buide ruad, γ Mac ruibne na ttauat, Murchad mall
mac eoccan ócc do marbad i ndún na long hi ppuill hi ppuadnairi í neill
(τοιρρδεαλβαc luineac) lá cloinn ndómnall gallócclac γ pob oibím aóbal
ólineac γ ónghanm, do tpeóir, γ do ταρρριγτε do cōpnam, γ do cōtuccad
tuairceirte epeann tuicim an tpir írin, γ pob ecē mōr pfr dib rin gēr dō
maic an diaρ naile .i. Murchad mall onú ór epobairz, ghirbeó gan dádaó, epir
gaircció gaoidel, pinn iomarbaza ppar nulaó i nacchaid ppar nepeann, uairne
bhirte berne basgal, poðalteaó pēd γ paop maóinead píl ruibne an mur-
chad rin. Α βραταρ eoccan ócc do gabail a ionaid, γ α βραταρ doinnall
dóirpnead i monadh Mheic ruibne fánat.

Eicneacān mac aóda buide uí doinnall do marbad hi ppuill az tionneud
ó rluaz uí doinnall lá pfrpōpca mac uí gallcubar co na muinir γ lá dpuing
ele do plicē donnchad uí gallcubar.

Mac conmapa, Stan, mac pfoða, mic meiccon, mic Síoda, mic ταihcc mic
loclainn tigeapna an taoibe tōir do cloinn cōiléin do ecē duine maóac mōr-

Tirrelagh M^o. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males
of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have
and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said
gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said
Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally
done & executed by Letters Patentes under the
great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to
hym past by Letters Patentes with all conve-
nyent spede. Hereof we estsones will & com-
maunde you not to faile, as you will answer to
the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie
of November 1569.

“Robert Weston, Canc. P. Carewe.
T. Armachan. H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin. Frances Agard.
John Chaloner.”

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now
Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of
the barony of Strabane, in the county of Ty-
rone, and about five miles to the south of Lon-
donderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should
have written; “A champion who was a glowing
furnace in military ardour, till he was extin-
guished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion.”

^o *Champion*.—“Eapp no epir .i. gairgeadh-
ac.”—O’Clery.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word pinn
signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon.
Either meaning could be figuratively applied to
a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, “the pillar of
breaking the gap of danger.” The word tu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egnehgan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

campne would be better here than uaine. The beapna baogán, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 16.

^r *His kinsman*.—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida*.—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen*.—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurín, Kilkedy, Kilnoony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinnaclea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradya, who were

δαλαὶ λέανθαν βαν, ἡ ἠγλή ἀρ ῥυαρκα, ἡ ἀρ ῥιβήραδ, ἡ δοῖνall ῥιαβὰὶ mac connsda, mic donnchaíð do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Ρόγνα cúρτε hi mainrteip innri hi ttauadmúman do cóp lá ppepídenp cóiccíð cónnaçt ḡo ῥíol mbriam, ἡ ḡo huacétar cónnaçt, ταῖcc mac mupchaíð uí ḡriam aré bá ῥipriam ip in típ an tan ῥin, ἡ ῥob epíde céð ῥipriam ttauadmúman. Do ῥónað laipíde upḡnam bíð, ἡ biotaille ῥó cómaip an ῥpepídenp hi mainrteip innri. Ticc iaram an ῥpepídenp don baile a τιμécèll na féle bpiḡde do ῥompað. Bá hann baóí iapla ttauadmúman concóbar mac donchaíð mic concóbar uí ḡriam ip in clár in tan ῥin. Ro cúp an ppepídenp ipin tḡῥí lá ḡaipm ῥaip, ἡ do lodar ḡpῥoḡ do ḡáῥda an ῥpepídenp do máitib a múntipe ἡ a márcῥluaiḡ do éócúipeað an iapla. Bá in aon uaip do ló do cóðar ῥíde ḡo doḡup an baile ἡ δοῖνall mac concóbar uí ḡriam acc τοῖç cúicce map an ccéðna. Bá hí cómaiple ῥo cinneað lap an iapla, δοῖνall ἡ a ῥaiðe ó ῥlabpað na comlað arteaç do ḡabáil, ἡ ḡpῥoḡ dá ῥaiðe amuiḡ díð do máῥbað. Ro iméiḡ an cúo ele díð do cópað ῥíçta ἡ ῥionnluaiḡ a neaç hi ccéñn an ῥpepídenp ḡo himp. Ro iméiḡ an ppepídenp ap ná máῥaç, ἡ clann mupchaíð mic τοιῥῥéalbaiḡ .i. ταῖcc ἡ donnchaíð dá tḡeóῥuccað ap in típ, ἡ acc dénaíð eolaiḡ do tḡe capḡpaiḡ cúḡḡaiḡ, ἡ tḡe ḡpῥoibélaib diaḡpa doieólaip. Baóí an tḡapla aḡá tḡopaiḡçéçt, ἡ aḡ tabaiḡt amaiḡ ῥopḡa ḡo ῥanḡaccap ḡopç innri ḡuaiḡe in aḡhaiḡ ῥin. Iap ῥoçtain na ῥccél ῥin ḡup an iurteip ῥo ḡab ῥḡicç ἡ lonnuḡ é, ἡ aré ῥo éinn ῥin, ἡ an cómaiple a ῥoῥcóngḡa ap iapla upmúman, Tomap mac Semaiḡ mic ῥiapaiḡ ῥuaið a huçt na banῥíoḡna τοῖç do éñnḡuccað iapla ttauadmúman ip in ḡḡiom anuaibḡeaç do ῥinne uaip bá ḡap a ḡḡaol ἡ a mbḡaḡaiḡῥi dia ῥoile. Taimcc iapla upmúman co na ῥlóg hi ttauadmúman ῥó céðóip, do ῥiaçt an tḡapla concóbar in áit iomaccallma ῥḡip, ἡ do ḡeall ḡo ḡoionḡað a tóil ῥiumh ἡ tóil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^v *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capḡpaiḡ, which makes capḡpaiḡ in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcainna-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^a. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^b O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^c [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^d and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^e on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

aple. Do pad a bailte for láim iarla urmúman .i. cluain rampada an clár mór, 7 bunraite, 7 ro léiccead doinnall ó brian, 7 maite braithe do tuadmúman báttar hilláim ag an iarla amac, 7 braithe an ppeiridne mar ccedna. Ro gab iarlaím aitreacur, 7 atuirri an iarla fá na bailtib, 7 fá na braithe do éabairt uada, uair ní raibe dá longpoptaib aicce acé maí ó mbra-cáim amáim, 7 ro fáccaib barada buantairri ann, 7 arí comairle do rinne gan dol ró dlié do ná ró gráraig comairle na hepeann coide, 7 pucc do rogan gur bó fírr lair bíte ar faoindeal 7 ar fogra, 7 cúl do cup ré a dúthaig 7 ré a d'gátaída inár dol dia raigí. Basí iarlaím lé hachaid go hinclíte hi cloinn Mhuiri, 7 do éuaí ar rin a timceall na fele Éoin don ppaic, 7 báí ré h'ó ann rin, 7 ticc iarlaím go Saxoibh, 7 fuair gpara, papdún, 7 onóir ó banrogan traxan, 7 do pad licpeaca lair dionnraigí comairle na hÉpeann dia aítne díob an iarla donpuccá 7 tamicc i ngúipead na bliada céona tar a air go hérimn.

An ppeiridne céona, 7 iarla cloinne pucair .i. Riocair mac uilicc na cclinn mic pucair mic uilicc énuic tuag do ruide lé hacchaid Spuéra hi rampad na bliada ro. Báttar for an pluigead rin hi pfoair an ppeiridne porpla cóireac, 7 trénnilead látgaile 7 gairceí uáctar éonnaé ó maí aoi go hectge, 7 o gailim go hacluain. Báttar fóir hi pporlongpopt an ppeiridne d'pang mór do cairtib co na raigíuib amalle friá, 7 dá cópuccad nó a trí do gíománcóib gaoidealcóib. Basí ann beór an calbac mac toirpealbair, mic éoin éarraig, mic mec doinnall co na diair mac, 7 co na

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-m-Bracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

^d *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-nagCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

^j *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Doimnail Uargean, *pluicé Uirbealraig óig*, i. e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

roḡraide, 7 dhám do rliocḡ domnaill, mic éoin, mic eocḡan na laḡaige, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocḡan mic domnaill oice, 7 domnaill mac murchaio mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch,

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captain of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever.—(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is enrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe¹ Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge ;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises ;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

balls."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroi, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138-140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrán, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ῥυαῖορι μῶρι γο εὐοριγέιβ ἄλαν τοῖτα γαλλοεὐλάε αμαίλλε ρριυ, ἡ κόρυθαὸ γαλλόελαε ele do cloinn nouβγαίλλ, ορδανάρ ἡ εἰρηε αμαε on ηγαίλλιμ. Βαοί ann βεορ γαρραὸ do μαρεϋλαῖ μῆοδα τρι εὐὸ α λίον ρέν γο λῆρεαχαῖβ, ἡ γο ηῖοδβαῖβ πλάτ.

Οὐ εὐαλαῖο mac william búρτε ὁσαν mac οἰβεραιρ, mic ὁσαν, an τοῖεϋταῖλ ρλόεἰγ λάν μῶρι ριν do βῆε acc an ρπεριδεντ ἡ αἰ an ιαϋλα α ετιμὲλλ ρρυεῖρα βά εραὸ ερῖοδε, ἡ βά μῆρεαὸ μῆνμαν λαῖρ an ní ριν, ἡ πο εἰονοἰλ εἰυεεε ρὸ εὐὸοἰρ búρκαῖγ ιοεταραεα, ἡ ρλιοετ μαοἰλιρ α búρτε, clann νοδοῖναιλλ γαλλόεελαχ ἡ Μυρχαὸ na ετυαῖγ mac ταῖδε mic μυρχαῖο, ἡ mic ρυαῖορι υῖ ρλαῖεβῆρταῖγ. Τανγατταρ ρῖδε ονα γυρ an λίον αρ lia πο ρέορατ οραῖγβαῖλ leo valbanεοῖβ, ἡ βερῖνῆνοῖβ βαῖρταῖβ ἡ ὀεεελαεαῖβ, ἡ ní πο hanaὸ leo γο ρυαεττατταρ αρ εnoc βαοί α ρροεαρ do longρορτ an ρπεριδεντ ἡ an ιαϋλα, ἡ βατταρ accά εοῖμαῖρλυεεαὸ ετορρα βυδῆἰν εἰονμυρ do βερδοαῖρ οἰυῖεε νό διαῖρεαοἰleaὸ αρ na υῖἡῖρλυαεεαῖβ διοεοἰρεεε βατταρ αἰ ρορραῖν ρορρα ἡμα ετῖρ ἡ ἡμά νοῦτχαῖγ. Ρο εἰνδαὸ leo εετυρ ερῖοεῖεἰγ do υένανῖ υά μαρεϋλαῖγ, ἡ do εὐὸοἰρῖοτ ιαραῖν ι ἡνεαλλ ἡ ι νορδυεεαὸ, ἡ πο εἰηγεαλλῖρατ δια ροἰλε ἡαν ρεαοἰleaὸ no ρεαἰνορεαὸ αρ an ἡnell ριν δια μαὸ ρορρα νό ρῆμπα βα ραen. Ρο ηερϋαῖγρραὸ leo βεορ δια μαρβεα mac νό βραεαῖρ νεῖε διοὸ αρ α βελαῖβ ἡαν anῖμῖν οεαα αετ vol ταῖρῖρ ρὸ εὐὸοἰρ anῖαἰλ βα naῖna αναῖεἡμῖο, ἡ πο εἰνεεῖρῖοτ ρόν τοῖεἰμ ριν do ραῖεἰο, na ρλόεἰγ naἰle. Οάλα an ρπεριδεντ ἡ an ιαϋλα πο ρυῖδοἰγρῖοτ α νορδαναρ, α ραῖεδοἰρῖρ, ἡ α λυεε halabαρo, ἡ α λυεε εἰνδαὸ πλατα δια εοἰρ αρ na βῆρναδβαῖβ βελεἰμῖγαῖβ ἡn πο βα υόἰε leo an λυεε ele δια ραῖεἰο, ἡ πο εἰμῖρῖοτ λά α εταοἰβ ρῖδε clann ερῖυἡνε, clann νοδοῖναιλλ, clann nouβγαίλλ, ἡ εοἰρῖεε an ερλόεἰγ αρῆῖna. Οο εὐοταρ ρῆἡ ἡ an ἡῖρ γαρραὸ μαρεϋλόεἰγ ταϋλα ἡα ρραρραὸ ἡἡ ἡετυρραἡ na ερῖοδα οon

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Don-

nell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

|| *Owen-na-Latháighe*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

* *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^r; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart¹ and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy^o or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^c. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

¹ *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

^p *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or *sagittarii*, archers.

ταοῖς ele. Ro ba dáil lé docair, γ̃ dob aghaid̃ ar éttualang̃ doccbar̃ iar̃tair̃ γ̃ iõctair̃ éonnãct̃ cor̃ uocum̃ na conair̃e congáir̃ize rin. Ara soi po ar̃conar̃at̃ for̃ a naghaid̃, γ̃ ní b̃ó ciañ do códar̃ an tañ puar̃attar̃ a t̃taoib̃ do tollad̃, γ̃ a ccuip̃ do ép̃éct̃nuccad̃ lar̃ an céõ p̃r̃air̃ do léiccead̃ pótã a gonnab̃aib̃ gr̃áñ aoĩbleacã γ̃ a bõdãoib̃ blaí̃t̃ r̃igne, ní r̃ghim̃ nó p̃ccat̃, ní meip̃t̃h̃ nó miõlãc̃ur̃ po gab̃rat̃ for̃m̃ r̃iar̃ na ep̃éct̃oiub̃raic̃tib̃ rin ac̃t̃ dol̃ gañ éoic̃cill̃ for̃ a c̃eip̃tac̃chaid̃ gõ po p̃é̃c̃rat̃ r̃ip̃ulang̃ a r̃am̃t̃ac̃ c̃ruar̃ a celoiõdm̃, γ̃ t̃romã a t̃tuag̃h̃ ar̃ éloig̃m̃b̃, γ̃ ar̃ é̃ñmull̃aig̃ib̃ a c̃celeaõ com̃lainn. Ní b̃ó p̃adã po p̃uilng̃s̃ na p̃f̃om̃anna rin lar̃ an p̃foip̃inñ tar̃la for̃ a ccionñ an tañ po b̃r̃ú̃ct̃b̃r̃ir̃ dianm̃áiõm̃ dá̃pãct̃ac̃ oib̃ for̃ ocular̃ib̃ gõ po b̃h̃ an ep̃r̃é̃nb̃uiõh̃ t̃aim̃cc̃ dia r̃aig̃ĩõ iom̃laiõĩõ ionaiõ γ̃ malair̃t̃ á̃t̃ẽ díob̃. Ro gab̃rat̃ r̃ĩdẽ iar̃am̃ ag̃ díõcl̃ãip̃r̃iuccad̃ na d̃r̃uip̃ng̃e tar̃la r̃í̃mpõ ag̃ l̃h̃m̃iañ an luat̃mãõmã ag̃ t̃h̃nãõ na t̃opaig̃eãct̃a, ag̃ d̃r̃uic̃t̃ γ̃ ag̃ d̃ing̃e ĩ nõgh̃aid̃ na nõp̃ong̃b̃uiõh̃ñ ar̃ p̃f̃õ dá̃ mí̃le oñ p̃p̃or̃long̃p̃oip̃t̃. Ro p̃leãct̃ad̃, γ̃ po p̃raoig̃leãõ p̃õcãĩdẽ díob̃ leó̃ an air̃f̃õ rin. Lar̃ nõol̃ do m̃uip̃tir̃ meic̃ uilliam̃ bú̃rc̃ tar̃ an maip̃c̃r̃luag̃ baiõ dia l̃é̃taõb̃, t̃ucc̃rat̃ na díop̃m̃anna maip̃c̃r̃luag̃ am̃ur̃ for̃ d̃eip̃eãõ na nócc̃bar̃õ r̃iar̃ a mb̃aiõĩ an boip̃bb̃r̃ĩp̃eãõ cõ po dí̃c̃aig̃it̃ d̃r̃é̃ct̃a dia nõp̃ong̃b̃uiõm̃ib̃ leó̃, γ̃ po mũdaig̃p̃e ní ba mó̃ muñbãõ d̃luic̃t̃ẽ γ̃ daing̃ne a ñ inmill̃ γ̃ a ñ op̃daig̃t̃ẽ t̃ucc̃rat̃ for̃p̃rã a t̃t̃úr̃ an laoĩ. Do d̃eãc̃atar̃ iar̃am̃ for̃ ccú̃laib̃ iar̃ mb̃uaiõ c̃coip̃ccair̃ γ̃ c̃coim̃maiõim̃ẽ γ̃ iar̃ p̃raoí̃neãõ for̃ a mb̃iõd̃bãõh̃aib̃, ac̃t̃ am̃áiñ bá̃ p̃f̃õ a nõear̃ñrat̃ do d̃ear̃p̃mat̃ cong̃antã (õ po p̃ol̃m̃aig̃s̃õ an c̃ãt̃lãtar̃ leó̃, iar̃ mb̃r̃ĩp̃eãõ for̃ a mb̃iõd̃bãõaib̃) gañ anm̃iañ ip̃iñ p̃p̃or̃long̃p̃oip̃t̃ iñ oiõc̃ẽ rin, uair̃ dá̃ nand̃oir̃ ní b̃iãõ p̃r̃h̃rãd̃rã p̃r̃iú̃ iñ ainm̃ γ̃ iñ oip̃d̃ear̃c̃ur̃ an m̃ãõmã do b̃h̃it̃ for̃p̃rã. Dá̃la an p̃p̃er̃ĩdent̃, γ̃ iar̃la cloinnẽ r̃iõc̃air̃õ do añrat̃ r̃ĩdẽ, γ̃ r̃h̃iõc̃t̃ doim̃naill̃ meic̃ r̃uib̃ne (ná̃ po p̃á̃gaib̃aiõ a mb̃onñ dá̃ mb̃iõd̃bãõaib̃ an lá̃ rin) γ̃ d̃r̃ioñg̃ dia r̃aig̃iõĩur̃ib̃ ip̃ iñ p̃p̃or̃long̃p̃oip̃t̃ iñ oiõc̃ẽ rin. Bá̃ttar̃ iar̃am̃ ag̃ ãit̃ne, γ̃ ag̃ ãd̃nac̃al̃ a c̃caom̃ γ̃ a c̃car̃at̃, γ̃ ag̃ p̃ãõbãõ na p̃p̃h̃ĩ ng̃ontã p̃eãc̃ñõh̃ an á̃r̃m̃aig̃. Do r̃õnãõ é̃c̃t̃ mó̃r̃ anñ rin ó̃ g̃allaib̃ .i. p̃at̃t̃raic̃c̃iñ ciuip̃p̃ócc̃, Ro maip̃bãõ anñ beó̃r̃ an cal̃bãc̃ mac̃ t̃oip̃r̃õeal̃baig̃ mic̃ é̃õiñ c̃ar̃p̃raig̃, γ̃ p̃õcãĩdẽ

^a *Volley*, p̃r̃air̃.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and p̃p̃arãc̃, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

^r *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb p̃leãct̃ad̃ is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down' and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun $\rho\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\iota\lambda$ signifies "a scourge," and $\rho\rho\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\lambda\epsilon\alpha\delta$, which is a verbal

noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, or beat severely.

ele nác aipiméir. Ro fácbad ann don lúe ele uátep mac Sfain mic maolip a búrc dia ngoipéi cluar le doinnn, 7 Raḡnall mac meic doinnnall gallócclaiḡ, 7 dá mac eóin Eipeannaḡ dá cónpapal do cloinn ndoimnall na halban. Do fácbad ann líon dírimé amaille ríú rin deperennchaib dalbancoib, do cloinn ndoimnall, do cloin truibne, 7 do luét lúamna búrcac. An tar lár an plóḡ ríor lár no rraóinead ina mbaoí rímpa, 7 rriur nár cótaicead an caélatair ar aca ríin baoí buaí na tscéimála, 7 tar lár na tigeapnaoib no an ip in fporlongpórt in oidce rin ar porpa féin no ba dir clú an maóma do beir.

Slóiccead lá hiarla upmúman hi ppoḡmar na bliadna po. i. lá tomair mac Semair mic riarair ruiad tar ríúir riar do éliú máil mic ucchḡaine i nuib conaill ḡabra, 7 do ciarpaiḡe luácra, ní no aipir ḡur ḡab 7 ḡur brip dún lóic ór lúmain i ndúrcceart cóiccíó cónpaí mic dáipe. Ruair briaḡoe 7 ébala iomda don turur rin, 7 do fill hi ppiéing na conaire cédna ḡan tpoio ḡan taáar, 7 bá ríó ró deara dóroim rin, clann iarla deapmúman do bñit hilláim hillonndain, 7 Semur mac muirur ina aon úpine i nacchaíó ḡall 7 ḡeapaltaic, 7 an tír uile aḡ cup ina aḡhaíó, 7 fáé ele ar nac rruair an iarla tscéimál ar baoí congnaím plóḡ na banpíóḡna aicce ar an turur rin.

* *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

† *Clu-Mail-mhic-Ugainne*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugainne More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-nā-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

‡ *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leambain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^e, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

§ *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hali-day's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

¶ In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murrroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murrroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

“This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwixt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty}”

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn^s, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugaine^s, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich^s, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire^s. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition^w.

of those parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^c Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honoráble

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in thé said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Κριορ, mile, cúicc céú, Seetmogat, ahaon.

Mac Conmara taðcc mac conmeada, mic conmara, mic Sfan, póð a paimn
 γ α carað do cótuccáð, γ α namáð ðpolmuccáð γ ðpápuccáð décc, γ α mac
 (Sfan) do gabáil α ionaíð.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^r Morish M^r Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^r Theobald M^r Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M^r Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^r Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^r Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriertagh buy M^r Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^r Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe M^r Gerrald buy of Rossnenocke; Ffarganany M^r Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^r Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^r Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^r Donyll Moill; Cahire M^r Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^r Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^r Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^r Teige Oge; Owen M^r Shane; Moriertagh M^r Hughe; Cahire Row M^r Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{ty},

heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^r Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said countrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^r Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty} of thone parte, and Phelim M^r Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinsele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

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

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriartaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriartaghe Duff M^c Cahire of Collineculbu; Donyll duff M^c Teige rionghe of Bellynegame; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M^c Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monencie; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone; AnthonyPeppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O Doran of Monaneholane; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballynaegerode; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Cloneredmounds, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chaucerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Annelie; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenegan, called M^c Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coynne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chaucerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειομπόρεαὶ Τομαρ mac Δτανὶ εἰνδ κομάρπλε γαλλ Εἰρεάνν πεαρ πο βαοί πο ἐπί μα πιορ ιοναῖο ριγ ἰ νΕἰρηνν δέεε.

Μαγ γορμαῖν Μασίεαἰλαινν mac τομάρ mic μαοίεαἰλαινν ουῖβ τόγ-βάλαιγ ἐπόγ, ἡ τιγε ναοίεαδ δέεε.

Σεμυρ mac Μυρῖρ υο γαβαῖλ εἰλλε μοεεαλλόεε, ἡ ní οάιλγῖρ α ἡιοννῖμαῖρ, νό α ἡολῖμαοῖνε γέρ βό ἡιολαρδα α ἡεδάλα αετ πό βίε βά ἡιοναδ οἰρεαάταῖρ, ἡ βα τυλαδ τυρλεῖμε υο γαλλαῖβ ἡ υο γῖρπαταῖοῖβ λέ ἡαχχαῖο Δημαῖρ υο γῖρ. Οο πασαδ υαρδύρεαδ νάματ φορ αη λυετ βάτταρ γο ροῖνῖμεαδ ρυαν εοδαλαδ ἡν υπεοραδ οἰδεε λά ἡῖρῖγαρπαδ κλοῖννε Δυῖβνε ἡ κλοῖννε ρίτηγ βάτταρ ἡι εοαοῖῖμεαετ Σεμαῖρ mic μυρῖρ ρια νυαῖρ εἡῖρε αρ α βαριαδ γο ἡβάτταρ αγ ροῖνν οἰρ, αἡῖγε ἡ ἡολῖμαοῖνε, ἡ ρέδ ροῖμαοῖνεαδ, νά ἡαιδῖμαδ αν ταταῖρ δια εἰδῖρε, νό αν ἡαταῖρ δια ἡῖρῖν αν λά ριαῖν. Ρο βάρ υνα λέο ρῖρ ἡῖδ ἐπί λά ἡ τεορα νοἰδεε αγ κορ γαδ εαρναἰε ἡοννῖμυρα ἡ υαῖρἡ εαρῖαδ, εἡαδ, ἡ εοῖρν εοῖνδαιγτε φορ γῖρῖγαῖβ, ἡ εοαῖβ πό εοἰλλεῖβ ἡ πό ρῖδαιβ εαταρ-λαδ, ἡ αρἡἡ ele γο ἡἡελεῖτε υο ραῖεχῖο α εαπατ, ἡ α εοἰεεε. Οο βῖρερατ ἡαῖαῖν εῖοῖννῖλλ τεῖνεαδ ἡ οἡυέβρατ υοβαῖρδα υοἡῖβῖαδ υαρῖ αν ἡβαἡε ἡαῖαῖν ἡαρ ἡβῖρῖῖδ ἡ ἡαρ ἡβλαῖοῖρῖεβαδ α εῖνδαιγῖδ κλοε ἡ κλαῖαδ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county of Longford, some time called the country of the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy; Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Ferrall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M^c Cormucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M^c Rory O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M^c Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M^c Gerrote O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of Drombishen; William O'Bardan of the same; Rory M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Gerold M^c Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M^c William O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrrough M^c Donnell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M^c Donnell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe M^c Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M^c Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M^c Gerrott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall of the same; Conall M^c Shane O'Ferrall of Dromed; Gillarnew M^c Ffaughnie O'Ferrall of Raelyne; Cowle M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of Belalyene; Ffelem M^c Donell O'Ferrall of Keraunkeyll; Concor M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Cassellbage; Hibbard M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Ffurbeill; Teige M^c Moriartye O'Ferrall of Carylly; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake; Moriaughtaughe M^c Edmond O'Ferrall of Lynery; Howe M^c Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn; Shane M^c Donell O'Ferrall of the Corey; Felim Owyn of the Brewn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake; Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M^c Donkaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M^c Calle of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Ferrall, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lord

Cusack^r (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^r took Kilmallock^s, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^s. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bon-nacht."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

^r *Cusack*.—See note ^v, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^s *Mac Maurice*, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^s *Kilmallock*.—See note ^e, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ νυκτὸς ἑωσπρῆ*.—The word *εωσπρῆ* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*"

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gum bó haitte 7 gum bó hadba do éonaib allta eill móceallócc iar gac nánsr baof innse go rin. *—*

Préident Sathanac do teact ór éno dá éiccead muían i neaprac na bliadna ro, Sir Seon Pappoit a ann. Báttar lair iomat long 7 laoióing, céo, 7 cairtínó. Ro gabrat upraóa, 7 uapal éodnac, tighna, 7 coíreac an típe pó céóir lair, geibte dna amair 7 earupraóa luét tuillme, 7 tuarupraóil an típe lá Semar gion go mbaof dia dún aparatb aicce aét cairlén na mainge namá. Ro róccair an Préident pop feapab muían teact go líonmar lép-tionoilte ina dócum co na líonuib rín leó lé haíad cairlén na mainge im péil éoin ar ccionn. Do rónaó parríom rín, 7 no gabrat ag ionpuidé an baile ó péil éoin go mfoón roíamair, 7 ní no tarinnair ní dóib ar ní no gabrat an baile an bliadain rín. Téit an Préident co corcaig, 7 no rígaoilroic rir muían dia tighib.

Ro rógraó cúirt rri hfo oét lá ndécc lá Préident cúicéid connact Sir euaio Phicun hi mainprip innri do éfrucéad, 7 do éno puccad dál ccair, 7 uáctair éonnaét pó péil Patraicc na bliadna ro. Tánaiicc epá an Préident go marpluaí mfróa 7 go raigdiuirib roineamlaib, uair no ba cuimneac lair an eicénoil i mbaof lá dál ccair an bliadain roime, 7 baof gac laoi pé hfo na noét lá ndécc reimpáite ag coicéit peét 7 ríagla, 7 ag ionnarbat éccora 7 indicchió. Do beart iarla tuadmuían concoíar mac donncharíó uí brian a duthair 7 a tígeannar don Préident i níc an indicchió do róine fair feact ríamh 7 ó na baof occa ar a éomur dia baileib aét an maí ó mbrécaim do pad dó é beór go mbaof an maí, bunraite, an clár mór 7 cluain ramada ar lám an Phreident ag rágbáil an típe dó, 7 pucc bpaigve gaca hupraíó dá mbaof hi tuadmuíam lair go haé luáin. Níor bó hupura

^d *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

^f *Caislen-na-Maing*, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the Englishⁱ made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α ριόν αν δο ραδῶ δό δο ἐδαίβ βό ό τυαδμυμῖαν πέ ηδῶ αν δά βλιαδαν
 βασί να Ρρηιδεντ occa.

Σταν mac an ḡiolla δυιβ mic διαρμαδα βασί να ua ρεαδναρῖζ ο βάρ α
 ατάρ ζυρ αν μβλιαδαν ρι, Ro βηαδ αν ταινμ ριν ἡ ζορτ ινηρι ζυαρτε δε λα
 δεαρβραταίρ α ατάρ .ι. διαρμαιο ριαbach mac διαρμαδα αρ βά ηερῖδε βά
 ρινηρεαρ ανη ιαρ ρρῖρ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céδ, Σεαδτμοζαττ, αδό.

Αιρδεppεop τυαμα Cριορτοιρ βοιδιειν δέcc, ἡ α αδλααδ ι ηγαλλιμ.

Ερpucc cille ριοναβραδ, Σταν όcc mac Σταν mic αμλαοιβ υί μαλλαι
 ρρῖ ροιρcταλ ηρῖερε δέ δέcc, ἡ α αδναcal ηι ccill ριοναβραδ βυδειν.

Μαηρζρεζ ιηḡḡη concobair mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖζ mic ταῖδcc υί ηβαιν βḡ
 λάν δρελε διοηηραcur, δο cονηλα, δο ἐραδῶ, δο ḡλοηε, ἡ δο ḡḡημναῖζεcc
 δέcc.

Τῖζεαρνα δέῖρεαδ .ι. Μυιρῖ mac ζεαραιε, mic Σταν mic ζεαροιτ mic
 Σεμυρ mic ζεαρῖοῖο ιαρλα δέcc, ἡ α ηραταίρ .ι. Σεμυρ διορδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Σταν mac τομαιρ mic Ριοcαιρδ οicc, mic υιλλεc ρυαῖδ, mic υιλλεc αν
 ρῖονα δο βαδῶ ιρῖν ρυα.

ηερῖ ό cραιδεν cḡνδαῖζε ραῖδβῖρ ρόcοναῖζ διοcταρ cονηαcτ δέḡ.

Εοζαν ρυαδ mac ρεαρḡαιλ mic δοῖμναλλ ρυαῖδ mic αν βαῖρδ, Μυιρῖ
 ballac mac concocpῖcc mic διαρμαδα υί ἐλείρῖζ, ἡ Mac υί Μḡοῖρῖν δο
 ἐρoχαδ λά ηιαρλα τυαδμυμῖαν concobair mac δοηηχαῖδ, ἡ ροβδαρ ραοιτε
 ηι ρḡḡcυρ, ἡ ι ηδῶν αν μυιρῖρ ἡ αν τεοζαν ρεμραιτε, ἡ ρο βα δαῖμνα αοιρε,
 ἡ εαρccαοῖνε δοη ιαρλα αν ρειλλḡηοῖμ ῖρῖν.

Εοιν mac colla, mic δοῖμναλλ, mic εοccῖαν mic δοῖμναλλ δέcc.

Ρόccῖα cυῖρτε δο εταβαιρτε λα Ρρηιδεντ cύiccῖδ cονηαcτ Σῖρ ἐδυαρδ
 Ρηιτυν ιμ ρελ Ρατραιcc ι ηγαλλιμ δά ραῖβε ρο cυμῖαcταῖβ να βαηρῖοḡνα

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.

^k John, son of Gilla-Duv.—He was John, the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

^l Gort-Insi-Guaire, i. e. the field or enclosure of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv^k, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire^l, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

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

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earl^a, died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m O'Niallain, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

ⁿ The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

^o O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name

is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go pligeac. Tanzattar pon tozairm rin iarla cloinne Riocaird co na cloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sfan go maiteb a muintire 7 Shioct Riocaird óicc a búrc, 7 Mac uilliam ioctair .i. Sfan aburc mac oiluepar mic Sfan go mbúrcacaib ioctapacaib hi maille ppur 7 dálcpar co na ccoimtionol. Iar ttoct dóib i ccfnd an pperident go gailim, ad éualattar dá mac iarla cloinne Riocaird uillsec 7 Sfan porccad pceóill eiccin tpep no omnuiçpior an pperident 7 no élaiópfce co hinclste ap an mbaile. Amail at éualaid an pperident an ní rin no gabad maite cloinne riocaird laip, 7 no páccaib illainn ipin mbaile iar, 7 luib pín 7 an tiapla (atair na cloinne rin) po pep laip go hátluan, 7 ap pibe go hat chat, 7 no páccaib an tiapla ann, 7 poaip peim do pióip go hatluan. Od éualattar clann an iarla an ní rin tuccattar epfuaccpa daipraib 7 daop tuaparbaal na coicpíoc ccoipoccap toct gan caipde ina ndocum. Ro ppegpad go nfmilspce lá cloinn epuibne uactair 7 ioctair connact 7 la cloinn ndoinnaill gallócclaic (go ml cédaib albanac apason piú) an tozairm ipin Ria piú páimcc leóipde tionol go haon maigim. Rucc an pperident a diopma plóig 7 paigoiúipibe laip go gailim, 7 pucc opdanár 7 eipge amac na gailime laip go hachad na nubap .i. baile cloinne doinnaill uí plaitébfcaig, 7 bá he Mupchaó na ttauç mac taibcc uí plaitébfcaig baóí agá tappareng ap an cupur rin. Ro páccbaó diaip do plioct doinnaill uí plaitébfcaig i taimceall an baile, Ro lít bpipfó 7 no lán gabad an baile laip an pperident iar rin, 7 no págaib an méio baóí plán de ap lám Mupchaó na ttauç uí plaitébfcaig. Do pill an pperident epa go gailim epé cloinn Riocaird, 7 tpe uib maine gan epoid gan taáap go páimcc co hátluan.

Iar tionol na pocpaibe pémpaite do paigid cloinne an iarla ap çac aipó no cñgailpior, 7 no ðaingniçpior féin, 7 Mac uilliam búrc pe poile .i. Sfan mac oiluepar, 7 bá hé céu ní do pónpat iar rin a bñt acc bpipfó top ttaob-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

^q *Who were under the authority,* literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes,* i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-iubhar,* i. e. the field of the jews, now Aughnacore, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^q of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^r; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloghagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-*

cal Description of West Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note 2.

ḡeal, ἡ cairlén ccomdainsín cloinne mocaipṫ go no bhuipṫ baile an tpe ó rionann go boipinn leó ḡenmoṫa ṽaṫhaṫ. Ro haircecaṫ leó iar rin etip Shuca ἡ Sionann ἡ na fṫṫa, ἡ ḡac aon aḡá mbaói báid no pann lé ḡallaib go uorup aṫa luain. Arcaṫ do ṫeaṫattar iaraim laimṫsf rṫe rionann rṫoir ḡac ndípeac go rliab baḡna na ttauat, ἡ anonn do calaṫ na hangaile go no loipcepiot át liacc. Ro ḡabrat aḡ uṫṫ ἡ acc díoláitpuccaṫ aḡ ionṫpaṫ, ἡ acc oipccain ḡaca baile go panḡattar i marṫar miṫe. Roba díobpṫde an Muilṫno cṫip ἡ ar rṫide go uorup aṫa luain go no loipcepiot a mbaói ó ṫpṫoicṫe anonn. Don baile. Arcaṫ loṫtar iaraim don taṫṫ éall go dealbna meḡcocláin, ἡ tar a naip go rṫíol naṫmchaṫa, ἡ ní no fáccaibpiot tṫoípeac ttauite ó eaṫtḡe go ṫpṫbaṫsf nar cúippiot a naon pann cṫccaṫ pṫiú don cúp rin. Ro bhupeaṫ leo ballaṫa baile aṫa an rṫíṫ, ἡ a tṫḡe cloṫ, ἡ a caipṫiall ἡ no múppat an baile co náp bó huṫupa a aṫṫénaṫ go hairpṫip imṫsín dia nṫp. Do cuap leó fṫṫṫ i marṫar cṫonnaṫ ṫaimṫeóin muipṫipe na ḡaillṫe, ἡ na Saḡṫṫiurṫide Saḡanaac no fáccaib an Pṫepṫeṫent aḡ congnaṫ barṫaṫta an baile, ἡ no marṫaṫ leó caipṫin na rṫaḡṫiúip rṫaxanaṫ rin aḡ an uorap iarṫapaṫ don baile, ἡ bá ṫaimṫeóin muipṫipe flaitṫṫpṫaiḡ beop do ṫeaṫattar an dá uap rin don tṫip ἡ ní baói conap aca acc dol ἡ aḡ ttauṫ aṫe tṫpṫe át tṫipe hoilṫin namá, ἡ no rṫónṫat cṫpeaca ἡ oipccne aṫṫṫle ar Muṫchaṫ ó flaitṫṫeapṫaiḡ ḡac uap aca rin. Báṫtar tṫra clann an iarṫa amlaṫ rin ó ṫeipeaṫ eapṫaiḡ go mṫṫon pṫṫamaip aḡ comṫot na cṫcṫaṫaṫ, ἡ aḡ milleaṫ ḡac nṫṫe no pṫéopṫ im ḡallaib, ἡ imo pannaṫṫib ḡall ἡ ḡaṫṫeal apṫsna. Arcaṫ no cṫinpiot comaple aṫa cliaṫ, ἡ maṫe ḡall an tṫarṫa do léccaṫ amaṫ fṫṫṫ, ἡ caipṫṫine óp cṫionn a cṫiṫe ἡ a pṫpṫainn, ἡ do cṫṫṫpuccaṫ a cṫloṫṫe, ἡ táimṫeṫ ṫna dia tṫip hi pṫṫṫmar na bliṫṫa no no cṫṫṫpṫaiḡ a cṫland, ἡ no léicṫpiot pṫcaṫileṫ dá namṫaṫ ar níc a ttauillṫe ἡ a ttauapṫṫail pṫiú. Báí ṫṫin Semup mac muipṫip mic an iarṫa mápṫon lé cloṫnn iarṫa cloṫṫne mocaipṫ ar na himṫeaṫṫaṫ rin aḡ

¹ *Towns*, i. e. castles.

² *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

³ *Eastwards*, *recte*, north-eastwards.

⁴ *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

⁵ *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns' of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha^u; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-nah-Anghaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

^v *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

ιομπυρεαὶ λέ halbancaib do bhrít lair i ngeapaltacaib, 7 ap diairníð a ppuar an Sémur rin do gaibéib 7 do gérghuaraçtaib deapbað bíð 7 covalta ap uatbað rluaiç 7 ap bíç mbuioðne ó gallaib 7 ó gaoiðealaib dá cuiccið muíam an bliáðam ri.

Þrperioent dá cóiccið muíam do ruide lé hazhað cairléin na mainge irin paíprað do ronnað, 7 plóiz da cóiccið muíam etir gallaib 7 gaoiðealaib, 7 baiteib mópaib, co na noðanað, co na bpúðar, 7 co na luaioðe. Báttar tpa ttonól rleaçta eoçain móip uile irin pporlonçpopt rin. Baí ann mac muipir ciarraizæ .i. tomar mac emann, baçtar ann ðna barrpaiz 7 póiðoiz, baóí an troçpaioðe rin uile pé hñ páite hi pporbaip imon mbaile, 7 po gaðað leo hé po ðeóioð do díe bíð, 7 níð bó deapbað copanta itip, 7 bá ap dáiz póiðioðne albanac do bhrít çur an mbaile baí Semur hi ppoçair cloinne an iarla amáil rimeberctmar.

Μορτλαð móip ap ðaioinð 7 ap cçtpaib an bliáðam ri.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1573.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, cuicc céð, Seçtmoçat, a tpi.

Doínnac imtce, 7 pél bpiçðe pop aon lo an bliáðam ri, Sañair iar ccáipcc 7 deapgabail in eapraç, 7 bá Macctnað móip lá cac inn rin.

Mac ailin .i. çolla epçcoip mac çolla epçcoip an taon mac çaoiðil ap luça do bolc i ñalbain ðécc.

Maç epaie uilliam mac aençair ollañ ðal ccaip lé ðán paóí puaðamail i nealaðann, 7 hi mbpuçacup ðécc.

Donnchað riabaç mac taioçc uf ceallaiz do écc.

Iarla paçanaç do teaçt op cñð cóiccið ulað hi ppoçmar na bliáðna po .i. iarla óp epex a cómanm, 7 a ðol do cómnaioðe ço capraicc pçápçypa, 7

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines ; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Maingé^a in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond ; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence ; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

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

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget^c fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

ζο cloinn αὐδα βυῖδε. ὅριαν mac peilim bacaiḡ í neill na coḡnac̄ ar epian congail, ἡ ar cloinn αὐδα βυῖδε an tan rin. Cpeac̄a, ἡ coinḡlsc̄a iom̄da do t̄sc̄em̄ail etip brian ἡ an tiapla ζο peil Παττραicc ar cciontt.

Murc̄ad̄ mac diarmada mic Murc̄ad̄ uí brian do m̄arbad̄ lá huillecc a b̄urc̄ mac Riocair̄ mic uillie na cc̄no, ἡ lá hua peac̄napaiḡ .i. diarmad̄ riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic S̄ain βυῖδε, ἡ bá hé ua peac̄napaiḡ no im̄r lam̄a f̄air. Ζορ̄t in̄ri guaire do buain dua peac̄napaiḡ lá S̄ain a b̄urc̄ a noioḡail m̄arbd̄a a deap̄br̄at̄ar.

Semur̄ mac muir̄r̄ do b̄it̄ acc coc̄c̄ad̄ ἡ aḡ coinḡleic̄ f̄ri gallab̄ an bliádāin r̄i co no r̄naḡmad̄ r̄id̄ etip ep̄riūm̄ ἡ P̄repīdent̄ dá cúicc̄id̄ mūm̄an ran eap̄rac̄ do r̄on̄n̄rad̄, ἡ t̄án̄aic̄ do m̄ir̄buil̄ib̄ dé, ἡ do b̄it̄in̄ t̄rem̄air̄, lap̄la d̄f̄mūm̄an (ḡeap̄oiō mac Semair̄ mic S̄ain, ἡ a b̄r̄at̄ar .i. S̄ain bátt̄ar illam̄ i lon̄n̄dāin lé ré bliádāa poim̄e rin) do léicc̄fn̄ am̄ac̄ do é̄fō com̄air̄le Shax̄an, ἡ a t̄eac̄t̄ hi ccuan̄ ātā cliat̄. Ro ḡab̄ad̄ an tiapla iap̄am̄ ἡ no conḡbad̄ pó r̄iart̄ ip̄in̄ m̄baile hé, ἡ no léic̄cead̄ S̄ain d̄p̄écāin̄ f̄ápaiḡh̄ r̄ion̄mūm̄an, ἡ d̄p̄iōr̄ ā ātap̄da, ἡ na méide do m̄air̄ dá lūct̄ l̄f̄nam̄a.

P̄repīdent̄ dá cuicc̄id̄ mūm̄an co d̄ol̄ co r̄ax̄aib̄ hi t̄p̄ōr̄ in̄ p̄oḡm̄air̄ ar cc̄no iap̄ t̄t̄ēct̄ad̄, ἡ iap̄ t̄t̄h̄oḡab̄ail an t̄ipe, ἡ iap̄ b̄r̄áḡb̄áil̄ maor̄, com̄āir̄leac̄, ἡ cair̄t̄inead̄ uadā f̄in̄ op̄ c̄fn̄ a r̄ēīú̄r̄ta ἡ a f̄pollam̄n̄aiḡt̄ē am̄ail no ba m̄ian̄ lé a m̄f̄h̄m̄ain̄ baḡéin̄. Roc̄aōinead̄ an ceileab̄rad̄ rin an P̄repīdent̄ acc bōct̄aib̄ aḡ bain̄t̄reab̄t̄ach̄aib̄, ἡ aḡ aor̄ an̄f̄p̄anō anap̄p̄act̄a an t̄ipe.

Fuair̄ iap̄am̄ iap̄la deap̄mūm̄an elanḡ ar elūd̄ in̄ péil̄ m̄art̄ain̄ iap̄ rin do n̄f̄m̄toil̄ na com̄air̄le ḡan̄ r̄iōr̄ ḡan̄ air̄iūcc̄ad̄ d̄oib̄ ζο r̄aim̄icc̄ do r̄iub̄al̄ t̄ri nōid̄cē ó āt̄ cliat̄ (ζο nuath̄ad̄ inā p̄ōc̄air̄) ζο ḡl̄ém̄f̄oon̄ ḡf̄nal̄t̄ac̄. Ro f̄áil̄tic̄cead̄ f̄rīr̄ an t̄top̄éar̄ p̄latā t̄án̄aic̄ ann̄ rin. Ar̄ ḡar̄ uair̄ ḡur̄ bó cédāc̄ conḡair̄peac̄ an t̄í t̄án̄aic̄ inā uath̄ad̄ don̄ t̄ip̄ an tan rin. Ro hion̄n̄ap̄bad̄

^f *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agur*. It should be *nó*, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^h, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

^j John.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

laip fó énd aon míora iarain buannaða, 7 barðaða Saḡanaða báttar i ndúintibh 7 i ndaḡbailtibh fíri muían uair bá aḡ an Pḡepident co na raḡ-ancóibh baói caonraige co na ccaiplénaibh, baile na martra, 7 caiplén na mainge. Ro ḡabað iaduruidé co na mbarðaib laip an iarla co nár fáḡaib upra aitiḡéte aon baile fírainn ó éumap tri nuirce co bealaé conglaip, 7 ó bealaé conglaip co luimneac nár éñhraiḡ, 7 nár éuir fó bñit a buannað, 7 a maop fó énd na haon míora rémraite. Ro fócáip a ccaðar féin deacclaiḡ 7 dealaðain, 7 no éuir na huipð ina mionaðaib fíin do ríir dliccéað an papa aínail rē ba dír.

Coccað etip dal acáip baðéin. Óa hiað báttar do éað don coccað rin .i. doinnall mac concóbaip uí bñiain, 7 taðce mac mupchaíð uí bñiain. Clann donnchaíð uí bñiain don leit éle .i. an tiarla 7 toiprðealbac acé ní baói an tiarla fíin irin típ don éur rin. Ro fáir imríraín etip taðce mac concóbaip, 7 taðce mac mupchaíð baói i naon pann ḡó rin aḡ congnamh lá doinnall mac concóbaip i nacchaio cloinne donnchaíð ḡo no rḡarraḡe pñia roile, 7 bá pñi taðce mac concóbaip do ronað foða na himríra, 7 do cóið i pñann a earcca-ḡaḡe .i. clann donnchaíð uí bñiain i naḡhaíð a deapbráḡar doinnall mic concóbaip, 7 taðce mic mupchaíð, 7 uaétaip tuadómuían. Ro tionoíleað iarain lá taðce mac concóbaip (a ndioḡail a ðiomða for taðce mac mupchaíð) aínra 7 díbearccaíḡ do ḡallócclaéaib ḡñialtaé tar rionainn, 7 do bñit laip iad do congnam lá cloinn donnchaíð uí bñiain ḡo mbaḡḡar foðaíde ionmða ina bfocaip do buitlerchaíð, 7 do cloinn tḡuibne an típe fíin .i. rñioct doinnall mic éoin meic rñuibne ḡo foðaíde an iarla amalle le a dñbráḡaḡar lé toiprðealbac mac donnchaíð. Ar ann tanḡaḡḡar an tfoðaíde rin uile hi éñn

^k *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

^l *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoule acc apu na ceabócc bail a ceisú forghur ipin muir. Ro gluaipeadar iaram do úiozail a nanppolað for uactar tuaðmuman tre oirtear ó ceor-
maic, 7 tre ímlib ó ppsímaic. Bá hé rlad 7 ríreiglm 7 iactað na nanppann
boí ag cup rabað peampa in zac maigin in no gabrat. Lottar iaram tre
cloc ród corað pinne, 7 lá dorur inri í cuinn, 7 do bótar na mac ríoz, 7
pucprat dponz dia ndaoimð faiðb 7 édaia a cill inzine basoít, 7 níp bó hairpde
buaða nó corccair do dál ccair rapuccað na bannaoinne. Aireað do euattar
iaram riar ttuað tre coiccpic corcampuað 7 bóinne. Ro léiccpioct pccem-
elta pccaoíte ap puð an típe uaða zò no teacclamað leó creaca an típe
uile pia naðhaið zo haon maigin. Ro gabrat longpore iaram, 7 níp bó
hionað cumpana eppine lá hiactað 7 lá hígimð ban, 7 baintreabtaç ag
accaoine a nimneað a ndeahaiç a ndiozbaia. Oð eualað doinnall mac
concobair uí brian, 7 táðcc mac murchað an epom rluaç pin do toct tar-
pib no éccclairpoc an lon ap lia no péopað do rluaç po cedóip, 7 manzattar
a ccomóail apale co capn mic táil. Aitiað battar ina ppoçair ann pin

^a *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^o *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^p *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehira, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^q *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^r *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog^o, where the River Forgas mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^o, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^o; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne^r, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^s; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^t; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^u. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^o *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position :

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Rusdhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chailin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^t *Cill-Ingine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^u *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic ríeig go nglan mógal gallóclác tánaic epí hoide riar an tan rin tar rionainn, 7 ócebaid pleácta an giolla duib mic concobair mic donnchaib mic doinnail na maðmann mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocairb Shaxanaig mic uillecc mic Riocairb a búrc tánaic an lá poime rin oiporrucáid a bráctar, Taðcc mac murchaib uí brian. Ro éinnrioc ann rin a haon coimairle an plóg do lánmáin, 7 ro gab doinnall mac concobair uí brian occa ngríraet im cáilma do dénam, 7 arbríre rriú, a ólghmuire ar ré ro éualadúra lá ríhaib 7 lá ríneadaib nác lé líon rluag nó rochaide bfar buaid, 7 nác bpuil bhríetín ar ríre [ar ríor re] caírae, Do rónrae an luét úo fairbricé, 7 iomaircaib foirín .i. ar mionraicéid zo rceicé ndilir baólin zo ro éreacrae, 7 zo ro oircepe ar muirteara. Ní puil ipin luét úo ríó líonmáir óidb aet cumarccac rlóig a hionádaib eccraimlaib, 7 ní bá lanne leó cairpíom óláir teiceam diamaó deimín leó roctain a nánmann ar an maigin hi cooinreccam. Ro gab greim'era an grearaet rin do bepe doinnall for a muirteir, 7 ro tirgeallrae do zomaó baíó bratairri nó biaó aca uile i naghaid a namat, 7 ro éinnrioc luét brata 7 cairccélaó do éor uaéa for an rforlongporr an oide rin. Baóí taðcc mac concobair uí brian, 7 toirpdealbác mac donnchaib í brian co na roéraide zo peitmeac ruireacair lá taó a longpuirte an oide rin co rólur traé eirge do ló ar ná bapac. Ro arccnattar rímpa lá hírge ná gréine do rliab na ngríogó, 7 lám clé lé bél aea an zóhann, 7 báctar rlóig an tíre ag maillceimmucáid lá a ttaó do teaccmail rriú, 7 ro noctrae a mírgeada síteaá eppleabpa lé ar lé, ar a aoí ro éinnrioc zo céim diozainn úearrae alle maincín do raigíó beóil an éirgaic noíreac. Ro gab taðcc mac murchaib, 7 an rluag aréna ag ríir imóirccáid doinnail í brian ar a ríó leó báctar zan ionnraigíó an rplóig

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

* *Slíabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoe and Kilshanny, called *Doiriceao Sleibe na ngríogeo*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

' *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmam Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy]; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour; and he spoke as follows : "Good people," said he, "I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly", so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh², keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann⁷ on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin², directly towards Bel-an-chip². Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

² *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

⁷ *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair βάτταρ acc coimimíteacét apó i nairó ppa poile ó baile aía an zóhann zo rin. Ráimicc taócc mac concóhair 7 coirpódealbac ua bhiam co na roópaide ar mullaó énuic beoil an éip ina nimneall iombualta amail po ba lann leó bavéin. Báτταρ an puaó naile 7 luét na típe agá trograim i nacchaíó nq leapgan airóe agga pbe baí dia paizíó amail ar déine conpan-gaτταρ, 7 pua ndol ead diubraicéte dóib po gab pgeimh 7 peccát éττpoma 7 aeríóacé, claonaó, 7 conpaide conrapail taócc 7 coirpódealbaiz zoρ zάbraτ puaccaó pó cé dóip éuca. Ro zabaó aga naipleaó, 7 agá naécuma, aga pleaótaó 7 accá plaióe na ppaicib, 7 na ττpíoccaib na ndúpib, 7 na ττpíap-aib appin co bhinn pormala. Níp bó haon coñair po zάbraτ na buíone rin uair do zάbraτ an mapopluaó láim ólr le paiprecc puaρ 7 na coipzíte poip-óear zác ndípeac. Ar a aóí po lnaó zo lán uplam zác upong óib. Ro laccpaτ an mapopluaó a napaóna dia neachaib amail ar déine po péopaτ, 7 do óechaíó coirpódealbac ó bhiam ar dá mapcaó décc dia luét lnaína do éopaó a ndúpíomail, 7 do luaρ a neach zo caéair puip. Do zabaó 7 do zonaó upong ele dá múintip. Ro zabaó ann óna taócc mac concóhair, uí bhiam, 7 a mac coirpódealbac uair do anpaτ púde poρ an cenoc ípin uair bá dóig leó zo ppoρaizpeaó các ina ppaρpaó. Ro zabaó epa upong náρ paofleaó óana-cal upíop múintip an iaρla, 7 po mapbaó uponga iomóa ele. Ro ba glópaó baóba, 7 bpaíneóin, 7 eaéaíóide aép, 7 paolcoin na puaóbaíó poρ pscnachaib paopclann pó dáig imaiprecc in aon laoí rin. Bá flípóe uaéτap epaóimúman zo éinn aτhaíó dia eip an po páccbaó do bpaizíóib deacaíó, 7 déiofó óarm, óopóanaρ, 7 beóp dia ceépaíó, 7 dia nimilíb pfin aca an lá rin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot,* literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala,* now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east,* i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cathair Ruia,* i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds,* eaéaíóide aep.—See note ¹, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day,* literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen^g of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^h. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought^b, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words *ῥοδαῖξ* and *αἰον*, thus: *Ῥοδβαρ γλόραιε βαῶβα, ἠρανεομ τ εἰταῖρεαδα αἰε αἰορη, γ παλῆοιμ να ῥοδδουῖοι ῥορ ῥσῆναῖαῖβ ῥορ-εἰλανν ῥο μαρβαῖο ἡ-ἡμαρθεαακ ἡ λαοῖ ῥμ.*

^l *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (*ῥοατ γο Ὀοῖρῖον*), and

down to Limerick (*ῥῖοτ γο ζυῖμνεαῖ*). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!^m

Muirir mac an ġiollariabaiġ (.i. ó cléiriġ) uí cléiriġ, rasoí hī Sínear, ġ hī lġiġionn fġrġ iommm roconáig décc hī muinir eolair, ġ a adnacal ġ pġiođnac maigē pēim ġ necclair eallín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, cuicc ceo, Seactmóccar, a cġair.

Conn mac an cálbaiġ, mic Maġnura uí domnaill do ġabal hī puill la ġiarla óu epeġ hī pġoplongpopt an iarla bađéim, ġ a cōp iarlam co haē cliaē.

Iarla dġrmuđan do bġit aġ roġal, ġ aġ mġrġim a ġccapatt ġ nġraē na bliadna ro, ġ bġiread dō ap máġ carēaiġ mōr .i. domnaill, mac corbmaic lađpaiġ ġ Mac pġngin (Donnchađ mac dođnaill mic pġngin) do mārbađ lá muinir an iarla, ġ ro ba dađna dobrōim, ġ ndġrmuđan eiriđe. Ro mārbađ leó đna ócc conrapal đuarġib cloinne puibne .i. clann donnchađ bacaiġ mic maolmuirpe mic donnchađ mic toirpđealbaiġ, mic eocġain, mic Maolmuirpe, mic donnchađ ġo rochađiđ do đaġđaoimib oile ġenmoēat.

Táppaiđ epa mac iarla dġrmuđan (Sġan mac Seair) eicim ngabala ap đaġbaile đainġġ do epian cluana meala điar bō haim doipe an láir, ġ ro cōip bápda tapiri dia muinir diomcoimēd an baile hġim. Ođ cūalaiđ ġurpġ na hġreann (Sġir uilliam pġzwilliam) ġ iarla urmuđan (tomar mac Seair mic Piarar Ruaiđ) an ní rin ro aēnuadaiġ ġabal an baile rin a nua pōla, ġ a rġn pōla pe cloinn iarla dġrmuđan, ġ ro pōġairpġt dġrpaib mōde, ġ bġrġ, do buiclépacaib, ġ đpġne ġall apġġna dul do đianmillead lġte mođa, ġ ní ro hanad leó ġur ro pađit a bġuiple ġ a bġaillūim ġ ttimcēall doipe an láir co ro ġabađ é leó ro đeóid, ġ ro dġcġndait an bapda uile ġar

^m *Fenagh*.—See note *J*, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlāre, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloe, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

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

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lairⁿ, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an Iurair. 6atar a 6aoine, 7 a lu6t conganta az ep6ccad iapla 66pμumian an oip6t pin 6up 66 hi comairle po 6inn to6t hi c66no an Iurair, 7 a 66it dia 6i6p6ip, 7 pob6ic66n 66 cairl6n na man6e, 6un 6ap66in, 7 caonpaige 6o tabairt 66, 7 maic6in ap 6ac n6 po millead eatorpa ap 6ac tao6 6o pin.

6i6h 6o6ac 7 capadpa6 6o com6c6gal eirir 6rian mac feilim bacair6 u6 neill 7 iapla 6u epex, 7 turccnam pl66e 6o 66enam iaprtain la 6rian 7 an Iurair 6o maic6ib a μuinrip6 66 666uip6ad dia 6aic6i6, 7 pobtar 6ubac 6oim66mna6 6p66 66 666pa noi66e 6o na la6ib 6 6pappa6 ap6ile. An tan 6a h6ine 66i6 occ 6l 7 occ a6i6n6p, hi c66n6 na 66e hi pin Ro 6ab6ad 6rian 6o na 6patair 7 6o na mna6i6 lap an iapla, 7 po cloi6m6ad 6an 6oic6ill a μuinrip uile, 6i6pa, mn6 maca, 7 ing6na ina 6ia6nairi 6a66in. Ro cuip6ad 6rian iaprtain, a 66n, 7 a 6patair 6o hat clia6, 7 6o 66n6ad cl6pam6na com6poin6te 6i66 an 6onad am6ai6 pin 6o 6uai6 6p6i6 a 6cuip6ad 66i6. Ro 6a l6p 6p6ta aduata, 7 up6p6ine 6epenn6i6ib an oio6e6ad anabaio, 7 an m6i6iac malapta, 7 m6m6ep6ta pin tuccad 6op 6i666na cloinne a66a buioe u6 neill, ua6tap6n,

° *Dungarvan*, D6n 6ap66in, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Brickly and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

° *Kenry*, Caonpaige.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Paulp Caonpaige, *Anglice* Palliskerry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

° *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan^o, and Kenry^o; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^d by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^e, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^f and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^g, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain^h [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horreur.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish ; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

ⁱ *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^j *Wicked*, malapropia.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^g *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

7 rinnreap pleóta eogain mic neill naoigiallaig 7 gaoideal epeann duimhor cén mo éa uatad.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocard .i. uilliam, 7 Stan do bhríó bhríere, 7 braitheara for apoile, 7 aimpá mór dalbanchaib 7 déirennchaib do forbad lá Stan a búrc. Fuair iarla urmuimán iáronn ppocepcion dó, 7 do raó braithe pé comall don bairníogain ar laim an iarla.

Ciut cloicínsceta do ppearéain hi callainn Man na bliadna fo, bá hecamail iongnat pparéain an ésta írin, uair bátar dhonga i neirinn na po máctenaib é aet amail nac ciut naile, batap dhong naile ó po tógbaic tige tpebar dhaingne, 7 o po báidit éstra, 7 innile. Na gairt gámar po baóí ar na ríolaó páite no lítebliadain riar an tan rin po páccab an ciot rin ma lírgaib loma gan iot gan péór iad. Ro pagbaib an ciot céona beór cuipoma gac cloice dá cuirpead do míoll maotgurm for na luirgnib ppar a mbfnaó.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that "this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs." To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents; as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p. 63 :

I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neil, in 1736; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac ταιῶε mic ταιῶε uí Ruairc do mairbad lá euid do luēt lánanna na bheirne ar fairce ḡroma da eúiar.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sétmoḡatt, a cúicc.

Rudhráige mac Aoḡa (.i. ua domnaill), mic Maḡnura, mic Aoḡa duib ui domnaill do mairbad i nfoḡaire i ndún na ngall la Caḡaoir, mac Eóin, mic tuatail uí ḡalleubair, ḡ noḡar laim lairpiumh inoḡin.

Robarta po éirbaig, ḡ eallpoḡ antiormaiḡ i raípraḡ na bliadna po co ná pḡitḡ sḡ aon uaire do ló nó doioḡe do pleochaḡ ó bealtaine co luḡnaraḡ. Ro páp sḡláinte upḡpanna ḡ tḡm turbroíḡ don éirbaḡ hírin .i. an pláig. ḡaoí tra an tḡm rin co hanpḡóill por Shaxanáib, ḡ por éireanḡachaib i mbaile aḡa chiat ino náp laigḡn, i mbaile aḡa pírdiaḡ, irin Muilḡn éir, ḡ i mbaile aḡa buide. Rob iomḡa dḡa stoppa ríde, cairlén ḡan éoméd, innile ḡan aoḡaire, ḡ uaral éopp ḡan aḡnacal tra biḡin an tḡma írin.

Iurḡir nua do tóḡt i neḡinn .i. Sḡr hénri Sḡdnei, irin pḡóḡmar do ronnpraḡ, ḡ hi ccóiccead ulaḡ po ḡab porḡ cetur, ḡ bá hamlaḡ baosí ére por a éionḡt na hén tuinn éoccaḡ ḡ éḡḡairpce, ḡ po naḡm ríḡ, carapraḡ, ḡ carḡanaḡt etir cenel cconail ḡ eoccam, ḡ coiccead ulaḡ arḡḡna po biḡ bá haca táinice hi tḡir hi tḡoraḡ, ḡ po díocuir an iurḡir rin co rapaib an tḡapla lé a ndearnaḡ an ḡabalḡar por ulḡoib, ḡ po pḡall por éonn mac an éalḡaig, ḡ por ḡrian mac pḡelim bacaiḡ .i. iapla ou eḡex. Conn mac an éalḡaig uí domnaill dḡa, ḡ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báḡḡar illáim in áḡ chiat do elúḡ pé linn an iurḡir do tóḡt in nEḡinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do bḡit hi poitérib ḡ hi páraigib a dúitḡe baḡéin ḡur éuir an iurḡir a párdún

^u *From Bealtaine to Lammas, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.*

^w *Invasion of Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboie usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

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

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas". A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster", and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui etiam longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clauboie, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commilitationibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

· cúicce. An luptir iarom do dul hi ttopac an gsimreac réacnon máige breac̄ 7 mibe, airribe hi foréuataib Laigean, go po ríodhaiḡ goill 7 gaoiðil airtir munan 7 mibe, 7 ríol Roppa failgi, 7 clanna conaill c̄rhaic̄ch p̄ri apoile. Luð iarttain riarðsr̄ gac̄ noíreac̄ go Dorcloairge, co heoc̄oill, 7 co corcaiḡ im noclaiac̄. Bá dírim̄ in po mudhaiḡ do meirleachaib, 7 in po díc̄no do droc̄daoinib̄ ip̄ na tírib̄ rin̄ t̄riar̄ a t̄uðchaib̄ gó rin̄.

Coccað eittir ríol mbriain an bliaðain ri. Clann concobair̄ uí b̄riain 7 clann murchar̄ uí b̄riain do l̄t̄ don coccað rin̄. Clann donnchar̄ don l̄t̄ oile .i. an tiarla 7 toirp̄ðealbac̄. Ro c̄reachað 7 po comloir̄cceað̄ (d̄p̄ogail̄ aon oib̄ce) tuað ua mbuile 7 tuað na f̄r̄na eittir̄ indil̄b̄, ar̄bar, 7 foir̄gneam̄ eittir̄ tuað 7 t̄earmann uile lár an iarla.

Semur mac muirir̄ mic S̄tan mic an iarla co na m̄naoí 7 co na cloinn do dul d̄gla gall̄ don f̄raic̄ ip̄ in earrac̄ do íon̄rað, iar̄ ndenañ̄ r̄ioct̄ana don iarla 7 do S̄han lá gallaib̄.

Aodh mac bas̄galaiḡ m̄eḡ flannchaða oide foir̄c̄tail̄ hi f̄f̄ineac̄ur̄ 7 hi f̄ilideac̄t̄, c̄hnaigē f̄iona ar̄ luccha do b̄ olc̄ do b̄r̄it̄im̄naib̄ tuaitē in ep̄inn d̄écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ̄ Κριορ̄, mile, cúicc̄ céð, Seac̄t̄mogatt̄, ar̄é.

Μαγ̄ car̄ταιγ̄ r̄iabaç̄, donnchað mac̄ dom̄naill̄ mic̄ r̄ín̄gin̄ do écc̄ aðbar̄ éccaos̄ine doir̄eachaib̄, 7 t̄óir̄ri do t̄reaðt̄achaib̄, 7 b̄r̄oin̄ do b̄r̄ugaðaib̄ a d̄uic̄tē baðéim̄, f̄r̄i do d̄f̄r̄cc̄aiḡ dā r̄inn̄reap̄ 7 dá nar̄ d̄f̄r̄cc̄aiḡ ā íoir̄f̄r̄, 7 a aðnac̄al̄ i not̄ar̄ligē a ātar̄ 7 a r̄f̄nātar̄ i t̄iḡ Molaga, 7 a b̄rātar̄ eoḡan̄ m̄áḡ car̄ταιγ̄ do oir̄ðn̄s̄ ina ionað.

Uaitēne mac̄ aoda uí diomāraiḡ do m̄ar̄bað̄ i puill̄ ina bailē f̄r̄in̄ i celuan̄ na ngaman̄.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit.¹

¹ *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

² *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

³ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

⁴ *Tuath-Ua-mBuic*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buic, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuik, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

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

• Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it.

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an gíolla dúib, mic concóbaip, mic donnchaíð, mic doinnall na maðmann, mic eoðain, mic eoin na lathairge meic ruibne, fíri go rén tpoða 7 toóaip, 7 tige naoideað conpapal dáλ ccaip do écc.

baotgalaç ócc, mac baotgalaig, mic muirceapraig meç flannchada ollam dáλ ccaip lé bñieñnar, 7 fíri tige naoiðsò coiéinn do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baipð, mac corbmaic ollam uí doinnall lé dán, oide pccol, paioí deapccaiçte hi ppoçlam 7 i naite, porp conçbala 7 coçaiçte daoç poçlama 7 pñocnaíma do écc í nðruim mór an. 22. februaip.

Toirpðealbac mac tuatál bailb uí galleubaip paioí ðuine oipçta do marbað la connactaib an. 16. do nouember.

INçñ uí baioçill, Siuban ócc, inçñ toirpðealbaiç, mic néill do bátað la .S. Séma aç poçlam pnaíma ap abainn an tppata buide.

Eoin modapða mac meic Suibne bóçaimç do écc lá cáçcc macaomh ócc aoideaðac po ba mó do pçél dia çineað fñin an tan pin.

Concóbaç ócc mac donnchaíð meçuidip, 7 ðpouç ðuairlið fear luipcc do marbað ipin tpiucha.

Doinnall, mac diarmada, mic maosleaclainn mé çopmain ðécc ipin çppac éipñi çnaða po bññi tñit, 7 tuapapccbál láime 7 eimç baof dia çineað ina comaimp.

Maimprip mór an çabám, 7 an çabán fñin uile ón çairlén mór anuar go habainn do loçcað lé hinçin tomáip, mic an barúin tpe éð, 7 nri milleað in én baile eipip çaoidealaib oipç in po millç ipin mbaile pin.

Çpeaça mópa do ðenaí lá bñian ua Ruairc ipin aççale an bliaðain pí.

An luprip pémipate ðip henpi ðiðnei, Riðipe ap aim, ap uairle ap çñomí, ap çairpceað an luprip hípin, toçt nó im pél bñiçðe ó çopcaig co luimncé 7

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

^f *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

^g *Strath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boyleagh, Donegal.

^h *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

^k *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

^l *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmán, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

μαίτε μύμην εἰσιρ γάλλαῖβ, ἡ γαιοδεαλαῖβ, ἡ δάλ' ἑαῖρ' ὄν' λῆε οἰλε ὄο ἑὸετ
 λῆῖρ' ἡνα κοῖμῆτιονόλ. Σῖδ' ὄα' κόιτσεαδ' μύμην ὄο ὄεναν' ὄό' ὄον' ἑῦρ' ρῖν, Σπεῖτ'
 κοῖμῆνῖδ', ἡ ἑῖτ' ἑῖρ'να. βυαῖναδ' ἑ'να ἡ βαῖρ' ὄο' ἑ'ρ'εε, ἡ ὄο' ἑ'ρ' ἑ'ρ' ἑ'ῦλ' λῆῖρ'.
 ἑ'εῖλεαδ' ὄο' μύμῖνεαῖβ' ἡρ'οῖμ', ἡ ρυεε ρῖολ' μβῖρ'ἡῖν ἡνα ἑ'αοῖμῆεαετ' λῆῖρ'
 ἡο' γαῖλλῖν. Τανγῆτῆρ' υαετῆρ' κοῖναετ' ἡνα ὄάλ' .i. ἡαῖρ' ἑ'οῖννε Ρῖοεαῖρ' ὄο
 ἡα' ὄῖαρ' μαε, υἱλλεε ἡ ὄσαν, ἡ Μαε υἱλλῖαμ ἡοετῆῖρ', ὄσαν μαε οἰλυεαῖρ' μῖε
 ὄσαν, ἡ Μυρῆαδ' ἡα' ἑ'τυαεε' μαε τῆῖδ'εε, μῖε μυρῆαδ', μῖε Ρυαῖδ' ἡῖρ' υῖ' ρῖαῖε-
 βῖρ'εαῖγ' ἡ ρῖολ' ἑ'εαῖλλῆῖγ' ἑ'ο' ἡα' ἑ'κοῖμῆτιονόλ. ὄά' ἡε' ἑ'ρῖοε' ἡα' κοῖδ'αῖα ρῖν ἡα'
 γαῖλλῖνε, ὄάλ' ἑ'αῖρ' ὄο' ἑ'οῖγ'μαῖλ' ἡ' ἡγῖοῖλ' ρε' κοῖναῖλ' ἡ' ρε' ἡαῖρ'εεε' ὄο' ἑ'αῖβαῖρ'ε
 υαετῆ' ὄον' λυεετ' βαοῖ' ἑ'οεα' ἡαγῖρα, γένῖμοετῆ' ὄοῖμῖναῖλ' ὄ' βῖρ'ἡῖν ἡαμά' ρο' ἑ'ογ' ἡν
 ἡῖρ'εῖρ' ἡῖ ρεῖβῖρ' ὄο' ρῖῖν ὄῖρ' ἑ'οῖννε κοῖνταε' ἡν ἑ'λαῖρ' ὄά' ἑ'ῖνρ'υεεαδ' ἡ' ὄο' ρῖγῖνε
 ὄοῖμῖναῖλ' ἡνδ'ῖρ'ἡ, ἡρ' ρο' ἑ'ρ'οεαδ' ἡῖρ'ῖλῖγ' ἡῖδ'εῖρ'αεα, ἡ ὄρ'οε' ὄαοῖνε, ἡ ὄῖβεαῖρ'εε-
 αῖγ' λῆῖρ'. Νῖ' ἡαγῖαρ' ἡῖρ' ἑ'αῖλλῆε' ὄῖοῖνρ'ῆῖτ'νε, ἡά' ὄοῖαρ' ὄο' ὄρ'υῖδ' ἡν ἑ'ἑῖῖν
 βαοῖ' ὄοῖμῖναῖλ' ἡν οἰρῖεε. ὄο' ἑ'οῖδ' ἡν ἡῖρ'εῖρ' ἡαρ' ρῖοδ'υεεαδ' ἑ'αῖγ' ρε'αε'νοῖμ' ἑ'ρεαῖν
 (ὄο' ἡεοε' γῖρ' ἡ' ρῖαῖμῖεε) ἑ'ο' ἡάτ' ἑ'ῖαετ', ἡ ρυεε ἑ'λαῖν ἡαῖρ' ἑ'οῖννε Ρῖοεαῖρ' ὄο
 λῆῖρ' ἡ' ἡγῖοῖλ' λεῖρ' ἡῖρ'ῖρ'ε ὄ' μύμῖεῖρ' ἡα' βαῖρ'ῖογῖνα ἡγ' ἡαρ'ῖοῖρ'αεετ' ἡ' ἡαετῆρ' ἡῖαρ'
 ἡν ἑ'αν ρῖν. ἡαρ' ἡῖδ' ἡο' ἡάτ' ἑ'ῖαετ' ὄον' ἡῖρ'εῖρ' γῖρ' ἡα' βῖρ'ῖγ'οῖβ' ρῖν λῆῖρ'
 ἑ'αῖμῖεε ἑ'αοῖμ' κοῖνταῖβε ἡνα ἑ'ρῖδ'ε ἡο' ρο' ἑ'ῖδ'αῖγ' ὄο' ἡα' βῖρ'ῖγ'οῖβ' ρῖν λῆε ἡρ' λῆε
 .i. ρῖολ' μβῖρ'ἡῖν, ἡ βῖρ'εαῖγῖη (ὄεετῖρ'ομυεεαδ' ὄά' ἡαῖεεεῖρ'οῖβ') ὄυῖ' ὄρῖοῖρ'υεεαδ'
 ἡ' ἑ'εαῖραετ' ἡρ' ἡα' κοῖρ'οε'ρ'ῖαῖβ', ἡετ' ἡαμά' ἡα' ἑ'αῖδῖηλεδῖρ' ἑ'αρ' ἑ'όρ'ῖαῖν ἡα'
 ἑ'ῖρῖοῖβ' βυαῖδ' βυδ'εῖν ἑ'ο' ρο' ἑ'ῖδ'αῖγῖδ' ροῖμ' ὄοῖβ' ὄοῖρῖοῖρ' ἡ' ἑ'αῖδ'αῖλ' ἡαε' ἑ'αν ἡαῖλε.
 Ρο' γεαῖλλῖραετ' ὄο' ἡν ἡῖ ρῖν, ἡ ἡαρ' ἑ'εοετ' ἑ'ο' ἡοῖρ' ἡ' ἑ'εῖρῖεε' ὄο' ἑ'οῖννε ἡαῖρ' ἑ'οῖννε
 Ρῖοεαῖρ' ὄο, ἡῖ ρο' κοῖναῖλλῖρ'ε ἡ' ἡγεαῖλλῆε, υαῖρ' ὄο' ὄεαεατῆρ' ὄῖα ἡῖδ'εαῖγ', ἡ
 ἡεβεαῖραετ' ροῖρῖῖν γῖρ' βό' ὄο' ἑ'ῖδ' ἡ' ἡαετῆρ' ἑ'ανγῆτῆρ'. ὄά' γῖρ' υαῖρ' ἡαρ'οῖμ',
 γῖρ' βό' ἡαῖρ'εαε' ὄῖα ἑῖρ' ἡν ἑ'υῖρ' ρῖν ὄῖρ' ἑ'αῖμῖεε ἡν ἡῖρ'εῖρ' ρό' ἑ'ῖν ἑῖνεε

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed Tories."

° *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

° *Coigny*, κοῖννεαδ.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

° *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

° *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

° *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^p, Kernetty^q, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^s. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition^t, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

^t *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^u that were destroyed^w, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^x of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^y, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^z. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^a to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turrough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, γ mac do doinnall, mac maolmuire. Do éoid aird e co luimneac, γ po epochad lair d'ong duairib, γ danuairib fil mbriain co rocharidib oile cen mothac.

Semur mac muirir do bhit irin p'paine an bliadain po.

Ruðraige ócc mac Ruðraige mic conuill uí moirða, γ concóbar mac corbmaic, m'ic briain uí concóbar do bhit hi cehéirnyr collead ar gallaib an tan po, γ an po basí beó do rhuict Rorra failceig γ conaill ceannaig do gabail leó. dá gar iaram gup bó cédaic congaireac an luic hirin. Ro loircead γ po léirreoraó leó dhécta dhímaria do laigrib don mhóe γ dhíne gall.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, seactmoccac, aSect.

Conn mac briain mic eocáin f'ri pob ócc naoiri, γ po ba poirpe i neineac, γ i neangnaí do écc.

* *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

; *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

† *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septis of Leix, in the Queen's County.

* *Fingall*, f'inegall, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services:

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{ty}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemvnan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^c Gilfoil; Owen M^c Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^c Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^c Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewdane; Dermott M^c Gillanewew; Donogh M^c Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M^c Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^c Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^c Shane Oge; Donogh M^c Hugh; Donogh O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^c Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M^c Donell; Donogh O'Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M^c Heggane; Tirlogh M^c Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^c Rorie; Shane M^c Donogh; Teige O'Connell;

son of Dónough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

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

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M^r Teige; Rory M^r Greamon; Teige M^r Redmond; Gilpatrick M^r Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^r Redmond; Shane M^r Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“ [Signed], S^r William O'Karrell.”

^f *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

O catáin do bátað írin mbanna .i. aibne mac conmuige mic Ruaidrí an rúta 7 Ruaidrí mac Maḡnura, mic Donnchaíð do oirpneað ina ionað.

Meaðb inḡh aoda ruaid uí doinnall, bñ baof ó eyp ag Mac gille eoin 1 nalbain, 7 ag doinnall clépeac ó catáin ar a haite, bñ ruair an raogal go rona rénaímaíl roconaiḡ, 7 ro ba móp ainm 7 spóscuy elú eimḡ, 7 fipbér, 7 ro caíe aimpir foða ag dénaím cpaíad 1 ndún na ngall co bpuair bár iar ceaoínḡníomaib 1 ceíhó Sét mbliaðan ar eítepe píctib.

An dubaltaic mac néill ócc mic Suibne do cloinn tSuibne típe bóḡaine do márbad ócc an mbaḡún maol la doinnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear dearrḡaiḡte deiḡdelbda ro ba maíe lam 7 oineac an dubaltaic írin.

Doinnall mac Somairle buide mic alaxandair, mic éoin catanaíḡ mic mec doinnall do márbad lá hua néill.

Onora inḡh trémar mic muirir, mic tómar, mic an iarla, bñ Piarair buiteir mac Semair mic emainn mecc Piarair do écc.

Mac brian cappaíḡ mic corbmaic do márbad lá pluag uí néill.

Toirpdealbac mac an abaid uí duibidír fñ tréideac tuicpeac, fcel móp ina buchaíḡ fñ do écc.

Máḡ ḡormáin tomár ócc mac tomár mic maóífcloinn duib do écc, 7 a bpaíar Seóinín doirpnead ina ionad.

Alartrann, mac an cálbaiic, mic toirpdealbaíḡ, mic eoin cappaíḡ, do márbad hi ccompac la mac teabóite buide inéḡ Seóinín 1 ndorap na ḡaillme, 7 ní bó hiomda mac ḡallóḡlaíḡ 1 nérinn in tan rin ro ba mó paḡaltar, 7 ro ba tíoðlaicḡe toirpbrtaíḡe máp.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^a *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^b *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoin*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *Daóún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, *fcel móp*.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^g, the son of Cumhaighe^h, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlín Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinín, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinín^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *peile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "Sceile .i. epuaige. Óa móp peile .i. ba móp an epuaige."

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinín*, now *Anglice Jennings*.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean;

faith, and under the protection of government." —*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crecebat. Franciscus Cosbins Lisis præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bæchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improviso circumvenit, et ex Omorræ familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlington, who died a very old man in 1776, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1706 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grahams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dampseys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ceuarre do raigdiúirióib ḡ do maircrluaḡ, ḡ ro ḡabab occá ndiub-
paccaḡ ḡan díceall, occa muḡuccáḡ ḡ occá mórr mairbaḡ co ná térrna rceol-
anḡa, ná elaitéac arf a mbéthaib díob.

Sfan mac Semaif, mic Sfan, mic an iarla do ḡabail lár an ḡreiridenn
.i. william ḡurri hi ceorcaḡ, ḡ a cor co háé eliat dia cóiméd airm a mbaói
Riocard a búrc iarla cloinne Riocard, ḡ ní ro hairneideac epéd ro ba coif
dó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocard do bíé ríóḡac re ḡallaib, ḡ eifriod-
ach ré tuadmmhan.

An ḡreiridenn rémraite do éocé i tuadmmhan coicéidif rra pfél éoin
ḡo roḡraibe móif do ḡallaib, ḡ ḡo maifib dá cóicceac muhan, ḡ a bíé océ lá
i nniif occ congmaíl cúifce, ḡ iar na réimbeac do dáé ceair dul ró cóif dá
prrionna, Ro páccaib mairpccál co bffóan mearḡa míoḡuiccrif occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the 'only person' [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septa of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septa of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoy's, the Macaboy's, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight* or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^s sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^s sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^cCaier M^cConnor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^s a day for himself, & 3^s each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^l 8^s & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^l 8^s a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^s each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 6^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

* *Flight*, *pceólunga*.—This word, which is often

ιυζαδ. Σοαρ αν Ρρεριθενρ ταρι α αιρ σο λυμνεαδ ιαρση, γ δο ζαδ αζ οίεθσαδ υρραδ γ εαρυρραδ να εεθσαρ εοθηροεαρ δο λυμνεαδ. Ρο βα οιβριδε Μυρχαδ μαε Μυιρδστειζ, μιε μαεζαμνα, μιε δοννχαιδ, μιε βριαν ουιβ υί βριαν, αοιφεαρ βα ρεαρρ αιμη γ υαιρλε διοιζρεδαιβ εαιρηζε ο εοοινηε γ στεαρλαε.

ΙΑΡλα τυαδμυμιαν (Concobar mac Donchaid, mic concobair uí briaín) δο ουλ ηι δαχαιβ δεεεαοίηε α ιμνηζ γ α ανρροπλαινη ρυιρ αν μβαηρηόζαη, γ ρυαιρ ραιτεε αρ α ουεχαιζ, γ αρ α βαηειβ, γ αρ βεχαιοιβ υρηόηρ τυαδμυμιαν, γ βεορ ραρδύν εοιεέηε δια θαοίηε, γ ειεε ιαρση εαρ αιρ ιη ηοελαεε ζο ηοηόηρ γ εο ηαιρημιοηη μόηρ υραζβαηλ οηα ρρηονηρα, γ ανθαηληρ ρέηηρ υαιρ α ουεχαιζ ραορ αρ ανηβρθεηε οηρρεεεαδ ο ρηη αμαε. Αρ α αοι ρο λά αν μαρηρεεαλ θαοίηε οίεμιαηε ρορηαρση ηέ ρύ εάηιε αν ειαηλα ζυρ βό ηηζηη οόιβ ουλ ρά ρηηζηηη δον ρρηονηρα .ι. δειε βροηηε ιρ ηη ηβαρύνεαε, γ βά ηηρην εέδ ρηηζηηη ελοηηε εαιρ.

Cocead eiteoir iarla d'fmuian (gearóid mac Semair mic Sain) γ Mac muirir eiarraige .i. tomair mac emainn mic tomair, baile mic an éainn do zabáil lá ran iarla ρορ Mac muirir. Αη εαββ όεε ό υεόρηα δο ουλ η ραηηη αν ιαρλα, γ α ηαρηβαδ η ηοοοηρ λειε ρηάηηα υηρεαρ ρηέηηρ ιαρ ηουλ δον ιαρλα ημόηη ηβαηε, γ ηυηα υεαρηεαοί ουεε ετορηα, αεε οιδεαδ αν αββαδ ηρην ηο βαδ λορ α ηέδ υεαρηβαδ. Ρο μαρηβαδ οηα, γ ηο βάηεαδ ροχαιθε δο ημυηεηρ ηιε μυιρηρ ιρην λó εέοηα. Βάεαρ αεχαιδ αηηαιδ ρηη ηη εοοεαδ ρηη αροηε

written *sciulang*, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

* *Merciless*, *μίοεμιοεηεζ*, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *ευιζρεαεαδ* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

† *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblerbrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkla, who was then besieging Limerick.

‡ *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note. ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

§ *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless² body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell⁷ and Eatherlach⁸.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

^d *Odorney.—This is more usually called Ma-*

nistir ó D-Córna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned.—An English writer would say; “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”*

co ndearnpat ríd po deóid, 7 po hairicead baile mic an cáim, 7 a bpaigve do mac muirir, 7 nuimhir dírimé do bó táintib 7 gpoigib.

Αὐὸ ὅcc mac Αὐδα mic δσαιν buide μέg ματγαίμνα do ὄol ap riuhal ap μιντιρ Μήg ματγαίμνα, 7 Μαg ματγαίμνα ρίν do bpié παρ .i. Αρε mac bpiain na μνίειρξε, mic Remann, mic gλαιρνε 7 Αὐὸ do μαρβαὸ λά Μάg ματγαίμνα, 7 λά a μιντιρ, 7 ap ρυαλλ ma po βασί do clandair na ccollad ina ριμίρ a κοίμὸρ do éct ap a inne ρίν, 7 níρ bó cuipoma a ainm 7 a ionpaδ, 7 ainm an tí lap a ceopáir.

Rella iongnát do arpuγáδ i noipδίρ ipin céioμί do gínipeáδ, 7 epom ptauγ upcpom ionboza ειρε αιμαί ραιgnén ρολυρτα, nó ροιλλρiγíδ a θεαρpaδ an calam ina huipéimceall, 7 an pinnament ειρbuar, occur atelr an pella híρin in zac ionaδ i μαρταρ eoppa gup po ionganταιγρτε cáe hi ceoicinne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bíé ipin pppainc θεόρ an bliáδain ρi.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc cétt, δíctimoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enri mac τοιρρθεαλβαίγ luimí mic neill conallaiγ, mic αιρε mic cuinn do ὄul ρluacch hi ττίρ conaill ap mac uí gallcubair .i. Maelcaba mac caéaoír mic τοιρρθεαλbhaiγ óiγ. lap niméct dá plóc uáδa do epumnuccáδ cpeac, 7 do arccain an baile do pala mac uí gallcubair alla imiγ don baile an tan ρin, 7 po ionnpaiγ an τόcc macaeím iap na paxbail in uathad ρluag, 7 ní tapo anacal noó, acé a clouoméad gan coicell, 7 a αιρleac ap an laéair ρin. δά ρίρρ θεογanchair ná τιαγδοaoír an τυρur ρin.

Mácc planncad darpapaiγe décc .i. caéal dub mac pφpaθhaiγ, 7 a mac caéal ὅcc do gábal a ionairh.

^a Not to be compared, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^b James, the son of Maurice, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiae Giraldirum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^b Maelcava.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the KinelConnell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcan, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Dombnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^s, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

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

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcavaⁿ, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainnire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ο βροιν (Ταδρε όρε) δέρε ιαρ ρήναται, γ ο βροιν δο ζαρπμ δο δύντανζ
μαε εμαιν υί βροιν.

¹ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh; the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ów, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iubnac, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Oge¹) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the Leabhar Branach, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

“ Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

“ This Daniel was second son” [the writer's ancestor being the first son] “ of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: ‘ Why dont you draw out your scissors and clip it, Sir.’ ‘ I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.’ And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: ‘ Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.’ He immediately drank it, and jovially

Ó tuiséinnáin cille ponain (tollb mac tuiséinn) ollam ua noilealla raos
rínchaib fíri tige aoidé coitcinn congairige, fíri puilbri, roingte roagallma
bécc, 7 a mac maolmuire do gabail a ionaid.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudly Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq", of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John, dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valutors to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a thronged^l house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^x, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballintekin and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coor-glass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoileaclaím Dub O'Ópoin of Óaile an t-rléibe (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillpatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

¹ *Thronged*, *congáirige*.—The word *congáir* denotes "a company," and *congáiríeac*, "having companies, troops, or followers."

² *Eloquent*, *foingé*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote "eloquent," and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore*, *abáinn mhór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keefe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé hemann, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maofliar tpe iomfopmat pocal
oipeáctair do pala stoppa an lá riap an adhað rin.

Λιατόριυμ μιντιρε heolair do gabáil lé cairtin Saخانá do μιντιρι
niculair maulbi ar ua puairc i neappac na bliadhna po, 7 dpuim da etiar do
bripeað lá hua puairc, briam, mac briam, mic eoḡain. Λιατόριυμ iarom
opáccbáil lá gallaib ag cloinn tairðce uí puairc, 7 an baile ceðna do gabáil
lá hua puairc gar bñcc iar rin do cfo gall 7 do nñmícc cloinne tairðg.

Αρδιυριτ na hEpeann .i. Siu hanru Sionei do ðol go Saχοib .i. po pañ-
ain, 7 cairtin maulbi do ðol lair, 7 uilliam dpuirne ina ionað .i. an Dperi-
dent baóí of cñd dá cóicceað muman. Rucc epá an iυριτ iapla cloinne
Riocairt lair .i. Riocarð mac uillicc, mic Riocarð mic uillicc, 7 a mac
uilliam búpe dia ttabairt ar cumar comairle Saخان.

Iarla cille dapa, gearoid, mac gearoid (baí hi paχοib pñi pé aðó nó a tpi
do bliadhnaib poime rin po pepc) do tñcc in ériun pó noðlaicc móp.

Tomar, mac Paττραicc, mic oiluér Ploingcéð tigeapna lucmaigh do
marðað lá Μαḡ matḡanna .i. lá harc mac briam na moicéirḡe mic Remann,
mic ḡlairne.

Semeapcal na conntae riabca ar ndéanam coinne ceilloce lé Fiacha
mac Aoða, mic Remann, mic Sfam, o ḡlñn maoilḡra. Ro pñr lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

° *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

° *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

° *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before^a.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^v invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^a [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Ballinecor, drew unto him many theeves and outlawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynné, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continuëing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^v, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duaid Mac Firis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

ιμορρο ζυρ ab do cum celece no imill an Seinspeccal an éinne írin, 7 no imill riuín celece ele ina upcómair riuín zo no marbað céð do gillib ócca 7 durradaib na conntae riabáa lá Fíacha don éur rin cénmoatá daorccar rluacch.

Brían mac caéaoir éasoínaiacch, mic airt, mic diaρματα λαίμδερεε do écc.

Sían mac doímaill, mic tomair, mic ταίδεε μέεε planchaða ollam iarla úrmaíman lé bhríéínnur décc. Ní baóí dha mac bhríéíman tuairé i neponn an tan rin pob rírr tpeabaire 7 tígídar inár.

IARla cloinde Riocaird illam beór illondaind.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc cetτ, Sechtmoγαττ, anaoi.

Doímaill mac concóbar mic τοιρρδέαλβαίγ, mic ταίδεε, mic τοιρρδέαλβαίγ, mic bríam cáta an aonaiγ uí bríam décc iar ccáitín cóicc mbliaðan ríccáττ dia aoír iar ríccáττ dia aoír iar ríccclíγi ríða, iar naítríge ionmóττa, iar mbuaíð ó doíman 7 ó úaoímb, 7 a adnacal co nonóir 7 co naír-míðin i mainpτir inhrí 7 a nác τοιρρδέαλβαé do oipðneað ina ionað. Conað úpρaiéínτ a báir aτpubraðh

Mile cúicc ceð ciallda an rðair,
reacτ nðeic, ócτ mbliaðna, ip bliaðan
ó báρ doímaill nar dam loct,
zyr τοιρling mac dé i ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

* On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note J, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputie of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mullmurry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{ty}'s galloglas, for every of them and their said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that where her Ma^{ty}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{ty}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Entertheyment of her Ma^{ty}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynuall fydelitic, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, always borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

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

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
 Seven times ten, eight years and one,
 From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
 To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{ty} and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{ty}'s Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{ty}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{ty}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auntyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and galloglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{ty}'s army, and approches, and assaltes, and preparacones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{ty}'s gal-

Ονόρα ιηγήν δοννχαιδ, mic concobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδεcc υί βριαν δεcc. Scéel mór-illit móga iride.

Siρ eduarδ Ρhitun tpepepep δεcc.

Rolont υπταρ mac tomaip, mic Ριρδσιρδ δεcc.

Αοδ, mac δσαν, mic Rémainn, mic δσαν, mic αοδα, mic δομμαill γλαιρ δεcc. δά ηεριδε ρινηρεαρ γαιβλε Ραγναill, γ τιγεαρνα γλιννεμαοσλυζρα κογτόιρ γ κρεακτόιρ α κομαρραη γαll, γ γαιοδελ.

Ο δσέναραιγ διαρμαιτε ριαβακ, mac διαρματα, mic υilliam, mic δσαν βυιδε γ Mac α δεαρδραταρ, υilliam, mac an γιolla δυιδ, mic διαρματα δο κομτέυιτιμ ρε ροιλε ι cceilec δο ρόναδ λά hua ρεακναραιγ ρορ cionn υilliam ηι ccompoκραιβ άρδα μαολυδάιν. Δο ροκαιρ υilliam ρό κέδοιρ. Ξιδ έ ό ρεακναραιγ ρο κρέκταικεαδ εριδε, γ ρο έcc γαρ υαιρ ιαρ ριν.

Ο ρεακναραιγ δο γαιρμ ιαρομ δο δσαν mac an γιolla δυιδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβακ να κοιρρι κροινν, mac μαολυμυρε, mic δοννχαιδ, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic Ρυαδορι μεc ρυιβνε, δο τυιτιμ λά βριαν ballac, mac μαολυμυρε, mic δοννχαιδ, mic βριαν μεc ρυιβνε ι ηδοραρ κορκαιγε.

Capcín malbí δο τοιδακτ ι νέρηνν maille lé τοιδλαικτιδ μόρα όη βρριονηρα.

δριαν να ηβαρρδcc, mac μαολυμυρε, mic δοννχαιδ μεc ρυιβνε δεαρδραταρ δον τοιρρδεαλβακ ρέμηράιτε δεcc.

Semur, mac μυιριρ δυιδ, mic δσαν, mic tomaip, mic an ιαρλα δο τεακτ αρ ηη ρεραικ, γ αδβερετί α τοκτ λοιηγρ βα λιονμαυρε ινά μαρ τάιμικ. δά hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^e severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{ty}s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{ty}s behaulfe; and unto the iiith of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt their seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

¹ Warlike opponent.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent¹ and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv², son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain³. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France⁴; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

¹ *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

² *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

³ *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

with a greater number of ships than was really the case'. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis^a, in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Daversius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέρυρα αρ αν τέρ, γ πο εύρη mac úí bhríam buíðñ gállócclac, γ γίomanac go τρφρίετ. Ro lñrat íarain lorce na laocbuidne conur táppattar Sémur íar mbñt na cóinnade por a ceionn i ceoill éioctair diamair. Ro pizfo íomairpeacc etir na cumarcc buíðñb írin, γ πο haimpfo remur go hindeall úrpeac úpúcor do peilép hi pporfolam a éleib γ a compair gur bó damna oideada úó. Ar a aoi po ppaínead lair ar tpiatbuidñb na topaigeacta. Do pónad ecť mór ann rin uair po marbad tepoieτ abúpc, γ baoí paie íarla úoúpe ran úiceimúo rin, ar époδact, ar éñdar pfoña ar poflam bépla γ bépcena. Ní eian ón caτlaτair do éuaú Semar mac muirir an tpat tamcc anppainne écca da ionnpaigúo, γ do póine a éiomna lé bfgán bpiatár, γ po aiein dia paimmúirir a úicñvad ar na paγbaieirir a eapcairde lé a aiehe, nó pé a oipleac é.

bá hann baoí ardiurir na hEpeann Síp uilliam úruppe in ionbaú rin i ceopcaig móp muman. Íarla eille úara, γ Síp micular maubí eo na pocpaite ina pappad ann rin. Tucpat púde aghaúo ar conntae luimnicch eo po γabpár longpore i ceompoctair eille mo ceallóc. Tánaic íarla úpmmuan ina ecññ annrin, γ baoí acca cor hi ceoill eo ná baoí cuúo úó péin a τappaincc Sémar mic muirir, na beóp a mígníom dá ndeapnpate a bpaiepe, γ do pad a aon mac oúpeacta úon iurir a ngioll lé τairpeact γ lé comall do coróm tpaخان. Ro tinγellaú úon íarla gan a éip do míllead ní baú mó, γ γé po γεallaú ní po comallúo, óp do úioiaiepicchead a úaoíne γ a innle. Ro loipcead a apbar γ a poirccñm.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

¹ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

² *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

³ *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Ara¹, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglases and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill^k, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head¹ [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astringerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro φαοῖο ἰαροῖν ἀν ἰურτιρ ον ccampa ριν ἔιλλε μο cεallόcc, α ἐπί νό α cεῖαρ do cαρτίμβ co cεῖτιρὶβ cέδαῖβ do ραιγοῖυριβ γαλλδα ἡ γαιοῖελεα do cυαρτεuccαῶ na coillib móipe dyp an ρρuiγῶιττιρ dponz éiccin dia cρccairῶιbh. Do pala ctoppa ἡ clann ócc ἰαῖλα dρmumian .i. Sfan ἡ Semur ócc, αz γορc na cιοβρατc, ἡ no ριγῶ ἰοργal αιντερεανnda ctoppa co no ρραοῖνεαῶ ρορ μῖυιτιρ an ἰურτιρ, ἡ co no μαρβαῶ ἐπιύρ dia ccaρτίμβ .i. cαρτίν hoιριβcρc, cαρτιν ἰρταρ, ἡ cαρτίν ρρῖιρ zo cεῖτιβ cέδαῖbh αμαῖλλε ρρῖυ, ἡ cέρνατταρ ρccéolanga uαῖα γυρ an ccampa. Rucc an ἰურτιρ α cάmpa ἰαῖαῖν zo βέλ αῖα na ndéipe ἡ cεῖρτεμῶδόν elú máil mic uγaine, ἡ no γαῶ γαλαρ α écca an ἰურτιρ, ἡ no ράccaῖβ cαρτιν μαυλβι le haccaῖῶ coccαῖῶ γεαρალταῖ, ἡ ρuccαῶ an ἰურτιρ ἡ ccaρπατc co ρορcλαῖρζε co ρρῖυαῖρ bάρ ann' ριν, ἡ bá hé ἰურτιρ do coccαῶ ἰνα ἰονατ ἡ ccúιρc αῖα cliaῖ dῖυine uαρal do μῖυιτιρ na baῖnríoγna ταιmic αnoιρ ἰρῖν cρεαῖctmain ριν ρéιν .i. Sir william Pellham do coméd cρῖce bρcγ ἡ μῖde ἡ ρῖne γall-ap clandarb nell ἡ ap γαιοῖdealarb líte cuinn, ἡ laῖγῖn an cclín nó biaῶ an ἰურτιρ ριν no écc, ἡ cαρτίν μαυλβι acc μῖμuccαῶ μῖυῖνεαῖ. Tánaic cρα ἰαῖλα upmumian ἡ nEρῖnn ἰρῖν cρεῖctmain cεῶna, ἰαῖρ mbῖé ἐπί bliαῶna τοῖρ ριαρ an tan ριν.

Iomctupa cαρτιν μαυλβι, ταιmic co luimneac ἰαῖρ nécc an ἰურτιρ dαῖ-nuaῶuccαῶ α αρμαλα, ἡ dpaγal bῖῶ dia buannadhairb, ἡ do cóῖῶ apῖde zo hῖργεbtene, ἡ bá hé an láῖρῖn tanγaτταρ clann ócc ἰαῖλα deαρmumian diaρ-ραιῶ γona nó γabala ἡ cconntae luimnig, ἡ ταρλα ἰατc ἡ an cαρτίν τυλ ἡ τυλ γé no ρéῶρατ α ρeaῖcna, ἡ α ἰomγabail. Ro ρῖγεαῶ ócainῶcρ cρῶῶa ctoppa. Ro ρρῖρcλαῶ, ἡ α ἰomγabail. Ro ρῖγεαῶ ρcainῶcρ cρῶῶa ctoppa. Ro ρρῖρc-

soon after died of joy: “unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit.”

^m *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.— See note ^c, p. 1715, *supra*.

ⁿ *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

^o *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

“Ioannes Desmonius Comitum frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt interceptit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^r, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

them, in which the Irish army¹ were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag². The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pelham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him³; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair⁴, Rath-mor⁵, Caislen Muirisin⁶, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh⁷ to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad⁸ to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

¹ *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

² *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ³, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

³ *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

⁴ *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

⁵ *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievevelagher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

⁶ *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

γατταρ clann an iarla scoppa rin no gabrat gá mbloðauh gá mburib, gá ndóð, 7 gá ndianlorccad ar uaman gall dia naitrebaib, gac tfg, gac tfgðair, gac ríocce gac rtaca gur a pangadan goill do paorat an miðiac ceðna porpa ar ulca le gearaltaçoið. Ro fáccbað an tír scoppa de riðe ina haon clár coiðrið, gan iot, gan þoirccnsm. Do taod iaram iarla ðrfmuman co na braitrib, 7 gur an lion ar lia no féðrat do éreaçlorccad Róirteaç 7 barriac in uib liaçán, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruðiccheað longport leó lé hacchaioð Eocuille co no gabað an baile leó fó ðeoið. Rob iomða tra eðala 7 iolmaoiñe an baile írin. Ro cpoitheað lá gearaltachaib ina ppuairpriet do maifir ann zenmoçá an no çuirpriet çñðaiçte 7 buirçirig an baile dia nóρ 7 dia nairçfo in arçraiçib uaça pua ngabáil an baile. Rob iomða boçt ðinnim ðfpoil do çoiðh i romaoín 7 i paioðrfir lá héðáil an baile írin. Do paðaðh múρ tap çrian an baile lá gearaltaçoið, 7 no burit a çúrite, 7 a cairteoið, a çum-ðaiçte cloç 7 clárað, co náρ bó hionaitreaba é go çñð pæe iar rin. Bá im noulaicç móρ do þonnpað do rónað inoro.

Sluaicçeað çñðair piðna lá hiarla upmuman ipin tpeaçtman ceðna i ngearaltaçoið, 7 pámicce gur an eçairlén nua co pucc lair gac ní ar a pucc ðinnib 7 ðairnéir an típe, 7 roair tapa ar gan tpoioð gan taçar, uair baoi an tiarla co na braitrib i çaiappaige an tan rin.

Conall buiðe mac çiollapattpaicc mic piapair uí inoroða do maρbauh i mbiorpa i nouçhaiç ele, 7 ðob þerðe a maρbað, uair ar ðorccam an baile do ðeaçoið.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, a, b, and fol. 237, a, a; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba:—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Oletan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *na ppuais-prior* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob fíne a marbaó*. This

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^a O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meann¹, a junior^b branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar¹,
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Cassar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

¹ *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

Mac Neill, p. 47.

^m *Was installed*, *doiponeab*.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

ἡ δάμπερσολ τσαιρσειρτ Ειρεανν δέεε ινα βαίλε ρίν .ι. αν ργαρβη ρολαρ αν 15 doctober, ἡ α δόνακαλ ι νδύν να ηγαλλ.

Ο βερν ταδδε όεε, mac ταιδδε, mic ταιρρη, mic μαοίλεακλαινν, mac λήγιητε λάν οηδεαρσ α σιουλ ἡ ι σσανόιν δο έεε, ἡ α δόνακαλ ι νοιλρην, ἡ α δεαρβραταρ ταιρρη δο ζαβαλ α ιοναδ.

Μαc μεc donnchaδ τίρε hoilella .ι. Μαοιρμυαναδ, mac καταλ, mic εοζαιν ριαδαιγε ρυλεαδ ρορβραοίλεαδ, ματα λέ ναμιατ, connalβαιζ λέ καρατ δο έεε.

Ταδδε ριαβαδ, mac εοζαιν, mic concobaρ, mic ταιδδε υί duδa δο έεε.

Domnall, mac ταιδδε, mic concobaρ, υί βραιν δέεε, ἡ α δόνακαλ ι main-ιρτηρ ιηηρ.

Εοζαιν mac τιαταλ βαίλβ υί gallcubair dscanaδ ράτα βοτ δο έεε αν. 22. λά δο ηι october.

Μαc μέζ εοάκακλαιν Ρορρα, mac conla, mic concobaρ, mic λαίγνε δο μαρβαδ ζο μίοζαολμαρ λά α δεαρβραταρ .ι. λά βραιν. Rob ιονζναδ λαίγετ ceneól ριαχach ορηνσαρ, ἡ νάε ραιβε Ρορρα αέτ να υαραλ, ἡ υημόρ ρέρ ηΕιρεανν accá eccaoíne. Ρο ζαβαδ ονα αταρ να cloinne ριν λάρ αν ιυρτηρ ρο δάιζ ατβήρετι co mbaol ciuitt dόρομ ιρην ρρηνγαλ ριν α cloinne.

Semur όεε, mac Semair, mic Sfain, mic tomair ιαπλα δο δολ δο ορμυι α διβήρεεε διαρραδ cρiúe ι μυρσραίγε, ἡ cορβμαc, mac ταιδδε, mic cορβμαc όεε mic cορβμαc, mic ταιδδε μεζ καρταίζ (τιζεαρνα αν τρη) δο βήε co λιον α ρόεραδε ι ναον μαιζην αρ α cιονη αν αδθαδ ριν. Ρο ηαιρνήδεαδ δο ριδε Semur δο δολ ταιρρη ιρην τήρ. Δο cόιδ ιαραμ cορβμαc ηη ιοναδ ερδαλτα ηη ρο βα δόιζ λαρ Semur δια ραιζιδ, ἡ ρό ζειβ Semur co cρeié

ⁿ *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission; he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas^d, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laigne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows: . . .

"Jacobus Desmonius Comitum frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit, Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momonia, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

cuicce ἡ πο ἰονηραιῖς ἔ κο πο μαρβαδ ἡ κο πο μυδαίγεαδ ὑπμόρ α μιντιρε, ἡ πο γαβαδ Semur βυδέιν, ἡ πο κυρεαδ ἰλλαμ ἡο κορκαίῖς. βαί α νγαρ το μί ἰριν μπαλε ριν, ἡ ἰλλμυccαδ βάιρ γαδ αεν λά ριρ αν πέ ριν αιcce αγά δέναμ αιρ πέιν, ἡ ἔ αγ δέναμ αιτρίγε ινα πέαcτοιβ, ἡ acc ιαρραδ μαίεμε ινα μίγιομοιαιβ. Ταινιcce ρεcριβcνδ ι cεcνδ να ρεε ριν on ἰυρτιρ ἡ on cκομαίρλε ό ατ cλιατ κο κορκαίῖς δια ρορcονγρα ρορ αν μερπ αν ραέρ μαcαειμ το μάλαρτυccαδ, ἡ cετραίμνα cομποινντε το δέναμ δε, ἡ α ρόδαί ι μολπαίρτιβ. **Οο ρόναδ ιαρομ ἰνορην.**

Semur, mac Ssain óicc, mic Ssain, mic tomair iarla do marbad ran ccoccad ccéona lá tigfina Pópail bhriain, ἡ cáirpcece ó ccoinnell .i. bhriain dub mac maéγαίμνά mic donnchaíð, mic bhriain dub uí bhriain, ἡ πο βαοί díol α αταρδα δοιόρε ἰριν Semur ριν.

Semur, mac muirir, mic gearoitt, mic tomair iarla do marbad ar an ccoccad ccéona deicop do peiler ι noorur Eócaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toiprdealbaiḡ, mec ruibne α τυαταίbh τοραιḡε το díol do denam cpeice ρορ ορuiḡ do na díbfeccaaiβ ἡο ḡlínδ ρlírcei. Ο donnchaíða ἡ mac deapbraáar don emann ριν .i. ḡoppaið cappaí mac donnchaíð bacaiḡ do bhríe ρορ emann, ἡ α μαρβαδ κο μιρcneac μíoḡaolmáρ, ἡ ní βαοί ι nEρinn αν αdhaið ριν αon mac ḡallócclaiḡ ar mó do cínδaiḡ ópíon, ἡ déiccepi ινά αν τέmann ριν.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc enuice τυαḡ eppcop cluana ρlírca décc, ἡ pob αdhar eccaoine ινα tíρ ρlírην διé αν díḡfíρ ριν.

O Suillebain móρ décc .i. doinnall mac domnaill, ἡ α mac (eoccan) doipdnead ινα ιonað.

Donnchaíð, mac maóíleaclainn mec ḡormain mic maóíleaclainn dub do écc.

An ἰυρτιρ Sír uilliam Pellham do cōρ ρεcρibeann ι ραχοίβ ιαρ noblaicc móρ να bliadna ρο διαρραíð αν Ambrael ἡ cōblaíḡ να baipríoḡan ḡο noimpulance lóin ἡ ορδαναιρ móρ do cōρ κο hEρinn ρο daíḡ ḡabala ινα μπαοί dá mbaiḡtiβ ρlín αγ ḡlírcaíoiβ. **όάτταρ ιαττ ρíde eap ḡeibcime, baile uí ḡeilea-**

⁹ *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigunnell.

^s *Tuatha Toraiḡhe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien' and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe', went to Glenflesk' to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note ^b; under the year 1524, p. 1374.

^c *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, *supra*.

caim, ἡ cappaec an puill. Ro tionóilfó mórrluaiocéad físr míde, píne gall, ἡ laigín, ἡ βεόρ ina mbaos ró dlíchead ó boinn co comar tpi nuicece laf an iurcip, ἡ lá hiarla upmumán do dol i nshaltaoib im féil bpiḡde do ronnpad. Bá haðbal an trocraicce plóig tánaic iarla upmumán ipin coicécpal pin, ἡ ní po hairipead laipide co pamie co corcaig. Luid an iurcip co líon a tíonoil co luimneac ἡ zep bó píon aduar, fhpcaide ann an tan pin, ní po aipir cenmotá aoin tpeactman acc aénuaduécad ainnaia ἡ bíð dia paigðiuipib ipin maigín pin. Luid arpiðe piap deap don dñr bicc, ἡ don máig maigriḡ ḡó po ḡab longpopt i cconallcoib. Ro léice pcceméicta pccaoilte uada ḡur an ccoill móir ḡo coilltib claonglaip, ἡ co dpoibelaib delce. Ní po déchað tpeocaire do tpen no do tpeuaḡ ḡur a pangur ann pin. Nip bó maétað ḡac aon ba inécta do marbað, acé po marbað and doill, ἡ daoíne dñpoile, Ro marbað ann mná, meic, Seceo inḡfna aop ḡalair, eccuinn, ἡ aop appaio. Rucad a cepoð ἡ a cepíca ḡur an ccampa do paicchið an iurcip. Ro páccbað dponḡa deapmapa do Shaxanóibh lá luét na cepeac pin ina marpiðiect. Qpeað po éinn an iurcip dol i cciaipaiḡe, ἡ po apcena co tñnar luacra, ἡ luio iarom co tpaiglí, ἡ do muincin plebe mip inḡine muipíða mic caipíða. Tánaic iarla upmumán ó corcaig co ciappaigce i ccomóal an iurcip. Bá

* *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

† *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

‡ *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note †, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

§ *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note †, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

* *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháig, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháig mall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máig na mapr, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet maigneac, i. e. “abounding in salmon,” is also applicable to it.

† *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^u, and Carraic-an phuill^r. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^s, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^l, and along the salmon-full Maigne^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^s, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemish, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

dírimh an ro fáceadh dea-áib, 7 do dáoimib gan fuiluccadh, gan foróirceadh lá meo a nairtair 7 a nimeceta, 7 lá tírce bío don éur rin.

Bá hé rin ionam tanzattar coblac na bainriogha ar córtaoib na hepeann, 7 ní ro gabratt fóir go pangattar co cuan rionna rriobgloine, 7 ro lícepset a nangcaine amac for an aiccen ro urcoimair cairrce an puill gac ndíreac. Tánais an iurair 7 iarla urmuian for air do raighio an baile cedna co ro fuioigib da campa do múir 7 do tír ina éimcell. Do cóio dín Sir nielar malbi co maírib cóiccoí éonnaét, 7 co ndruing dírimo do Shaxan-óib i ttauomumian fó dáig ná léicceadh anpplann mara nó tíre do raighio an iurair an cefin nó biaó lé hazhaió glan baileó gearaltaó. Oala an iurair ro forcongair ríde an torbanar móir rin taimcc cúicce do éar-panng i tair 7 ro fuioigib cóicce gonna moia fó cóimair na cairrce dia caiteaín gan cóicell. Aíbírí gup bó lécanóin an gonna ba lucca dibh. Ro gabratt acc diubraccadh an baile iaroin. Ní bai tra ó éarh bhrírrí mic ealátan mic nío i nairtar dírceirt cóiccoí cloinne deirceime, go enoc míoírúil i cconnaétaib, diaimair, na droibel, fán, ná foitirgleant nac clor puaim, 7 foírpan an ordanair anaiémó iongnait rin. Ro líccadh una ro deóio an léiriar do carrnaic an puill ó lár go lán mullac, 7 ro ba commbriúó 7 coméuitim don bároa 7 don baile na cefin forra. Ro gabadh an baile lar an iurair, 7 ro an rri pé cóicce noídeé irin ccarrnaic iar na gabáil. Aread do deachaió a ccionn na ríe rin go hírgebtine. Oe éualattar bároa baile í geilcéan,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

^e *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigifoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigifoyle was

then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

^f *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^c, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^b, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthine^l, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, *Cappug a poll*, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^c *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^b *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

^l *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockma, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Cearsach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, ἀγνωστόν, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolic description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

ἡ ἱρραγεῖσθιne all ḡota aḡuaṡmapa an oḡḡanár anaitnó naḡ cloḡ leó a ḡamail niam ḡó rin, no ḡabrat for bḡirḡó a mbailḡó, ḡ naimcc leó bḡirḡó baile í ḡeileacán, ḡ ní no cumainḡrioc ḡrḡeῖσθιne do bḡirḡó ḡ ó nár féḡrat ní do appḡó do ponrat doiri an baile oḡaccbáil obéla oḡlaccé pó urḡómar an iurṡir. Do póccraḡ an baile rin a mbitoilri don bainḡiḡain. Do cóiḡ iapom an iurṡir iap rin co luimneac, ḡ baóí dá ríḡst la annraide acc cur a rccíri, ḡ a mḡirtin óe, báttar a ḡille ḡ a eich for connmḡó rḡcnón tuad-mumán in arḡet rin. Soair tarra air co hḡrḡeῖσθιne im cinctiḡir ar ccind co no caṡṡ real don tḡamḡraḡó ipin mbaile rin, ḡ ní anaḡ do ḡrḡéḡ, aḡt acc mḡrḡim ḡ aḡ aḡbalḡccrioc ḡeapaltac do ló, ḡ doide. Dá don éur rin no báraicḡó lair fáltac dúna maolin .i. uillḡec, mac uillḡec, mic uillḡec mac vall ríde ó a ḡin ḡo a bar an tan rin. Ro marbaḡ lair beóḡ Supélaḡ cille moḡua .i. Sḡan, ḡ níḡ bo hionmarbḡta ríde ior ḡe no baóí tuilleaḡ ar éḡḡ bliadaḡn daóir. Dá óirḡim, ḡ bá do airḡir an no loitḡeat ḡoill ḡ ḡrḡaltaiḡ imo poile poile ip an tan ra. Do cóiḡ an iurṡir co na ḡluac ḡ cciarraḡe, ḡ ní no airḡ co naimcc daḡrḡn í éúir. Ro lomaḡ ḡ no lḡir rccrioraḡ lair blaḡ mór do ḡeapaltachaiḡ ḡ do ciarraḡe don éur rin. Tḡḡ appaide riarṡarḡna na ccriḡó ḡo corcaḡ, ḡ tar a air co hḡrḡeῖσθιne, ḡ co luimneac. Dattar maṡṡe muimneac (cen mo tar ḡeapaltaiḡ) i nḡiallḡur occa don éur rin .i. an barrac mór, bḡn ḡ mac meḡ carṡaiḡ móir, diaḡ mac mḡic muirḡ ciarraḡe, O Suilleabain beirḡe, Mac donnchaḡa, ḡ mac méḡ carṡaiḡ ríadaḡ.

Do éuirrioc comairle Shaxan iurṡir nua i nepinn ipin ccḡid mí oḡoḡmar .i. lord ḡran (i. arṡur). Ro ba mo eirḡide daḡnm ḡ donoir ina Sir uilliam Pellham, ar a aoi ní éaimc i nepinn niam ar oirḡ airḡirḡe rḡir aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—Óirḡirḡ is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered,* or billeted.

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin,* i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

^q *Blind from his birth,* literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”

^r *Cill-Mochua,* now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^t, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^u and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^m *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^r *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaiç ba luaimniçe lán aipterige, 7 bá huairle aitéfaiçe, 7 ap mó lép éiriç do rén rírbíri ina an Sír uilliam rín Do éuaíð riðe go hac cliaé po éuaipim an iurci rín tainice a Saxoib, 7 tucc an cloidín for a cumar, 7 no imtiç rín for iar mbrié buada dia bioðbaðaið.

Semur urtar, mac Rolont, mic tomair do bñreað a bailteað ap ngábal lair an ceprictín ceatolica, 7 ap noiúteað dá Þriionnra, co po eiriç coccað 7 cñdairpici le linn an iurci (Arthur lord gñau) do éeact i népinn. Tan-zaτtar caomanaiz, 7 cñnrelaiç, bñanaiç, 7 tuatatalaiç, gabal raçnaill 7 an mñio ná po díobait diaipma ó ppailçe, 7 do laoiçir i ccobair 7 i ccommbaið Shemair iurtar, çur bó haen clár impíra 7 sraonta ó Shláine co rionainn, 7 ó boinn co comar tri nupce. Do rónadh poplongpore lar na poçlaðaið pémeberctmar in iompoçraib an tpebe puaið 7 çlinne maouluçra.

Sluancéað lar an iurci 7 la captin maubi do ðol do pccaiðeað 7 ðñrñíðíð na ppoçlað ppoipmatta rín. Oð éualattar na ðibpccaiç ðái a nanppolainn dia monnpaicehið, po pccaiðpote ap a ndainçniçtið po çuaillib çarð corpa çlinne maou uçra. Ro éoç an iurci an ðporeç ap mionca po péccað 7 po ppoiað do caipctim an tpeoiç, 7 do çuir leo a hóct, no anaói do ðandaoib paitçoiúriðe do éúr 7 do çaircelað çlinne maouluçra. Pua-panattar a pppíccra çan pñreac lá róipmib for coméetta an çleanna, co nac móp çpina çar a nar ðon pðain rín, çan muðuccað, çan mópaipleac lar an ngarpaið ngaoiðelac. Ro marbað an çappúnaç .i. Píocur çappun, 7

^v *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

^x *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term iurci, or fear ionad ríç.

^y *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

^z *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

^a *Most trustworthy,* literally, “the oftenest tried.”

^b *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant^m, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice^x. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^a and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "inveniens rotulam evidentiaram," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Μαίγειρι μυαρ .i. Seon, γ Μαίγειρι φρανφ. Ro μαρβαδ ανν δυο δυονγ
 do θαοιμβ υαρτε ταινε ανοιρ ι νγάρδα αν ιυρτιρ ριν. Ro πάκαριβ αν ιυρτιρ
 α φορλονγπορτ ιαρ ποέταιν να ρεεελ ριν δια ραιγιό.

Τάναιε κοβλαέ εαδαίλλεαέ do μιντιρ αν Ραπα ι μί μβδοιμ αν ροζμάιρ
 ι εαίρραϊγε. Ro βα μό α ναιιμ να α τπόταε υαιρ βαοι δια ναιρδήιρε
 εεττυρ διαμαδ ιλλυμνεαχ νό ι νγαίλλιμ, νό ι εορκαϊζ τιαρταιρ εο ρφαι-
 ριδε να ηαρδβαίτε ριν οβελα ορλαϊεε ρορ α εαονν. -θα ηανν ρο ζαβραε
 πορτ οεε αν οίλέν ρο ειονηρεααιν Σεμυρ μαε μαιριρ do ευνθαέ αν βλιαδαν
 ροιμε .i. ουν αν όιρ. θα ρβδ ροδεαρα οον εοβλαέ ί ριν τοεε ι νερηνν do εονγ-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerricurrhy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi ; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a^g rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildaria, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrule, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

^g *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

^f *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smerwic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

ναὶν λά γεαρταχαιβ ιαρ νά ελινριν δόιβ α μβσιτ̄ ι νήσεσν ανθαίλ acc κορηαί
 αν ἐρειδιμ̄ ἐατολικάε. Δο ρόναδ̄ τεεclamaδ̄ ρλόιζ̄ λά ηιαρλα upmum̄an .i.
 tomaρ mac Semair, mic Πιαραιρ ρυαδ̄ αρ α θαίξ̄ ρήν, γ αρ θαίξ̄ α ρηιονηρα
 δο δολ̄ δο ραιγιδ̄ δύν αν όρη, γ. να νθαίλλεαδ̄, γ ní ρο hanaδ̄ λαίρ co ραιμicc
 co ειαρραιζε. Δατταρ γλαν̄ ρλυαζ̄ γεαρταε̄ ρορ α ειονν̄ ann ριν, γ ní ταρδ̄
 εςεταρναε̄ αca amur ρορ αροίλε. Αρα σοι ε̄σνα ρο λήσεαδ̄ αν εοναιρ̄ von
 ιαρλα co νδεαχαιδ̄ ρορ αν εcnoc of ε̄σnn̄ αν δύν, γ ρο δέε̄ υαδᾱ να ρατᾱ ρο
 δοίμνε, γ να δύνελαδ̄ διοτογλαίγι ρο τόεκαθ̄ρηοττ̄ να ηεεταίλλιζ̄ ι τιμ̄εαλλ̄
 αν οίλέιν, γ ρο ργρ̄υδ̄ inā μήνημαιν̄ νάρ βό ταρβᾱ δό τοεαρ̄ ρηῡ ιριν̄ ιοmcum̄ang
 ι mbάταρ. Σοαιρ̄ inā ρηιτιγ̄ ι ρηιτιρέε̄ να conαιρε̄ ceδna, γ ρο γειβ̄ αν ιυρτιρ̄
 inā conne in υιβ̄ conuill̄ γαβρα, γ ní ρο γαβ̄ τοιρμ̄ςρεε̄ on ιαρλᾱ γαν̄ δολ̄
 δεέcaín δύν αν όρη. Λυδ̄ ρείμνε inā υιδ̄σθαιβ̄ ιμ̄εαε̄τᾱ δο ε̄λονν̄ μ̄ιυιρ̄ γ
 δο ειαρραιζε̄ co ράιμ̄ic̄ ι ccom̄ρoccur̄ αν οίλέιν. Αρ α σοι ní ρucc̄ α ε̄ampa
 inā γοιρε, no ε̄ήγ̄δ̄ υρηονγβυιδ̄ήν δε̄γ̄ρ̄λυαιζ̄ γαε̄ λαοί δεέcaín αν οίλέιν υαδοιβ̄.
 Ρο claēclaid̄σδ̄ αιτιρcc̄ ιομ̄δᾱ ετορρη̄ α υιύ γ anall̄ γ ρο γεallad̄ ταίρρηεαε̄
 ρηῡ. Ταγταταρ̄ α εcaίρτιμ̄ι ηι ε̄ε̄σνδ̄ αν ιυρτιρ̄ am̄ail̄ βαδ̄ίρ ριोधαιζ̄ ρηῡ.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum
 continente sublicio ponte conjunctus.”

³ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect
 in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which
 Camden admirably supplies as follows :

“Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort
 del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium
 Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hi-
 bernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt,
 et in Glannigelliam” [*recte, Gleann-na-ngealt,*
 i. e. vallem stultorum seu carritorum] “vallem
 præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se rece-
 perunt. Nonnullos Præfectus interceptit, qui
 interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi
 sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ
 quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque
 et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et His-
 panum statuisset Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare:
 ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam
 Sanderø Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et
 Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem
 nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad
 munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrame-
 tatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris
 ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Pro-
 regis adventum expectat. Ille brevi adventu
 comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wor-
 tho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodem-
 que tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex
 Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

“Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit
 percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in
 Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in
 Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque impe-
 raret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi respon-
 derunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano,
 alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui
 Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quan-
 doquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæ-
 resim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri,
 necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de
 ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum
 consulatum esset classiarum Colubrini quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^f for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island^g, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications^h mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggregaque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulmiant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglia vero ne unus quidem perit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium."

^f *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

^h *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho "homo imbellis." Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy' the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

“The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

“That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh.”

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοιρρεαδ̄ 7 co no haircefd̄ lair na p̄da, 7 blaδ̄ moρ̄ duib̄ maine. Sluaigeaδ̄ lair doρ̄idiρ̄i in uib̄ maine a m̄i december co no lépp̄ceρ̄ioρ̄aδ̄ an tíρ̄ co tin-neap̄naδ̄ lair, 7 co no maρ̄baδ̄ l̄t̄ banda p̄aigeoioρ̄iδ̄e. lair do muuρ̄tiρ̄i Siρ̄ mclair maulbi acc lior̄ dá lon. Oρ̄ong do p̄iól̄ ccon̄cobaρ̄i do b̄it̄ i p̄p̄oaiρ̄ uí p̄uaip̄c̄ iρ̄in̄ ccom̄mbáδ̄o ρ̄in.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocair̄o (Uillsec̄ 7 Sfan) do b̄it̄ eip̄rhoδ̄aδ̄ ré apoile 7 iaδ̄ ap̄aon̄ ρ̄ioδ̄aδ̄ ρ̄p̄i gallaib̄. Báτταρ̄ oρ̄ong do d̄f̄ḡdaoioib̄ cloinne ρ̄io-caip̄o i mb̄p̄aigeofoρ̄uρ̄ uoδ̄iaδ̄ i noρ̄laim̄ conp̄tábla baile loca ρ̄iaχ̄ maizip̄tiρ̄i ρ̄eop̄i a ainn̄p̄iδ̄e, p̄p̄i ρ̄in acca m̄baoi op̄lam̄ap̄ baρ̄oαcta an baile o ḡabaíl an iarla ḡup̄ an tan ρ̄in. Bá galap̄ moρ̄ m̄n̄man lá Sfan a búp̄c̄ a baile 7 a b̄p̄aigeo do dol̄ i puδ̄p̄aδ̄up̄ illáim̄ gall, go no éinn̄ ina m̄n̄man amup̄ oioδ̄e do tab̄airt̄ ap̄ baile loca ρ̄iaδ̄. Do p̄oñaδ̄ laip̄p̄uim̄ inoρ̄in. Ro ḡabaδ̄ an baile lair, 7 no maρ̄baδ̄ ḡaδ̄ aén̄ ρ̄ob̄ mecta dia m̄baoi ann cen̄moτ̄á an con-p̄tápla dia τταp̄oρ̄am̄ maiefm̄ nanacail, 7 no p̄c̄caoif̄ dia b̄p̄aigeoib̄ iapaím̄ IAR ná denam̄ ρ̄in lá Sfan no cúip̄ a ollam̄an, 7 a aéρ̄ ταιp̄iρ̄i daccallaim̄ a b̄p̄aτ̄ap̄ uillsec̄ dia éuin̄ḡiō p̄aip̄ goill do ép̄ecean, 7 co noioηḡnaδ̄oρ̄m̄ a oiḡp̄éip̄ am̄ail ρ̄o ba díρ̄ do p̄oρ̄ap̄ oiḡp̄iρ̄i a ρ̄inn̄p̄iρ̄i do denam̄h 7 no tin̄geall do ó mac̄ baoi illaim̄h acc̄e do léccaδ̄ dia p̄aigeo. Ro ḡeall do p̄p̄iρ̄in liaδ̄-oρ̄uim̄, oilén̄ baile an loca, 7 baile loca ρ̄iaδ̄ a ccom̄ap̄oδ̄a ρ̄inn̄p̄iρ̄eaδ̄ta. Ro ḡab̄ uilleacc̄ na harccaδ̄a ρ̄in. Do cóiō p̄lin 7 a b̄p̄aτ̄ap̄i oαon̄ aon̄ta in acchaiō gall, 7 bá hé céo ní do p̄oηp̄at̄ cap̄lém̄ coim̄geala cloinne ρ̄io-caip̄o do p̄ébaδ̄, 7 do ρ̄ob̄p̄iρ̄f̄o. Ro b̄p̄iρ̄f̄o leó céτup̄ baile loca ρ̄iaδ̄ ap̄oρ̄op̄c̄ oip̄f̄caρ̄ an típ̄e, 7 ap̄ p̄uaill má no p̄acc̄baδ̄ leó baile gan b̄p̄iρ̄f̄o ó cluain p̄f̄p̄ta b̄p̄énaim̄ i noip̄t̄eap̄ ó nanm̄chaδ̄a co cill meic̄ duaiδ̄ i τταp̄iρ̄cep̄t̄ cen̄él. αoδ̄a na heaδ̄τ̄e, 7 ó uap̄án̄ co cluain dá δ̄am̄. Do cóiō τ̄p̄a don̄n-chaδ̄, mac̄ mup̄chaiō, mic̄ τoiρ̄p̄oēalbaīḡ, mic̄ τaiδ̄cc̄ uí b̄p̄iaim̄, 7 Maτ̄ḡam̄an,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

^m *The Feadhá*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoay, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lonⁿ. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Cluain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ, mic ματḡαίνα, mic an ḡρuiucc uí ḡriam i ccoimbaíð
 ccoccað cloimne an iarla, ḡ bá hé ματḡαίμαι πο βα τυρcca do ειριḡ ιρ in
 ccoccað ιρiη, ḡ ar ειριðe πο εḡḡαιρη αέρ οḡḡιρccε να cεριοḡ ccoimρoccur, ḡ
 πο ḡeall ó ḡοιρiηcc ḡo luimneac do lot ḡ do léppccerioρ. Ácc cḡna πο
 éipḡccar upiόρ i mboi i ccoicecað connacḡ uile ιρiη ccoccað ρiη cenmota
 iarla tuadmuman .i. Donnchað mac concobaip, mic Donnchað, ḡ τοιρρδεαλbaç
 mac doimnaill, mic concobaip uí ḡriam, ḡ bá hepiðe bai na Sharrnam i cconn-
 tae an clair an ionbað ρiη.

Ο ḡρiηiη dέcc .i. Dúnlang mac emann. ḡattar a cínð a noíðiρcc ḡ

Dunlang, the son of Edmond.—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what they considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond'. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bran. | |
| 2. Donough, of the yellow hound. | |
| 3. Donnell, of the shields. | |
| 4. Donough More. | |
| 5. Dunlang of Ducluain. | |
| 6. Ugaire. | 6. Oilioll, of the wood. |
| 7. Teige, of the ravens. | 7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge. |
| 8. Dunlang Finn. | 8. Donough. |
| 9. Donough. | 9. Rannall, a quo Gaval-Rannall. |
| 10. Gerald. | 10. Philip. |
| 11. Murrough. | 11. Lorcan. |
| 12. Philip. | 12. Rannall, of the battle-axe. |
| 13. Bran Roe. | 13. Conor. |
| 14. Donough. | 14. Donnell Glas. |
| 15. Teige More, of Newragh. | 15. Hugh. |
| 16. Gerald. | 16. John. |
| 17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne. | 17. Redmond. |
| 18. Donough Caragh. | 18. John. |
| 19. John. | 19. Hugh, d. 1579. |
| 20. Donough Oge. | 20. Fiagh. |

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc fogail for gallaib, 7 a tair 7 a ndúthair ag gallaib beór co na po hoironib neac ina ionad.

Sfan mac iarla d'fmuimhan do bhit na foglaib airtreac s'p'adal an tan pa 7 zep bó hoirdearic Sfan mac cuinn í neill, 7 Semur, mac muirir, mic an iarla ar aoi a ccoccad 7 a ccoimpuachad p'ri raxoib po baof a ndiol doibre ran Sfan po an tan rin. Aon do lo dia ndeachaid an Sfan peimante for colltib s'arplac a mí iul do ionnaid i nuathad rochaid leir nar dolta i nimefin uair po bad luza ina céo p'cciat comairin a t'p'ogteac, 7 t'p' marcaiz décc. Arp' do luid deólaof laim lé pionainn p'riobh'gloin, peac maiz ailbe, 7 do póme c'p'ic i nduib p'et ua luizdeac ip in madam muic ar ná marac, 7 luid co na c'p'ic lair for zach nd'p'ead do corca tenead, 7 co huib cairin. Ro tionoilp'iot tóic'p'ual an t'p'ie zac airm in po zab a t'p'p'ogteac p'ar .i. éle uí p'ogartair, uí luizdec, Popail opoma, Popail Puippelac. Ro bad doiz lár na hoiread'caib rin zup bó conac mór doib Sfan d'p'agbáil in uathad plóiz amlaib rin, 7 po ionnp'airp'iot é co dána d'p'aractac. Act éna po p'p'aoinead for luét na t'p'p'ogteacta co po marbad oét p'p'ir décc dia nuairlib do énduib popail 7 baile ip in mb'p'irim rin. Rucc Sfan a c'p'ic lair ar colltib ch'otair dia'm'p'uib bealair mór maiz dala iar mbuaid 7 corccar.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh-origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaine, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebels that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note 1,

rection, plundering the English; and their country^u and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnaneanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurecell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Ταιμεε ινα είνη ανηριν clann mec giollaπατταραεε, γ mac uí εφβαίλλ co noρuιng móip vaop dénnia uile γ αιόmillte, γ Ro απεσνατταρ διβλίμβ co ρλιαθ blaόma. Τάναεε δια ραιγιό ανηριν an pob ιοναιρime ouib̄ ραιλγε γ do λαίγip. θά hιnpip ρόγλα an ιονnar ρopp mbaoi Sfan mac Semair Sfcónoin an tpebe ρin, uair ní éodlaó, ac̄t ρop εφcaίλλib̄ cloé no epiaó, hí íb̄s̄ ac̄t ρuair ρpeba ριopγlana a blíóδbaib̄ bar no b̄pócc. Robdair iaτt a αιγim upγnaíma ρlata ρaba na ρiob̄baib̄ acc ιom̄p̄uine ρeolmaiḡ a eappcaρaτt. Ro γab̄ acc buaib̄peaó builtépaé, γ acc apcaim oppaiγge ap an m̄shnaτt ρin. Do cóió iaρttau illaiḡip ρo loipce γ ρo lomairce maip̄cip laiḡip ap mac iaρla up̄muman .i. Piarup, mac Semair, mic Piarair ρuaib̄. Ro haip̄ceao laip̄ beóp Popt laoiγip̄ iaρ maρbaó op̄uιnḡe do luét ιomcoim̄eda an baile. Rucc ρaib̄, eideao, eac̄, aip̄m, γ iolmaoím̄ib̄ uaéta. Ciō ρil ann tpa ac̄t do haip̄ceao ρeact mbaile illaiḡip̄ laip̄ ip̄ in aén ló ρin. Ro apcenā iaρom̄ on ccpic̄ go a cele go γl̄no Maosluγna aip̄m i mbaoí Sémuρ up̄taρ, γ clann aóda mic Sfan. Ro ρiaóaiḡheaó ρom̄ ó na ρeapaib̄ íp̄in. Tanγaτtaρ ina doócom ann ρin Caoim̄anaiḡ cennp̄ealaiḡ, b̄panaiḡ, tuat̄alaiḡ, γ luét ρόγla na epic̄e accoic̄cinne. Ro baó eim̄le a aip̄ncip̄ an ρo m̄illp̄ioτ, γ an ρo loip̄p̄ioτ im̄ γallaib̄ laiḡln̄ γ m̄ide. Do cóió Sfan γ Semuρ up̄taρ im̄ ρeil m̄ic̄il iaρ ρin pó tuairim̄ na n̄taillaéac̄ tánaeε dia t̄ip̄ vaρa epe uair bá doiḡ laip̄ co t̄taip̄peaó cobair γ com̄p̄p̄tact̄ uaéta, γ n̄ip̄ bó haímlaó do ρala doib̄ ac̄t a maρbaó, γ a muóuc̄haó laρ an iup̄cip̄ ap enlaτair (am̄ail ρemebeρtmaρ) ρiaip̄ú ρainic̄ ρiun̄ dia ρaic̄ch̄io.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

^f *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond."

^g *Port-Laoighis*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

^h *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillpatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Tooloes, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only, &c.*, and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God ; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, 'i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-air, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Κριόρτ, Μιλε, κυιεε κέδ, οέτμοζατ, α χαον.

Τοιρρδέαλβαε μαε δοννχαίδ, μιε κονκόβαρ, μιε τοιρρδέαλβαίγ, μιε ταίθεε υί βριαν βαοί τυλλεαδ αρ βλιαδαιν ιλλαίμ αζ γαλλαίβ δο έποχαδ αν. 26. δο μί μαη.

Μαε ιαρλα έλομνε ριοκαρπο .ι. υιλλιαμ βύρε, μαε ριοκαρπο ραχαναιγ μιε υιλλιεε να κεζηε, μιε ριοκαρπο, μιε υιλλιεε ένυιε τυαζ δο έποχαδ ι ηγαλλιή αν τρέρ λά ιαρ κεποεαδ τοιρρδέαλβαίγ υί βριαν .ι. τοιρρδέαλβαε δια δαρδαοίη η υιλλιαμ δια ραταίρη. Αρ αμλαίδ δο ραλα δυιλλιαμ α βήε ι εκομβαίγ έκοεαίδ λά α βρατέριβ αν ταν ρο βριρριοε α μβαίλτε αμαίλ ρεμεβερτμαρ, βά χαε-ρεαε λαίρ ινδρην, η δο έοίδ αρ ρροτεχ ηι κεζηη γαλλ ζο γαλλιή αν μί ρια να βάρυεαδ η ρο δολβαδ ρεεέλ ειεειη έυιεεε εο ρο γαβαδ η εο ρο εροχαδ. Ρο εροεαδ θεόρ ινα νδεαχαίδ δια λυετ ληαίμνα αρ αν βρροτεχιοη ρην.

Κυιεεερ η δά ριέετ δο έποχαδ ι ναε κιατ ι έκοιρτέιβ τρετέραετα.

Αη βαρραε μόρ, Σεμυρ μαε Ριρδειρδ, μιε τομαρ, μιε εμαίηη βαί ιλλαίμ ι ναε κιατ δο έεε. Όρην ρρείμ ηγίηεαλαίγ βαρραε ρυαδ δον τρέμυρ ρην, ρέρ δο ρυλαίη μόρ ηιμμοίδ η ηαναοιβε αρ α έοραε, η αζ ηα βαοί α ρύιλ νό α ραοί-λεαεταη ριρ αν αιημ αρ (Ρύαδ ρήη) δα ρόεταη. Αέε αρα αοί ρο δεαρλαε δια ρήη δόροίη εζηδυρ βαρραε μαοι η ρυαδ διβλίμδ, η ηί ηεδ αμάηη αέε ρο ηοιρδηεδ ορ εζηδ βαρραε μόρ ιαρ νδίζεζηη να νδίζδαοίηε δαρ δυαλ αν δυεεαρ ρην δρολλαίηηυεαδ εο ρην. Αη βαρραε δο ζαίρημ δα μιαε ιαρ ρην (.ι. δο δαυιδ δο βαρρα) λα ηιαρλα δέρμυηαη, η μαε ελε δό δο βήε ρο δλιεεέδ να ετζεαρηα αρ βαρραχαίβ ρυαδα.

Μαε ηιolla ραετραεε, βριαν όεε μαε βριαν, μιε δλαη, μιε ριηγηη, μιε ριηγηη, μιε ριηγηη, μιε δομναίλλ βαοί ιλλαίμ ιναε κιαε μαρ αν κεέθηα δο έεε, ηεε ειρριδε τυεαδ ρυαρ ι δαχοίβ αρ α όιεεε, η βαοί ροζλαμτα ι κεαηρρεαδ

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.*—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael, i. e. Barry the Bald.* He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores, i. e. the great Barrys.* This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^p *Whose hereditary right it was, &c.*—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

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

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael^a and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniorship till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillpatrick (Brian O'ge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus: "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

7 i ccomhaonta na cúirte gur bó hiongnad lá héirínúcoib uile a éongmaíl i nglimel go no écc, 7 a dearbpraetar fingsh doirdnead ma ionad, uair ní baol clann aicepmum aétmad aon ingln. Diar dearbpraetar don brian ócc rin .i. dá mac ócca ingine uí concobair failge (le mac giollapartraice .i. lé brian mac Slean) do marbad lá Donnall, mac tepoite uí maoilmuaid ar a ioncaib féin.

O císbaill .i. uilliam odar mac pirsanann mic maolpuanaid, mic Slean, baol béor illaim maé cliaé do ríidneacáid lé gallaib, 7 leir an iurtir, 7 triall dó tar air dia atarada. Do pala dó for an cconair dromg dáccbaud pleacta uí concobair failge. Ro éarrat ríde a cloidmead gan coicill, 7 no fuathaisriot a fuarcclad 7 a anaéal aét a marbad go no paccabpíot a cōpp ro érobaib riac, 7 faolcon. O císbaill do gairm dia mac .i. do Slean an páraig mac uilliam uídir.

Ticcshna úsreac Semur, mac gearalt, mic Slean, mic gearóite móir na ndóir mic Semair, mic gearóite iarla décc.

Mág donnchaíð eogan mac donnchaíð an bótar, mic donnchaíð még donncaíð décc i lunnac i mbraigóshar ag gallaib.

Donnall na conntae mac taíðg, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taíðc mécc captaig tanairte muccpaige, 7 a ttuairccmó cata décc.

Goill 7 gearaltaig hi coocad 7 i ccomhshanta ppi apoile, co na baol orrad aon oíðce nó cairdine aén míora stoppa ó topac a coocad gur an tan ro, 7 ní roic ríom, áirsh, nó airnir ma ndearnat dulcaib pé poile.

Sluacácaid lá Slean, mac Semair, mic Slean a mí mar tar ríur roir co no léirpíoraíð bailte oirir na ríur leir .i. Ard máille, 7 mainirtir aca an tuiril, 7 do coíð tar ríur riap co líon cepeac 7 ngabala, 7 pug toir

had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

¹ *William Odhar*, i. e. Willian the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

² *John-an-Flanagh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

³ *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony

of Duhallow, and county of Cork.

⁴ *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

⁵ *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Conor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice ; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Conor Faly ; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^v, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other ; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir ; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, ἀτ̄ τωπιλ.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^b, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo^c; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent.*

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

ρλοίεχ α κομπόραϊβ ρίυρε, γ ό όύν ιαρρκαίγ ζο μαίγ Αίλβε. Ρο πορκογ-
αιρ αν τιαρλα θοαρναίγ ιελίεθε δο ράγβαίλ πορ αν ροναιρ ι νοιρσίλλ να νόεε
βάτταρ ινα ιαρμίορραεετ, γ πο ρίλλ ρέιμ ρηύ ιαρ ποέταιμ δομ τόιρ ταρ αν
ρεείλλε. Ρο γαβαό ιαροίμ οεεα νοίθεαό γ οεεά ναίρλεαό δά γαό λετ' ρεαμπα
γ ινα νοιυιό γυρ βό μοο ολετάετ χίερε έέδ α ηίρβαίό όν ιομαργαίλ ριν. Τιεε
ιαρλα θεαρμυίμαν ιαρ μβυαιό ρεορρκαίρ, γ ρεοίμμοαιόιμε ρο νεαχαίβ, γ ρο
νεδαλαίβ ιομδαίβ λαίρ ταρ α αιρ ιν ιταρλαό.

Ρεαέτ αν ταγγατταρ θρογγβυιόδη δάνα όίκοιρσίείλ δο ροίγθουιριβ άτα
θαρα ιαρ να ροιημ ι ηόό .ι. θρογγ αρ ρηυέ γ θρογγ αρ τίρ δο έυαρτυεεάό
εαοηραίγε γ λά ταοβ Μάιγε διαρραίό ζοηα νό γαβαλα πορ θρηιμ ειεειν δο να
ρογλαθαίβ. ΙΑΡ ηόολ δομ δά θρογγ ριν ι ρεήνθ αροίλε ι μομποέραϊβ βαίλε
υί εατλάιν, αρ αν δο ραλα έυεα θαυιό όεε, μαε θαυιό αν λοεα, μιε τομαίρ,
μιε θλαιν, μιε τομάίρ, μιε ρίλιρ, μιε αν ριόιρε ρο να ρόεραίθε οια ραίγίό, γ
δο έόίθη ρύταίβ ρο πο γαβ αγά τερλεζθαό γ αεεα τειμέεαλλαό, ρο ρραρρεαίβ
ιατε ινα μηθόδαίβ μαοίεθρρεα γ ινα τεαίμναίβ ταοίεζήρρεα, ροηαό μόρ
τεαρνα ζαν αιρλεαό αρ αν λαταίρ ριν λά θαυιό ρο να μιντιρ. Ιαρ ποέταιμ
να ρεεέλ ριν ρο ηάτ θαρα, ευιριρ εαρτειν άτα θαρα τιονοί αρ ραίγθουιριβ είλλε
μοεεαλλόεε, γ δο θεαχαίό ζο ρεθόαιν μίρθα μίοευιρρεεχ δο έορ ευαρτα ι
εαοηραίγε, θυρ αν ρεϋιγθεαό θυινε, νό θαοίνε αρ α νοίγέλαό αρ μαρβαό
δά μιντιρ. Ράιμεε ρο βαίλε υί εατλάιν, βαίλε ριόε δο βαίλτιβ αν Ρυιρρέλαίγ
βαί αγ ρογγναίμ ριαίμ λάρ αν ρεορόιμ ό έέθ έοεεαό γαλλ γ ζήρλαταό γυρ αν
ταν ριν. Οο μαρβαό λαρ αν εεαρτειν υήεηεβαρ γ ρεαέτ ρίειτ δο μννάίβ, δο
λνθαίβ, γ θα γαό ροίρηνν δά ρεϋαιρ ιρτιγ, γ αμυιγ ιρην μβαίλε ριν. Αν θαυιό

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

¹ *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

² *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note ², under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

³ *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbhe, a

woman's name, now Moyaliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note ², under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

¹ *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Lime- rick.

² *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duaid Mac Firbis.

³ *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala^f, and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangué, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπρατε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μιντιρ αν καρτιν, πέρι επιδε το पुलान्ठ द्वात् १ दोषार १ कोष्ठाद् गेणाल्ताद् अग्गाल्लिब्. रेवात् दिअर लुत् पिदे १ मि December को रे प्सराब् देवे ओ ओम्राब् काणराडे १ कोोते काोल कुमान्ठ १ो पो उमिप्ले तेरे कुअर पिण्ण पारत्तात् गच्छ नोरेात्. रो गढ अग्रिस्मि अड उमि्र कात्ताड, १ पारोडिर् उन्ते अण अथात् पिण. ओ पो क्लोर् ला तोर्र्पदेल्वात् मात् तादेत्, मिक् मुक्कात्, मिक् तादेत् पुवात्, मिक् तोर्र्पदेल्वात् (माक् मेक् मात्ताम्मा अ क्कि कोक्का वाक्किन्ठ अक्केरात्ताड) दाविद् दो दोल् ताग्रिर्, पो कुमिर् अक्केरात् (मि उक्केरात् ओदेत्) अण अण पिण्णान्ण प्पिउवुआने, १ दो कोत् अण्ण १ुर अण लीण ताप्ला मा पार्रात्, १ नि पो अग्रिर् को पाम्मेक् उमि्र कात्ताड को पो गढ पोर्त् १ प्फेराण्ण ना पिण्णान्णि तान्नाक् उरपोम् १ुर अण त्ति १ १्माओ दाविद्, १ पो कुमिर्पोत् तेने उण मि त्ति द्वा लोक्कात् १ो लान्णुलाम्. तिक् दाविद् दिक्केरि दिअरिम् को ना मुमिन्तिर् अमात् अण उक्केरात् मेक् मिक् मात्ताम्मा, १ पो गढात् ए को ना मुमिन्तिर् लाय पओ केदोर्. दो तात् माक् मेक् मात्ताम्मा को ना ब्राड्दिब् को बाएले मिक् कोल्मान्ण ताप्ला अण अण अथात् पिण. दो क्पोक्कात् मुमिन्तिर् दाविद् प्पिर् ना क्कण्णोब् बा कोम्पोक्किर् दोब् अण ना म्पारात्, १ दो कुमिरेात् अण लाओ मिन्ठ १ो लुम्मेात् अण्ण मा प्फुआण्ण अ ओदेात् १ान्ण पुमिरेात्.

Ceall pīacal do gabail lá rfan mac an iarla an cētraimāb lá don noðlaig, १ गढ अ प्फुआण्ण मा हिन्निदोण्ण दुम्मा, १ दिअरान्ण, देवात्, दिण्णमाण्ण, १ वाक्काण्ण दो कोण्ण एक्के १ो हिक्काण्ण १ुरि पे दा ला, १ ब्रिर्पि अण बाएले उरपोम्.

Reṛiber ḡṣāltāc .i. mēlaup, mac uilliam, mic mēlaup do marbað la paigōūpib aṛa dāpa.

Αν δοκτῆρ πανδουρ δεκε अण कोल्लिब् ना क्लोण्ण्लाण्णि, पोर्त् कोण्ण्णाला दोण

^a *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *peopann*, or *peopann*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^a *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^r, under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly^a direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^c), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^a, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^r of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traitor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impïété, mourut d'un flux

ερηδσνι άατολει, γ εδν άετομιαρε γεραπαταc ιριν αοοααδ ι μβαταρ ερθε. Νιρ βό μαατναδ όν αρ αρ λά ρέμυρ, μαα μυιρρ τάνιc ι νέριμν.

Μαα υί Συλληβαίν βέιρρε (δομνall, μαα δομνall, μιc διαρματα, μιc δομνall μιc δομνall μιc διαρματα βαιλb) δο έαβαηρε βηρτε αρ έαηρβεαc-αιβ α μί December δο ιονηραδ. Δά ηαμλαδ δο ρόναδ ινηρην, Caprin διυιτρν δο δολ ο έορκαηζ επέ ααηρβεαcοιβ αο μαηιρτρν βήνητραηζε. Ρο έυιρ clann τοιρρδεαλβαηζ μιc μαολμυιρε, μιc δοηηαδ μεα ρυιβνε, γ μαα υί δοηηαδίν γ ορηνζ δο έδναιβ ροπαλ γ δο δαοίνιβ υαιρλε ααηρβεαc υαδα δο δεηαμ έρεαc αρ μαα υί ρυλληβαίν, ρυαιρριοτ να ρβόναcα ρο έυιρ αν ααρην υαδα έρεαcα αιδβλε γ ιομαδ έδαλα. Ροβ αδναρ λά δομνall α οηρενε δο λέααδ υαδα γ έ ρβιν ινα βέηαδ, γ ρο ιονηραηζ αν ζαρραδ ζαοιδελαc ταρλα ι ττιμ-cell να αρεαc, γ δο δεαρη αν λά ριν ηάc lé líon ρλυαηζ βηρτεαρ αατ υαιρ τορέρατταρ le δομνall α ρροαυρ δο επί έέδ δο ααηρβεαcαιβ, γ αρ βέζ le λήε έέττ ρβρ ρβόμα βαοίρπιόμ δο ρόεραυδε ααc ταβαηρε αν τοcαηρ ριν.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiá Ecclesie*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

“Captain Sinitzi.”—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

‘The son of O'Donovan.’—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of *Domnall na g-Croiceann*, i. e. *Daniel pellium*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

“Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearræ princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriæ monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit.”

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

“Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berhaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi^a set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"^u

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Óapóg Óiarmaoa*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmaccan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Πατριεὶν ἡ εἰemann δά ἡmac ἡmec ἡuirip εἰαρραῖζε (.i. tomap mac emann, ἡmic tomáip, ἡmic emann) δὸ ἐλυό α κύριε an ρίξ α luimneach iar na éinnib don éomairle a coop do cum báip. Áct éna ní baí an coimbe ipin ceomairle pin. Báttar epá an éclann pin peal ap éoilteib cloinne cuiléin acca ceomna, ἡ δὸ apceattar iar pin go cloinn Muirip, ἡ bá zar uair zar bó cévac éitépnaé an éuideacéta pin tamicc in uachad buíone ap ppiopún luimniḡ. Áct po éaipiot ina mbaói pínpa don bliadain pin ppi pōgail ἡ ppi úbeipḡ.

Comarba pínain décc .i. an calbac mac piacair, ἡmic Siacapa mec catám.

Stan ócc ἡ Conn, δα mac Stain, ἡmic cuinn bacaiḡ, ἡmic cuinn, ἡmic enpi, ἡmic eoḡain uí neill δὸ δol pluaḡ ἡ mbreipne uí pziḡillniḡ. Ro lomad ἡ po lép-aipeccéδ leo zac ionad in po zabpat don breipne. Rucc mac uí pziḡillniḡ .i. pilip mac Aóda conallaiḡ, ἡmic maolínópda, ἡmic Stain ἡ turéomḡpac epom- plóiḡ an epípe ἡ epópaiḡeacé in na haipeḡtib pin oppa. Nip bo pínpe eóḡanaiḡ co éno ilbliadain amap an aenlaói pin, uair pucepat pazallaiḡ a cepeic ἡ a ceopcar. Ro zabad leó conn mac Stain uí neill, ἡ ció an tan náp dain Stain ócc a zabáil lár na laóc buíomb puair a aipleac zan aipipom, ἡ a oíδó co heccóbraið. Bá δoiliḡ an diaé pin tuccad ap an deicépi óip ní baói aóin pi pin δὸ macaib míleað ná baói a óiol δoíðpe ipin epfan ipin.

Sluaiccead lá hua neill epippealbac lúneac δὸ éócé δὸ óioḡail an puatár pin ap Razailleacaið. Ro pónad poplongpopt laócda létan apmac lá hua neill in fioipmídon breipne uí pziḡillniḡ, ἡ po zab acca móipmillead epip inmlib, apbar ἡ áipuccad. Óo pónpe ipipom o Razillniḡ pin ppi, ἡ po léiccead conn amac zan puarlaccad, ἡ bpiééinnap dua neill a mapbad Stain ἡ a muinippe.

Εαραοντα ανδρόιλλ δὸ epḡze epip ua ndomnaill (Aóδ mac maḡnupa ἡmic aóda óicc ἡmic aóda puaið) ἡ mac a deapbratár Conn mac an calbaiḡ, ἡmic maḡnupa, ἡmic aóda óicc, ἡ conn δὸ δol ἡ pand í neill epippealbac lúneac

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunders."

^x *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^y *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

^z *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

^a *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin^a and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein⁷, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice²; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe.⁷ His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

^a Great dissensions.—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallair, mic airt, do coccað ar a bratair, 7 do ríone ionolaé 7 foarcopasoí na ríngoin do pala fét naill etir cenel cconall 7 eocain go po forcongair for ua neill tionól plóig lánmóir do toét for ua ndomnaill do congnaím lair. Baoí conn pé píct marcaé co etrib cóirigéib gallócclac do rlioét Ruaidrí do cloinn tpuibne pánat im éoirpdealbáé mac murcharó mic eoin ruaid, im mall, mac eimír, 7 im brian mac eimír mec puibne, 7 conalbancoib iondaib; 7 ua neill gur an líon ar lia forcaemnaccair, 7 ní po hairpéð lár an luét írin go po gabrat forlongpore oc cill tuatail lá taob paeta bot .i. baile eiríde in po bíndair colaim cille 7 Adamnán iaram. O po clop lá hua ndomnaill innrin po tionól ríde i ccéttóir in po cáemnaccair do rócraide ge po baoí go hanppúrigéte aineplám uair baí ríde fomámaigéte do bainpíogain tpaخان, 7 pobdar cairdi a [n]-eccraitte fpuirf gó rin co na baoí hi fomídin coccað, no coímpuachað. Ar a aoí bá forpán lair rluaz eaéair-ceneól do toét dia tír gan fpuébsre fpuú dia mað dímim lair a oídeáð po céadóir.

Conn ua domnaill tpa baoí do mío a mímman, 7 dairde a aiccnið ríde ge no bíte ua neill (toirpdealbáé), 7 ua domnaill (Aod) daoínlíe go ttoéairpéð fpuú, Conað a mím ba forlann fom 7 ua neill daén aonta. Ro éairim-cemnið ua domnaill co na rócraide do raiçíð forlongpuirte uí neill go díogair dápaétaé gan anað gan oirpíom fpu hindeil nó fpu horpúccáð itir. Ro gab ua neill occa míoemain ríu ríú pangattar ina énd, 7 po atcoíairc don cloinn tpuibne (.i. do éoirpdelbáé mac Ruaidrí do fonnrað) baoí ina párrað, 7 do conn cia céopað baoí leó do eitirgleóð an laí írin. Fpuircaite aon dib ríde (.i. toirpdelbáé mac ruaidrí) co ndebairte dia ttealccat an luét úo a nanala, 7 dia neabatt uirce, 7 dia ndeaéatt in innell, 7 in órpúccáð ar dímim go rpaóirpíe poirn dia no bemir líon ba lia hirpíde. Maðé tpaat gan inneall gan oirpíom, gan airóibað a níotað bíð ríngora 7 ríonne múirpíur. Bá imne tangattar lá boirpáð bríge, 7 lar an mbrið mbicc do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltole, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adaman.*—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adaman, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^e *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

ρατ το ceneil εόξαν αρ βά ζηραc lá ceneil cconaili coḡnam̄ α ccόρα ppiú in ζac aipm̄ i ccoimpectair ζό rin. Ba p̄c̄ do pala dóib̄ an tan poim̄ iar poctain dóib̄ i ccf̄no a poile ζo po p̄c̄c̄ō f̄p̄c̄ail am̄nuy ainiarmaptac̄ f̄toppa α d̄iú γ anall, γ po deap̄bað an deap̄barurcc̄ aip̄deap̄c̄ don̄ c̄up̄ pa (i. beoða ζac̄ bratair p̄pi apoile). Ro p̄p̄aoineað̄ por ua ndoim̄naill co na p̄c̄ōpaive, γ po map̄bað d̄ponz̄ m̄ōr̄ dia muin̄tir. Ro bað d̄ib̄p̄iðe Mac p̄uib̄ne baζaineac̄ Maolmuire mac aoda co na c̄loinn̄ .i. Murchað, γ τοip̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ m̄iŋc̄ceac̄h, γ m̄iall̄ moðap̄ða mac neill óicc̄, mec p̄uib̄ne. Ac̄t̄ c̄f̄na top̄cp̄at̄ar c̄úicc̄ p̄ir̄ d̄eccc̄ do c̄loinn̄ cp̄uib̄ne típe boζaine, γ d̄ponz̄ m̄ōr̄ do na c̄uaat̄aib̄ d̄f̄ánaite, γ do baioḡellcoib̄. D̄ponz̄ m̄ōr̄ beop̄ do muin̄tir̄ ḡallcubair̄ im̄ p̄f̄p̄ḡal mac τοip̄p̄dealb̄aiz̄ mic c̄uaat̄ail̄ baib̄, γ co nd̄p̄uinz̄ cen mō t̄átt̄. Ro ζabað̄ d̄na mac p̄uib̄ne p̄ánaitē ip̄in̄ c̄cait̄ḡleō ip̄in̄. Ro bað̄ cp̄ia eap̄cc̄aine an ep̄p̄coip̄ uí p̄ip̄ḡil̄ po p̄p̄aoineað̄ an maiōm̄ rin̄ uair̄ po p̄ápaiz̄p̄iōc̄ d̄ponz̄ do c̄eneil cconaili c̄ill̄ mic nen̄áin̄ an lá ip̄ar̄ an maiōm̄ γ po ζuiō an tep̄p̄cop̄ d̄óib̄ co nar̄ b̄ō p̄óim̄neac̄h̄ ā c̄cp̄ur̄ar̄ ic̄tir̄. An 4 do m̄ī iul̄ do p̄p̄aoineað̄ an maiōm̄ p̄in̄.

An calbað̄ mac doim̄naill̄, mic̄ c̄aitecc̄, mic̄ caat̄ail̄ óicc̄, mic̄ doim̄naill̄, mic̄ eoζain̄, mic̄ doim̄naill̄, mec̄ muip̄c̄f̄p̄taiz̄ uí c̄onc̄ōbaip̄, aon̄ mac̄ uí c̄onc̄ōbaip̄ p̄hicc̄oiz̄ d̄eccc̄. Ro bað̄ cp̄om̄aive ᾱ τοip̄p̄ī ar̄ na cp̄iḡib̄ naç̄ paibe acc̄ an lán̄ am̄ain̄ poic̄f̄ineoil̄ óp̄ p̄iόlaiz̄ an p̄aop̄ t̄aim̄an̄ p̄ūil̄ ná p̄aoileact̄ain̄ lé haoin̄ ζ̄fin̄ c̄loinne d̄p̄aζ̄baib̄ dia éip̄i. Baóí ó̄ m̄aiz̄ c̄cf̄nōne co c̄f̄ir̄ c̄oḡain̄n̄, γ ó̄ muaið̄ co c̄oḡain̄n̄ h̄p̄eip̄ne aζá̄ ioð̄naivē p̄iūm̄̄ d̄aon̄̄ oiōp̄e γ d̄aen̄̄ c̄oḡap̄ba d̄á̄ map̄að̄ iar̄ n̄eccc̄ ᾱ aat̄ap̄.

Caat̄ail̄ ócc̄ mac̄ c̄aitecc̄, mic̄ caat̄ail̄ óicc̄ uí c̄onc̄ōbaip̄, γ Maolmoḡða mac̄ maolmuire, mic̄ eoc̄c̄ain̄ γ p̄f̄p̄ḡan̄f̄ḡla ᾱ bratair̄ ζo nd̄p̄uinz̄ m̄ōr̄ī do maiēib̄ na típe map̄aon̄ p̄ú do c̄uic̄im̄ ī n̄ioct̄ap̄̄ c̄onnaçt̄ lá̄ halbanchaib̄ do pala oc̄ im̄t̄eçt̄ an̄ típe ᾱ huçt̄̄ Sip̄ moçlar̄ Maulbi, γ ar̄ é̄ po bað̄ conp̄abal̄ dō na halbanchaib̄, Alap̄cp̄ann̄ mac̄ doim̄naill̄̄ ballaiz̄, mic̄ mec̄ doim̄naill̄, γ ní̄ baóí̄

¹ *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

² *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

³ *Cais-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor Sligo claimed chiefly over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel^f that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^f to Ceis-Corainn^b, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen^h; and Fearganeagla^j, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

^h *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^j *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

ι νέρινη ζαν ποΰταιη ηι ποιημέ δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορηθεαρεα αινη ουιηε υαρηλ
 7 conrabail ina catal ócc 7 Maolmorða. Ro gabadh mac uí éonóbair
 duinn deór an lá rin lá halbanchaib̄ .i. aod mac diarmata mic cairpre, 7
 po éimighfe a tabairt don cairtin, 7 do dóidre lair iarom̄ i rann uí Ruairc.
 Do ríthead dna ó Ruairc Aod ó na halbanchaib̄ zo mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aod
 daon rann ar a haite. An talartann peimraite drazbáil uí ruairc i
 pfozmar na bliadhna ro, 7 a dol do raigib̄ Sir niclair, 7 po gabrúe cúice
 hé co pfaíte moir co mbaói for commsó po raíam̄ do ronnrad̄ reáchnoin
 ua pfiacraé muaid̄. Iar pfiar pccél dua cconóbair rlicciḡ .i. domnall,
 mac taúcc, mic caúal oice, 7 do múintir Sir niclair co mbaúar amlaib̄ rin
 po ionnraighrioc iat for a leartuib̄ luige, 7 for a noérzaduib̄ coualta co po
 marbad̄ Alartann co nohuing dírim̄e dia múintir amaille pfiar 7 po dliḡ
 ua éonóbair an marbad̄ írin in diozal marbta a dearbreaúar caúal óice.

Clann iarla cloinne piocair̄ do ríoduccad̄ lé Scharcúib̄ i raímad̄ na
 bliadhna po iar mbriúib̄ a mbaileib̄, 7 iar ceoúad̄ a mbraúar, 7 bá hamlaib̄.
 po ríodaiğrioc̄e ζan rriúe, ζan zhrad̄, ζan daóiri, ζan dolaib̄ do éor ar a
 nduthaiḡ, nó ar a rann coúad̄ an ceñin do bñóir ríodach, act éior na bain-
 miğna do díol fá óo ran mbliadhain. Matzgam̄ain ó briain do bñe ar ríó
 cloinne an iarla. Dá danna do raigdiuirib̄ do bñe ar órda i ceuaómuim̄ain
 az caprín diğinḡ ó Shamuin zo féil páttaraicc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, cuicc céo, oúctmoğat, a dó.

Μαιρζρέξ ιηζñ αοδα ουιβ, mic αοδα ρυαιό, mic neill ζαιρβ, mic τοιρη-
 velbaiḡ an piona uí domnall, bñ uí raigilliḡ (Maolmóρða mac Siam, mic
 catal) décc i nhrac̄ na bliadhna po, 7 ar ιηζ má po baói beó i νέρινη an tan

¹ *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: *Hí léir lén bunabur an rgeil ro, 7 taoi an tiomrad̄ ro rfeánaé map éir̄i óamra, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."*

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iar pfiar pccél dua cconóbair rlicciḡ, &c., múintir Sir Niclair do beie amlaib̄ rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligó had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas', had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

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

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his
^m *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."

ρην το βαμπλιόετ γαιοιδι γλαιρ ασίν βίν αρ μό πο οβραιε ινα αν μαρρηεε ρην.

Ιαπλα ελοιννε Ριοκαρδ, Ριοκαρδ Σαχαναε μαε υλλιεε να εεβνδ, με Ριοκαρδ, με υλλιεε ενουε τυαε, με υλλιεε μβδοναιε, με υλλιεε αν ριονα αν εί το γαβαδ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ Σιρ hann Σιονει αν βιαδαιν οασίρ εριορτ 1576, γ βασί βιαδαιν ιλλάνι ιαρ να γαβαίλ ι νάε ελιαε, γ αν ρεαλ ελε ιλλάνι ιλλονδαιν γυρ αν μβιαδαιν ρι. Ρο γαβ ρειρεελιγε ριοργαλαρ ε ι ραιρπαδ να βιαδαινα ρο. Αεβερερατ α ριρρηεβδα γ α λγα γομαδ νοεα α ουλ δεεε ινα τερνωδ on εβδm ρην, γ δια μβιε ιν αιγνεαδ οδ α ρλάντε οραεβαίλ γο μαδ ο ρεγαδ α αταρδα, γ ο ρεγαδ αειορ α ερε νεο γεβαδ. Ρο λειεεαδ αν τιαπλα ι νερην ρό βιειν α εαρλάντε το εβδ αν ρρionoηρα γ να κομαρλε, γ τυεε ραρδούν το ραιεγιδ α ελοιννε, γ μαρεσμ αρ αρ μίλλρτε. Οά hann ρο γαβ ρορτ εετυρ ι ναε ελιαε, αρρηδε οδ ιαρομ co ηαελυαιν, γ co βαίλε να γαίλλιμε. Ροβ αδβαλ μεδ να ρορράιλε ρυαρ ιρην μβαίλε ιρην. Οαί ann αε ευρ α ρεείρ γ α μίρτιν δε, γ ταγδαρ α εαιρδε γ α κομρβιιθε, α ραντα γαίλ γ γαιοιδεαλ δια ριορρηεεαδ. Αν ταν ροβ αίλ λαρ οολ ι μίρτε α μιντιρε, α ερρεε, γ α ελοιννε, αρ ann το ρορρηομαίε α ερεαβλαδ, γ α εαρλαιντε ραιρ co ρο εεε ρό δεοιδ ι μί αυγυρ το ροηρηαδ. Ρο ρεραδ α ελνιτε εαοίντεαε λά εαιρδιδ εβδαιεγιδ ιρ ιν μβαίλε ρην, γ ρυεεαδ α εορρ δια αδναεαλ co honopaε ι μβαίλε λοεα ριαε. Οάλα α ελοιννε ροβδαρ ριόδαίε ρε αροίλε γό ρην. Οο εόδαρρηδε το ρρεαρ-αβρα γ το εορ ι ναεαδ αροίλε ι εεβνδ Σιρ ιελαρ μαυλβι βαί ινα γοβερνοίρ ι εεόγεαδ εονναετ. Οο εόδαρ οιβλίμβ co ηάε ελιαε ηι εειοην να ηαρδεκομαρλε γο ρο ριόδαίεγεαδ ετορρα τον ευρ ρην αμλαδ ρο .ι. υλλιεε ινα είγεαρνα γ ινα ιαπλα ιν ιοναδ α αταρ, γ βαρύνταετ λαεορνομα το εαβαίρτε το Σηλαν. Ρο ριανναδ ετορρα ο ροιη αμαε α ρεραην, α μβαίλε, γ α μβεταίεεε εελαίρι γο μβαεταρ ριόδαε όρ αιρδ, γ ειρρηόδαε ό μίηημαιν.

Ταδεε, μαε κονεοβαίρ, με τοιρρηεαίλβαίε, με ταίδεε, με ηρην εατα αν αοναιε υί ηρην δεεε ι μι αυγυρ μαρ αν εεενα ιν ασίν ερεαετμαιν ριρ

^a *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from seeing the air of his territory, he would get it.”

^o *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581 :

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlae, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim ; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the airⁿ of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Connor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathanan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

αν ιαπλα. Κυραδ αρ εάλμαετ, μίλεαδ αρ μίλσταετ αν τί εςγυα ανηριν. θαοί ριβε αθαοδ ι ετταναρτεαετ τυαδμυμυαν ζο πο ηιονναρβαδ αρ αον λά α δεαρ-
 ηραταρ λα δομνall. Οο εοιδ ιαρομ τον ρράμν, τον ρράμν, γ ειρτιβ ριβε ι
 Σαροιβ ζο ρφυαρ α ραρδύν, γ α ευιδ εριε, αετ τάναρτεαετ namá eo πο έεε
 in ιομλάνε α αοίρι, γ πο ηαδναετδ ι μαιμριτιρ ιηηρι.

Donnchað, mac muirchaíð, mic toirneðealbaið, mic ταιδεε, mic toirneðeal-
 baið, mic ηριαν εαετα αν αοναζ υί ηριαν το βάρυεεαδ τοιοδδ ανυαριλ .i. α
 εροχαδ ι ετυαδμυμυαν λά εαρειν μορτανε βαί ma μαραρεεαλ ιριν είρ, γ λαρ
 αν διριαν διρ δεοιρρι μίαε τομαρ ειυήρρεε, ιαρ ηυολ δό αν βλιαδαν ροίμε
 ριν ι εαααρυραδ ελοinne ιαπλα ελοinne ριοεαιρδ, γ πο ριλλ ταρ α αρ μαίλλε le
 ηαιερεαεαρ αρ ρροτεχιον, ρυαρταρ ριβε ελαηζ γ υηρεαρβαδ αρ αν ηρρο-
 τεχιον eo πο ζαβαδ donnchað leó, γ eo πο εροχαδ αμαλ ρέμερερταρ αν
 29 September ι ηυορυρ λυμνιζ δια ηαοίνε το ρονηραδ. Rucað α εορρ εó
 α δομζηαρ δυεεαρα ζο πο ηαδναετδ έ ι ηηιρ.

Donnchað mac toirneðealbaið, mic muircearταιð mac mñic υί ηριαν αρα
 (ιαρ μβηεε θαμρρην α αεαρ le ηαχαοδ ραυα, γ ριαραε lé ηιαρλα δςγμυμυαν)
 το εεαετ αρ ρροτεχιον, γ α δεαρηραεταρ ρην .i. τοιρνεðealbae εαρραε δια
 ιονηραεεειδ ζο ηςρεεαρρεαμαλ ζο πο μαρβαδ donnchað λαρ.

Ο εςρβαίλλ δταν αν δεαλαηζ mac uilliam υιδιρ, mic ριρζαναιμ, mic μαολ-
 ρυαναοδ mic δταν το μαρβαδ ι ρριολλ αδυαεταρ εεταρβαδ λά Μαολρυαναοδ,
 mac ταιδεε εαοεε, mic ριρζαναιμ, γ ηίρ βó ειαηραοηλαε το ευαιδ αν μαρβαδ
 ριν το Μαολρυαναοδ υαιρ τορεαρ ρην ρó εηη ράεε ιαρ ριν τοιοδδ ριονζαίλε
 λάρ αν εαλβαε mac uilliam υιδιρ, γ αν εαλβαε ρηιρην δοίρδνεαδ in ιοναιδ α
 δεαρηραεταρ.

Εςεραρ mac αν Ρόιρτιζ .i. ελανν θαυιδ, mic μυιρην, mic θαυιδ, mic μυιρην
 το μαρβαδ λά ερεαετυριδ ι μί αρριλ, γ ειδ αοίν υρην πο ευιρ α εορρεαρ, ní in
 αον λό πο ηςρβαηιτε, υαιρ τορεαρ Remann, γ εςροιτε, γ ερδηζ μόρ το μαεειβ
 α μυιρτε, γ δά εεηυαεβ εορραρ ι ετοραιζεαετ ερεεε (αν εηην τον είρ
 μα ετάρλαεταρ αρ ερεαετυριδ) lé ρενερκαλ ηυα μαεαίλλε, γ lé ζιολλαραε-

^p *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muir-cheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^o, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons^o of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were
are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

τραίκε κοινδύν. Ἄρ ἰ βά βήν δο ἔσποικ αν ταν ριν .i. γράιννε ιηγήν τοιρη-
δεαλλῆιζ, mic μαιρέαριταιζ, ιηγήν μήις ἰ βριαν αρια γ αν ταν αὐ ἔομαιρε α
ρῖρ ινα ἔοτέοιβ εναίρμουντε, γ ινα αἰγῶαὶβ ανκομῆτα δια ραἰγιὸ, πο ιαῖτ εο
ηαιρῖρεε αἰεαρ γο πο ἔεε ιν αὐηαιὸ ριν ηι ρροῖαιρ α ριρ ἔελε κομὸ ι ναοίν-
ρεῖτ πο ηαὸηαιρε.

Ὀριρεαὸ τροδα δο ἔαηαιρε λάρ αν ηβαρραῖ .i. θαυο αρ αν μαε βά ριηε αζ
αν Ρόιρρεαῖ .i. Μαιριρ, γ Μαιριρ δο τεαρηυὸ οη τροιδ ριν ιαρ ηβυαιη εαῖ
γ θαοίηε ιοηὸα δέ.

Ἄν δῖηερεκαλ ρεμπαίτε, γ πατριεειν κοινδύν δο ἔεῖτ ιη ραίμαιη αρ εοιηο
ιρ ιη εεῖηὸ ἔιαιρ δο ερῖε Ρόιρριζ. Ὅά μαε ὀεεα αν ροιρριζ .i. δῖαν, γ υιλλεαεε,
γ αν τῖρ υιλε δέιρζε ρὸ ηα ηεἰζῖηῖβ, γ αν εέὸ εῦμαρρεε δο ελοὸ αρ ηα ερετυριβ.
Ρο γαβαὸ ρορ α ρῖρλῖηῖμαιη εαιρ τὸραιηη ηα τῖρε αμαῖ α ρροεεϋρ δια ηδαηη-
ηιζῖῖβ ρῖῖα, γ κοιλλῖ, πο ριλλ ηα ροζλαῖδε αρ δά ἡαε αν Ρόιρριζ εο πο μαρβαὸ
ιαὸ ρῖη, γ α τεάριλα ιηα τεημῖεαλλ, γ γέ ηάε γηάτ ἄρ γαν ἔλοῖὸῖεαῖ ἡῖ μὸρ
τεαρηηα δά τεάηηεε ιρ ιη τοραιηεαῖτ, υαιρ πο μαρβαὸ αἰρεαῖτ, γ αἰρεαβαἰζ,
εοηη ροπαλ, γ αερ ροζηαῖηα γ ρῖῖομα αν τῖρε. Ρο μαρβαὸ ανη δεὸρ κοηρα-
παἰλ ἔλοηηε ρυἰβηε εο ηαε μὸ ιηα εῖῖῖρ ριρ δέεε δο ἡαιρ λέ ηιομῖεαρ αἰρημ δο
λυετ αν τῖρε ιαρρ αν τεάεαρ ριν γυρ βὸ ηαιτρεαβαἰζ εαῖταιρ ἔεηεὸιλ βαοί
αν Ρόιρρεαῖ γ μαιριρ δο ἔαρραηηε δάηιυεεαὸ ηα τῖρε δια ἔιρ.

^r *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^s *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^t *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

^u *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly' and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses' and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country'. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors". They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping', a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain: in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

Escaping.—The proverb "ní gnáé úp gan eioibéac," is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

"The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory," &c.

Mac uí máoílínuaíó .i. doínnall mac tepóio do márbao, 7 no ba luḡaive no heccaóineao a oídeao zo no tíonnpcaim ré dol ar bélaib a atar, 7 a ionnarbao, 7 é pín do fúide ina ionao.

Mac iarla úsrúman .i. Sfan, mac Sfmair, mic Sfan, mic tómar iarla do túitím maipcaíó lá a earccaipnoib, 7 areao ro a pír amail do pala óó, Sfan do dol cfeppar marcaó do coilteibh fcaplac vaccallaim an bapraiz móip baí i ecombáio poḡla ppir. Dol óó tar abaimn móip bá ósr i miómíóón laoi óobapda úmbéiac. Do pala fom 7 caprim puitpí co na cóipriḡtibh tul i ttul 7 aḡhaíó in aḡhaíó, 7 ḡan aén aca acc iapraíó apoile. Ro ḡonaó 7 no ḡabaíó Sfan ar an laéar pín, 7 ní deachao eao aén míle úpearann an tan ró écc ró cedóip, 7 no baó faoínbél poéarppa no hiomepaó ar a eoc é ar píde co corcaiz, 7 ar poctaim óó don baile do pónao cfeppaimna cóiprioinnte de. Ro cuipcaó a éfnó a eomáipda corccaip zo háé eliaé, 7 muna bíé ḡupab i naḡhaíó coróna Saḡan baoi no baó doiliz úit an deizpír pín ar a bucca ppi toipberp deóó, 7 iolmáomib, 7 ar a anḡbaizcaé in ionao pfoíma. Semup mac Sfan, mic ḡpíóit mic tomáir iarla do ḡabaíl in aoínpfét lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érhoao real bḡ tar a éipí, 7 a óá mac do érhoao ar aon pír.

Caítilin, inḡín-taióḡ, mic doínnall, mic corbmaic laópaiz méḡ capraiz, bean mec muipip ciapraiz decc, 7 ar ann tangatar a tuḡlaíte ar loc lém lín píaclaiz, 7 aḡaíó hiomloéao on oílen co poile ar uáman na ppoḡlaó, 7 a haónacaó i manprip airbealaiz.

ḡaoé móip píppeochaíó, Spairtine pión, 7 deapran deapmaip ipín óá bliáam pí óiaó in óiaóh.

^w *Siuísi*, i. e. Zouch.

^x *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

^y *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan-Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

^z *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

^a *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^r, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^r. John was [mortally] wounded^r on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^r, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (Lib. Lec., fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean*

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckrusa.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, supra.*

^e *Lightning, ppaibeme pion.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-*

Κνώμινρ μόρ ιριν μβλιαδαν ρι βεόρ.

Βανδα ραιζοιύρ, γ λς̄ banna μαρεϋλιαγ̄ δο μιντιρ̄ c̄ap̄tin ριυιερ̄ι δο βλ̄ῑε ι ναρδ ρ̄ιρτα ό τ̄ύρ ροζ̄μαρ̄ιρ να βλιαδ̄να ρεᾱc̄ματα γο μί μ̄β̄οιμ ροζ̄μαρ̄ιρ να βλιαδ̄να ρ̄ρεᾱc̄ναρ̄ιρ̄ε, γ γέ ρο βαοί̄ ιοματτ̄ β̄ῑδ̄ γ ρ̄τόρ̄ιυρ̄ ᾱc̄α on b̄p̄p̄on̄n̄ra n̄r̄i an̄pāt̄ āc̄t̄ acc̄ enām̄, γ āγ̄ c̄āīt̄s̄m̄ nā t̄īpē īnā t̄t̄īm̄c̄eall̄, γ ρob̄ ēīc̄c̄f̄n̄ mac̄ γac̄ c̄īnn̄ ρōpāil̄ δ̄á̄ ρāīδ̄ē ιριν̄ t̄īp̄̄ dō c̄ōp̄ īll̄āīm̄ c̄ūcā.

Ρατρικ̄ιμ, emann, γ Rob̄f̄r̄o, clann̄ M̄h̄eic̄ μυρ̄ιρ̄ δ̄f̄n̄l̄īt̄é̄ lé̄ γεᾱp̄āl̄t̄āc̄hāīb̄ ι c̄c̄ōc̄c̄āδ̄ ό dō ρ̄á̄γ̄b̄āt̄t̄ap̄ b̄p̄āīz̄ōn̄h̄yρ̄ lūīm̄n̄īz̄ γō ρ̄īn̄. Αon̄ δ̄ōīd̄c̄īb̄h̄ δ̄īā n̄δ̄eāc̄p̄āt̄ γō h̄āp̄d̄ ρ̄īr̄tā, γ ρō γ̄l̄āc̄p̄āt̄ c̄p̄eāc̄á̄ an̄ bāīlē ap̄ā b̄ap̄āc̄ ap̄ mād̄ām̄. Ρō é̄īp̄īz̄h̄ c̄āp̄t̄īn̄ an̄ μαρεϋλιαγ̄ γō h̄ōb̄ān̄ δ̄īā ρ̄āīz̄īd̄ .i. c̄āp̄t̄īn̄ h̄āīt̄p̄īm̄, γ n̄ī ρō ρ̄ūīp̄īz̄ lá̄ ᾱ ρ̄āīz̄ōīūīp̄īb̄, γ ρ̄ūāīp̄ ᾱ ρ̄p̄eāc̄c̄p̄ā γō ρō ūll̄ām̄, γ c̄ūp̄ δ̄īā c̄ōīp̄ δ̄ōn̄ c̄é̄d̄ c̄ūmāp̄ēc̄, γ ᾱ c̄l̄ōīd̄m̄eāδ̄ γ̄an̄ c̄ōīc̄c̄īll̄. Ρō ρ̄īll̄p̄f̄t̄ clann̄ M̄eic̄ μυρ̄ιρ̄ c̄ō nā c̄c̄p̄ēīc̄ γō ρō γ̄āb̄p̄āt̄ ρōp̄l̄ōnḡp̄ōp̄t̄ īm̄ōn̄ m̄bāīlē ρōp̄ī nā ρ̄āīz̄ōīūīp̄īb̄. Ουῑnē ūāp̄al̄ dō c̄l̄ōīm̄ t̄p̄īc̄h̄īz̄ βαοί̄ ι ρ̄p̄ōc̄āīp̄ c̄l̄ōīm̄nē M̄eic̄ μυρ̄ιρ̄ an̄ tan̄ ρō .i. Μυρ̄īc̄f̄r̄t̄āc̄ mac̄ emann, mic̄ μᾱz̄n̄ȳp̄ā, mic̄ emain, mec̄ ρ̄īc̄h̄īz̄ dō μᾱp̄bāδ̄ ι n̄δ̄ōp̄āp̄ μᾱīn̄p̄ēp̄ē ό t̄t̄ōp̄nā lá̄ c̄l̄ōīm̄ an̄ ēāp̄p̄ūīc̄ c̄īāp̄p̄āīz̄ī bāī āγ̄ c̄ōnḡnām̄ lá̄ μ̄īn̄t̄īp̄ nā bān̄p̄īōz̄nā δ̄ōn̄ c̄ūp̄ ρ̄ōīm̄. Mac̄ μυρ̄ιρ̄ ρ̄f̄īn̄, γ ūp̄īn̄ōp̄ī ᾱ δ̄ūīt̄é̄c̄ē dō β̄l̄īt̄é̄ ρó̄ δ̄īc̄c̄eāδ̄ γó̄ ρ̄īn̄. An̄ tan̄ āt̄c̄ōn̄nāīp̄ē ρ̄īδ̄ē ᾱ t̄īp̄ āγ̄á̄ t̄p̄ōm̄l̄ōt̄, γ ó̄δ̄ c̄ūāl̄āīd̄ an̄ c̄āp̄t̄īn̄ dō μᾱp̄bāδ̄ lá̄ ᾱ c̄l̄ōīm̄ ρō b̄p̄īp̄ ρō c̄é̄δ̄ōīp̄ l̄s̄c̄ ρ̄n̄á̄m̄ā, līōp̄ t̄ūāc̄āīl̄, h̄āīllē, γ bāīlē an̄ b̄ūīn̄d̄é̄nāīz̄. Dō c̄ōīd̄ ι c̄ēf̄n̄d̄ ᾱ c̄l̄ōīm̄nē īāp̄ōīm̄. N̄ī δ̄eāc̄āīd̄ lāīp̄ ιριν̄ μ̄īm̄īp̄t̄ ρ̄īn̄ lūc̄t̄ bāīlē m̄eic̄ an̄ c̄āīm̄, nā bāīlē ūī c̄āōl̄āīz̄ī ná̄ clann̄ ρ̄īāp̄āīp̄. Dō t̄ōc̄c̄āb̄ Mac̄ μυρ̄ιρ̄ ᾱ c̄l̄ann̄ on̄ m̄bāīlē, γ dō c̄ōīd̄p̄īōt̄ δ̄f̄b̄l̄īn̄īb̄ ρōp̄ c̄ūl̄āīb̄ ᾱ c̄c̄ōīll̄ēīb̄, γ n̄ī mó̄ ná̄ īm̄t̄eāc̄t̄ dō ρ̄ūāc̄t̄ lēō an̄

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word ρ̄āīb̄ēīnē signifies "a thunder-storm." Thus, in explaining ρ̄āīb̄ēīnē, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called "dō nā ρ̄p̄āp̄ā t̄ēnēδ̄ t̄īc̄t̄īp̄ ι nā p̄é̄, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign." The word *beap̄tan* is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by *an̄p̄āδ̄*, a storm.

^f *Into their hands*, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

^g *Patrickin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^h *The monastery of Odorney*, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

maurice, and county of Kerry.—See note ^d, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

ⁱ *Bishop of Kerry*, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

^k *Leacnamha*, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

^l *Lis-Tuathail*, i. e. Tuathal's fort, now Listowel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^e, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^b, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerry^d, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Biaille^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^f *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

^g *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^h *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

ⁱ *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

tan tainic captaín ruiteri don tír ró éarce marbtha captaím haerim, 7 d'fuar-
taíct a múinteire, 7 o na ruce fopparom i teiméall an baile ro epochaó
lair bhraighe baoidé lónb baoidé ar laim a múinteire on tír. Tuice cuairt ar na
corleib diairraib meic muirir 7 a éloinne, fuaire aircne, éwala, 7 marbtha
iomda pé a ndéanam. Ro cuiread lair a duécarraig féin (baí i ffocair an
captaín ar an earaonta rin) illfic bebhonn iar na fáccbáil folam do mac
Muirir 7 dá múinteir. Cairrighir mac muirir iarla dearmuinan don tír i
ccionn aimire iar rin, 7 tuicefaet troict do muinteir arda fíra, 7 do mar-
baó leo a captaín, a leutenant a fíra bhataige, 7 dhong móir ele a maille
fíú. Ro bhí a éuid don éoccaó rin lé mac Muirir feac cáb, óir do díol-
a-tericéad a baoidé do millead a íot, a foirghnín, 7 a aitreaba. Níir óion
dia cairceadaib, cuara crann, na carracc, ná tuimigte talman, ná fíreina
píó aét amail ba íaet a nfeccairde nó fuicefaó ip na hionataib epóalta
rin íaet.

Captaín ruiteri do óol hi Saxaib i mí augur na bliadhna ro 7 captaín ele
d'faccbail dó ina góbernoir ór éfnó múimneac, 7 an captaín rin do bhíct na
míde ro máir do raigdiuirib árda fearra lé a éoir go corcaig. Ní baoidé ón
úair rin banda, nó lé bannna do raigdiuirib acc riubal a tíre, nó ag cum-
guccaó ar gearaltaicib go criochnuccaó na bliadhna ro.

Captaín ruiteri do marbaó i ccomrac hi Saxaib fuil raime lair teacé
tar a air i neirin.

Iarla d'fmuinan do bhíct o mí mídeoin fogmair na bliadhna rínamn go
depead na bliadhna ro eoir dhruim fíngin, eatarlac, 7 coil an éuicéid 7 gan
do buain, nó do bhanair ar a uíó nó ar aipe aét a bhíct ag buain buitérac
do lé, 7 doicéct i ndioctail ina ndearna iarla urmuinan go rin ar gearaltaicib.

^a *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevene, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Conor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

^b *His treasures*, a éairceada, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

^c *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: “And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy.”

^d *Druim-Fíngin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum; *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsin, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^a, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^r were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin^r, Eatharlach^u, and Coill-an-Choigidh^w, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^u *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^w *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob uraice buitelepaig do baogluuccad iarla urmuian do bhit i raccroib an bliadan ri go po bhn a dporc iarmairt don duthaig oir ni mor nat raccbad na hen tuinn fiaatale 7 papai 7 o porc laircece co loira, 7 o enamcoill co connatae cille cainnig. Nip do maetnad ger bo paca na puinn rin ar a mline do airce an tiarla an da urmuian, duthaig ara, ui cairin, ele dhircept, co na porcuataib, an trian mbonad, 7 trian cluana meala, 7 ar hac taoib do riur go dorar puirtaircece. Ni hndir a innirin, no a airnir lre no trian ar iomcarrpior gearaltaig do deabtaib doilgib do coinlglaib cruaid, 7 dionnraigtib ettuaingeacaib an tan rin, 7 ba irin aimrin rin adbrtaoi nac mor co mbaof glin bo no guc oirfian o duncasin co cairiol muian.

ICARla dfrmuian do dol i rairpad na bliadna po pa oirtear muian 7 pa iarpar buitelepac. Tarla in tan rin i pporard ar a cionte da mac occa iarla urmuian .i. emann an calad, 7 eduard, clann tremair mic piarair puaid, mic Sfmair, mic emann, da deapbratair iadride don iarla urmuian bair an tan rin .i. tomar, 7 ba haid po raccaib an tiarla or cno na crice da coimed acc dol do rin hi Saxoib. Tarla ina timceall rom ir in mbaile an tan rin mri garpad marpac 7 coirigte glan togeta gallocclac, 7 giomanac. Ro eirgltar rive po nd hlmgib go hupmairneac co ndeacattar ar aon goit nir an iarla. batar acc coimet por a cele gan cletar aca dionnraicid apoile o piodard go cnoe grafann, Ar annrin po pill an tiarla ar na hairrfoaib, 7 do birir por buitelepeacaib. Ro raccbattar drong mor dia marcplua, 7 a coirigte ule po ioct a nrcparatt, 7 po bhit a mbiobad gur bo breac o corpaib daoine an tulae por ar tacparatt o gearaltaicab ir in ngliad rin. Do ronad ect mor ir in maigin rin .i. ardonrapal buitelepac do marbad .i. Colla mac maolmuine mic doinnail oice mec puibne. Nip

² *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ^w, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

¹ *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ², under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

² *Irresistible*.—"Etualang .i. dofulang no dofulang."—*O'Clery*.

³ *Dun-Caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ¹, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^b *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now Fethard, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoin^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̄ τον τασβ̄ τιαρ̄ ας̄ μαδ̄ γεραλτ̄ mac̄ δσαν̄ οίcc̄, mic̄ δσαν̄, mic̄ tomaip̄ ιαπλᾱ γ̄ ροδ̄ αδ̄βαρ̄ έccασ̄fnē ep̄ιδε̄ ινᾱ τ̄ip̄ βαδ̄είn̄.

Cuar̄tε dά n̄oεachaid̄ ιαπλᾱ δ̄sp̄m̄ūm̄ian̄ ῑ cc̄iap̄p̄aigē ῑ p̄p̄oγ̄m̄ap̄ nā bliad̄nā p̄o, γ̄ baoid̄ ῑ p̄p̄occur̄ dō p̄eact̄m̄ain̄ ῑ p̄p̄orlonz̄p̄ort̄ ῑ mbair̄p̄ cloinnē muip̄ip̄. Tiaγ̄ait̄ ep̄oiγ̄t̄iḡ an̄ ιαπλᾱ όn̄ maiḡin̄ p̄in̄ dō glac̄ad̄ ep̄eidē ῑ p̄opal̄ uí̄ čaoid̄m̄. Rucc̄ op̄p̄ā ó̄ caoid̄m̄, γ̄ nā com̄p̄oc̄p̄aib̄ bat̄tap̄ com̄p̄oicc̄ep̄ī d̄oib̄. D̄att̄ap̄ p̄é̄ h̄s̄d̄ an̄ laoid̄ p̄in̄ ep̄é̄ leap̄cc̄aib̄ luac̄ep̄ā deað̄haib̄ acc̄ l̄n̄m̄ain̄ nā p̄f̄onā cō pan̄z̄att̄ap̄ ῑ ccom̄p̄occur̄ d̄p̄orlonz̄p̄ort̄ an̄ ιαπλᾱ. Oδ̄ čualaid̄ an̄ τιαπλᾱ cair̄m̄s̄p̄tā nā cc̄s̄t̄ip̄n̄, γ̄ p̄oγ̄ap̄t̄op̄ann̄ ā nop̄dan̄aip̄, Rō ep̄iγ̄ cō hobann̄ cō p̄o p̄p̄aoinead̄ ip̄in̄ p̄liγ̄id̄ cc̄é̄d̄nā p̄op̄ uā̄ cc̄aoid̄m̄, γ̄ n̄í̄ m̄ó̄p̄ t̄ánaicc̄ pan̄ top̄aigeac̄t̄ ná̄ top̄é̄p̄att̄ap̄ uilē. Rō z̄abaδ̄ ann̄ ó̄ caoid̄m̄ p̄fin̄ .ῑ. Ap̄t̄ mac̄ d̄om̄nail̄ mic̄ ap̄t̄. Rō z̄abaδ̄ beóp̄ ā m̄ac̄ .ῑ. Ap̄t̄ ócc̄ γ̄ dō μαρβαδ̄ mac̄ elē diā cloinn̄ .ῑ. Aod̄. Rō z̄abaδ̄ ann̄ mac̄ an̄ d̄iocapā uí̄ p̄cc̄olaigē, γ̄ dō ep̄ochaδ̄ é̄ ap̄ ā aitēlē.

D̄auid̄ an̄ com̄p̄aic̄ mac̄ p̄s̄ain̄ óicc̄, mic̄ δσαν̄ t̄iḡeap̄nā nā coillē móipē d̄écc̄.

Sémur̄ γ̄ z̄p̄aitē, clann̄ an̄ eap̄puicc̄ čiap̄p̄aigē .ῑ. clann̄ ep̄emuir̄ mic̄ Rip̄-δ̄s̄ip̄ dō m̄ap̄baδ̄ lé̄ cloinn̄ em̄ainn̄ mec̄ p̄ic̄h̄iḡ ῑ n̄d̄ioz̄ail̄ ā n̄d̄s̄p̄bač̄ap̄ .ῑ. Muip̄é̄s̄p̄tač̄ p̄ō μαρβατ̄ clann̄ ann̄ eap̄puicc̄ p̄f̄ét̄ p̄iam̄.

Tomaip̄, γεραλτ̄, γ̄ δσαν̄ ócc̄ clann̄ ep̄s̄ain̄ mic̄ em̄ainn̄, mic̄ tomaip̄ όn̄ člaonḡlaip̄ d̄im̄t̄eac̄t̄ dō p̄inn̄ γ̄ d̄écc̄aib̄ naδ̄ú̄p̄tā an̄ bliad̄ain̄ p̄ī.

^d *Pobal-Uí-Chaoimh*, now *Pobble-O'Keeffe*, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now *Sliabh Luachra*, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, "not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain."

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* *Kilmore*, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^a. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^c, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all^f the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^e, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^b or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coillein, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^a *By the sword*, *oo pinn*, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Εοζαν mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic τοιρρðealbaiğ mec ruibne conrapal ðířmuíman, řří cíuin cñðpαιγέí ι noileiğ ι noipeac̄tar, ðup ðan-αρða ðocoipecc ι ðeabaíð ι monað řβma ðo ecc.

Τοιρρðealbac̄ ócc mac τοιρρðealbaiğ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic τοιρρðealbaiğ mec ruibne ðécc. Νίř cín a còmaopa ðia cínř in aon aimpřř řřup ap ap lucca épa aon ðuine inář.

Şip niclar maulbi ðo ðol ι paxoib in bliaðain ři, ι a tilleað tar a ař ι nğřmpeað na bliaðna ap ccino, ι caprin bhaburcun ι nğoibřnópacc còiccið cónnac̄t an ařře řin, ι an capřin řin ðo ðol ι tēř amalçað ι nřpacc na bliaðna řo. An tēř uile ðo lot ι ðo léřpccpřop ðó on cūil ġo a cēle, uap baof acc řuibal on řoplongpopt ġó apoile řtoppřo. Νιř ðíon ap an ccapřin řin, ná řop a muinřř, nřmř ð naoim na řilř, říð, na řoēřřğlřno, na baile, na babðūn no ġup toçlað an tēř uile lař.

Mac ruibne baçaineç, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aōða, mic neill, mec ruibne, ι ðoimnall mac mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðři mōřř, mic ðoimnall na maðmann, mec ruibne ðo mārbað an 4 la ðo mí iun ap břú loça řeabail, ι iað acc iomluað aēřpcc ι conne etřř ó nell ι ó ðoimnall báttar ι noib řoplongpoptaib lēnaib líonmāpαιb imon loç. Ðá hamlaíð ðo řónað na móřřéçta řin .i. ðpōng ðalbancoib anaēřřta ðo tōçt a řoplongpopt uí neill ι nařēpacc baof le hacchaíð iomloçtað ap caol loça řeabail, ι ðo paōleað ġup ab lá tořpcc eiccin ele ðo ðeac̄atar ġo řo ġabřacc tpaçt im upēopaç in ařēpαιğ ι mbaçtar na conrapail řoicenełca ι nuathað buiðne co hanřuiriğēte acc iomřuipeac̄ le cpřoc̄nucchað a ccoinne co řo claiðmiðpřot iaçt ġan cōiccill, ι co ðbçpacc řřin ap ġan řuiliuğað ġan řořðeapccað řopřa.

Ο ðoçapřaiğ řřan mac řeilim, mic concobař çapřaiğ tēçeapřa innřř heoç-ain ðécc, 26 man ι řo bað břaiçe ġill ap a řřuiçbiçte eic ι ařğřba (ðia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting.*—The Ορpeac̄tar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

² *Less refused,* ap lucca epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase řeap nāř epa neaç um nř, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

¹ *Sanctuary,* nřmřð.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

² *Noble,* řoicenełca, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting^l, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^t any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary^l of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

ⁿ *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

ρυσσελαδ νό βσιέ φαίρ) αν τί τσίρα ανν ριν, γ α μάσ Σσαν όcc διορδνεαδ
 ινα ιοναδ αρ βέλαδ Chaταοιρ υί δοάριταίγ. Ταμικ δεριδε αν επιρ δο έρομλοτ,
 επιρ ιοέ, αρβαρ, άτιυεχαδ, γ ινυιλβ.

Μαιρε ιηγήν έυινη ί νειλλ, βήν τρομαίρλε βυιδε μεε δομναίλλ δεεε.

Νεαέταιν μαε ευινη, μικ αν έάλβαιγ δο μαρβαδ αν. 5. September.

Μαγ ρλανηαδ δαρτραιζε (.ι. catal όcc) δο μαρβαδ λά α βραταίρ ρήν
 ταδcc όcc.

Clann υατέιρ ράβα, μικ δαυιδ, μικ εμαινη, μικε υιλκε α βύρε .ι. τσίροετ,
 γ Μαοίρ δο δολ διαρραδ ζαβαλα ι επιρ αιναζαδ α huét μήε υιλιαμ υβρ-
 βραταίρ α ναταρ .ι. Ριρδρήν αν ιαριανη ζο ρο ζαβρατ βύ. Ρικαρδ α βύρε
 μαε εμαινη, μικ υιλκε ό καιρλέν αν βαρραιγ δέιρζε ρό να ηήζιμιδ εο ρυε
 ρορ να βυδμιδ, γ ρο ρήρατ ζλιαδ ζέαρ αιηαιρ ρέ αροιλε εο ρο μαρβαδ
 Ριοκαρδ γ ρορεελα α ταρλα ινα τιμέεαλλ ρα τροιδ ριν. Ρυερατ clann
 υάτειρ ράβα α ερειχ, γ α εορρεαρ.

Μαε μεε υιλιαμ βύρε .ι. Ριοκαρδ ρυαδ μαε Σσαν μικ οίλυραιρ μικ Σσαν
 δο μαρβαδ ι ηζιμιρεαδ να βλιαδνα ρο λά εομαρ υυιδεορ δυινη υαγαλ δο
 μινυιτιρ να βαιρηιοζνα, γ ατβήρβδ κάε νάρ βό μαε ρήε αν μαρβαδ ριν.

Αν υέεαηαέ ό ζηράδα δέεε .ι. δονηχαδ όcc μαε δονηχαδ μικ δονη-
 χαδ μικ νιοοιλ, ρήρ ευμαέτα μόιρ ι εοιλλ γ ετυαιέ ειριδε.

Μαε βρυαιυδδα ολλαμ υί βριαν λέ ρήεαρ .ι. Μαοίρ μαε κονεοβαίρ μικ
 διαρματτα, μικ Σσαν δέεε, γ α βραταίρ ζιολλα βριζδε διορδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Διαρματτ υλλταέ μαε Σσαν δέεε.

Μα Κοημιδε βριαν δορκα δέεε, 13 Ιουνι.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

* *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

† *Dartry*, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Claneys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note *, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

‡ *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

§ *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

¶ *Uliach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

‡ *Mic Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

υ Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^a, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^f.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoinlin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^a, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1583.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cúicc cétt, oéttmoḡatt, a tpi.

Cono mac an calbaicch, mic Maḡnupa, mic aoda duib, mic aoda ruaidh uí doimnaill do écc, 13. do marra. Saoí dširccaigéte, veigemig, fšir poitim roaḡallma, porr congimala do cliauib, ḡ do cšitearuaib, fšir cšnoaigéte duan, ḡ oπέcc admolra ar a iolmaoimib fširin, fšir ar lucca pob olc clú ḡ céttaró do clandaib neill naóigiallaig ḡur bó rañail do épuir ḡan éšir, do luing ḡan luamairé, ḡ do ḡoré taob le tollairbe amail po battar cenel [ḡconail] don éur rin iar nécc cuino.

Iarla urmuñan .i. tomar mac Semair, mic piarair ruaid do bšit na ḡobernoir ar dá cóiccead muñan an bliadain ri, ḡ iarla dšrmuñan aḡ daingmuccad ma éρέttúireacc, ḡ ma dibeircc, co po ḡab por aóimillead na tíre ma cóimpoarib i nḡeimreac ḡ i neaprac na bliadna po ršmaoinn, ar a aoí baóí daḡuaé, ḡ duireaccla accá daóimbh piar an ollicchead, ḡ pia brrionnra Saḡan ḡo po ḡabrat aḡ veiliuccad fpiur etir mnaóí porra, cloinn, ḡ cairuib, co ná baóí accé aon cšerap nama [dia réir, C. O'C.] ón ccuar cairrccé, nó cpioinn ḡó apoile reaónón dá cóiccead muñan i rañparó ḡ i ppoḡimar na bliadna po. Iar mbrié do céo torac an ḡeimrió ḡ don oioce raḡa fair po triallrat earrupraḡa, ḡ mširliḡ muñan iaḡad ina uiricmceall, ḡ auo do éor i ccoicall an éoccaio ḡur bó mitchiú lá dia rccur cpióé ḡ poircfno do éur por éoccaio ḡšpaltaé, ḡ bá hamlaio po porcaoinnacair .i. dponḡ duib muiréšrtaiḡ buirp Mhaingé do ršioccé aoda bšnoáin do raḡbáil dparbaóḡail ar iarla dšrmuñan

* *Kinell Connell*.—The word ḡConail, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

† *The harp without ceis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: “ainm don tpoim céo, no ip í in éšir ip in épuir in ní congbar in leiérimo co na

cétaib inri; “a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings.”

‡ *Without shelter*.—The word tollairbe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

§ *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

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

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel' might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^v, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^z.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^a, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^y *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήε δό ι ρριανβοίε ρολαέταε ι ccuar cairpḡ ι nḡlinn an ḡinntiḡ. ḡατταρ an ḡronḡ ἴριν aḡ cairccélaḡ, ḡ aḡ timcéallaḡ na téḡḡairi ι mbaói an tairla ó urḡoraḡ oídée co hadhmaḡain, co po lingrioc an ḡuarḡoḡ ḡair ι ccpepur-cal na maione muice dia maipḡ ar aoi laite pécḡmuine, lá pefe maipḡain do ḡonḡraḡ. Ro ḡonaḡ ḡ po ḡabaḡ an tairla leó, uair ní baoí luéḡ tpoḡta nó taḡair ina ḡappaḡ aḡḡ aon ḡḡn, ḡ diaρ buacall, níρ ḡó cian ón coill do ḡeaḡ-attaρ an tan po díḡḡnḡraḡḡ an tairla ḡan ḡuireaḡ, ḡ muna ḡḡéḡ ḡíde ḡop ḡoḡail, ḡ ḡop díḡḡḡcc (aḡail po baí) ḡobaḡ do móipḡḡélaib epeann ḡon iaρla ḡḡmuḡian ḡin .i. ḡeaρóib mac ḡemaip, mic ḡḡann, mic ḡomaip ḡpoicéḡ aḡa, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarty, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an oipoiḡḡéapḡa, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartyas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartyas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam, locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position: he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsam quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaë Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a woefully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums:

"Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's 'light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Semair, mic gearóid an tana, mic muirir (.i. an cís na iarla d'fmuíman) mic tomair na napaó, mic Seon caille, mic tómar (αγά κομπαιετ gearaltaig cille tana, γ d'fmuíman pé apoile) mic muirir (.i. an bratair minúr) mic gearaite, mic muirir, mic gearaite.

Nir biongnad bíogaltaρ vé do dílgínn gearaltaic pó dáig cōpa ι naγhaic a bhrionnra dia tparataρ dia rínngearaic mar éir duécupa ó óún caoín ι cōarraigε go comar tpi nuirce, γ ó oilen móir arpa neimic ι nuib liacain, co lumneac.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda.*—See note ^r, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Caille.*—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note ^u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor.*—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God.*—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

“Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms.”—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood; and that it is situated ι γοριε liacain, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean móir an Dharrraig, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu. that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainet of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Sainets, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebels). All which prophecies the Rebels did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And these prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cuch Downaskia, curfear Ballachiach er goole, murjie Ierla Thraly fear inid Bie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áé cpú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebels speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a fínall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίαδ βακαῖ, mac emainn, mic μαγνυρα, mec ριθηῖς δέcc ι ναρδ ρεαρτα
ζαρ ιαρ mbár ιαρλα δρμυμῖαν, ἡ αὐβεραι αροιλε ζυρ αβ δια cumhaῖδ ατβαῖ.

Ζορραῖδ capraῖ, mac donnchaῖδ βακαῖς, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaῖδ,
mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς mec ρυβνε do ἡαρβαῖδ la cfiéirnaῖδ ιηρηι cαοῖν do ἔάναρ-
τεαῖτ ὁ ccairppe ρcῖτμῖαν ρια mbár ιαρλα δρμυμῖαν, ἡ ατβῖρηῖ ζυρ βῶ
ροβαῖδ ρια mbár don ιαρλα μαρβαῖδ ζορραῖα.

Σταν ὄcc mac ρσαν, mic τομαρ ιαρλα δέcc ιαρ ccian αοιρ, ἡ ἔ ιλλαῖν
ιλλυμνεαῖ α ccionαῖδ α ἔloinne do βῖῖ ι ρραρραῖδ ιαρλα δρμυμῖαν.

Αν Ρόρτεαῖ .ι. θαυῖδ mac μυρρη, mic θαυῖδ, mic μυρρη, ἡ α βῖη οιλῖν
ιηῖη ερραιρ, mic emainn μεζ Ριαρραρ δέcc ιη αοῖν ἡῖ ι ηῖρραῖ να βλιαῖ-
να ρο, ἡ ἡῖ βαῖ δρπονηῖαλλῖβ ερεανν αρ ερροῖατ ceo do δῦταῖς λάναμῖαν ροβ
οιρδεαρρα ινάτρῖδε.

Ο μαοῖλμυαῖδ .ι. τεροῖττ δέcc.

Corbmac mac ταῖcc, mic corbmaic ὄcc μεζ capῖαις τιῖεαρρα μῦρρηαιῖε
ρῖρ δῖηῖδεαλβῶα δρεαῖρολαρ αζαρ lia ροιρccηῖμα ριονναοῖτα, ἡ cαῖρῖλῖν
cυμδαῖτῖγλανα, ἡ cαῖαοιρre comορβαρ do ἔlannaῖβη εοῖαῖν ἡῖορ δέcc. Αη
εῖρ do βῖῖ ιηρῖρναῖ ρῖ αροιλε ιαρ νέζ corbmaic. Ορρηζ διβ αζ cυρ lé ceal-
λαῖαν mac ταῖcc ρο ροβαρ dol ι ρεῖῖβ να εῖρre ρῶ δαῖς α ῖηρρηεῖτα. Ορρηζ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebel, and his companie, murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.
“[Signed] John Watson.
Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

[†] *Godfrey.* — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbray, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin^l, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

^l *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbriú Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that "for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry."

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *caéaoire comorbair*.—The word *comorbair* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *comorbair* is explained as follows:

"*Comorbair* .i. *coméirgíuna no comóirgíe ut in libro Connaciae comorbair Cuinn Céob cáelraig uocatur Comóirgíeac mor ó Concu-bair. Vide Uóacé Mhorann, i. e. Comhorbha, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. Vide *Udhacht Mhorainn*."*

ele ag cup lá corbmac mac diarmatta mic taidce baí ag-iarraid cñnair an típe a huét patent a atar, 7 an trís úporí ag cup lé cloinn óice an corbmaic rin, mic taidce, mic corbmaic óice, miccorbmaic, mic taidce meg caréaig, 7 lá na mátair .i. Siuban inghí riapair na buile mic remair, mic emainn még riapair. Tar a énd rin uile ar le corbmac mac taidce, mic diarmatta do buadaiób.

An tēppcop ciarraigeac décc .i. Semur mac riróghí, mic Slain foideac lán deccna an tēppcop rin. Do cloinn riapair a bunadur .i. Sliocht Rémann, mic uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbatair don múirir tainice ar an ccéd gabaltar ó ppiónra raxan i nepinn do congnaí lá diarmait mac murchada (la rí g laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidriom, 7 ar dia rliocht upmór gearailtác cloinne múirir.

O caoin .i. Art mac domnaill, mic airt, mic eogain, raof duine eiride do marbad, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doirbneac ina ionad.

Mac mec amlaob .i. Donnchad bán, mac maoleaclainn, mic diarmata, mic maoleaclainn, 7 mac a dearbatair taidce, mac conobair, do coméuicim pé apoile.

Slan cappaic mac uilliam, mic tēpōit a búrc oídre coiri ríúire baí i tēpē-
tuireacé gur an tan ra do tēacé irteac ar ppocexon. Dol do iar mbár
iarla úsríumán diarraid buadán i ngearailtácáib. Ní ro airt co hat dapa,

° *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

° *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir ample quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocri: capillis flavis, et subcrispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfuitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Súper exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili solitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile^o, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^o, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^o *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

“Iberniæ Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Iberniæ non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniæ principe accitum ex

Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Hiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonie, vel Desie in Momoniis; alterum Kildariae in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Cois*

ἡ πο τιονόλεαδ̄ buar an baile lair. Εἰργίτε barba an baile πο na h-íghmib̄. Pállir Sfan co na b̄cc buid̄in marcaá ar in mbárba, ἡ πο haimp̄ib̄ eirp̄ide go reóid̄irpeac̄ d̄urc̄or do p̄eilér ep̄é na cloccait̄ ina ént̄e go πο leaccaó é dia eoc̄, ἡ p̄uccraic̄ a m̄uinc̄ir an cepeic̄, ἡ πο páccaib̄rioc̄ Sfan. Ruccaó iarom̄ eirp̄ide co luimneac̄ co πο ep̄ochaó anp̄ide hé le com̄p̄rioc̄raib̄ luimn̄iḡ.

Μαζ̄ ε̄αιδ̄ec̄ up̄mūman .i. conc̄obair an éuaín mac̄ ε̄αιδ̄ec̄ mic̄ mic̄ mac̄-ḡam̄na duinn̄ uí éh̄inn̄eic̄iḡ décc̄, p̄ir̄ reóla p̄r̄cc̄ar, ἡ ε̄iḡib̄araá ζan̄ τατασίρ̄ ó a éuir̄m̄ib̄ ζur̄ an tan̄ rin, ἡ Μαζ̄ ε̄αιδ̄ec̄ do ζair̄m̄ do p̄ilip̄ mac̄ διαρ̄ματα na ποπαλαίγ̄ uí éh̄inn̄eic̄ic̄iḡ.

Mac̄ m̄éζ coc̄láin, ζεap̄oiic̄ mac̄ Sfan, mic̄ aip̄e, mic̄ cop̄b̄maic̄ Mac̄aeim̄ céup̄araá ar̄ céετ̄ζabaíl̄ ζair̄cc̄iód̄ do mar̄baó lá mac̄ uí éh̄inn̄eic̄ic̄iḡ p̄inn̄ .i. lá M̄ur̄chaó mac̄ b̄riain, mic̄ doim̄naill̄.

· An̄ con̄taoír̄ do p̄óip̄ci .i. aib̄ilin̄ in̄gean̄ Μuip̄ir̄, mic̄ dauiic̄ do ποp̄te b̄n̄ iar̄la ε̄uaómūman (don̄nchaó mac̄ conc̄obair̄ uí b̄riain) décc̄ i paip̄raó na bh̄að̄na πο i celuan̄ paip̄p̄oza, ἡ a hað̄nacal̄ i maip̄ir̄ic̄ in̄p̄ir̄.

On̄ora in̄ḡn̄ doim̄naill̄, mic̄ conc̄obair̄, mic̄ ε̄oir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ uí b̄riain an̄ b̄n̄ baí aζ̄ua c̄conc̄obair̄ c̄iap̄raige .i. conc̄obair̄ décc̄, ἡ a hað̄nacal̄ i in̄p̄ir̄ cātaiḡ.

Sluaic̄ceáð̄ lán̄m̄op̄ lá muinc̄ir̄ S̄ip̄ nic̄lar̄ maub̄i, ἡ lá cloinn̄ iar̄la cloinne Rioc̄air̄ .i. uilleacc̄, ἡ Sfan̄ i moóc̄tar̄ ep̄ipe, ἡ i num̄aill̄ uí máille, ἡ bá díp̄im̄ an̄ πο ep̄uim̄n̄iḡrioc̄ do ép̄oð̄ ep̄eaá ar̄ an̄ p̄luaic̄ceáð̄ rin. Ro loip̄ceáð̄ ἡ πο lépp̄cc̄p̄ior̄aó leó cātaip̄ na mar̄e don̄ cup̄ rin.

Mac̄ iar̄la éloinnē p̄ioc̄air̄ Sfan̄ a b̄úpc̄ mac̄ Rioc̄air̄c̄ p̄ax̄anaiḡ mic̄ uill̄icc̄ na cc̄h̄o, mic̄ p̄ioc̄air̄, mic̄ uill̄icc̄ en̄uic̄ ε̄uaζ̄ do mar̄baó go moζ̄aol̄m̄ar̄ lá a deap̄b̄rātaip̄ (uilleacc̄ a b̄úpc̄) ar̄ ion̄np̄raiḡiód̄ oic̄de. Monuar̄ ep̄ra

Máige, Coir̄ D̄r̄iḡe, Coir̄ Ab̄a moipe,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

¹ *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

² *Ropalach*, now Rapolagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

³ *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: "the

Countess of Thomond." The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

⁴ *Inis-Cathy*, now Scatterry Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kiltrush.—See note ², under the year 1188.

⁵ *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note ¹.

⁶ *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige' of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach', was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche^a, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy^m.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Uimhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murresek, in the county of Mayo.

^a *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Cacair na mart* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cacair* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαρρε δαερβραταρ πο ουερατταρ ουνεμαρβαδ α δερβραταρ ναλε ιμ κομροινν εριεε αρ ιρ βιε καε αρ υαιρ αν βιε πο. θα υοιλιζ μορ να πο ρεερυτε υιλλεε ινα ιννεινη ζυρ βο μαολ ζυαλα ζαν βραταρ, η ναε ρλυαεε νεαε ινα αοναρ. Νι ηεδ ρη υο βηρε δια υεδη αεε α κορρ υο εηερετολλαδ, η α εαοδ υο ερηζοαδ ζο βραρεκαεβρισε μαρβ ζαν ανμαιν ε, η αρ αρ εεκοι ρυαιρ λυεε α ιομεαιρ ζο βαλε αεα αν ριοζ αιρη ιν πο ηαδναεαδ αν εαιρηιζ. θα εραδ εριδε λα α ερη βαδεην οιδεαδ αν ρηρ ηρηρ, αρ ρεραρ α εεille, α εροεα, η α ενεοιλ, α ειοιζ, α υαιρλε η α οηεερεταε.

Mac uilliam burre .i. Ρηροεηο αν ιαραινη, μαε δαυηδ, μηε εμαινη, μηε υιλλεε ρρη ερεαεαε κοηζαλαε, αιρηρλε ερηαδαι, νο βηρηδ βηρη ηβαοζαη αρ α βιοδβαδαεβ, η ρορ α ηηρηρεε κο μηνηε υο εεε, η ηηρηεαρη μαε οηλυεαρη, μηε ελαιν υοηρηεαδ ινα ιοηαδ.

Ο Ραζαηλιζ αοδ κοηλλαε μαε μαοημηορδα, μηε ελαιν, μηε καεαιλ νεαε υο εαιε α Ρε ζαν ρρηραβρα, η α ερημηρη ζαν ερηεηοδ, η πο εοηζαηβ αν βρηρηε ζαν βαοζλυεαδ εαρη λαηαιβ α κομηαρηηη ζαηλ, η ζαοηδεη αν εεεην υο ηαιρ υο εεε, η α αδναεαλ ι μαηρηερη αν καδαιν, η α βηη ηρηβελ βηρηναυαλ δεεε ιν αον

* *Wished*, ουερατταρ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “Ουερατταρ, α οε, κομηερη υηρηε μο ρεεα, *utinam adirigantur via mea, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—ED.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greate hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

^a The Dewties and Customs, &c.

^b Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

times was twice or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

αυριον ριρ ριν. Mac an uí Raigallanḡ ριν.ι. Sfan puab̄ vo b̄n̄ic̄ aḡ vol. ι
cc̄ndur̄ an̄ t̄ipē ā h̄ugh̄d̄arr̄ar̄ gall̄ ap̄ b̄elaib̄ Emmañ mic̄ maol̄mor̄dā baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

“Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

“Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

“Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Oreley to cess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man upon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, t̄o repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

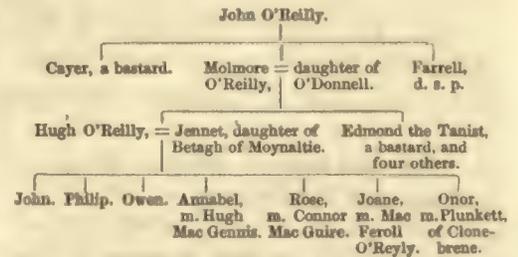
“Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

“Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

“The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

“Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne.”—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

“Edmond, the son of Maelmora.—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primò, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin forisfractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad pardonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Domine Reginæ,

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneos nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscumque generis qui rebelles existerint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc profatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere possit, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicumque ipse assignaverit, se etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

ἡ ἀποστολή τοῦ ἡμετέρου ἑταίρου, ἡ ἀποστολή τοῦ ἡμετέρου ἑταίρου, ἡ ἀποστολή τοῦ ἡμετέρου ἑταίρου.

Μας οὐ συνόδοις ἡμετέροις Καταοίς μας ταῖς ὁμοίαις, μὴ ταῖς ὁμοίαις, μὴ ταῖς ὁμοίαις
 οὐ μαρτυροῦν ἡμετέροις ἡμετέροις οὐ μαρτυροῦν ἡμετέροις.

propinquois transmittet, et rei sublatae, quod melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum observetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Anglicanam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare permittet.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia onera et servitia reginae magestati debita, tam in promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito nummo Scoticorum quemadmodum debet, aut temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

“Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat, sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique currit.

“Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observatione suscepit corporale iuramentum, ac si deliquerit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominae Reginae mille martas [mille μαρτ]: ac etiam concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriae suae his scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem virum Dominum Henricum Sydney ordinis garterii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capitaneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum, tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam articulo- rum subsequentium, primum, promittitur quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginae magestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati rebelles et inobedientes.

“Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii dicti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the] “Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia perimplebit et observabit.

“Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter honorabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædictum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adjudicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati, secundum mores et observationes patriarum suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“Item similiter observabit et perimplebit omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii prædicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habitantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante festum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loghsbelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY."

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countrye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac διαρμαδα, mic cairbre, mic eoccain éasoí mic feilim zíngeaig do écc.

Ταδc ócc mac ταδc uí ruairc do écc i mbraizdhnar ag ua ruairc .i. brian mac brian mic eoccain.

Oilén na ttauat̄ (.i. Port an oilén) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat̄ .i. Eocchan ócc mac eoccain óicc, mic eoccain, mic doinnaill ar cloinn doinnaill mic donnchaíð, 7 clante doinnaill do marbað anð.

baile uí neill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβαc luncé) .i. an rpat̄ bán do lopcað la hua ndoinnaill (Aodh mac maighara) 7 διοzβάλα μόρα do dénam̄ dua neill, la ταοð oipcene an baile oip ba don çur rin do marbað la hUa ndoinnaill Ua coinne, 7 Mac mec aodha zo nðruinḡ móip ele ceñ mo éat̄.

Donnchað mac an éalβαiḡ uí doinnaill do marbað lá cablac̄ albanac̄.

ðrian mac donnchaíð, mic concónnaét̄, mic concónnaét̄ mezuðip fear zo nozganm̄ uairle 7 eimz̄ do écc.

CReacā μόρα do denam̄ ar Shomairle mbuid̄e mac mec doinnaill lá hað mac feilim bacairz̄ uí neill, lá Mac uíðilín, 7 lá Saخانoib̄. Somairle buid̄e co na brait̄rib̄ do ðol i ttopraigeat̄ na cepeac̄, 7 brip̄soh̄ dóib̄ for a mbaos̄ peampa, 7 na cepeacā do bñm̄ díoð, 7 aéð mac feilim bacairz̄ do marbað don çur rin, 7 banna nó ðó do na Saخانoib̄, 7 an çuro ele ðib̄ ðiméat̄e zhan çpeic̄ zhan corceap̄.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc, mac doinnaill uí brian, 7 ðlan ruat̄, mac aodha conallairz̄, mic maolmórho uí raiz̄illiz̄ do ðol i Saخانoib̄, 7 i noipdneat̄ i ngráðair̄ ruipre i naon ló i ram̄pat̄ na bliad̄na fo do laðair̄ an Ppionnra Elizabeth.

Donnchað mac ui baorigill (.i. τοιρρδεαλβαc) do marbað lá muinrip̄ maille i mmp̄ caoíl.

"To Sir John O'Reillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tulloghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond O'Reillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip O'Reillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenaroma," [now Clanmahon].

^c Port-an-Oilen, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-d'Tuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^c) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Ma-guire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

^l *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno' 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.

Éiríodá, mac coirpdealbaig mhíriúig, mec fuibne décc i mbaile mec fuibne bógamig.

Ua Néill coirpdealbaic lúneac do bhíe for an ríath mbán co nórúing móir do Shaxanaicib ina párrad, 7 bátar occ báig, 7 acc baccar dul do indrad tíre conaill i ndíogail loircete an tsrúata bán riap an tan rin. Oc cuala Ua domnaill Aod mac maghura an ní rin, Ro tionoilead co tinnernac a roéraitte dia raigib, 7 do cóid gan fuiréac go dnuim ligín go no gab long-poré hiruide i mí lún do ronnrad. No ticcead díorma do maréluag uí neill do raigib uíra 7 ionruacceta for maréluag uí domnaill. Ní bo feich oíra lá múintir Uí domnaill indrin go mbátar daoine occá ndíeúgá scórra zach laoi. Feact ann tangatar an no baó deach do maréluag uí néill go mbriú, 7 go mborpádo go ctár, 7 go tparcaral for énel cconail, 7 ní ró anrat dia ríimim go rangatar tar rind, 7 éria póre na tparí namat, 7 co hionpoc-raib longpúirt uí domnaill. Ropar ainríama múintear uí domnaill an tan rin, ar a aoi no gabrat a ndíorma fo cédoir 7 no lingre forra. Écáir ionairécc, 7 ionruaccad aingib étrócar scórra ríí ré foda. Ro rraóinead fo ósíd for maréluag uí néill gur in ríind tarr a tpuócatar, 7 no bá occa rroiróinge ma ndíúid gan dícell, occá ttacmang, 7 occa taimcéllad co ná caomnacattar raigib áta idir gur bo híccfn doib an abann for a mon-cáib díonraigib airm in no díreiré dia raigib. Ro báidit, 7 no marbat rócaide do múintir uí néill in Ua ngoirpírléigáig Corbmac, 7 in mac Aoda, 7 in Maolmuire mac diarmata mic maégamna, mic tuatáil uí cleirig, aon bráige gill Uí neill 7 cenél eógan don chur rin, uair pob ionann maáir dia atáirpúim, 7 dua néill éiríin, 7 bá for a cumar buí iolmaoine uí neill ar aba a ríalura ríir, 7 ní bó ró lair a élóra cuoroma da zach srínail ionnmura

¹ *The town of*, i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

² *Druim-lighean*, now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

³ *Precisely*.—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

⁴ *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This

should be: “Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn.” Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note ^a, under the year 1522, p. 135; and note ^b, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

⁵ *Rushed upon it*.—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

⁶ *The same mother*.—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

σο εταβαιρε αρρ, δια μαδ ρυαρρελαδ οδ. Ρο ζυινφοη η ρο βαίωδδ ειριδε λά
μυιντιρ υί δοιμναιλ, η ρο βαδ ρλάν α μλνμα, η ρορταρ βυιδδζ δια ζυιτιμ
λεδ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Κρτορτ, mile, cúicc cett, oetmóccatt, a cétar.

Μακ οιδρεαάτα ιαπλα ελλε ναρα .ι. γεαροιττ δέcc ι Saροιδ.

Σηρ ιελαρ μαυλβι ζοβερνόιρ δόιccιδ connaét δέcc ιν άτ λυαιν ρά ιμιττ, ρρρ
ρογλαμτα ι μβερλαιβ η ι τειηζτοιβ οιλέν ιαρταιρ εορρα ειριδε, ρεαρ εροδα
καεβυαδασ ρεαάnon επεανν, alban, η να ρραιηζε αζ ροζnam δια ρριοηηρα, η
ρο βαδ ρρρβίρ εο ρομάοιη δόροιη ινδρην, υαιρ ρυαιρ α διοηζμала το δζζταρ-
αρδαλ οη μβαιηριοζαιη .ι. Conrtablaét baile ατα λυαιη, ζοβερηοραét δόιccιδ
connaét ρρρ ρέ ρεαét μβλιαδαν ρια να βάρ, ριορυιδαét Ρορρα comáηη η
βεοίλ ατα να ρλυαιccδδ οδ ρρην η δά οιδρδθαιβ, ινα δδδαιζ αét αμáηη ζυρ ab
δ cloinn ιαπλα cloinne Ριοκαιρσ ρο céδ ρολαταιρ ρέ βέλ ατα να ρλυαιccεαδ.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Conor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

“In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Conor appealed Teige mac Gillapatrik O'Conor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Conor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

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

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^f from the Queen, namely, the constablership of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^g, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquired^h Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445; Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, c. xix. pp. 153, 154; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^f *Remuneration*; literally, "good pay, or wages."

^g *Ballinasloe*, bel aca na pluageaó, the mouth of the ford of the hosts; but the true name is bel aca Naórluag, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

^h *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement; but we are not told which.

Ionað Sír moelár ag carain braburún go teacht Sír rirberu lingam i nérinn ino áró comeppoiréct éóiccio connaét i mí iun an traimraíð ar ceinó.

Toirpdealbac mac uaithne mic maoleaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i ttorach mír marpa na bliadna ro i muicuir, le toirpdealbac mac doinnall uí brian, 7 a bapuccaó iar rin lá carain braburún ar Seppion an traimraíð ar ceintt i nuir.

Mac mec conmapa an taoibe iar do cloinn cuiléin décc .i. donnacá mac taibec mic conmída mic conmapa mic Sain, fír rír mó eaccla a earccapatt i nionað fíoma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile epíde.

Ruaíðri carpac mac maolmuire mic donnchaíð, mic toirpdealbaig mec ruibne do bapuccaó i ceoracach.

Sicéain comcoitcín do focera pó epinn uile, 7 pó dá éicecaó muman do ponnapá iar noicínnaó iarla úsrímuíam amial a duínamar. Tánaioc do biéin na focera rin, co ro lingrioc aitreabaiig na cónhtar ccomfoccur dáitiuccaó éonallac, éappaiige 7 conntae luimniig. Ní baói fír iomcáir airm do fíioct Muirir meic gearailt in epinn do neoc baói for fozáil no for úibínce nác tánímecc pó éliccaó, acé maó muirir mac Sain éicc, mic Sain, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gíð epíde tánaioc pó ríe ar focal iarla urmuíam, 7 ro foccar ríde fír a dáoinib iar rin uair no éla ar éuire éúiccir tap rionainn rriobglair ba éuaið tpe tuadmumáin, 7 o gac epic gó apoile go ráimecc Rúta mec uíóilín i cónn Somairle buide mec mec doinnall, appaiide go halban, 7 don Spáin iarom go bpuair báp innte iar ttrioll.

Iurcir nua do teacht in Epinn .i. Sír Iohn Pappot an 21 iun 7 tainic

* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumreehy, who was locally called "Ríð Óóirne, i. e. King of Burren."

* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis', by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuillein^m, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuillein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient' to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^s, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmalcoery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

['] *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^s *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII,

imaille nyr Sir John norir ina p̄p̄riuent of c̄no d̄a c̄oiccead̄ mūian, 7 Sir Rir̄ber̄ō d̄iongam ina ḡobern̄ōir of c̄no c̄oiccīō connac̄t. Ní pō c̄at̄ an Iur̄t̄ir mí cō hioml̄án i nāt̄ c̄iat̄ nā c̄oim̄naide an tan̄ tam̄ic cō hāt̄luan̄, 7 ar̄p̄ide gō gaillm̄. Tangat̄tar maitē c̄oiccīō connac̄t inā c̄om̄dail gur̄ an m̄baile rin̄ diā fáil̄tiucc̄ad̄, 7 diā ad̄m̄áil̄ mar̄ poll̄am̄naiḡteōir 7 mar̄ c̄ōdnac̄ of̄ ā c̄cionn̄ ón̄ b̄p̄rionn̄ra. Iar̄ mb̄it̄ real̄ don̄ iur̄t̄ir i n̄gaillm̄ pō t̄riall̄ dō d̄ol cō luimneach, d̄aoi an̄ c̄ēō ad̄haid̄ iar̄ p̄f̄ac̄c̄b̄áil nā gaillm̄he i c̄cill̄ mec̄ duac̄. Tam̄ic an̄ d̄apā hōid̄ce gō cuinn̄ce i c̄cloinn̄ cuil̄eín. D̄at̄tar maitē c̄onnt̄aé an̄ cl̄áir ar̄ ā c̄ionn̄ ann̄rin̄ doneoch̄ d̄ib̄ ná̄ deachaid̄ inā c̄no gō gaillm̄. D̄aí bēof̄ Sirriam̄ nā connt̄ae .i. an̄ c̄r̄úir̄eac̄, tar̄la ill̄áim̄ aḡ an̄ t̄ripp̄iam̄ an̄ tan̄ rin̄, Donn̄chād̄ beacc̄, mac̄ tāid̄ec̄, mic̄ donn̄chāid̄ uí b̄riain̄ ar̄d̄t̄r̄é̄t̄uir, 7 uāc̄tar̄án̄ lōc̄ta ad̄m̄ill̄te c̄oiccīō connac̄t̄ r̄ia rin̄. Rō b̄ín̄ ā d̄rōc̄ d̄iāc̄ d̄ó oir̄ f̄uair̄ ā rīḡs̄d̄ ar̄ c̄air̄, 7 c̄n̄aí̄mp̄é̄dead̄ coim̄mb̄rīte dō d̄enam̄h̄ diā c̄n̄aí̄aib̄ lā c̄úl̄ tuaiḡe t̄riumē t̄riuḡf̄or̄m̄naide, 7 pō cuir̄ead̄ ā c̄oip̄ l̄ámb̄rīte l̄f̄ēmar̄b̄ c̄n̄ḡail̄te f̄rī cād̄lādaib̄ c̄ruaid̄ r̄īḡn̄ib̄ c̄n̄áibe i m̄baip̄r̄ clocc̄air̄ cuinn̄ce pō c̄oip̄aib̄ é̄n, 7 f̄ēaide an̄ aieoir̄ ar̄ d̄áiḡ ḡomād̄ ionn̄c̄om̄ar̄ēta 7 eir̄p̄ioml̄áir̄ dō lūc̄t̄ den̄nā d̄roic̄ḡn̄iōm̄ ā f̄aicērin̄ ām̄laid̄ rin̄.

Dō é̄aod̄ an̄ Iur̄t̄ir ar̄ nā m̄ar̄ac̄ cō luimneac̄, 7 pō c̄inn̄ aicēe d̄roinḡ m̄ōr̄ dō d̄aoí̄n̄ib̄ uaip̄le ar̄ ḡac̄ l̄f̄ē dō luimneac̄ dō m̄illead̄ 7 dō m̄iōc̄ōp̄ucc̄ad̄ cō p̄ucc̄erat̄t̄ p̄c̄c̄éla f̄air̄ M̄ur̄ coblāc̄ albanac̄ dō tōc̄t̄ don̄ l̄it̄ bā tuait̄ d̄er̄inn̄ pó̄ t̄oḡair̄m̄ Som̄air̄le buid̄e mic̄ mec̄ dom̄naill, 7 cō mb̄átt̄ar aḡ ion̄d̄rād̄ 7 acc̄ oip̄c̄ain̄ nā t̄ipē inā t̄tim̄c̄eall, 7 b̄á̄ r̄f̄ō p̄ōc̄and̄ inā t̄tangat̄tar̄ Som̄air̄le buid̄e (aḡá m̄baof̄ an̄ r̄útā pé̄ pé̄ d̄eic̄ m̄bliad̄an̄ r̄ic̄f̄t̄ r̄oim̄e rin̄) dō cloip̄tin̄ gur̄ c̄uir̄ com̄air̄le Saxon̄ deac̄t̄ 7 d̄f̄or̄p̄con̄ḡra ar̄ an̄ iur̄t̄ir̄ nuā rin̄ an̄ r̄útā dō é̄ab̄air̄t̄ d̄á̄ f̄on̄d̄ú̄ir̄ib̄ d̄ip̄le b̄adein, 7 Som̄air̄le d̄ionn̄ar̄bād̄ gō ā āt̄ar̄dā bunaid̄ gō halban̄, 7 ní h̄f̄ō ām̄áim̄ āc̄t̄ gan̄ ḡabal̄tar̄ eāc̄tar̄p̄cenelaiḡ ar̄ bit̄

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privity; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuillein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare, who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunnahally.—See note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ¹, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinnche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

δο λέεαδ ἰ νερινν αν εεβιν νό βιαδ υμάλ τον πριονηρα. Δάλα αν ιυρτιρ πο πάεαδ λυμνεαδ ινα λυατέρεμ, γ πο πόεαυρ δά παιδε ορεαυαδ ινφόμεα ό βόνιν εο βέιρρε α μβιτέ ινα εόννε ἰ εεβιν εήτερε λά πιεε όν λά ριν ἰ νδραιοεατ άέα. Ρο ρρλεεραδ να πόεαυρε ριν λά ρεαυαδ μυμιαν, μηδε, γ λαγεαν, υαιρ τονγατταρ εο λιονμαρ, λέρτιονόιτε γυρ αν μαγιρ ριν. Τυεερατ ιαρομ υιλε αghαδ αρ υλλτοιδ. Οδ ευαλαδ Σομαιρλε δάιλ ρβι νερεανν δια ραιγιδ πο ραγαυδ αν ρύτα, γ ρυεε α εαοραιογεαετ, α ιμνα, γ α μυντεαρα γο γλεανν εονεαδαν εο νάρ πάεαυδ αεγαυρεαετ νό ιομέοιμέδ αρ αν ετίρ, ná βάρυαετ αρ βαυλε ιρ ιν ρύτα, αετ αρ δύνλιρ αμάιρ, γ γυδ έ ρά υιγιρν δαυγγιν τον εύνεεαδ πο γαβαδ έ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ρό είνδ δα λά εο να νουδείοι ιαρ ρυιδε μα είμδεαλ, γ πο ευιρ βαρδα να βαυρπύογνα ινδ. Ιαρ μβιτέ δήε λά τον ιυρτιρ ιρην ρύτα, Ρο ράγαυδ ερι banna δέεε αρ όρδα ἰ nullτοιδ λέ ηαγαδ Σομαιρλε υο εήνρυεεαδ, γ ειεε ρέιν ταρ α αιρ εο ηαε ειαε, γ πο ρεαοίρριετ ριρ ερεανν δια εεγιβη.

Εαυραοντα υήρηγε ἰ ιαυρεταρ εονναεετ ετιρ ρυιοεε εογαυν υί ρλατέβρταυγ, γ ρυιοεε μυρchaυδ μηε βυιαν να νοινρεαε υί ρλατέβαυρταυγ. Ροβ έ α άδβαρ ριν ρυιοεε εογαυν .ι. ό ρλατέβρταυγ εαδγ μαε εαυδγ να βυιλε μηε μυρchaυδ, μηε εογαυν, γ ελανν δομναυλλ αν εοεαυδ μαε αν γυιλλα δυυδ μηε μυρchaυδ μηε εογαυν υο γαβαίλ υιλέιν βαυλε να ηινηυι αρ εαδεε, μαε μυρchaυδ να ετυαγ μηε εαυδεε, μηε μυρchaυδ υί ρλατέβρταυγ, υαιρ βάτταρ ρυιοεε εογαυν αγα ραδα γυρ βό λέό ρβιν ό εήτε αν εοιλέν ριν, γ γυρ αβ ταρ α ράρυεεαδ βαί εαδεε αγα εόγβαίλ, γ αγα ευμυαε, γ εεειβ ερυε α μβαί α ρίρ υο εόυδ εαδεε ρορρα

^ο *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

^ι *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

^κ *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note ^α, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

^β *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it^c remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerous and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^b; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnella. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengus, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

ποῖν α νδιαῖο να γαβαλα κο νάρ πάσσαῖβ μίλ μιννίλε γυρ α παῖνιε αρ α εεῖο
 οοτίρ ζαν α μαρβαδ νό ζαν α σταβαῖρε λαῖρ. Οο ρόναδ διοξββαλα μόρα λεό-
 ποῖν οο ταδεε ζιον γυρ διονανν κυμανγ βαοί ααα.

Ρεαέτ δά νδεαχαιδ αν ταδεε ριν μαε μυρchaῖδ λυέτ αρτέραῖζ αρ ιονν-
 ραιζῖο οιοέε ι μι ἰύν ι νδεαδχαιδ ρλεαέτα εοζαιν υί πλατέβῖρταιζ γο háραινν,
 Ρυεε ταδεε πορρα ἰρῖν αδμαδαιν κο hanullaῖν, ετιρ εοδλαδ ἡ ούρρεαδ αρ
 ζαε ταοδ οο εῖυηρ εορραῖζ να λυνγε, ἡ βά ἡρρεαῖρσῖμαῖλ αν ταῖρβέναδ τυεε
 ρέ οοῖβ αρ αν τραέε ριν, ἡ ἡῖρ ρῖύ αν τοῖλέν α νδεαρναδ αν λά ριν αῖμáιν ινα
 τιμέεαλλ, υαιρ πο μαρβαδ ανηῖρῖν Μυρchaῖδ μαε εμáινν οίεε μιε εμáινν
 μεζ αεδα ρῖρ ἡῖρρεαε μέαλλáιν οο εοῖο ι εοομμβáιδ ρλεαέτα εοεαῖν υί
 πλατέβῖρταιζ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανν ονα μαε ρενερcaῖλ εῖοιννε μυῖρῖρ βαί ινα
 ρροεαῖρ αρ ιν ρροζαῖλ εέδνα, ἡ μαε υί πλατέβῖρταιζ (ι. ταδζ) ριν ρῖν ι.
 Μυρchaῖδ ραλαε. Ρο μαρβαδ βεόρ ορονζ μόρ οο μῖνιτιρ ρλεαέτ εοζαιν
 υί πλατέβῖρταιζ εεν μο τάττ να ηυαῖρλε ριν. δάτταρ αῖμλαδ ριν αεε εοεαδ
 ρῖρ αροῖλε κο ρο ριοδáιζρῖοε ζοῖλ ἡορρα ἰρῖν ρροζῖμαρ αρ εεῖο, ἡ οο ραδαδ
 αν τοῖλέν οο ρῖοεετ εοζαιν υί πλατέβῖρταιζ.

Μυῖρcaρταε ζαρβ μαε βῖρáιν μιε ταῖδεε υί βῖρáιν δέεε ἰρῖν εέδῖνι ορροζ-
 ῖμαρ ι εεραεε εορρεáιν. Μαεαεῖν εεῖλλῖδε κοῖρρορραῖδ ναε ρῖυαῖρ ταταοῖρ
 να τοῖβῖν, αῖλ, νο αεαῖρ ο α βῖρῖε, ζό α βάρ, ἡ α αδναεαλ ι μαῖνιρτιρ ιηηῖρ.

Αν εορναῖαε μαε εοεοῖεερῖε, μιε διαρμαδα, μιε ταῖδεε εαῖν υί εῖρῖοζ
 ρῖρ ρυῖν ροεονáιζ κο ρῖεβυρ τιζε ναοῖδεαδ ρεαλ ι εεααδμῖμáιν, ἡ ρεαλ οῖλε
 ἡ ετίρ εοναῖλ ζο ρο έεε αρ αν ρῖυαρεοραῖζ ι ετίρ εοναῖλ ι εοορζαρ να
 βῖαδνα ρο, ἡ α αδναεαλ ρό δῖεῖν δέ, ἡ San βῖρῖναρτεε οεε να μαεοῖβ ι μαῖ-
 νιρτιρ εαῖρ ρυαῖδ.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty¹, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriortagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cuicc céu, oét[mózet] a cúicc.

larla cilli dapa décc i paxaib̄ .i. zhróid mac zhapóid, mic zhróid mic tomair, mic s̄lam éaim. Ba an tiarla rin cúicc bliathna i moð per̄ta aga congimáil ó na éir dúthairgi co p̄puair bár an tan rin. Hen̄ri a mac doirpnead̄ ina ionad lá comairle Saxon, 7 a léccad̄ anoir do p̄airgī a ataróa.

Mac uilliam burc, Rirp̄er̄d mac oiluep̄air mic s̄lam décc, 7 ní po hóirpnead̄ ina ionad aét an tab caoc̄ (vap̄lair fein) do beir̄ ina ionad daimeóin gall.

Zopmlaib̄ inḡln uí Ruairc .i. inḡln b̄riain mic eoz̄ain b̄ln do éair̄ a ham̄p̄ir agá díol v̄p̄ep̄air̄b̄ por̄va, b̄ln rénaim̄ail p̄óc̄raib̄ nár éuill zhríoraib̄ ná zhn̄ir im̄óip̄ccad̄ do taib̄ sc̄clair̄e na ealaóan, na t̄at̄air̄ ele beór do taib̄ a hoim̄z̄ na a hanma do écc.

B̄riain mac tair̄ecc, mic b̄riain mic eoz̄ain uí puairc do vol ar puib̄al pluaiz̄ in v̄ap̄t̄p̄air̄ze mez̄ plannchaib̄ i p̄p̄ior̄t̄oraic̄ m̄ir̄ ianuar̄in, 7 po p̄ccaoilp̄ior̄t̄ a p̄cc̄im̄el̄ta p̄ó dainḡn̄ib̄ v̄ap̄t̄p̄air̄ze do ép̄uinnuic̄c̄ad̄ ep̄eac̄, 7 puairp̄ior̄t̄ euala aib̄ble. Rug maḡ planncaib̄ t̄oir̄ ép̄om̄ valbancaib̄ 7 v̄ep̄ir̄ennchaib̄ air, 7 po zab̄ b̄riain accá nom̄c̄ar 7 báttar̄ ag caitéin̄ 7 ag com̄p̄uabair̄t̄ a céle zo pangattar̄ air̄d a náip̄d̄ p̄ri poile acc b̄lnvaib̄ hó ran mb̄p̄eip̄ne. Oo éualatar̄ p̄ir̄ b̄p̄eip̄ne, 7 muin̄t̄ir̄ uí puairc b̄riain do vol i v̄ap̄t̄p̄air̄ze po ép̄uinn̄iḡp̄ior̄t̄ p̄or̄ a éionn̄ i n̄nac̄ iom̄c̄um̄anḡ ep̄óal̄ta in po baó díoz̄ leó a p̄az̄bail dia p̄airgī. Fuapattar̄ eip̄p̄uim̄ éuca zo maillc̄im̄neach m̄óp̄ualac̄, acc iom̄c̄ar̄ et̄t̄ualanḡ a ear̄ccap̄ar̄t̄, 7 z̄ep̄r̄ bó hé a cóbair̄ po ba v̄leac̄t̄ v̄á

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

¹ *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

² *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

³ *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. *A hanma*

is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

⁴ *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ír p̄air̄óip̄re beanna bó ná Éip̄re p̄air̄oí óó*, i. e. *Tota Hiber-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

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

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards^a, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen^b, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name^c, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo^d, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought^e he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers' should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

^a *They thought*.—This should be, "they knew."

^b *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

ρίον λυέε λήαμνα, ní hamlaíð pín do pónpatt aét a lá bága do éabairt lá a bíoðbaðað go po lingeað an laocímilíð dia ósb lítíð. Ro gáipíð poime 7 ina diaíð don ósíçpíð. Ro hiaðað dá çac aen taéð ina uipéiméall co ná po éumaiñç éim for a éulaib iná for a aghaið. Ro marbað daoíne iomða ina éiméall ipín iomaipeacc pín. Ro óioéaiçeað ann copuccað çallócclac do éloinn epíéiç diaipma 7 ópuiçell áip çallócclac ngeapaltac battap i pparpíð bpiain an lá pín, 7 aç pñic a nampane ó éip do éip iar noioélaipiuccac na noaçðaoíneað açá mbáttap peacé piam, 7 níop bó lám for aipíde a monnpaiçíð muna luizeað líon laim 7 iomaipeaið anppolainn poppa. Do beiprat píp bpeipne 7 muinçip uí Ruaipe anacal do bpiain ip in mbíipn baogail pín 7 Ruccerat leo he for a monchaib dia ioméoioméð, 7 ap í comaipe ap ap einpíoc a éioinn an eppear laoi a marbað go mipceñeaç mipóinaç iaí mbíie óó for a mioé 7 for a neineaç. Tucað ópoc euit dua Ruaipe don míçmóm pín.

Emann ópéca mac doímaill, mic mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðpí móip, 7 Toippealbac, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toippealbaiaç mec púéiç do baipucchað ina noip in áç éiaé.

Iomate pleachað ip in mbliaðain pí co po milleað upmóp apba Epeann.

Óiapmaite, mac doímaill meç congail décc an 14 iumí.

Pocera parliamenti do éabairt ópípaib Epeann dia pópcongpa for a maiéib a bíie i mbeltaine do ponnað i naé éiaé uaið battap upmóp pepar nepínn umal dia bpiionnpa co epangaattap uile çnúip do çnuip lap an ppopcongpa ípín go haé éiaé.

Tangattap ann maie cenel éconail 7 eoçain .i. Ua neill Toippealbac lúneaç mac neill éonallaiaç, mic aipç, mic éuin, mic enpi, mic eoçain, 7

^a *Their day's support*, a lá bága do éabairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

^b *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^c *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^d *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^e *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support² in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused^a of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June. .

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knight, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αὐὸ μακ ἀν ἴρδορῶα, μὶκ κυνν βακαῖζ, μὶκ κυνν, μὶκ ἐνρὶ μὶκ εὐζαῖν .ι. ἀν βαρύν ὄκκ ο νεῖλλ δια πο γαῖρῶ ἰαπλα τῖρε ηεὐζαῖν ἀρ ἀν βραρλί-
 μεντ ρῖν, ἡ Ὑα δομναῖλλ ἀεὸ μακ μαγνυρα, μὶκ ἀοῦα τυῖβ, μὶκ ἀεῦα
 ρυαῖδ μὶκ νεῖλλ γαῖρῶ, μὶκ τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ ἀν ῥῖονα. Μαγζυῖδῖρ, κύκονναετ
 μακ conconnaeτ, μὶκ conconnaeτ μὶκ βρῖαν, μὶκ ρῖλῖρ, μὶκ τομαῖρ, Ο δοῦα-
 ταῖζ ὚σαν ὄκκ, μακ ὚σαν μὶκ ρεῖλῖμ μὶκ conῶβαῖρ ἕαρραῖζ, Ο βαοῖζῖλλ
 τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖ μακ νεῖλλ μὶκ τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ ὄκκ, μὶκ τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ μῶῖρ, ἡ
 Ο γαλλῦβαῖρ Ἐοῖν μακ τυαταῖλ, μὶκ ὚σαν, μὶκ Ρυαῖδῖρ μὶκ ἀοῦα.

Δο ῶῖδ ἴρῖν ῶῖμειρζε ρῖν, Μαγ ματῶαμνα .ι. Ρορρα μακ ἀῖρτ, μὶκ
 βρῖαν να μοῖεῖρζε, μὶκ Remann μὶκ γλαῖρνε, Ο κατῶῖν .ι. Ρυαῖδῖρ μακ
 Μαγνυρα, μὶκ donnchaῖδ ἀν εῖμῖζ, μὶκ ὚σαν, μὶκ αῖβνε, Conn μακ νεῖλλ ὄκκ,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

² *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

³ *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cucconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ¹, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

⁴ *O'Doherty,* Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^s, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^b (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Doherty^l (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^t (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

^l *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cunn, mic aoda buide do clannaib neill cloinne aoda buide. Mag aengura, aed, mac doimnaill oice, mic doimnaill esir.

Do coiriot ann garbberian connact .i. O Ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eocain uí Ruairc, O Raigillig .i. Stan ruad mac aoda conallaig, mic maolmorada mic Stan, mic catail, 7 dearbriatar a atar .i. Eamann mac maolmorada 7 iacc arason ag cairim i nagaib apoile im tigeannar na tige, 7 bfor riol pfergail do usb liritib .i. ó pfergail ban william mac doimnaill, mic Conmaic, O pfergail buide factna mac brian mic Ruobraige, mic catail.

Do deacattar ann riol muirsohaig co na pporcuathair .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairppe, mic eogain caoic mic feilm ghnegaig, O concobair ruad, Taocce ócc mac taioz buide mic catail ruad, O concobair rliccig doimnaill, mac taioce, mic catail oice mic doimnaill, mic eogain, mic doimnaill mic muirscirtaig, 7 pfer ionair mec diarmatta maige

^o *O'Neills of Clannaboy*.—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

^p *Magennis*.—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

^q *O'Rourke*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dromahaire.

^r *John Roe*.—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

^s *Edmond, the son of Maelmora*.—He was Tannist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

^t *O'Farrell Bane*.—William O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

^u *O'Farrell Boy*.—Ffaghny O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

^w *O'Conor Don*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Moundruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy⁶; and Magennis⁹ (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke⁴ (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe⁷, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora⁸, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane⁵ (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy⁶ (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don⁷ (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Conor Roe⁸ (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo⁹ (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

⁸ *O'Conor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

⁹ *O'Conor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O'CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIME APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGIE DUCE,
AC DENUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE USIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUO, APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARI MDCCXVI
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. L. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

λνιρρε .i. βριαν mac Ρυαϊόρι, mic ταϊόεε mic Ρυαϊόρι όίεε, όίρ βαί mac διαρ-
ματτα ρίν .i. Ταϊόεε mac εοόεαιν ινα ρίνόίρ έίαναορβα. Ο βειρη εαίρβε
mac ταϊόεε mic εαίρρε mic μαοίεαείλαιν.

Οο όόίό ανη ταϊόεε mac υίλλιαμ mic ταϊόεε δνιβ υί έεαίλαίγ, Ο Μαδαγαν
.i. δομνάλ mac Σσαν, mic βρςραλ.

Οο όόίό ανθ ερα ιαηλα ελοιννε Ριόεαρη υίλλεε mac Ριόεαρη mic υίλλεε
να εεήεε, γ διαρ mac αν γίολλα δνιβ υί ρεαόναρηγ Σσαν, γ διαρμαε.

Νί δεαχαϊό ανη αση βαό ίοναίρηε ό ερηαν ιαρηεαρεό έόίεεϊό έονναετ αετ
μυρχαό να εταυγ mac ταϊόεε mic μυρχαϊό mic Ρυαϊόρι υί ρλαεβεαρηγ.

Οο όόίό ανη ερα ιαηλα εταόμυμάν .i. Δονηχαϊό mac conόοβαίρ mic
δονηχαϊό mic conόοβαίρ mic τοιρρηδεαλβαίγ mic ταϊόεε υί βριαν, γ Δίρ τοιρρη-
δεαλβαέ mac δομνάλ mic conόοβαίρ mic τοιρρηδεαλβαίγ mic ταϊόεε υί βριαν
ιαρ να τογα μαρ ριόίρε παρλίμεντι α cconηταε αν εείρη.

^a *Mac Dermot of Moyburg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself “Prince of Coolavin,” a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

^b *O'Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

^c *Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Francis Shane [who was a

disguised O'Fferall].

^d *O'Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

^e *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the “Temporal Lordes” of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, “the Earle of Clanrickard” is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

^f *O'Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrack*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^a, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

"chief of all the O'Flaherties" by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the "Earle of Tomond" is given as fifth in order among the "Temporal Lordes." The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61; this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Οο ειαυδ ανν τοιρρδεαλβαε mac ταυδεε mic concobair υι βριαιν, γ τιγ-
εαρνα αν ταυδεε ειαρ το cloinn ευλειν .i. Mac conmapa Sfan mac ταυδεε,
γ βαστγαλαχ mac αουα mic βαστγαλαγ μεζ plannchaδa an δαρα Ριουρε
Parliamenti ap an cconntae ceδna.

Οο ειασ ανν mac υf lochlainδ boinne .i. Roppa mac uairene, mic maol-
eaclainn mic Ruδpαιγε mic ana. Mac υf βριαιν ara .i. Μυιρσεαρταε
(.i. ερποεε cille δαλυα), mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic μυιρσεαρταιγ mic δονναλλ
mic ταυδεε. Ο εφβαλλ .i. an calbae mac uilliam υιδιρ mic φηγανανν mic
maolpuanaδ mic Sfan. Μαγ coclain .i. Sfan mac αιρ mic coibmaic,
Ο δυιδιρ coille na manae .i. Ριλιρ mac uairene.

Οο coid ανν mac βριαιν δ ccuanae .i. Μυιρσεαρταε mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called Donnall Spaineach, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

² *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bouchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

³ *Boethius Mac Claney.*—"Boethius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

⁴ *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

⁵ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien¹; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara² (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy³, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Dubarra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kinccra Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o O'Carroll.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^o, under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p Mac Coghlan.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q O'Dwyer.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh.—He was not a

mic muirceartaig, tigearna cairnce ó coinnell, 7 páraigh luimniḡ .i. brian dub, mac donnchaíð, mic maḡáinna, mic donnchaíð, mic briain dub uí briain. Concobar na moinge, mac uilliam éasoí, mic diarmata uí máoilriain tigeirna uaitne uí máoilriain tigeirna uaitne uí máoilriain.

Óo éoið don Parliament rin dhong do máitib pleácta eozain móir co na pporéuataib. Maḡ carḡaig mór domnall mac domnall, mic corbmaic laðraig, Maḡ carḡaig cairbreac eozain mac domnall mic ríngin, mic domnall mic diarmata an dúnaíð, 7 clann a deire dearbdratar Domnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 ríngin mac donnchaíð.

Óo éuaíð ann beór an diar bai 1 cshndairrci pe poile im tigeirnar duíte ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaíð an bótar mic eozain meḡ donnchaíð, 7 donnchaíð mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic meḡ donnchaíð.

Óo éuaíð ann dha ó sullivan berpe, Eocain mac diarmata, mic domnall, mic donnchaíð meic diarmata baib, O Sullivan mór .i. eocain mac domnall, mic domnall na rccrfoaige. O maḡáinna an fuinn iartaraig

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

⁶ *The Lord of Carrigounnell.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

⁷ *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

⁸ *O'Mulryan.*—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

⁹ *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More.*—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Glancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Carḡaig, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cairbreach.*—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^a and of Fasach-Luim-nighe¹, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan², Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More³, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More⁴ (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach⁷ (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs⁶ who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow⁸, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare⁹ (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^a *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^b *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^c *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^d *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Concobar mac concobair pinn ócc, mic concobair pind mic concobair uí máthgarína, γ ὁ ἡνωρησεσίλ μόνρ πίνγιν mac concobair mic πίνγιν mic concobair.

Οο εἰαῖδ διη Mac γιolla πατταίσε ορραίσε πίνγιν mac βριαη mic πίνγιν, Μάγ εοάσάν Conlla, mac Concobair, mic λαίγνε. Ο μαολμιαῖδ .i. Conall ἱnac κατὰσίρ.

Νί háipmíteap aon do ὄol γυρ an bparliament pin baδ ionairme do p̄lioct λαοίγριγ ἰνωμόρι mic conall εἰρναίγ, do p̄lioct Ropra παυλιγ, mic κατὰσίρ μόνρ ὁ uib παυλε, ná βεόρ do p̄iol δαιρη βαρραίγ mic κατὰσίρ μόνρ do εαομάνκοιβ, ὄρναίγ, Τυατάλαίγ, uí ὄuinn, uí ὄioμαραίγ αρ an ccor ccéona

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

^d *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

^e *Mac Gillpatrick*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

^f *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

^g *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his *Irish Prosody*, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180 :

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilium creditu quod superius allatum nōof cced, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nemp̄e quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vasto Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annōne penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillpatrick^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor^h, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitjs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ.”

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^h *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septa of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.⁷

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiaghⁿ, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time; but the business of the Parliament was not finished this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eigher, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under protexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

τάβαρη το δασίονδ ματε αν είρη, γ κύκε ρελλινγι ακε τίζεαρνα τυαδ-
 μύμαν ι λυρεε είορα να βαρηριογνα ιν γαε αέν εστραίμαιν τυαίτε ορεαρνν
 τραέρ γ θασορ δια ιμβαοί ιρην είρη υιλε, ακε αμαιν λιβερετ ι ρεαρνν σγλαρη.
 Ρο δελιζριουε ονα εριοεα εέδ ceneoil ρεστρμαίε ρε τίζεαρνα τυαδμύμαν, ρο
 βαοί ινα ρεαρνν είορα αγά ρινηρεαρηδ ριαμ γο ριη, γ τυερατ τίζεαρναρ αν
 εριοεαίε εέδ ριη το βαρύν ινηρη ι εύννη το ιμυρεαδ μαε μυρεχαδά μηε διαρ-
 μαδα υί βρηαν. Ρο ηορηαιεεαδ, γ ρο ηασοταίγεαδ μαρ αν εέεθνα είορ
 γ κύρηε κορσυμυαδ το εοιρηδεαλβαε μαε δομναίλ μηε κονεοβαρη υί βρηαν
 αρ λυρεε α αεαρ δια τυεαδ αν είρη ριη ό εύρ (α τίζεαρναρ τυαδμύμαν) λά
 ηιαρλα τυαδμύμαν .ι. κονεοβαρ μαε δομηχαδ υί βρηαν. Ρο δελιζριουε α
 είορ γ α υαρηε ρε γαε είνδ ροπαίλ, γ ηε γαε τίζεαρνα εριοεαίε εέετ βαοί ιρην
 είρη ό ριη αμαε εενμοτά δσαν μαε κομηαρηα τίζεαρνα αν ταοιβε ειαρ το ελοην
 ευιλεη να ρο εύρη α λάμη αρ αν κομπορηιουε ριη το ρόηραττ. Οο ρόηραττ αν
 κομπορηιουε εεθνα ι εκομηταέ να γαίλληε, ι εκομηταε ρορρα κομαη, ι εκομηταε
 μαίγε εο, γ ι εκομηταε ρελλεείε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1586.

Αοιρ Κρηορτ, μηε, κυκε εέδ, οετμογαιε, α δε.

Σειρηιουε το εονγμάίλ λά Σρη Ριρδερεδ βιοηγγαμ, γ λα κομηαρηε κύκεεδ
 εονναετ ι ηγαίλληι ι μηε ιανυαρηι δεαετμογαιε το ινναίεη, γ ορεαρηδ το

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

¹ *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by ρεαρνν ραέρ γ οασορ, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. *Ρεαρνν ραέρ*, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and *ρεαρνν οασορ* was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken *ρεαρνν ραέρ* to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and *ρεαρνν οασορ*, land held in pure villenage.

² *Kinel-Fearnaic*.—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Killinaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree^a in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic', which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin', Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocha-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

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

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were, put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

^a *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

^b Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

“ O'Concabaire Donn, diairmuib, Mac carbrye, Mac Eogain caoich, do écc i mbaile tobair bhrigite ian grian aoir 16 September, 7 a adnagal i noéaplige a hrimreap i Ros Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon.”

βάρυκαθ' αν αν ρειριον ριν. Ro βαθ διβριδε τομπαλλ mac μινρεαργαιξ γαιρβ
mic βριαν mic ταυδεε υί βριαν, γ mac υί λγνα βυδε .i. βριαν mac céin mic
ολεαλλα ο γαιλνγαιβ connaçt co noρuig buaριβ cenμοτατ.

Αν γοβερνοιρ céνα Σιρ Ριρδερο δο ρυδε ρε ηαγχαϊδ cluana dubain an
céδ λά το μαρτα. βά hé βαοί ριν mbaile ίρην Ματζαμαιν, mac τοιρρδεαλ-
βαγ mic ματζαμαιν, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιξ, mic Ματζαμαιν υί βριαν ο nabarτap
Shioçt ματζαμαιν. Ro πάccaθ nuμip éccinnτε δο μιντιρ an γοβερνορα
ρρι ρέ τρι ρίctμuine βάτταρ acc ιομρυδε an baile. Ιρ an ναρα λά ρίct

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriertagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^v *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Bóy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchi-quin, and county of Clare.—See note ^f, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Byngham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^f, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^e, under 1233, p. 268, *supra*:

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the cuntrye, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynaunce.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his first comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assureing them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^o, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll of the Gailenga of Connaught^o; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^o, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submit themselves on any such conditions, saide they would not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in safetie, ffor that they were fearfull to trust any Englishman, allleadginge manye frivelous and impertinent causes, movinge them to stande vpon their garde. Herevpon Sir Rychard proceeded to besiege them in the said castell, which was a stronge roundefortresse erected ffar within the Loghe, vpon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scanted by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and could not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to hourn a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape aways, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companie there, and those alsoe soore wearyed, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was forced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weáther, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the heales of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of their owne, before Sir Richard could retourne to chardge them with a freshe supplye from his camp lying on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate secleritye escaped into the woodes, fearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

“ Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. These traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghe M^o Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very dangerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayed to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of their confederacye. This man, vndercullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companie (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte proofes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most dangerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don ní cédna ro gabrat co díocra doirpíreail ag cup do cum an baile do gabail. Báí Maégamain por taiblíð an cairléin acc diubhaccad cloc 7 cap-rác por an luét báttar imó bun ag cup ráp, 7 raiúgíð ppiy, 7 do pala dó go ro haimpíð go hinnelloipeac dúrcor do péilép é gur bó marb gan anmain. Tucceratt an barða an baile iaromí iar marbadh maégamna, 7 ge mað lainn leó anacal dpaégbail noca nfuairpíot ior. Ro lúgadh an lé riar don baile ó mullac go talmann. Rob oipóshuccad anma 7 onora do Sir Rirpēp bionggam an toircc rin, uair ní baóí por típ tírim i nepinn baile bað daingne 7 ba díoglaigi ma cluain dubáin.

Do chuaid an gobernoip iaromí pe haccad cairléin na cailligi por loc mífcca, 7 rob é an baile rin digñn daingn cóiccíð connacht. Báttar iatt baóí accá barðacé an tan rin Rirpēp a búpc (dia ngoipēi dñman an éor-pain) mac Riocarpo, mic Rirpēp, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Riocarpet uí éuairpcci, 7 uátep, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Riocarpet uí éuairpcci. Do éuattar do reacna Seppion, 7 do éaóinna a ccorp ip in ccairlén rin. Ro gab an gobernoip acc iompuidé an baile, 7 do éuir luét a éftair, nó a cúicc darpéraigib do poigimib a paibe ap in ccampa i mídon laí do ionnpraigib an baile, 7 níp bo torba dóib uair ro marbad dpong da nuaóimib, 7 ro págaibpíot arpépac dá naréraigib, 7 do cóiópíot an luét ele pó iombáéad gur an ccampa. Iar niméécé doibpíde arpíð ro éinnpíot na búpcraig rin gan bíé le barðacé baile ap bíé i nazghaid ppiionnpa Saxon. Do cóiópíot luét da arpépac co na mnab, 7 co na leanbaib don léé ele don loc óp comair an campá. Do bpiy an gobernoip an baile dia níp iaromí, 7 bá ipin ccampa rin do cpocháð leip mac mic uilliam búpc .i. Riocarpo ócc (ap a ttabarétar pál pá epinn) mac Ricarpo mic Sñain an tcarpmann iar marbad a deapbratāp ele peme rin .i. tomar puad agápaige cairlén na nenuige ap pionnloc éfra i

Scotts, s. 4. thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes vndoubtedly entended."

⁷ Was razed to the ground, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

⁸ Impregnable, *oíoglaigi*.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

¹ *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

² To avoid, &c.—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

³ Their efforts were fruitless, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

⁴ In danger of being drowned, *po iombáéad*, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground⁷. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable⁸ fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard; son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^a *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Doewra calls him the "Pall of Ireland."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^h.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaáctaiḃ. Rob éiccfn an baile rin do éabairt don ḡobernóir iar mbá-
 rucchaḃ Riocairḃ ḡ τόμαιρ, ḡo po bhriceáḃ lár é amail po bhriceáḃ na bailte
 rin ele. Bá irin tan céona po cpoáḃ lár an ngobearnoir diar mac uatéir
 pava mic dauid mic emainn mic uillicc a búrc, Teboit ḡ Μαοilir a nanmanna.
 Oronḡ mór do éóicceáḃ cónnaáct do ḡabail lár na búrcácaib rin, ḡ a ndol
 ma ccommbáid tréttuireácta iar pfeíl éoin na bliána po. Robaḃ dibriḃe
 clann ndomnaill ḡallogclac, ḡ Seóaiḡ iarḡair cónnaáct. Do cúirriot a nimir-
 ḡfḃa, a mná, ḡ a muinteapa i ndainḡmḃ, ḡ i ndiḡreabaib an típe. Tánaicc
 an ḡobernoir pe a naḡaiḃ ḡo baile an roḃba, ḡ po leicc a pεáct nó a hoct do
 bandaḃaib pó iarḡair cónnaáct i ndaiḃ na ndóibhceac, ḡ ó na puairriotte ḡreim
 por na roḡlaḃaib po airceiriot muintir murchaḃ na ttauḡ, ḡ muintir plecta
 eoccaim uí plaiḡbearḡaiḡ po búí (an ḡar leó fein) po dlaccheaḃ an tan rin.
 Ro marbaḃ ona leó riḃe mná, ḡ miḃnḃaóine, aittrebaḡ ḡ aer anppann. Ro
 cpoápaḡ tebóitte ó tuatail pfn toḡbala tróḡ ḡ congmaḡa tíḡe naoiḃḃ. Do
 ḡabaḃ leó beóρ eḡan, mac domnaill an cōccaḃ, mic an ḡiolla ḃuib, mic mur-
 chaḃ mic eḡain uí plaiḡbhḡaiḡ, ḡ po baraiḡriot é iar na ḡabail. Pállite
 tar anair iarain i ccfm an ḡobernopa ḡo cpeacaḃ ḡ co neḃalaib iomḃaib.

Coblac albanac do teaáct i tír i nimir eoccaim i ndúthaiḡ uí ḃoápaḡaiḡ
 ir in einḡ toir tuaiḃ do tír cōnaill. Robtar iat bá huairle ḡ bá cinn cōnpapal
 ar in ccoblac rin ḃa mac Shemair mic alarḡpaimn, mic éoin cātanaiḡ mēc
 mec domnaill .i. domnaill ḡorm, ḡ alarḡpann, ḡ ḡiolla epuicc mac ḃubḡaill
 mic ḃonchaḃ cāim mic ḡiolla epuicc mécailin co ndpuinḡ ele ḃuairlib cen-
 mo éát. Bá moa a nainm ḡ a noirḃearcup inar amail tanḡattar. Do pónaḃ

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on
 Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe.
 There was also a small nunnery at this place,
 which, according to Downing, "was founded
 and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes
 of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition
 that, if any woman of his posterity would vow
 chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her
 during her life, as appears by the several Inqui-
 sitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See
Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach,
 p. 203, note c.

^b *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of
 Gallowglasses.

ⁱ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were
 a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony
 of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Gal-
 way.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-
 Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44,
 248, 249, 382.

² *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These
 were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Ge-
 nealogical Table in the *Chorographical Descrip-
 tion of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the
 descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^b and the Joyces of West Connaught^c. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^d, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^e, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^f, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet: Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell]; with many other gentlemen besides. Their name^g and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

¹ *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagin, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis: Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin, of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Inaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

² *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

³ *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονδροτα πεόιλ ιομόδα λέό ιριν τίρ ι τυυόκατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ φήζ
 πορυαλλάς, γ λυέτ πυράλιμε πειλγμοίμ, γ μιόκυιυόγτε ματέστρα να οορμιοό οοοι-
 ποοοορ acc τοότ δια παγχιόδ αν ού ριν 'οο νάρ πάγαυδριοτ αέμαοίν δια νήρ
 ι νηιρ εόόεαυν δαρβαρ νό δαιρνειρ δο όυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαροίμ λάιμ λέ ριν
 γ λέ Μοόαιρην δο τήρμανν μέζορατέ, δο τυαιτέ λυιρρε, γ δο μιοόδυλεε γο
 πανγατταρ γο ηυιρ ιμλιβη έιρνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βύρκαυζ βάτταρ πορ ραν
 ρροζαιλ, γ πορρ αν ούβήρρε πέμπαίτε .ι. Ριρύβηο α βύρκε μαε ούμναιμ αν όορ-
 ράιν, γ clann emainn αβύρκε, γ clante νδομναιλλ γalloccλαό ρεελα να ναλβαναό
 πο όυιρριοτε τεαότα οο τιννεαρναό δια τυοζαιρην έυκα, γ πο ραιόριοτ οο
 ρρυιζβιτετίρ έδαλα ιομόδα, γ α νοιουγμάλα δο ουτχαιζ ι οόόιζεαό connaéτ δια
 τυόιοραό διοό ρήν α οορναίμ ρρμ μυντιρ αν ρριονηρα. Λοταρ να halbanaiζ
 ταρ έιρνε λάρ να ηαιτέρκαυδ ριν, γ πανγατταρ αν έόνα ηυιόε ετιρ όαιβ, γ
 όροδαιοίρ οο πο γαβρατ αζ milleaó δαρτραυζε, γ καυρρρε, τάναυε Ριρύβηο γ
 clann emainn ινα οοήνδ ανηρην. Οο έαεο αν γοβήρνοιρ πέ α ναοχαίό γο
 ρηεεαό. Ράοεβαυδ να halbanaiζ αν τοιρρή ριν, γ πο γαβρατ βάδύρ δο όαρ-
 τραυζε, γ λά ταόδ βήννα βό ιριν μβρπειρνε όάτταρ τεόρα ηοιόε ι ηρρυιμ οα
 έτιαρ. Ρο αρρενάτταρ αρ ριν δο βραιορρλιαδ, γ ηί πο αιρρρταρ οο ελλήρναυμ,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word *féiz*, which is explained *γέρ*, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer*, *atrox*; *πορυαλλάς* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds*, *λυέτ πυράλιμε πειλγμοίμ*.—In this phrase *πυράλιμε* is the genitive singular of *πυράλεαμ*, to offer, incite, provoke; *πειλγμοίμ* .ι. *γνίομ* *πειλλε*, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness*, *κυιουζαό ματέστρα* means, to help to do good; and *μιόκυιουζαό ματέστρα*, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Miodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note ^l, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance*, literally, “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march*, *έόνα ηυιόε* .ι. *an éeb ar eip*, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts*,” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^o, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flock'd to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^v, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Doowra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^o *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oapccam na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Ópáio-íliab, and anglicised Braulieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Brecclieva.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i coicecriú na bpeirne, maíge luipce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiucc an gobernoir don taob tiar co bél an áta pava i ttip oilella. Báttar diblíniú co cfnó coicciúiri ip na hionadaib rin gan neáctar uioú uionnraigiú apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiú lám for iméct topaú uioúce plúcté pioriúoirce, 7 no gabrat riar tuaiú do típ oilella do úol tar uioúcté úula maóile. Báttar epí banna do múintip an gobernoira az coiméú an uioúcté in uioúce rin. Do pala na halbanaiú ina cefno go no fíraú ghaíú ngairbú stoppa, 7 pob eicfn do na halbanaiú iongabail an uioúcté, 7 gabáil tar an at alla tiar úe. Do cóúiriot an uioúce rin go rliaú gaim, 7 ap ná mápac go haro na rias. Do úeáchaú an gobernoir uaiú a bél an áta pava ap na mápac amail na biaú a aipe ppi a maipmóircaúct itip, 7 baí for puú connaúct co cfnó cóig lá noúcc acc tiorol roúpaide amail forcaimnacair, 7 baí beóp bpaú 7 taircélaú uaiú ap na halbanaiú in aipúct rin. O pob eplam laip an líon ráimce alú, luíú o máimipitir úfnópaú i luigúib connaúct topaú uioúce púor úoirce roúmaip, 7 ní no aipir do ló no uioúce co ráimce i múón laoi ap na mápac go haro na rias gan paúú, gan paúcchaú do na halbanaiú. Ap amne battar rúde for a úionn ina coúaiúctigúib gan paúctú gan fuipúúur, áct amail biú leó fúin gan ppiúbeapú an típ eaúctaircéneuil ina ttangattar. Bá pé céú ní lép búgattar ap a mbuan toipúúim gair a ngúollanpaúde agá nguín az múintip an gobernoira pecnón an baile. Ro éipúeapú na halbanaiú ap a harúle co haúlam, 7 do cóúiriot i mnnell 7 i noúctúcaú amail ap ueach

^a *Ballinacfad*, bél an áta pava, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, iongabail an uioúcté, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains.—See note ^a, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note ^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannado*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bannada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highway towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^a *The way, ar amne .i. n'amlau.*—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^b *Military attendants.*—The *gollanpaíde* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

πο πέδωρατ το έοσαρ ρρι μιντιρ αν γοβερνορα. Νίρ δό τορβα δόιβ ιννριν
 υαιρ ní mó ná an céδνα ραιτε δια ραιζοιβ πο διυβραιεριοτ αν ταν πο ρραοίν-
 εαδ πορρα γο διαν δάραεταε το ραιζιό na habann ταρλα πορ α ccionn .i. an
 μυαιζ μαιζρεαε μίρτζλόραε. Ρο ράεεβαυ ριρ ι ρραενλιζε υαδαιβ είν βάτταρ
 αζ ιονηρραιζιό na habann, γ ιαρ ποεταιν δόιβ δια ραιζιό ní ηαιριριόμ ρρι α
 ηυετ το πορρατ, αετ υολ ινα ηιομδóμαιν ζαν αναδη υαιρ πο βαδ ρήρρ λεό α
 μβαταδ μάρ α μαρβαδ το μιντιρ αν γοβερνόρα. Αετ είνα αρρεαδ α cμαιρ
 πο μαρβαδ α ηγαρ το δά μίλε υιβ αν ταν ριν. Νί ραβατταρ clann emainn
 α βύρρ ιρην μβρσίρην ριν όιρ το όόιυρετ το τριβ εέδαιβ ρήρ αν λά ριαρ αν
 μαϊδμ ριν διαρραϊδ ερεαε ζυρ na halbancharib, γ ιαρ εcloirreacτ na ρεél ριν
 υόιβ πο ρεαοίρριοτ ό ποιλε, γ πο ανρατ clann emainn α βύρρ ι νδαινημιζέιβ α
 νδουίτεε ρέιν. Ρο έριαλλρατ ινα μβαοί δυλταεαιβ γ οalbancharib ινα ρροόαιρ
 αζηαιδ το εταβαιρ αρ υολ α nulltoib, γ ζιό ιαυριόε ρυαρατταρ α εcpocharb
 γ α μαρβαδ δυρμόρ ιν ζαε τίρ επέρ α ετυόεατταρ ρια ριύ ταηγαδαρ ταρ
 Ειρνε. Αεαιρ na cloinne ρέιμράιτι .i. Emann mac uillicc mic emainn, mic
 Riocairb ui éuaipreccε το ερocharb λάρ αν ηγοβερνοιρ ιαρρ αν μαϊδμ ριν. Θα
 ηαιμλαϊδ βοφ ριόε, γ ρέ αρραϊδ αραε ιαηη ζαν λάε ζαν λάεταραδ ζυρ bó
 ηείεεεή α ιομεαρ ι náραε αζά βρείε ζυρ αν εcpoicch.

Αοδ mac eocáinn, mic doimnaill, mic eocáin, mic doimnaill na maδmanετ
 αρδόνραπαλ cloinne ριοαίρρ το έεε, μίλιό αρ μέδ, γ cυραδ αρ calmataρ
 αν τί ερρα ανηριν ριν.

Αλαρδραηη mac ρομαιρλε βυϊόε, mic Αλαρτραηηη, mic εόμ εατάηαιζ mac
 mec doimnaill na halban το μαρβαδ le caiprin meppman, γ le hAod mac an
 deccánaiz uí galléubhair α μι μαρ το ροηηραδ.

Seppion το όονγμαίλ ι ηγαίλλιμ ι μί december na βλιαδνα πο ιν πο βάρ-
 αιεchead ιοματτ βαν γ ρήρ, γ πο βάραιγεαδ ανη emann όεε mac emainn mic
 μαζηυρα mec ριηηιζ, γ ochtar διολμáιηεαε το ζεαραλταχαιβ ινα ρόεαιρ ιαρ
 ρραζαιλ α ρεαρα πορρα γο μβατταρ αρ αον λαρ na halbancoib ριν πο μαρβαδ
 ι ηαρδ na ριαζ.

Conn mac aipe óicc, mic neill, mic aipe, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eogain

¹ *Salmon-full*, μαιζρεαε.—See the reference to μαιζ μαιζρεαε, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note ², p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Dociera (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full¹ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged^k by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier!

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann [Mac Sweeney], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander^l, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahannah, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry.

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

^l Alexander.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^a, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished^a this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^b [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^c (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^d Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^a *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

^d *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Κριοςτ, μιλε, εινεε σεδ, οετμοζαττ, α Σεαετ.

Μαε υί δοιμναλλ αοδ ριαδ μαε αοδα μιε μαζνυρα δο ζαβαιλ λά γαλλαιβ. βά χαμλαϊδ ρο εετυρ ρο ειονηρεεναδ αν ερζαβάλ ηιρμ. Ρο ζαβραε ζοιλλ ιμον ιυρτιρ Σιρ Ιοην Ραρροτ, γ ιμον εεομαρλε αρ ενα μιετοιμιδιν ιμόρ τον ιαρλα υα νειλλ αοδ μαε αν ριρδορκα (ζερ βδ ριαραδ ρριυ ε) ερια ιονηλαε γ εεταρδοραοιδ υί νειλλ εοιρρθεαλβαε λυνεαε μαε νειλλ εοναλλαζ βαί ηι ρριεβεαρτ δο ζρερ ρριρ, γ αρ οάγζ Σιοβαηε ιηζιηε υί δοιμναλλ ι. αοδ μαε μαζνυρα ρο βαδ κομμαημ δο ιαρλα ετιρε ηεοζαν. Αραλλ ελε βεορ ρο ιετ

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

Moreover, αραλλ ελε, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the *Donn οιαδα*, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

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

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus: the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd: 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said: 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him: 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said: 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal herent held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said: 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd: 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal: 'You lye;' and, correcting himself: 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said: 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said: 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papera. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland of the *English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

αινην ἡ εἰρεαρχῆν ἀν ἡμασῶν ῥέμῃραιτε αὐθ ῥυσθὸν μακ αὐθὰ ῥὸ εὐίκε εὐίκε-
 ῥῶαῖς εἰρεανν εὐὶ ῥια ῥιὺ ῥαινίκε εὐὸ ἡαοῖρ ῥῥῥῶατα ἀρ ἡαοῖ ἡαοῖρ, ἡ ἡγλιεαῖρ,
 ἡῥαῖρ ἡ οἰρεαρχαῖρ. Ἀεβεῖρῶῖρ ὄνα κάε ἡ εὐοῖτεῖννε ῥυρ ὄο ταῖρρηγῥῥαε
 ἡοῖρ ἔ, ἡ μαθὸν δια λέεεεῖ εὐὸ ἡαοῖρ ἡῥῥῶα εὐὸ εῖοεῥαθὸν βυαῖθρεαθὸν ἡνῥῖ
 εἰρεανν ἡλε εῖρεῖν, ἡ εῖρῖα ἡαῖρῖα εῖρῖε ἡεὸγῖαν ὄναμαθὸν ὄναοῖνλεῖτὸν ἡὸ ἡμερ-
 ὄαοῖρ, ἡ ἡὸ βέῖρδαοῖρ ἡ μβῖρῖε ο ῥοβταῖρ καῖαῖρῶαθὸν ῥῥῖ ἀρῖολε ἀῖαῖρ ῥεῖε-
 βεῖρταῖρ. Κοῖθὸν ἀρ ἡα ῥεῖαῖς ῥῖν ῥο εῖρῖθρεαθὸν ἡ εὐοῖαῖρῖε λαῖρ ἀν ἡυῖρῖρ ἡ
 λά γαῖρῖαῖς ὄναῖρῖννε εῖρῖ ἡαῖρῖμῖμῖρῖε ὄο ῥέῖνδαῖρ ἡμον ἡῖ ῥῖν ῥο ὄῖνῖαῖρῖοτ,
 κοῖθὸν ῥαῖρ ὄναῖρῖθὸν λέὸ ἡονγ εὐὸ ἡα ῥοῖρῖννε εὐὸ βῖρῖθὸν ἡ εὐοῖρῖαῖρ ὄο εῖρῖμῖαθὸν
 ὄοα ἡ ἀε εῖαε ὄναῖρῖννε, ἡ ἡ ῥαοῖθρεαθὸν λαῖρ ἔλε ῥῖ ἡεῖρῖννε ῥοῖρῖαῖρῖαθὸν, ἀῖαῖρ
 ἡῖθὸν ῥῖ εῖρῖθρεαθὸν ὄο ὄναεαθὸν ῥο ῥο ῥαῖαθὸν καλαθὸν ἡ εὐαῖρ ἔῖεῖν ὄο οἰρεαῖρ-
 αῖς εῖρῖε κοῖαῖρ. ῤαῖνίκε ἡαῖρῖν ἀν ἡῖνῖε λά εῖρῖεῖθὸν ἡα ῥαοῖτε ἀῖαῖρ ῥαν
 ἀαθὸν ῥαν οἰρῖρῖν ῥο ῥο ῥαῖρ ῥοῖρ ἡῖ ῥῖνῖαῖρ ῥῖνῖαῖρ ῥο εῖρῖοῖαῖρ ῤαεῖα
 μαοῖλῖν, βαῖρῖε ῥῖν κοῖρῖοαεετ ῥοῖρ ὑῖρ ἀν ἡῖαῖρῖα λά μακ ῥῖνῖε ῥαναε ῥεεε
 ῥῖαῖρ, ἀον εῖρῖθὸν ὄο εὐαῖρῖνῖε καεῖα εῖρῖεαῖρῖα ὄο κοῖαῖρ ὄο ἔῖν ἡαῖρ. λαῖρ ἡῖθὸν
 ὄοῖρ ὄναῖρῖε ῥῖν ῥοῖρ ἡ ἡαῖρῖνῖε ἡοῖρῖοῖαῖρ ἡ ὄο ῥῖν ταῖρῖαεεταῖρ ὄοῖρῖε ὄοῖρ
 ῥοῖρῖννε ἡ ῥεαῖρῖαεετ ὄοῖρ ἡ εῖρῖρ ἡεεεεεε εῖρῖθρεαθὸν ῥὸ ῥῖε ῥῖοῖα ἡ ἔαον-
 κοῖρῖαῖρ, ἡ ῥαῖρῖαεετ ῥοῖρ ἡῖαετ ἡ ταῖρῖεεελαθὸν ῥοῖρ εῖρῖε, ἡ κοῖρῖαθὸν ῥῖρῖρ ἀν
 ὄο εὐῖρῖεεταῖρ ῥοῖρ ἡ εῖρῖθὸν, ἡ ῥο ἀῖρῖθὸνῖοτ εὐὸ μβῖρ ῥῖθὸν ἡ κοῖρῖαῖρῖε λέὸ ἡα
 ἡῖνῖε. ὄο εὐαῖρῖα μακ ῥῖνῖε εὐὸ ἡα ἡῖνῖεῖρ ἀν ἡῖ ῥῖν ῥο ῥαῖρῖαετ ἀε εῖρῖαε
 ἡ κοῖρῖθὸν ἀν ῥῖοῖαετ κοῖρῖαετ ἡῖρῖεα. λαῖρ ῥῖοῖρ ῥεεῖ ἡα ἡῖνῖε ἡῖρῖν ὄο ἡῖετ
 ἡα εῖρῖε ἡα κοῖρῖοεεετ βαεεταῖρ ἀεε εῖρῖοῖρ ἀρ ῥαε ἀῖρῖθὸν δια ῥαῖρῖθὸν. ὄο ἡαῖρ
 ὄο ῥαῖρῖα ὄοῖρ αὐθ ῥυσθὸν ῥέμῃραιτε ἡ ἡῖετ (ῥοῖρ ἡ βαοῖρῖεῖρ βαοῖρῖρ, ἡ ῥοῖρ ἡ εὐαῖρῖε
 μαεῖαεετα ἡ ῥεαῖρῖαθὸν) ἡα ἡαῖρῖοεεετ ἡ ἡοῖρῖαθὸν ῥῖν, ἡ ῥο ῥῖρῖαῖρῖοτ ἀν

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

* *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^a to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^b, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^c of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

^aWith its crew.—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.

—See P. O'Sullivan Bear's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

ſc., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, ad ann. 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^b *Generale*, i. e. one of the leaders of his galloglasses. This family, though an offest of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

ταορ φείγῃ πορ uallaδ βαοί ινα παρραδ παρ τοετ ιο δύ ριν. Βά ποδαίγ ὄν α τόγασαδ ποίμ ιν ιονθαίρ ριν uαρ νίρ βό κοίλάν α εόίκε βιαδνα δέκε δό ιν ταν ριν, ἡ νί βαοί αον δια υξέκομαρλιγίβ δια οιοδαιβ, να δια ollaίμναίβ ινα εαοιμτέαετ δια ρειμιομτυρ ná το ρέδουεαδ κοίμαρλε δό. Αη ταν πο ελορ la luετ αν ταιρθέλαίδ ειριοίμ το τοετ τον βαίλε ιμποατ πορ cula αρ πο εέδοίρ το εum α luinge. Ρο ριαδαιγίβ ποίμ la mac ρυίβνε, ἡ λαρ να μαίείβ αρ είνα, ἡ ραιδίε θαίλμαιν ἡ θεογμάρλωα uαετα ζυρ αν luing το cuingίδ ρίόνα τον αοιθίδ ~~ου~~ ραιμκε. Αεβερερατ να είνδαίγτε να βαοί leό δια ρφίον νί βα μό αίμ ολωάρ υιοι να ραιρνε, ἡ να λειεερεττιρ uαδαίβ πορ είρ το ροιγίδ ναε αοίμ, αετ namά δια ττιοραδ uαεαδ θαγδαοίμνε ινα νδόεum δια luing πο ζέβταοίρ ινα ιμβαοί το ρίον ἡ κορμαίμ ινα ceumang. Ορο χαίρνίθεαδ αν ταιετρεε το Mac ρυίβνε βά θαδνάίρ λαίρ ινορην, κοιθί ε κοίμαρλε αρρίετ λαίρ αοδ το εόεουρεαδ λαίρ ιρην luing, ἡ ιαρ ceινθεαδ πορ αν ceοίμαρλε ριν δοίβ το εόίθιοτ ιν εταρ βίεε βαοι πορ up να τραζα, ἡ ιμπαίρτε ε co νθεαεαταρ ιμunn ιρην luing. Ρο ράιλιγεαδ ρρίύ, ἡ το βρίετα ηι cubaεαίλ ιμοεταραιγ ιν ιμνίδόν να luinge ιαδ ζαν ρυίρεαδ ζαν ερρναδαδ, ἡ πο βοε occa ρρρίρεταλ ἡ occa ρρριοεαίλεαίμ combταρ ρυβαίγ ροιμίνμνααγ. Αη ταν βά χαίνεμ δοίβ ιρυίθε πο ηιαδαδ κοίμλα αν χαίρτε ταρ ανείρ, ἡ πο ζατα α ναίρμ πορρα, ἡ πο ζαβαδ αν τόεε mac αοδ ρυαδ τον εup ριν. Το δεαεαίδ ρεεέλα αν ζαβαλα ριν ρον ceρίε ι ceοίείμνε, ἡ πο ειοιοίρτε αρ ζαε αιρμ το ραιγίδ αν εαλαδ ρυίρε, ουρ αν ceαοίμρατταοίρ εταρβαοζαλ είεειν πορ αορ να ceίκεε. Νί βαοί βά το ποδαίμ, αρ πο βάτταρ ι μοιθδοίμαιν αν εuαιν ιαρ ρρρίηζεταρραίγ αν ανζαίρε cυca, ἡ νί ραβατταρ longa náιτ λαοίδληγα αca δια εεοζρμαιν ναε δια ταρραεταίμ. Τάναίκε Mac ρυίβνε να ετυαε α ceuma εάίγ ζυρ αν ccalaδ, ἡ βα ηοιθε ρίθε τον Αοδ ήίρην, ἡ βαοί ρίθε occ εραίλ ζιαίλ ἡ αιεττερ οίλε θαρρα α έίρε. Νίρ βό τορβα υοροίμ ὄν αρ νί βαοί ι ceόίκεαδ ulaδ ζιαίλ νό ζέβταίρ αρρ. Οαλα να luinge ἡ να ποίρνε βαί ιννεε ό το βίρερατ ιν πο βαδ τοιργίθε leό το αιειριβη αν είρε, λοταρ lá ερίεταν αν ερροεα ζο ρανζαταρ αν μίυρ, ἡ ρρριοερρε να conαίρε ρεμεδεοεαταρ ζο πο ζαβρατ cυαν αν αε

Tireconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura, Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

* *To go to the place*, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

* *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

† *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combταρ ρυβαίγ ροιμίνμναίγ. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^v. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance^x, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern

Irish language, in which we would say. go raib-
 abar raibac foimeannnac.

cliaí. At clop po céadóir írim ceátraig uile a tóidect rom fámlaí, 7 bá faoilí laf an iurair, 7 laf an ceomairle apoctain éuca zen zúr bó for a ísire ituir 7 po forcongairriot a éabairt dia raigíó. Do pattaó eiccin combáttar acca accallam 7 acc áteomairc féel nó occá mídeimain, 7 occa incpeachaó do tairccélaó for a airíóib fpi ré foda. Fó deóid tra po forcongairriot a éor i ceairtiall comódaingín cloéda baof írim ceátraig airim i mbáttar dponza dearmara do íaróclandaib mac míleá i ceuimpeac 7 hi ceimídect, 7 airill dponngallaib. Ba fíó pob ainfr 7 pob airpecc tuile dóib do lo 7 daódaig ag eccaoíne a nettualaing 7 a nimnig fpi apoile, 7 ag coitrecht fpi na hainbrístaib nó himbrísta for íaróclandaib pocenélcha epeann ar éfna.

Mac méic Conmara an taoíbe iar do cloinn éuiléin .i. cumída mac Slain, mic taoíg, mic conmláda, mic conmara, mic Slain décc. Bín an conmláda írim ingean emainn mic Semair mec Diarair décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, cuicc céo, oétmogatt, a hoct.

Mac fuibne bágaíneac Niall mírceac mac maolmuire, mic aóda mic neill do marbaó lá donnchaó mac maolmuire mírceig, mic maolmuire, mic neill i ndoirniur im féel briúde do íonpaó. Bá hamlaíó do íónaó indrim iar marbaó brian óicc amail pémeberptmar lá niall mírgeac, Ro hionnarbaó donnchaó co na luét línamna i cconnactaib lá niall beóí, 7 po baof real i fparpaó gall, 7 athaíó oile ar aon lá hua neill, 7 do íóine iondraigíó foda imcían for niall mírceac amail ná po íaóíl niall, uair bá dóig laf ná tíocpaó donnchaó don típ an ecfin nó íarpaó rom innce. Iaf mbíct do donn-

^a *Endowments.*—The word *airíóe* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments^a. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

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

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.— See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoibce i ndiamraib 7 i ndroibelaib an típe, puair a fiop co mbaoí mac ruibne i ttrian ióctair bariozellaç, 7 po cuip luçt brata do taircélað fair, 7 puççat peccéla do raicéid donnchaib zo ttiocpað poim tar tpaiz aníor ar a bpaç. Baóí poim co líon a cumainz eplam do tçímaíl ppiu comið ann conpaçattar acc an ttoiriniu [recte ndoiriniu] rémpraite zo po fiçíð peccainniñ epoda ttoppa zo po marbað Mac ruibne annin co ndruing móir dia luçt lñamna, 7 do cloinn tpuibne na muían. Ro diçhnað mac ruibne ðna, 7 po cuipcað a éñu zo háç çhaç. Mac ruibne do çairm do ðonnchað iapom.

Eoin moðarða mac aoda, mic neill ócc mec ruibne do marbað la ðruing do luçt lñamna mec ruibne ðonnchað.

Aoð mac néill mic toiprðealbaiç bñmaiz uí bariozill (tanairte bariozellaç) ðecc.

Doimnall mac néill puaið mic neill uí bariozill co na mæc do marbað lá taðce ócc mac taðce, mic toiprðealbaiç uí bariozill ar tpaiz paiprðaiz pan ttrian ióctair ipin ppoçímar do iponpað.

An calbaç ócc mac cuinn mic an calbaiç uí doimnall do marbað lá ðruing do muinertir doimnall (.i. lá Maçnuu óç ó ppaiteñ), mic aeda mic maçnuu i doimnall i ccoip pinne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic ðonnchaib mec ruibne do marbað lá mall çarb mac cuinn mic an calbaiç uí doimnall.

Iarla tpe heoçain, aoð mac pipoðea, mic cuinn bacaiç mic cuinn do ttonol plóiz lámnoir do toct pop ua néill toiprðealbaç luineaç. Ní po hanað lar an iarla zo ppaçt co na plóç tar moðairn tar ðeipce zo po çab airipñ aç an ceappaice lét. Ro óail ua doimnall aoð mac maçnuu i ccomðail an iarla a élnna zo líon a poçpaide açt élna ní çaimce imeallma. O neill toiprðealbaç baóí pibe co poçpaide móir ðaon pancc 7 ðaon aonta in aghaib an iarla 7 uí doimnall. Robtar iad baóí i ppaipcað uí neill .i. Ape ócc a mæc co mbuañðaðaib iomða (.i. caprin) Uilliam muiprçñ mac poibñpu zo mbanna paizoiuipde, 7 ðponç do cloinn tpuibne na muían im Muipchað na

^c *Lower Third of Boyleagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boyleagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, tpaiz paiprðaiz.—See note^m on aç paiprðaiz, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

^g *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

μαρτ mac maolmuire mic donnchaíð co rocaíðe ele cenmoúat. Níall garb, 7 Aoð mac an dfganaig uí gallcubair (dia ngoirei an tan rin Aoðh mac an calbaig uí doíannaill) do bhé go rhuíct an calbaig uile, 7 co na luét lfhanna daon pann, 7 daon aonta lá hua néill, 7 bá hann batcar ríðe 1 ccairlén na rinne. Báttar dponz dia múintir ag arlac aoda im ionnraigíð oíðe do éabairt ar an iarla uair baóí an iarla ag cpeachað 7 acc orccain na tpe etir na haibnib rin .i. Fionn, 7 Moðarn. Nír bó miad lairpíom indrin lá huall 7 ionnocbáil, 7 atbert ná hionnraigíðeap lápla 1 nooréa oíðe itir, acé ro bað 1 roillri laóí lánpolar no peappad iomairíz nuçna ppiir. Ro comáillríom indrin uair no ionnraig an iarla ar a barac, 7 no meabaid riam, 7 no págaib an iarla daóine iomda immaile pé heachaid, 7 pé hédaiaib iolarða ar éfna, an ceo lá May inpin.

Mág eoçagám tigeapna cenél ríachac .i. Connla mac concobair mic laighe mic connla mic aoda décc, 7 ní baóí ó éfín máir inall do cenél ríacac mic néill pfiir no bað mó daððar eccaoíne mar, 7 a mac brian, 7 mall mac roia do bhé ind fpaonta ppi apoile im tigeapnar an típe.

Eoçan manntac mac emann, mic ploinn, mic concobair uí eðin tigeapna ua ppiacrac aídne décc, 7 a mac aod buide do oirpnead ina ionad. Tanairde an típe céona do écc .i. coirpdealbac mac ruaidri an doipe uí eðin.

Coblac mór .i. oét ppiéit long do éoét ó ríç ná ppáinne por ppiirge ipin mbliadain ro, 7 aobepad a poile çur bó hfo no ba mfmarc leo cuan 7 calad

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

¹ *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnócbáil .i. méio mfm-mán."—*O' Clery*.

² *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

¹ *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^b [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity^l, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and country, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

το ζαβαίλ ηι εεριοχαίβ Σαχαν δια εεαοίματαοίρ εταρβασζαλ υροζβαίλ ρυίρρε. Νίρ βό hamlaio do pala doib, uair do eccaim coblac na bainrioζna ppiú for an pfairpge, 7 no ζabpat cíteρι longa doib, 7 no pζaoíl 7 no síppíó an cúio ele don coblac po aipíraib na eepioé eeoíppoccur .i. don taoó εοιρ do paxaib, 7 don taoó εοιρταίο do Albain, 7 don taoíó ειαρταίο δέιρinn. Ro báioó εponga mópa do na ppaíneacaib ip na hoipíraib pin iar láinbripíó a long, 7 tepna an cúio no ba luζa doib tap anair don ppaínn, 7 atberat a poile zo no páccbaó naoí míle doib don cúp pin.

Αρτο ιυρτιρ na hepeann .i. Síp Iohn Pappot do doł ı Sacpoib, 7 Síp uilliam pizsuilliam do éeéε ı nepinn ina ιυρτιρ ina ionad.

Ο δεαδοό Ματζαμίαν mac loclainn, mic Ruaidíri, mic muireadhais mic maτζaína buide ειζεαρna éeneóil pfpímaic décc.

Uilliam mac doínnail (.i. an doctuir) mis amlaoib mic donnchaio uí mal-lain do marbaó ı ndopur mainipete innri lá cloinn uí ζpíóóεa .i. clann ερlain mic Sfain, mic taoóεε, mic loclainn.

Sloicéεaó móp lá ιυρτιρ na hépeann Síp uilliam pizsuilliam, 7 la ζober-nóip cóicció connact Síp Rirdeapó bionζgam, 7 le Ppripóεent dá cóicceó mu-man .i. Síp tomap noip, 7 lá popζla pfpí nepεann cenmotá cóicceáó ulaó do doł for ua Ruairc, 7 for Mac ruibne na εταεá do póine eoaá 7 coímaonta lá cúio don coblac ppaíneac pin no pémpáioipiom. Ro míllipioε na plóiz pin

^a *On the coasts, literally "in finibus Angliæ."*

^b *Nine thousand.*—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipp, 1500 men; in Tyráughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynglasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Ffaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shipp, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipp, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordenance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipp; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipp 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousand^p of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillan, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-d-Tuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antiquitatis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Griffoe in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foyens Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

ζαὸς νὶ ζυρ α πανζατταρ δά μβαοὶ ρίμπα ὁ μιντερ να βαηριοζνα οτά ρυα ζο υροβαοίρ, ἡ ὁ υροβαοίρ σο ρινν, αρ α αοὶ νὶ πο ζαβρατ ζηρην νό ζαβὰλ δυα Ρυαρρ νά σο μαρ ρυβνε τον ἔυρ ριν. δά τον ἔυαρρ ριν τρά σο ζαβὰδ ὁ υοῦαρταῖζ δταν ὅcc μαρ δταν, μὶδ ρεϋλιν, μὶc conῶβαιρ capπαῖζ, ἡ ὁ ζαλλ-ἔυβαιρ δρρ εὐοιν μαρ τυαταῖλ βαῖλβ, ἡ σο ἔυαῖδ αν ιυρτρρ ζο हाτ χιατ, ἡ πο ρεκαοιρρῖοτ ρρρ ερεανν δια ττιζῖβ.

Αοδ μαρ αν οδcῶναῖζ υὶ ζαλλῆυβαιρ (δια ηγοιρῖι αοδ μαρ αν ἔλβαῖζ υὶ δομναῖλ) σο μαρβαδ λαρ αν ηζῖν δυῖβ ηζῖη τρεμαρ μεc δομναῖλ βῖν υὶ δομναῖλ αοδ μαρ μαζηυρα. δα ηαμλαδ ρο αρρῖετ λέ αν μαρβαδ ριν σο ζηοοῖν. Αοδ σο βῖετ σο ζῆρρ ι ρανν ρleaῶτα οῖλρ αν ἔλβαῖζ υὶ δομναῖλ, ἡ α μβῖετ υλε υαοῖν λῖετ ιρ ρανν υὶ νεῖλ τῖορρδελβαῖζ λυηῖζ βαοὶ αζ cοccαδ σο ζῆρρ ρέ ηυα ηδομναῖλ ἡ ρέ α χλαμαιν αν τιαρλα ὁ ηεῖλ .ι. αοδ μαρ αν ρρρδῶρῶ. Αραῖλ ele βεὸρ ρο μαρβαδ α βράταρ οῖλ υεαρβῆταρρρ αλαρτρανν λά ηαοδ μαρ αν οδcῶναῖζ αμὰῖλ ρεμεβερτμαρ. Ρο βαταρ βεὸρ ροῶτα ἡλε eccραῖττρρ αῖce ρρρρ ζεν μοτατ ρυδε. δά ζαλαρ ρρυδε ἡ βά τορραδ μῖημαν λέ ζαν διοζαῖλ α υαβαρ ἡ α δυμαρα ραρ. Ρο eccαοῖν α ηημνεαδ, ἡ α ηε-ττυαλαηζ ρρρρ αν αμῖραδ αλβαναῖζ βαοὶ ρορ α ττυῖλληε ἡ ρορ α ττυαρρρταλ σο ζῆρρ, ἡ ηνα cομαῖτεῶτ ην ζαὸς μαῖζην ζο πο τηηγεαλλρατ ρυδε ρρρρ ζομβρρ ellma ρορ α ρορ conζρραρρρρ υαῖτε α ηεccραῖττρρ ρορ α μβῖοδβαῖδ cecῖb ταν σο τοῶραδ ἔυca. Οο ραλα οῖν τον αοδ ἡρρην τοῶτ (λά βορρραδ βρῖζε ἡ λά ηηοηοccβὰῖλ μῖημαν cῖη ροραῖτμῖc α ραλαδ νό α eccραῖττρρ) ζο ηαρρ η μβαοὶ ρῖ ι μαζ ζαῖβλῖν. λαρ ττοῶτ οῶρρῖν τον βαῖλε ρο αρccῖλ ρι α ραν-μυητρρ .ι. να ηαλβαναῖη, ἡ πο ράῖδ ρρρρ ἡ πο αρλαῖζ ιαδ ημ cομαλλαδ ην πο ζεαλλρατ. Οο ρόναδ ρρρρρρρ ριν, υαῖρ ρο ιοηηρρρζρρῖοτ αν ταρρεccal ι μβαοὶ αοδ, ἡ πο ζαβρατ αζά ηυῖβραcαδ σο ραῖζοῖβ ἡ σο ρεῖλεραῖδ ζο ρραρ-ccαῖδρρῖοτ μαρβ ζαν ανμαν, ἡ πο μαρβαδ βεὸρ αμαῖλε ρρρρ αν πο βαδ ταρρρρρ λαρ δια ρανηημυητρρ.

Mac μεc conμαρα αν ταοῖβε τῖορ σο cλοηην cυλεηη .ι. ταδcc μαρ

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

⁵ *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

⁶ *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^a Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^w of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuillein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^u *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^w *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

δοῖναιλλ ριαβαῖγ mic connsda, mic donnchaῖd, mic Ruaiḃri do cpochaḃ ἰ
ngaillm̄.

Mac uí conḃobair ριαῖd .i. mac Taidcc óicc mic taidcc buide, mic caḃail
ριαῖd do cpochaḃ ἰ ngaillm̄ beór.

Ο εἰννεῖτσιγ ριονν .i. brian mac doῖναιλλ mic donnchaῖd décc, uaiéne
mac donnchaῖd óicc mic aḃda, mic aḃlaḃb, ἡ an giolla duḃ mac diaρmaḃa
mic aḃda mic ριαῖdri uí ceinneidiγ ἰ neapaontaḃ ἡ ἰ nimpḃrain pé poile imon
ciḃearnaρ gup ab aḃlaῖd do ῥíodaiγpíoc an ciḃearnaρ do ρionn scoppa ap
ḃó, an tainn ap uaiéne.

² *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, gup
ab aḃlaῖd, i. e. so that it was the way, is of
very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible
to translate sentences so constructed into any-
thing like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above
entry should be thus made English: "O'Ken-
nedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a
contention arose between Owny, the son of
Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which* they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Name	Address
Mr. A. B. C.	123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. D. E. F.	456 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Mr. G. H. I.	789 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Mr. J. K. L.	1010 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Mr. M. N. O.	1212 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Mr. P. Q. R.	1414 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
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Mr. V. W. X.	1818 East 86th Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	2020 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. B. C. D.	2222 East 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. E. F. G.	2424 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. H. I. J.	2626 East 30th Street, New York, N.Y.
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Mr. N. O. P.	3030 East 2nd Street, New York, N.Y.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Name	Address	Office
Mr. A. B. C.	123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.	Chairman
Mr. D. E. F.	456 Broadway, New York, N.Y.	Vice-Chairman

ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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

BARRISTER AT LAW.

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

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annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALA RÍOZHACHTA ÉIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1589.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céad, ochtmoḡat, anaoí.

MAGUIDHIR cúconnaéct mac conconnaéct (.i. an comarba), mic conconnaéct, mic bhriain, mic pílir mic tomair do écc 17 iun tighéirna ar tíoðnacal deaccailrīb, 7 dolaínnatīb daimraīb, 7 danraðatīb raosí foḡlaméta ppiocnaímac íllatoin 7 i nḡasoiðeilcc eiriðe. Iar nécc meḡuidir cúconnaéct no bað dóig lá concobair puas mac concobair meḡuidir ḡomad lair tighéarḡar tíre ar aoí rínnrireaécta. Bá ríð do puimenraḡ an luéct naile ḡomad é mac méḡuidir (aoð) no bað tighéarḡa dír a aḡar, co mbátar i ppiúðearḡ ppi a poile amlaib rín. Ro raosíð aoð tscéta dionḡraigíð a bháḡar doínnall mac aoða mic Magnura uí doínnall (ḡé da pala storra ríra rín) dia éuḡḡíð fair teaéct dia púrtaéct 7 dia ríoiúitín amail bá ḡréraé lá a ríndrḡraib conḡnaíð lá ríoiéct pílir mic tomair meḡuidir. Ní baí do énel cconail an tan rín nec ar ar mó a raioleéctain dia ábair inár an doínnall hí rín uair bá hanḡlonn 7 ba tuairccnig caḡa eiriúitín, 7 ní clor a dpuim ppi a eccrairetib itir. Nír bó hírlíðac no ppeccrað puigle na teaéctad rín lá doínnall uair no éionóil

¹ *Servants.*—The Irish anraða is the same as the Latin *calones*. They were the attendants on the gallowglasses. Sir Anthony Sentleger writes in 1543:

“Ther ys no horseman of this lande, but he

hathe his horse and his two boyes and two hackenays, or one hackeney and two chieffe horse at the leste.”—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 350.

² *General in battle.*—This means nothing more

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1589.

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

MAGUIRE (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, namely, the Coarb, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), died on the 17th of June. He was [truly] a lord in his munificence towards churches, ollaves, soldiers, and servants⁷; and a learned and studious adept in Latin and Irish. After the death of Maguire (Cuconnaught), Conor Roe, the son of Conor Maguire, thought that the lordship of the country should be his, by reason of his seniority; while the other party thought that Hugh, son of [the deceased] Maguire, should be lord after his father; so that they were thus in opposition to each other. Hugh sent messengers to his relative, Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell (although they had previously quarrelled), to request of him to come to his aid and assistance, as it had been usual with his ancestors to aid the descendants of Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire. There was not at this time any one of the Kinel-Connell from whom he [Hugh] expected more assistance than from this Donnell, for he was a mighty champion, and a general in battle⁸; and it was never heard that he had at any time^a turned his back on his enemies. The words of the messengers were treated with indifference by Donnell, for he immediately mustered all the forces under his command, and

than that he was wont to lead his father's forces. signifies "indeed," and sometimes "at all," as
^a *At any time.*—The word $\iota\epsilon\tau\tau\iota\mu$ sometimes in this instance.

πίδε ινα ιμβαοί ινα κυίανγ φό έέδοίρ, γ πο παοίό α έαατα δο πιδίρ γο ηαοό
 δια παό πριρ βήε πορ α εοιονη αγ ρέείε γάβρα αν τραινιό αμάλ αρ δέιηε
 εοιεραό. Λυδριυη γαν εαργναόαό γαν ερψυρεαό ερια έυαιέ λυρεε λά ηορ
 λοα ηεηηε γό ραιηε γυρ αν μαίγιν ηεηράτε. Ταηιε εοεοβαρ ηυαό εο
 μαίτιβ ηαάταρ πρηναναό αν λά ηιαίη γυρ αν ιοηαό εέόηα, γ πο ράεαίβ α
 ιοηηεοηαόδα .ι. λέαργ ιη ού ριη πο όάη ανηα είγεαρηα δο γαιρη δε αρ α
 βαρηα. Οο ηιαέτ αοό γυρ αν ιοηαό ερδατα ηίρηη, γ ρυαιρ δοηηαλλ ό δοηηαλλ
 αρ α ειονη. Ιαρ πριρ ρεεεε δο δοηηαλλ γυρ βό ηέ εοεοβαρ πο ράεαίβ αν
 εοηαόδα ηεηεβερηαρη ατβερη ηά βιαό βά δεηίδε, γ γο μαό έ αοό ηό βιαό
 ι ηοηαό α αταρ εοηαό ανη ριη πο γαιρεαό α γαιρη ηλατα φό έέδοίρ οαοό
 μαγυιόρ λά δοηηαλλ ηα ηοοηηαλλ, γ λά μαίτιβ α έίρη.

Μάγ μαέγαηηα Ρορρα μαε αρηε, ηιε βρηαιη ηα ηοίεηρηγε, ηιε Ρέμαηηη
 ηιε γλαιρηε δέεε. Ορηαιη μαε αόδα όεε, ηιε αόδα, ηιε Σλαη βυίδε είγεαρηα
 οαρηεραίγε ορηγίαλλ, γ ειηίρη μαε εοηυλαό είγεαρηα ρρηνμαίγε, γ οεαρηβαταρη

^b *Precisely*, αν τραινιό. This phrase occurs very frequently in the sense of precisely, exactly, punctually.—See note ^m, under the year 1586, p. 1856, and note ^d, under 1588, p. 1866, *supra*.

^c *Sciath-Ghabhra*.—This place is shewn on an old map in the State Papers' Office, London, under the name of Skea Castle, situated near the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, to the south-east of Enniskillen. The site of this castle is still pointed out at the little town of Lisnaskea, in the barony of Magherastephena, in Fermanagh, and about nine miles to the south-east of Enniskillen.

^d *One slipper*, λεαέ-αρη, i. e. one of a pair of slippers: “Αρα .ι. βρόγα.”—*O'Clery*. When λεαέ, which literally means *half*, is thus prefixed, it signifies “one of two,” such as one ear, one eye, one leg, one hand, one foot, one cheek, one horn, one shoe.

^e *Profit*.—“όά .ι. μαε.”—*O'Clery*.

^f *Dartry-Oriel*, i. e. the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. It is more usually called Dartry-Coininnsi, from the townland of Coninish, now divided into several subdenominations. It looks very strange that the

Four Masters should have told us nothing about the fate of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, who was the brother and heir of the Rossa mentioned in the text, and of whom local tradition remembers so much. Camden, *ad ann.* 1690, Fynes Moryson, and Cox, have given very impartial accounts of the abominable treatment which this Hugh received from the Lord Deputy, Sir William Fitz-William. The Editor is tempted to lay before the reader the following account of this horrid transaction,—which was the main cause of the frightful war which ensued,—as written by Fynes Moryson, who fairly translates Camden, adding a little of his own feelings, which are admirable, considering the murderous age in which he lived, and the virulent anti-Irish feelings of the class to which he belonged:

“About this time Mac Mahown, chieftain of Monaghan, died, who in his life-time had surrendered this his country, held by tanistry the Irish law, into her Majesty's hands, and received a re-grant thereof under the broad seal of England, to him and his heirs males, and for default of such, to his brother, Hugh Roe Mac Mahown, with other remainders. And this man dying

sent back his messengers to Hugh, to desire him to meet him precisely^b at Sciath-Ghabhra^c with all possible expedition. He then proceeded, without dallying or delaying, through the territory of Lurg, and along the margin of Lough Erne, until he arrived at the aforesaid place. Conor Roe and the chiefs of the upper part of Fermanagh had gone on the day before to the same place, and there left a token (namely, one slipper^d) that the name of lord should be conferred on him on the day following. Hugh arrived at that particular place [appointed], and found Donnell O'Donnell there before him. When Donnell received intelligence that it was Conor that had left the token which we have before mentioned, he said that it should not profit^e him, for that Hugh should be [installed] in the place of his father; upon which Hugh was immediately nominated chief by Donnell O'Donnell and the chieftains of his country.

Mac Mahon (Rossa, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) died; upon which Brian, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of John Bby, Lord of Dartry-Oriel^f, and Ever, son of Cu-Uladh,

without heirs males, his said brother came up to the state that he might be settled in his inheritance, hoping to be countenanced and cherished as Her Majesty's Patentee; but he found (as the Irish say) that he could not be admitted till he had promised to give about six hundred cows (for such and no other are the Irish bribes). After[wards] he was imprisoned (the Irish say for failing in part of this payment) and within a few days again enlarged; with promise that the Lord Deputy himself would go settle him in his country of Monaghan, whither his Lordship took his journey shortly after, with him in his company. At their first arrival, the gentleman was clapt in bolts, and within two days after, indicted, arraigned, and executed at his own house; all done (as the Irish said) by such officers as the Lord Deputy carried with him for that purpose. The Irish said he was found guilty by a jury of soldiers" [*gregariorum militum viliumque hominum iudicio subiecit.*—*Camden*], "but no gentlemen or freeholders; and that of them four English soldiers were suffered

to go and come at pleasure; but the others, being Irish kerne, were kept straight, and starved till they found him guilty. The treason for which he was condemned was because, some two years before, he, pretending a rent due unto him out of the Ferney, upon that pretence levied forces, and so marching into the Ferney in a warlike manner, made a distress for the same (which by the English law may perhaps be treason, but in that country, never before subject to law, it was thought no rare thing nor great offence). The greater part of the country was divided between four gentlemen of that name, under a yearly rent to the Queen, and (as they said) not without payment of a good fine underhand. The Marshal, Sir Henry Bagnol, had part of the country; Captain Henslowe was made seneschal of the country, and had the gentleman's chief house, with a portion of land; and to divers others smaller portions of land were assigned; and the Irish spared not to say, that these men were all the contrivers of his" [Mac Mahon's] "death, and that every one paid something" [to

an tí rin tísra .i. aod ruad do bñe acc imísraim pé poile pá tigeanna na tíre.

Elinora ingñ iarla dírmuían .i. Semur mac Sñain, mic tomair, mic Semur mic gñóite bñ uí ruairc, 7 bñ mñic iarla urmuían .i. eduarð mac Semur mic Piarair ruad mic Semair, mic emann do écc.

Contraíð éonntae an clár una ingñ toirpðealbaið mic muirðeartaið mic doínnall mic taðcc, mic toirpðealbaið, mic muirchaíð na paitmige, bñ iarla tuaðmuían .i. Concobar mac donnchaíð, mic concobar, mic toirpðealbaið mic taðcc uí bñiam do écc ran cclár móp.

Doínnall maz congail eppcop ráta boð décc 29 September.

Toirpðealbac mac taðcc, mic concobar mic toirpðealbaið mic taðcc uí bñiam ó bél aía an coípraic décc. Ro bað dáínná eccaoíne an tí tísra annin.

Taðcc an dúnaíð mac donnchaíð mic muirðeartaið, mic donnchaíð, mic muirðeartaið, mic an ballaið rinnreap tuaite na fearna (.i. corca baircín), 7 pleácta an ballaið décc, nír éin i ccopp ina coíppe a cóicálma ina coíppóraitb.

the Lord Deputy] “for his share. Hereupon the Irish of that name, besides the former allegations, exclaimed that their kinsman was treacherously executed to entitle the Queen to his land, and to extinguish the name of Mac Mahown, and that his substance was divided between the Lord Deputy and the Marshal; yea, that a pardon was offered to one of the jury for his son, being in danger of the law, upon condition that he would consent to find this his kinsman guilty.

“Great part of these exclamations were contained in a complaint exhibited against the Lord Deputy, after his return into England, to the Lords of her Majesty’s Council, about the end of the year 1595, in the name of Mac Guire and Ever Mac Cooly (one of the Mac Mahowns, and chief over the Irish in the Ferney).”—Edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 24, 25.

The guilt of Fitz-William is rendered still darker by the fact lately published from the State Papers by Mr. Shirley (*Account of Far-*

ney, p. 88, 91, 92, 98), that in his correspondence with Burghley he expresses his anxiety for a speedy resolution of Mac Mahon’s case, “That either the olde Mac Mahon *maie be pardoned* and sett at libertie, or a new one made, or that title extinguished and the territory devided.” The reader will at once perceive the wickedness of Fitz-William’s proposal to make a new Mac Mahon, when he considers that Hugh Roe was his brother’s heir, according to the law of England, and that large bribes had been offered to the corrupt Chief-Governor to raise “one Brien Mac Hugh Oge” to the chieftainship. On the 2nd of March, 1589, Fitz-William wrote to Burghley and the Lords of the Council a long letter in which he mentions this fact as follows: “Some indede *attempted me* for him” [Brien Mac Hugh Oge] “with large offers; but as I *never* benefitted myself by the admission of him that is now in durance, so did I meane to convert his fall wholie to the proffit

Lord of Farney, and the brother of the deceased, i. e. Hugh Roe, were contending with each other about the lordship of the territory.

Elenora, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond (i. e. of James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett), who had been the wife of O'Rourke, and [afterwards] of the son of the Earl of Desmond (i. e. of Edward, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond), died.

The Countess of the county of Clare, Una, the daughter of^d Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough na-Raithnighe, and wife of the Earl of Thomond, i. e. of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died at Clare-more^e.

Donnell Mag Congail^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died on the 29th of September.

Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien of Bel-atha-an-chomraicⁱ, died; and his death was the cause of great lamentation.

Teige-an-Duna, the son of Donough, son of Murtough, son of Donough, son of Murtough, son of Ballagh, the senior [of the Mac Mahons] of Tuath-na-Fearna^k (i. e. of Corca-Bhaiscinn^l), and of Sliocht-an-Bhallaigh, died. There lived not in his neighbourhood in his time so brave a man.

of her Majesty and good of this state, *nothing regarding mine own private*: I speak it in the presence of God by whom I hope to be saved!"—*Account of Farney*, p. 89.

^e *Clare-more*, i. e. the town of Clare (near Ennis), from which the county was named.

^b *Donnell Mag Congail*.—He assisted at the Council of Trent in 1563, and died at Cealla Beaga, now Killybegs, in the west of the county of Donegal, in this year.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 275. The name Mag Congail is now common in the county of Donegal, and anglicised Magonigle.

ⁱ *Bel-atha-an-chomraic*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the confluence, now Ballycorick, a townland situated on the confines of the baronies of Clonderalaw and Islands, in the county of Clare.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 50. There is a family of the O'Briens still living at this place who inherit a small estate.

^k *Tuath-na-fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder, a district coextensive with the parish of Kildysart, in the barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare. The Rev. Dr. Kenny, of Kilrush, in a letter to the Editor, dated 6th April, 1847, states that "the residents never call the parish of Kildysart, in the vernacular, by any other name than παρλίστε τῶν αἰνῶν ἡ γῆ ἀλδρῶν."—See note ^b, under the year 1575, p. 1683, *supra*, where the Editor has described Tuath-na-fearna as in the barony of Islands, by mere oversight.

^l *Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This should be "of East Corca-Bhaiscinn." In the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Teige is mentioned as chief of the "Baronie of Cloyne-deralawe, conteyning East Carkewasken," and proprietor of the castles of "Dangen-Myburke" [i. e. *Dangean morge duic*, now Dangan, a very large castle in ruins, in a townland of the

Corbmac mac taidécc mic diarmada, mic corbmaic o maiglaéim décc.

Maighur mac cuinn mic an cálbair, mic maighura mic aoda duib uí domnall do marbad laim lé rinn 20 September lé rian mac Maighura óig mic maighura, mic aoda duib uí domnall.

Domnall mac eogain an loca mec ruibne conrapal murcraige décc fear po bad maic treabaire, 7 cfi naoidé, 7 rob ionmolta i rriadhairi gall 7 gaoideal an tí cfi da ann rin.

Dúrcaig íoctaraáa ó tír amalgaíó riar do dol ar a ccoimeo iar ndúlaíó bhíe pá bhíe an góbernora .i. Siu Rirdepo bionggam. Mairiurir bhún do dol a hué an góbernora co ndruing móir do raiğduirib gallba 7 gaoidelca do raiğ: na mbúrcaíó rin tar bealaí an dioéruibe riar. Dúrcaig ar ttabairt amairr forparom, 7 a ttráí na ttroda do éndad do mairiurir bhún ró rraínead dia raiğduirib 7 po dícndad é rin, 7 domnall o dálaig duine uaral eirde agá mbaoí cñour coda do na raiğduirib rin, 7 Remann ócc mac Remainn mic Slain a búrc na bhinne, 7 rocharde mór do na raiğduirib a maille rriu. Ro ba móide bríğ 7 borraíó na mbúrcaíó an bhírim rin, 7 po gabrat por adannad ina ndiberce ar a harle. Do cóid ttra rliocé oiluerair mic Slain a búrc ó tír amalgaíó ina ccoimmbaíó, 7 muinurir duída o tír rraíraíó muaidé, clann ndomnall gallócclac uile, Murcaíó na ttruağ mac raiécc, mic murcaíó uí flaitébeartaig, 7 muinurir flaitébhíraig 7 Seódaig ina rocair riu, co nár fan aon po ba ion airme ó rinn iartaraíó iorparir co ttraig eóuile co macaire luirne, co corann, 7 co macaire connacé gan dol in aon rann i nağhaíó an góbernora. Ro gabrat na uíbhíraig rin acc

same name, in the parish of Kilchrist, or district of Tuath-ua-mBuile, in the barony of Clonderalaw, and adjoining the barony of Islands]; "Cloynerhalls" [now Clonderalaw]; "Cahercon; Ballamacollman" [now Colmanstown]; "and Derecrossan" [Derrycrossan:] "all in the territory of East Corca-Vaskin. Contemporary with this Teige-an-Duna was Turlough Mac Mahon, chief of the territory of West Corca-Vaskin, and proprietor of the castles of Carighowly" [now Carrigaholt], "Moyartha, Dunlicky, and Dunsumayne."

^m *Magh-Laithimh*, now Molahiff, near Castle-

maine, in Kerry.—See note ^e, under 1581, p. 1757, *supra*.

ⁿ *Went on their defence*, i. e. took up arms to defend themselves.

^o *Bealach-an-Diothruibhe*, i. e. the road or pass of the wilderness. This was undoubtedly the name of the ancient road leading from the abbey of Ballintober to Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo, for the position of which see map to *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^p *Came to a close fight*, literally, "at the time of the pressing of the fight by Master Brown."

^q *John Burke of Ben*, i. e. of Benmore Castle,

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, son of Cormac [Mac Carthy] of Magh-Laithimh^m, died.

Manus, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, on the 20th of September, by John, the son of Manus Oge, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell.

Donnell, son of Owen of the Lake Mac Sweeny, Constable of Muskerry, died. The deceased was a man who had good tillage, and kept a house of hospitality, and was praiseworthy in the eyes of the English and Irish.

The Lower Burkes from Tirawly westwards, after having refused to remain under the jurisdiction of the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, went on their defenceⁿ. Master Brown proceeded, by order of the Governor, at the head of a large party of English and Irish soldiers, westwards over Bealach-an-Diothruibh^o against these Burkes. The Burkes made an attack upon them; and at the time that Master Brown came to a close fight^p, his soldiers were routed, and himself beheaded, as were also Donnell O'Daly, a gentleman who had the command of a party of the soldiers; and Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, son of John Burke of Ben^q, together with a great number of the soldiers. The vigour and fury of the Burkes were increased by this defeat; and they became more violent in their insurrection after it. The descendants of Oliver, the son of John Burke of Tirawley, went in alliance with them, as did the O'Dowdas of Tireragh of the Moy; all the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh; Murrough of the Battle-axes^r, the son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty, together with [all] the O'Flahertys and the Joyces; so that there was not one man worthy of note, from the western point of Erris to Traigh-Eothuile^s, to Machaire-Luighne^t, to Corran, and to Machaire-Chonnacht^u, who did not unite [on this occasion]

in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway.—See note ^o, under the year 1553, p. 1632, *supra*. This Redmond Burke was one of the Earl of Clanrickard's followers, who assisted Bingham on this occasion.

^r *Murrough of the Battle-axes, &c., O'Flaherty.*—He is called Sir Morogh ne Doe by the English writers. He was very faithful to the Queen till 1586, when a party of the Governor's soldiers plundered his people.—See p. 1849, *supra*.

See also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 394, *et sequent*.

^o *Traigh-Eothuile*, a great strand at Ballysardare, in the county of Sligo.—See it already mentioned at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, 1562.

^t *Machaire-Luighne*, i. e. the plain of Leyny, a barony in the county of Sligo.

^u *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. *Campus Connacia*, a great plain in the county of Roscommon already often referred to.

αιδμillead̄ c̄oicc̄iō connact̄ do ló γ σαθαϊδ̄ p̄p̄i p̄é an eap̄p̄aiḡ. δ̄á ip̄in tan p̄in do c̄uaid̄ diar mac murchaïd̄ na t̄t̄uac̄c̄ uí p̄l̄aib̄s̄r̄t̄aiḡ .i. taðcc̄ γ up̄un, γ mac deap̄b̄p̄at̄ar do Murchaïd̄ .i. doinnall mac Ruaid̄p̄i uí p̄l̄aib̄s̄r̄t̄aiḡ ap̄ iond̄p̄aiḡiō p̄a leitimel conmaic̄ne, γ an mac̄aip̄e maðaiγ oĩðce cap̄cc̄ do p̄onp̄ad̄. δ̄átt̄ap̄ a do nó a ep̄i do c̄édaib̄h diolmumeac̄ ap̄ an t̄up̄up̄ p̄in. Ro gab̄p̄at̄ aḡ dénañ oip̄cc̄ne γ edala iom̄da p̄eac̄n̄on an t̄ipe top̄ac̄ laoi doinnaiγ c̄ap̄cc̄. Tánaic̄ an t̄ip̄ ap̄ ḡac̄ taob̄ ina t̄p̄oip̄aiḡeac̄t̄. δ̄á ip̄in oĩðce p̄eime p̄in tan̄ḡad̄ap̄ banna nó d̄ó do p̄aiḡdiuip̄ib̄ ḡan p̄ioip̄ ḡan aip̄iuc̄c̄ad̄ diom̄coim̄éō an t̄ipe, γ ód̄ c̄ualatt̄ap̄ all̄ḡuē an op̄d̄anaiip̄, γ caip̄m̄s̄r̄ta na c̄colcc̄ buiōñ ap̄ ná maip̄ac̄ do c̄ott̄ap̄ i neanaç̄ iom̄c̄uim̄an̄ḡ náip̄ bo huip̄apa diōnḡab̄ail no do p̄s̄c̄na i noip̄c̄ill an t̄p̄l̄oiḡ ḡaoid̄eal̄aiḡ. P̄uap̄at̄ tap̄taðcc̄ ó p̄l̄aib̄eap̄t̄aiḡ dia p̄aiḡiō i t̄top̄ac̄ an t̄p̄l̄oiḡ, γ aĩuip̄it̄ip̄ ina c̄eip̄e com̄d̄luēta ina t̄im̄c̄ell. Ro léic̄c̄p̄ioct̄ na p̄aiḡdiuip̄iðe p̄p̄ap̄ra pelép̄ p̄ó top̄ac̄ an t̄p̄l̄oiḡ ḡaoid̄eal̄aiḡ ḡo t̄top̄c̄aip̄ taðcc̄ ua p̄l̄aib̄s̄r̄t̄aiḡ don top̄aiññ p̄in, γ up̄un ua p̄l̄aib̄s̄r̄t̄aiḡ, γ taðcc̄ ócc̄ mac taĩðcc̄ uí p̄l̄aib̄eap̄t̄aiḡ co noip̄uiḡ móip̄ dia luēt̄ l̄ñam̄na ina t̄tim̄c̄ell do maip̄ib̄ ep̄iðce p̄eóñac̄ γ cloinn̄i doñnchaïd̄, γ an ññiō na po maip̄bað don ced̄ p̄p̄aip̄ don t̄p̄l̄oiḡ ḡaoid̄elac̄ po im̄t̄iγp̄st̄ ḡan p̄cc̄ññm̄ ḡan p̄cc̄at̄, γ ní po l̄ñad̄ iat̄t̄ p̄eac̄a p̄in. Ro ep̄ochað d̄na eman mac Murchaïd̄ na t̄t̄uac̄c̄ uí p̄l̄aib̄eap̄t̄aiḡ baos̄ illaĩm̄ i nḡaillm̄ p̄ó c̄ñno ep̄i lá ip̄a maip̄bað taĩðcc̄, γ muna t̄uic̄it̄ip̄ an clann p̄in maip̄chaïd̄ na t̄t̄uac̄c̄ uí p̄l̄aib̄s̄r̄t̄aiḡ p̄op̄ p̄oγail γ p̄op̄ d̄s̄b̄s̄p̄cc̄ in acchaïd̄ p̄p̄ionnp̄ra s̄axan po bað p̄cc̄el móip̄ a noĩðeað̄ aĩml̄aĩd̄ p̄in.

Διαρματ̄ ócc̄ mac διαρματα, mic dem̄p̄, mic διαρματα, mic concob̄aip̄ (.i. ep̄pucc̄ luim̄niḡ), mic murchaïd̄ an d̄ana uí d̄s̄d̄hað d̄écc̄, γ a aōnac̄al i noip̄s̄r̄t̄e tola ina baile p̄ñin i t̄p̄p̄ioç̄at̄ c̄éō c̄eneoil p̄p̄s̄p̄maic̄ in uaç̄tap̄ d̄al̄ c̄caip̄.

* *Conmaic̄ne*, i. e. Conmaic̄ne-Cuile-Toladh, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. Machaire-riabhach is a plain in the adjoining barony of Clare, in the county of Galway.—See note †, under the year 1469, p. 1064, *supra*.

† *Precisely*, do p̄onp̄ad̄.—This phrase might well be omitted.

‡ *Clann-Donough*.—These were a branch of the O'Flaherties, descended from Donough Aluinn O'Flaherty, the brother of Rory of

Loch Cime.—See Genealogical Table in Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

§ *Conor, Bishop of Limerick*.—He succeeded in the year 1400, resigned the see in 1426, and died in 1434.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 509, where this bishop is mentioned under the name of "Cornelius O'Dea."

¶ *Disert-Tola*, i. e. St. Tola's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, where there is

against the Governor. These plunderers continued to ravage the province of Connaught, by day and night, during the spring. It was at this time that two sons of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, Teige and Urun, and the son of Murrough's brother, i. e. Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, went upon a predatory excursion along the borders of Conmaicne^m and Machaire-Riabhadh, precisely^x on Easter night. They had two or three hundred horse-boys on this excursion. They proceeded to take much booty and spoils throughout the country early in the morning of Easter Sunday. The [people of the] country came from every quarter in pursuit of them. On the night before a company or two of soldiers had come, privately and unperceived, to protect the country; and these, upon hearing the loud report of the ordnance, and the clamour of the armed troops on the following day, retired to a narrow pass, which could not be easily shunned or avoided, and there lay in ambush for the Irish host. They saw Teige O'Flaherty approaching in front of the host, and his people in close ranks about him. The soldiers discharged showers of balls at the van of the Irish host, and slew by this volley Teige O'Flaherty, Urun O'Flaherty, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, together with a great number of their followers who were about them, of the chiefs of Joyce's country, and the Clann-Donough⁷. Such of the Irish host as were not killed by the first volley went away without panic or fear, and were not further pursued. Three days after the killing of Teige, Edmond, [another] son of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty, who was in prison in Galway, was hanged; and, were it not that these sons of Murrough of the Battle-axes O'Flaherty fell in the act of plunder and insurrection against the Sovereign of England, their death after this manner would have been a great cause of lamentation.

Dermot Oge, the son of Dermot, son of Denis, son of Dermot, son of Conor, Bishop of Limerick², son of Murrough-an-Dana O'Dea, died, and was buried in his own town of Disert-Tola³, in the cantred of Kinel-Fearmaic, in the upper part of Dal-Cais.

a church of considerable antiquity and architectural beauty, dedicated to St. Tola, who died in the year 732, and near it a beautiful round tower.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 793. There was another church of this name in the parish of Kill-Cailleach, barony of Delvin, and county

of Westmeath. Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 171, not knowing that O'Dea's seat in Thomond was called Disert-Tola, has come to the conclusion that there was but one church of the name in Ireland, and attempts to reconcile authorities by placing Disert

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1590.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cuice céo, noíat.

βυρκαίξ ιόταραά, γ clann ndomnaill gallócclac do comitionol γ do éruinnucchaó an no féoρat do δασίμβ (amail pemeberctmar) hi pρoζmαp γ ι ngnímpeaó na bliaðna pñmáinn co ná baof aon nob ionairim o cópprliab na pñzpa co cño iapτapaó ioppair, γ umáill zan doí leó ipm commbáiz pin.

Sluaccheaó lap an nγoβepnoip Siρ Ripoípo binzgam, γ lá hiaρla tuao-mumian donnchaó mac conóoδair, mic donnchaó uí bñaiu co líon a ττοιόcφ-ταιλ an céo mí don bliaðain pi .i. mi Ianuapm do doí ap býpachaió co no puóizó campa congairpaó cñéfnlíonmαp hi ecunga leó, γ báτtap býpcaiz hi pρoplongpopt ap a ccoimair don τtaoib τiap, γ coinne zac laoi ctoppa zo cño coictioip co ná no péoaó a píoδuccaó in airó pin. Tpiallaó an γoβep-noip, γ an τiapla hi ccfno na pee pin a oñic nó a doó décc do bandaió do doí tap beizib ipteaó do cóp cuapta ι ττίp amalzaió, γ ι moρpup. Do oeaó-ατtap býpcaiz lá a τtaoó, γ báτtap acc poldaire a bρoβapeta acc beapnaiξ na zaoite, ap a aoi ní oειpgenpαt, γ no léiccó an óonair don γoβepnoip, γ don iapla. Bá don óup pin do bñaoó a épouξ on ale amac do mac uilliam býpc. Ro pill an γoβepnoip tap a air zo congα, γ no píoδaiξ pñn, býpcaiz, γ clann ndomnaill pe poile zo no óuipioct a mbpαιzoe ap laim an γoβepnoipa. Do óoió an γoβepnoip zo baile áta luam, γ no pccaolipioct pip connaóτ oia τtiζib.

Sluaccheaó lámóp lap an nγoβepnoip hi míp mápτα do doí ap ua puairc. Óaoí do líonmαipe an τplóiz pin co no léicc an γoβepnoip oρonga oipime dá cαιpτιμβ γ dá óoiρiztib co pñab cαιpppe hi ccfno muinτipe heolair, γ oρong

Tola in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the frontiers of Dal-Cais and Meath; but his conclusion is totally erroneous, because the two names still exist, and the memory of St. Tola is still venerated at both, though even the grave-yard of Disert Tola, in Delvin, has been effaced by the progress of cultivation. O'Dea's Castle stands in ruins a short distance to the north-west of St. Tola's church. This castle is mentioned in the Description of the

County of Clare, written in 1585, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, as the residence of "Donell Moel O'Dea."

^b *Bearna-na-gaoithe*, i. e. gap of the wind, now Windy-gap, a remarkable gap on the south-east boundary of the parish of Addergoole, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 480, and the map to the same work.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1590.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ninety.

The Lower Burkes and the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh mustered and collected all the forces they were able [to command] in the summer and winter of the preceding year, as we have stated before; so that there was no one worthy of note, from the Curliou mountains to the most western point of Erris and Umhall, who did not join them in that confederacy.

A hosting was made by the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, and the Earl of Thomond, Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien; and they marched with all their forces against the Burkes in the first month of this year, i. e. January; and they pitched a camp of many troops of kerns at Cong; and the Burkes were encamped on the west side, opposite to them; and there were daily conferences held between them for a fortnight, but they could not agree on terms of peace during that time. At the expiration of this period, the Governor and the Earl proceeded, with ten or twelve companies, to go through the passes into Tirawley and Erris. The Burkes marched in a parallel line with them, and intended to attack them at Bearn-na-Gaoithe^b; but, however, they did not do so, but the pass was ceded to the Governor and the Earl. On this occasion the son of Mac William Burke lost his foot from the ankle out. The Governor returned to Cong, and he, the Burkes, and the Clann-Donnell, were reconciled to each other; and they delivered their hostages into the hands of the Governor. The Governor then went to Athlone, and the men of Connaught dispersed for their [respective] homes.

In the month of March a very great army was mustered by the Governor against O'Rourke. This army was no numerous, that he sent a vast number of his captains and battalions to Sliabh-Cairbre^c to oppose [the inhabitants of]

^c *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, now Slieve-Carbray, otherwise called the Carn Mountains, comprised principally in the parish of Killoe, barony of Granard, and county of Longford. According to the tradition in the country, with which the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick accords, this mountainous district received its name from Cairbre, the brother of Laeghaire, Monarch

of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; and tradition adds that the mountain was cursed by St. Patrick, because, when he came to preach the Gospel to a place there called Aghuagon, he was presented with a hound served up in a dish for his dinner. According to the ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus* (Book of Lecan, fol. 231), the conspicuous cars on this

ele duairib̄ a plóiḡ go dpoic̄te Sliaḡi don taos̄b̄ t̄iar do raiḡīo na b̄reip̄ne go po ḡab̄rae na plóiḡ rin acc loiceaḡ ḡ acc léip̄ceoir, aḡ marbaḡ, ḡ aḡ muḡucchaḡ ina mbaos̄i for a ceionn̄ ip̄ in ceip̄ic̄ go coitec̄ho go poct̄ain i c̄c̄ho apoile don t̄plóḡ. Ro dib̄r̄s̄ ua Ruair̄c̄ don ruat̄ar rin co ná puair̄ a díon nó a díos̄h̄ co paincc̄ do na tuathaib̄ i c̄c̄ho mec̄ ruib̄ne na t̄tuat̄ .i. Eoḡan ócc̄ mac eoḡain óicc̄, mic̄ eoḡain, mic̄ doínnall, ḡ baos̄i ina foct̄air go c̄pioct̄-nuccaḡ na bliad̄na po, ḡ ḡac̄ aon naḡ deachaib̄ ap̄ ionnarbaḡ dá d̄aoib̄ tanḡattar ap̄teaḡ ap̄ t̄airipeaḡt̄ i c̄c̄ho in ḡobernora. Baí doínnall mac̄ t̄airḡ mic̄ b̄riain uí ruair̄c̄, ḡ aḡ ócc̄ mac̄ aḡda ḡalla aḡ conḡnam̄ lá ḡallaib̄ ua ruair̄c̄ daḡcup̄ ḡ dionnarbaḡ. Ro baí an t̄ip̄ eip̄ r̄araḡ ḡ aic̄iuccaḡ ap̄ cumar̄ an ḡobernora co féil mic̄il ap̄ cein̄ co t̄t̄aimcc̄ t̄iḡearnan b̄an mac̄ b̄riain mic̄ eoḡain uí Ruair̄c̄, ḡ b̄riain (.i. b̄riain ócc̄) na r̄aim̄taḡ (Mac̄ an í Ruair̄c̄ rin do hionnarbaḡ) don t̄ip̄ i t̄aim̄cell na fele mic̄il. Do cóid̄rioc̄ r̄s̄in ḡ r̄ineadh̄aḡa na b̄reip̄ne ḡ muin̄t̄ipe heolair̄, ḡ na ruar̄caḡ baí r̄s̄in̄a ip̄in t̄ip̄ i naḡhaib̄ an ḡobernora, ḡ báttar aḡ milleaḡ ḡac̄ n̄s̄ic̄ ḡur̄ a panḡattar in ḡallaib̄ go c̄pioct̄nuccaḡ na bliad̄na po.

Doinḡh̄ n̄óip̄ naḡ d̄s̄inaḡ a ionn̄raim̄ail lé h̄ath̄aib̄ im̄c̄s̄in do denam̄ lap̄ an ḡobernoip̄ e t̄ip̄ loc̄ cé ḡ loc̄ ap̄bach.

Mac̄ uí neill .i. Aoḡ ḡs̄im̄leaḡ, mac̄ S̄t̄ain doḡnḡair̄iḡ mic̄ cunn̄ b̄acaḡ mic̄ cunn̄, mic̄ enri, mic̄ eoḡain do c̄poch̄aḡ lá h̄iap̄la t̄ipe heoḡain .i. aḡ mac̄

mountain were anciently called Carn Furbuidhe and Carn Maine.

^d *Such of his people*, literally, "every one of his people that did not go into banishment."

^e *Who remained*, literally, "who were before them," i. e. those families of the O'Rourkes who submitted to the authority of Sir Richard Bingham, and were permitted to retain their lands.

^f *A great fort*.—On an old map of the county of Roscommon, made by L. Browne shortly after this period, this fort is shewn as situated centrally between Lough Key and Lough Arrow, which are about one Irish mile asunder. The Editor could not find any trace of this fort in the position shewn on L. Browne's map. It consisted evidently of earthen ramparts, like the fort erected soon after at the Blackwater, and those

erected near Lough Foyle, and has long since been levelled. The inhabitants of Boyle shew the remains of an English fort close to that town, which they think is the one erected by Bingham; but the Editor thinks that the authority of the annalists and of a contemporaneous map is sufficient to prove its exact position.

^g *Hugh Geimhleach*, i. e. Hugh of the Fetters. He was one of the illegitimate sons of John O'Neill, surnamed "an diomais," i. e. of the pride, or ambition. Fynes Moryson states that the Earl of Tyrone, the son of Matthew O'Kelly, who was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk, hanged this youth, "hardly finding any, in regard of the general reverence borne to the blood of the O'Neils, who would do the office of hangman;" and Camden, who was living at the time,

Muintir-Eolais; and another party of the chiefs of his army to the west of the Bridge of Sligo, to invade Breifny; and these troops proceeded to burn and devastate, kill and destroy, all before them in the country, until both met together again. By this excursion O'Rourke was banished from his territory; and he received neither shelter nor protection until he arrived in the Tuatha, to Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell); and with him he remained until the expiration of this year; and such of his people^d as did not go into exile came in and submitted to the Governor. Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Brian O'Rourke, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Gallda, assisted the English in expelling and banishing O'Rourke. The [whole] territory, both waste and inhabited, was under the power of the Governor until the ensuing Michaelmas, when Tiernan Bane, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, and Brian-na-Samhthach, i. e. Brian Oge (the son of that O'Rourke who had been expelled), came into the territory. These and the tribes of Breifny, and of Muintir-Eolais, and of the other O'Rourkes who remained^e in the country, opposed the Governor, and continued spoiling every thing belonging to the English, to which they came, until the end of this year.

A great fort^f, the like of which had not been erected for a long time before, was made by the Governor between Lough Key and Lough Arrow.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Hugh Geimhleach^g, son of John Donnghaileach, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, was hanged by the

states, that it was said that the Earl hanged him with his own hand; but P. O'Sullivan Beare says that he procured a Meathman who performed the office of hangman. P. O'Sullivan states, that Hugh Geimhleach offered to prove by single combat that what he had charged against the Earl was true. His words are:

"Prorox et consilium Iberniae in Sradbaliom Vltonis oppidum Dublinna profecti Tironum in ius vocant qui crimen obiectum incunctanter negat, subdens Compedito" [Cao Geimhleach] "inimico suo non esse fidem habendam, Compeditus, se singulari certamine crimen probaturum asserit: Sed ipse et Tironus ingredi prohiben-

tur testes producturum confirmat. Die constituta, qua testes producantur, Tironus, datis vadibus dimissus Compeditum inquirendo deprehendet, et custodis mandat, iussusque a Prorege Dublinnam mittere, imperio non obediens laqua suspendat Midhiensi homine tortor: nam pietate et amore in Onellam familiam et Ioannem principem nullus tota Tirona potuit varibus vllis deduci ut Compedito mortem inferret."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 124.

Camden gives the following account of the hanging of this Hugh, and of the after conduct of the Earl, in his *Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, A. D. 1590:

ῤῥῖδῶρῑα, μῑc cunn ḃacaῖḡ. Ní baí ῤῥῑ a aerá lé hachaid ḃo éenél eoḡain
 μῑc neill ῤo baḡ mó eccaine ina an taḡḡ ῤῑn.

Mac uí doínnaił .i. doínnall mac aḡḃa μῑc maḡnῥa, μῑc aḡḃa ḡuib, μῑc
 aḡḃa ῤuaḡḡ μῑc neill ḡairḃ μῑc τοῖρḡḃealḃaῖḡ an ῤiona ḃo ḃḡῑc aḡ ḃol ar

“In Hibernia anno superiori Hugo Gaveloc”
 [ḡeímlac] “ita dictus quia in compedibus diu
 detentus, filius naturalis Shani O-Neal, Hugo-
 nem Comitem Tir-Oeniæ accusaverat occultos
 sermones consēruisse cum Hispanis quibusdam
 naufragio MDLXXXVIII. in Hiberniam ejectis.
 Comes accusationem prævertens illum ex insi-
 diis interceptum strangulārī jussit; cumque ex
 quadam observantia erga familiam O-Neali im-
 manes prædones vim afferre recusarent, ipse
 resti ad gulam frangendam manum admovisse
 perhibetur. Hinc in Angliam jam vocatus, cri-
 men supplex apud Reginam deprecatus, veniam
 impetravit, coramque ipsa ad Regiam Green-
 wichi honorem, ut nobiles solent, *potestatus*,
 sanctissime in se recepit, pacem cum Turlogho
 Leinigh vicinisque singulis observaturum, datis
 eo nomine obsidibus: nec O-Neali titulum, nec
 auctoritatem in nobiles vicinos assumpturum;
 regionem Tir-Oeniam in formam Comitatus re-
 ducturum, a populo subdito pensitationes Hiber-
 nicas (*Bonaghty* vocant) non exacturum, nemi-
 nem nisi ex lege morte jam inde mulctaturum,
 annonam præsiariis Anglis ad Aquam Nigram,
 sive fluvius *More* non interclusurum, Monachos,
 Fratres, Moniales, et rebelles in territorium non
 admissurum, incolas Tir-Oeniæ ad humaniorem
 cultum quantum posset, adducturum; & id
 genus alia; ea tamen conditione interposita út
 Turlogus Leinigh & finitimi Dynastæ itidem
 fidem ad pacem cum ipso colendam obstringe-
 rent, ne ipse quietus turbulentorum injuriis
 exponeretur. In Hiberniam remissus, hæc eadem
 se facturum coram Guil. Fitz-Williams Prorege
 & Regni Consiliariis, asseveranter confirmavit, &
 sane aliquandiu nihil omisit, quod ab obsequen-
 tissimo subdito expectari poterat, pleraque vir-

tutis adumbrata signa præ se ferens. Corpus la-
 borum, vigiliæ, & inediæ patiens, industria magna,
 animus ingens maximisque par negotiis, militiæ
 multa scientia, ad simulandum animi altitudo
 profunda, adeo ut nonnulli eum vel maximo Hi-
 berniæ bono, vel malo natum tunc prædixerint.”

Whether this Earl, Hugh, was an O'Neill or
 not,—and the Editor feels satisfied that Shane-
 an-diomais proved in England that he was not,—
 he was the cleverest man that ever bore that
 name. The O'Kellys of Bregia, of whom this
 Hugh must have been (if he were not of the
 blood of the O'Neills), were descended from Hugh
 Slaine, Monarch of Ireland from 599 till 606, and
 consequently of as royal lineage as the O'Neills
 themselves, if not more so, though brought low
 by the English at an early period: Connell
 Mageoghegan says that “there reigned of King
 Hugh Slaine's race, as monarchs of this king-
 dom, nine kings,” and that “there were many
 other princes of Moy-Brey, besides the said
 kings of the family of O'Kelly of Brey.” We
 may, therefore, well believe that the blood of
 Hugh Slaine, which was brought so low in
 the grandfather, found its level in the military
 genius and towering ambition of Hugh, Earl of
 Tyrone. Mr. Moore, who has formed so low an
 estimate of the character of the Anglo-Irish
 Earl of Desmond, writes of this Milesian Earl of
 royal lineage as follows:

“But a new claimant of political distinction
 had now begun to attract attention; one who
 was destined not only to rally round him the
 hearts of his fellow countrymen, but to shew
for once to the world an instance of Irishmen
 conquering in their own cause.

“This remarkable man, Hugh O'Neill, was

Earl of Tyrone, Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh. There had not been for a long time among the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall, a man more generally lamented than this Hugh.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine

the son of the late Matthew, Baron of Dunganon, and being, by the law of English descent, the immediate successor of his father, was thereby entitled to the earldom of Tyrone. In the late wars against Desmond, he had commanded a troop of horse in the queen's service; and having distinguished himself highly as a soldier, was, at the time we have reached, petitioning the Irish parliament to be allowed to assume the title, and take the possessions of the earldom of Tyrone.

"While thus affecting to look to a peerage, as the sole object of his ambition, he was already contemplating purposes of a far higher aim, nor yet had made up his mind as to which of the two paths, now opening before him, he should commit himself: whether, as a peer, he should still court distinction only through English channels; or whether, placing himself at the head of his powerful sept, he should renounce the hollow loyalty he had hitherto professed, and assume openly the national title of The O'Neill. Meanwhile the position he held between the two rival parties was such as to enable him, without much apparent duplicity, to turn to account the credit and influence he had acquired with both. The English authorities were proud to claim, as attached to their service, an officer known to stand so high with his own fellow countrymen; and the chieftains of Ulster, then the stronghold of Irish patriotism, forgave willingly his seeming adhesion to the cause of the enemy, as long as they saw reason to believe that his heart was wholly their's. But, however favourable to his ambitious views was this double aspect of his poli-

tical character, it naturally fostered in him those habits of evasion and duplicity, which notwithstanding his great public merits, brought much discredit on his after career.

"The rank and title of the earldom of Tyrone were, without much difficulty, conceded to him; but the possessions, he was told, must depend on the pleasure of the Crown. He, therefore, resolved to appeal to the Queen; and repairing immediately to the English court, succeeded, by his address, frank manner, and well-disguised subtlety, in obtaining the object of his petition. The princely inheritance of his ancient family was restored to him, without any reservation of rent; and, among the conditions required of him, the only one that savoured at all of distrust was that which stipulated that he should claim no authority over the lords bordering on his country."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iv. pp. 99, 100.

It appears from Rot. Can. H. A. 29 Eliz. that it was provided in the grant to this Earl, that the bounds of Tyrone should be distinctly marked and defined; that two hundred and forty acres should be reserved, adjoining to the River Blackwater, for the use of a fort to be there erected; that the new Earl should challenge no authority over the neighbouring lords; that the sons of John [the Proud], and Turlough [Luineach], should be provided for; and that Turlough should be continued Chieftain of Tyrone, with a right of superiority over Maguire and O'Kane, two subordinate Lords or Urriaghs to the O'Neill. This power, ceded to Turlough Luineach, and afterwards to the Earl Hugh, cleared the way for the confiscation of Ulster.

bélaib a átar (iar ndol dó i neneirte 7 in inlaidce, 7 iar mbhíe dia mac ele illaim in át chiat) go tparatt domnall ina mbaoi ó Shliab anoir i tír éonall pó a nír 7 pó a cumactaib .i. ó bearnar go dpoaboir, baogeaillaig 7 ba-gauiog beór. Bá raot mór 7 bá galari mánan lá hingin tremair mic domnall, domnall do bhíe pop an abairt rin ar oían lé a poctain i ccfndur cenel cconall ar bélaib a mhic aod puad baí illaim in at chiat ceoib tan nó deónaigpaó dia dó toct a cuimpeac conad aipe rin po tionóileaó lé a mbaoi fomámairge dia ppor do cenel cconall .i. O doáparraig co na éionól, Mac ruibne na tpuat eogán ócc co na poápaite, Mac ruibne panat co na poápaite go pochaide móir dalbanchaib a maille ppiú. Iar ppior pcel do domnall ua domnall an toicíftal rin do bhíe agá denam cuicce, Ro tionoil ríde pop a ceionn. Báttar iat po eirgíttar lair Mac ruibne bágaimeac donnchaó mac maolmuire, 7 dponz do cloinn tpuibne na muían im tpuar mac eogain mic maolmuire mic donnchaio mic toirpdealbaig co na poápaite, 7 ó baogill taócc ócc mac taíócc mic toirpdealbaig co líon a éionól. Bá hann do pala do mac uf domnall bhíe in epp típe bogaine alla map do glínn colaim cille, gur na maicib rin ina poápa. Ní po hanaó lár an luét naile go pangattar an dú rin dia raighió, 7 po rígló pccainnír epóda stoppa aoiú 7 anall, 7 taplaierft na halbanairg raite raigíft a puóbbacaib pobarptaáa co po gonad 7 co po cpectnaigheaó (an .14. September) dponza dpuime leó, 7 po baó oib ríde Mac uf domnall puóéin co ná baí ina cumang fngnam'no upclaidi do dénam co po marbaó an dú rin ag an doipe lítan lá taóó cuain teilionte. Bá handam riam riar an tan rin a buaio agá bioóbaóaib cen gur bó bioóbaóa itoir in luét lar a tporápa (conour pala stoppa don cup rin) 7 gion gur bó hé an domnall rin oídre a átaróa iar pppor níi bó dímuad do tír

^b *Bearnas*, i. e. the Barnismore mountain, in the barony of Tirlugh.—See note ², under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

¹ *Boylagh and Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Boylagh and Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. These were the O'Boyles and the Mac Sweenys of Banagh.

² *Gleann Choluim Cille*, i. e. St. Columbkille's glen, or valley, now Glencolumbkille, the name of a parish and remarkable valley in the west of the barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, in

the county of Donegal. The place is described as follows, in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as translated by Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 391:

"Locus is est Tirconallensis patriæ, Occidenti proximus, in Oceanum procul excurrens, in arduos incultosque montes assurgens, in horrida demum promontoria desinens, Columbæ, a cujus asceterio-celebris habetur jamdudum sacer."—lib. i. c. 15.

¹ *Doire-leathan*, i. e. the broad derry, or oak

attempted to depose his father, after he had grown weak and feeble [from age], and after his other son had been imprisoned in Dublin; so that Donnell brought under his power and jurisdiction that part of Tirconnell from the mountain westwards, i. e. from Bearnas^b to [the River] Drowes; and also the people of Boylagh and Tir-Boghaine¹. It was [a cause of] great anguish and sickness of mind to Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, that Donnell should make such an attempt, lest he might attain the chieftainship of Tirconnell in preference to her son, Hugh Roe, who was confined in Dublin, [and who she hoped would become chief], whatever time God might permit him to return from his captivity; and she, therefore, assembled all the Kinel-Connell who were obedient to her husband, namely, O'Doherty, with his forces; Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge), with his forces; and Mac Sweeny Fanad, with his forces; with a great number of Scots along with them. After Donnell O'Donnell had received intelligence that this muster had been made to oppose him, he assembled [his forces] to meet them. These were they who rose up to assist him on this occasion: Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry); a party of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster, under the conduct of the three sons of Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, and their forces; and O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough), with all his forces, assembled. The place where the son of O'Donnell happened to be stationed along with these chieftains was [Doire-leathan] at the extremity of Tir-Boghaine, to the west of Gleann Cholúim Cille^k. The other party did not halt until they came to them to that place; and a battle ensued between them, which was fiercely fought on both sides. The Scots discharged a shower of arrows from their elastic bows, by which they pierced and wounded great numbers, and, among the rest, the son of O'Donnell himself, who, being unable to display prowess or defend himself, was slain at Doire-leathan¹, on one side of the harbour of Telinn, on the 14th of September. Seldom before that time had his enemies triumphed over him; and the party by whom he was slain had not been by any means his enemies until they encountered on this occasion; and although this Donnell was not the rightful heir of his father^m, it would have

wood, now *anglice* Derrylahan, a townland in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, bounded on the

south by Teelin harbour.

^m *Of his father*, literally, "to his patrimony or his father's territorial possessions."

conall a oirdneadh fuirre dia leicceí dia raighió í. Tórepattar don éat-
iorghail rín i pparrað domnaill an tpiar mac rín eoghain mic maolmuire mic
donnaich go noib cédaib a maille friu i ttimcell domnaill.

Uater ciotað a búre mac ríain mic oiluepar do écc iar rioðucchað dó
le gallaib.

Mag cocláin .i. Sían mac aipe mic corbmaic do écc, 7 ní baofí rí a
duicce do rhuict corbmaic cair ro bað reolta rírcaille cuirte, 7 cairteoil,
7 rorpaða raðaile inar, 7 a mac Sían ócc do oirdneadh ina ionað.

Maolruanaid mac an éalbaig mic donnaich mic Sían uí cfrbaill do écc.

Mac muirir ciarraige .i. tomair mac emainn mic tomair, mic emainn do
ecc cñdaige ríona, eac, 7 ealadhan roð ríri oipor a inne 7 a aetapða réin
baofí illit móga duimóir an tan rín, 7 Paτραiceín a oipre do bñt illaím in
at chiat an tan rín.

O Loeláinn uaitne mac maoleacláinn, mic Ruðraige mic ana décc, 7 a
mác .i. Rora, 7 mac a meic .i. uaitne do bñt imrínað ré a roile imo ionað.

Somairle buide, mac alartráinn, mic éoin catanaig mic domnaill do ecc.

^a *Of his property*, i. e. a man of the same extent of territory, i. e. a lord of a single barony. Mac Coghlan, Chief of Dealbhna-Eathra, was of the race of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The castles of Streamstown, Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clononey, Esker, and Coole, were in his territory.—See note 7, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^o *Thomas, the son of Edmond*.—See Lodge's *Peerage* by Archdall for a curious notice of this Thomas.

^p *Sorley Boy*.—He was the first of the Mac Donnells that totally vanquished Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, in the county of Antrim, and became the founder of the Earldom of Antrim.—See note 1, under the year 1570, pp. 1641, 1642, *supra*. As this chieftain makes so conspicuous a figure in the Irish annals, the Editor is tempted to give in this place a brief outline of the history of his ancestors, and of the manner and period of their first settlement in the

Glynns, and afterwards in the Route, in the present county of Antrim. Lodge traces his ancestry imperfectly; and, besides, in the account he gives of his descendants, has committed some mistakes, the chief of which consists in making Sir James the *second*, instead of the *eldest* of his sons. It may be here mentioned that there are several lines of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland given in the MS. Book of Ballymote (compiled about 1380); and many curious genealogical poems in manuscript, in the Irish language, from the sixteenth century downwards, tracing the filiations, and commemorating the privileges and achievements, of this warlike race.

I. Somhairle, Thane of Airer-Gaidheal, or Argyle [slain A.D. 1165, see *Scotochronicon*, and Chalmers' *Caledonia*], the common ancestor of Mac Dubhgail [Mac Dougall], Mac Donnell, and Mac Rory. He married a daughter of the King of Man [See *Chron. Man.*], and had

II. Randal, fl. 1213, *q. v.* He had a son,

been no disgrace to Tirconnell to have elected him as its chief, had he been permitted to attain to that dignity. In this conflict were slain along with Donnell the three sons of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough [above mentioned], together with two hundred others, around Donnell.

Walter Kittagh Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, died, after having concluded a peace with the English.

Mac Coghlan (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac) died. There was not a man of his property^a, of the race of Cormac Cas, who had better furnished or more commodious courts, castles, and comfortable seats, than this John. His son, John Oge, was appointed in his place.

Mulrony, the son of Calvagh, son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, died.

Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond^c, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, died. He was the best purchaser of wine, horses, and literary works, of any of his wealth and patrimony, in the greater part of Leath-Mogha at that time; and Patrickin, his heir, was at this time in captivity in Dublin.

O'Loughlin (Owny, the son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana) died; and his son, Rossa, and his grandson, Owny, were contending with each other for his place.

Sorley Boy^p, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, died.

III. Domhnall, or Donnell, the ancestor from whom the Mac Donnells have derived their surname. He had a son,

IV. Aengus, or Angus Moro. He is mentioned in Patent Roll, 40th of Hen. III. A. D. 1256, under the name of Aengus, filius Dove-naldi. It is doubtful whether he or his son be the "Angus of Ilay and Kintyre" of Barbour's almost contemporaneous poem on the wars and adventures of King Robert Bruce.

V. Aengus Oge. He was probably the Mac Donnell, Lord of Arygyle, slain at Dundalk in 1318, *q. v.* He married Agnes, daughter of Cumhaighe O'Cahan: There is on the Chancery Rolls, A. D. 1338, a safe conduct for Agnes, mother of John, Lord of the Isles, to go from and return to Ireland *ad libitum*. He had two sons, 1, John, Lord of the Isles, and 2, Marcus,

the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Leinster.— See note *ad an.* 1570, pp. 1691, *et seq.*

VI. John of Islay, or Eoin na h-Ile. In 1337 there is a safe conduct on the public records for him under the name of Johannes de Insulis; and there are letters patent appointing the Earl of Salisbury Royal Ambassador to him; and a letter of King Edward, beginning "Rex, nobili et potenti viro Johanni de Insulis amico suo charissimo &c." He died in 1387, according to these Annals, and this date is corroborated by a letter in Rymer's *Federa*, *ad an.* 1388, empowering the Bishop of Sodor to make a treaty, "Cum strenuo viro Godefredo filio Johannis de Yle, *nuper* Domini Insularum cum Donaldto filio Johanni de Yle *nuper* Domini Insularum cum Johanne fratre ejusdem Donaldi." By the daughter of Rory Mac Dougall, Chief of Lorne, he had, 1,

Εόγαν mac an dŕganach dō écc.

Αὐὸ Ρυσὸ ua domnaill do bŕit hi ccumpeac in át cliaŕ ppi né tŕopa mbliaŕan, 7 tŕopa mŕp. Dá coŕpáð-mŕp mŕnman laip a bŕit amlaŕð pŕn 7

Ronald, ancestor of the chieftains of Clann Ronald and Glengarry; 2, Godfrey; 3, Aengus. By his subsequent marriage with Margaret, daughter of Robert II. King of Scotland, he had, 1, Domhnall, or Donnell na h-Íle, ancestor of the Earls of Ross and Lords of the Isles; 2, John Mor, ancestor of the Antrim family; 3, Alexander, the ancestor of the house of Keppoch.

VII. John Mor. He married Mary Bissett, [*recte* Margery?] the daughter [and heir] of Mac Eoin Bissett, according to Duald Mac Firbis [Lib. Geneal. 341], who states that the Bissetts are of Greek blood, and came in with William the Conqueror [*quere*, William the Lion?], and that it was by her the seven tuaths of the Glinns, to which belonged the island of Rachlainn, came to the Mac Donnells. Mac Firbis goes on to say that the Mac Donnells owned the Glinns for two hundred and thirty-seven years previous to the year 1649, in which he compiled their pedigree. On the Rolls of Scotland in 1400, there is a safe conduct “pro nobili viro Johanni de Insulis Domino de Dunwage et de *Glynns*, et pro Donaldo fratre ejus.” See *State Papers*, Sir Henry Sidney, vol. i, pp. 76-79. He had a son,

VIII. Donnell Ballagh, he is mentioned on Patent Roll, 3rd of Edward IV., and he was one of the contracting parties to the celebrated treaty of Ardnornish, printed in full in Rymer's *Fœdera*. After an unsuccessful insurrection in Scotland, he fled to the Glinns in Antrim, where he was killed, and his head was sent to the King of Scotland. He married Johanna, daughter of O'Donnell, by whom he had

IX. John of Islay, who is mentioned on Patent Roll of 3 Edw. IV. He married Sabina, daughter of Felimy, son of O'Neill. His death is recorded, together with that of his son, and

others his relatives, in the following words, in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 1499:

“Eoin Mor Mac Donnell, *King of the Isles*, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh [Oge], were hanged together.”

This fact is mentioned in a Gaelic manuscript, the date of which is late in the seventeenth century, quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the “Lord of the Isles,” as follows:

“There happened great feuds between these families” [the Mac Cean and Mac Donalds], “while Donald Du” [obit at Drogheda, 1545, see *State Papers*] “was in prison; insomuch that Mac Cean of Ardnamurchan [*recte* Mac Eoin of Oge na Mupchon] destroyed the greatest part of the posterity of John Mor of the Isles and Cantyre. For John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Ballagh, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Oge” [the chief of the descendants of John Mor], “and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and young John, son of John Cathanach, and young Donald Ballagh, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken by Mac Cean, in the Island of Finlagan, in Iala, and carried to Edinburgh, where he got them hanged at the Burrow Muir, and their bodies were buried in the church of St. Anthony, called the New Church. There were none left alive at that time, of the children of John Cathanach, except Alexander, son of John Cathanach and Agnes Flach” [Ilech], “who concealed themselves in the *Glens* of Ireland. Mac Cean, hearing of their hiding places, went to cut down the woods of those glens in order to destroy Alexander, and extirpate the whole race. At length Mac Cean and Alexander met, were reconciled, and a marriage alliance took place; Alexander married Mac Cean's daughter, and

Owen Mac-an-Deaganaigh⁹ died.

Hugh Roe O'Donnell had [now] been in captivity in Dublin for the space of three years and three months. It was [a cause of] great distress of mind to

she brought him good children."

X. John Cahanagh, son of John of Islay. According to the Annals of Ulster, he slew, in 1494, Alexander Mac Gilespick Mac Donnell, the head of the Mac Donnells. He married Celia, daughter of Savadge, Lord of the Ardes, and had by her a son,

XI. Alexander Carragh. It appears from various documents among the printed State Papers, *temp.* Hen. VIII., that from about the year 1520, the Mac Donnells of the Isles began to form permanent settlements in the north-east of the present county of Antrim. In the list of the chieftains of Ulster in 1616, in the third part of the State Papers, p. 7, there is no mention of any Mac Donnell; but Fytz John Byssede, of the Glynnes, is mentioned as one of the "greate Englyshe rebelles of Wolster." In 1633, however, they were numerous in the Glinna, as appears from a report of the Irish Council to Cromwell, in which the following statement occurs :

"The Scotts also inhabith now buysselly a great part of Ulster, which is the Kinge's inheritaunos; and it is greatly to be fearid, conles that in short tyme they be dryven from the same, that they bringing yn more nombre daily, woll, by lyttle and lyttle, soo far encroche in acoyryng and wyunnyng the possessions there, with thaidis of the Kingis disobeyasant Irishe rebelles, whoo doo nowe aide them therein after suche maner that at leyngh they will put and expell the King from his hole seignory thaire."

—*State Papers, Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 172.

And in a report of Alan to Cromwell in 1639, same vol. p. 136, he says :

"I moch suspect the King of Scottes, that so moch tendereth the amitie of theis men,

which no King of Scottes hath been seen to doo befor. He hath also this yere twice sent for Alexander Carragh, Capteyne of the Scottes of this lande, who hath goon thider, and by his retorne it is perosyvid what busynes he had ther; but oonlie it appereth he was well enter-teyned in the Courte of Scotland, though of trowthe ther was no amitie but mortalitie betwixt them; the Kinge of Scottes and antecessours having killed and put to death the said Alexander's fader, grandfader, and gretegrandfader, and exiled him owte of the Isles, whereby he was compelled to inhabite here. But I suspecte playnelie that if any busyness shalbe the said King hath interteyned this man haveinge both knowlege and power with him in this land to be a chieftayne for this purpos."

He married Catherina, daughter of Mac Eoin, Chief of Ardnamurchon, in Scotland, and had issue: 1, James; 2, Alexander Oge, who slew Shane an Diomais O'Neill; 3, Gillaspick; 4, Donnell Ballagh; 5, Angus Uaibhreach, i. e. the haughty; 6, Colla Duv-na-gCapull, i. e. Black Colla of the Horses; 7, Sorley Boy; and, according to Duaid Mac Firbia, 8, Donnell Gorm. James, who was his eldest son, as appears from the State Papers most clearly, was elected Lord of the Isles on the death, at Drogheda, in 1545, of Donnell Duv, the last descendant of the last Lord of the Isles recognised by the King of Scotland. This James married the Lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of the fourth Earl of Argyle. He died of his wounds received in the battle of Glen-shesk, from Shane O'Neill, in 1566; leaving issue: 1, Angus, who succeeded his father in Scotland, and is called in some Irish MSS. Mac Doimnall na h-Úban, i. e. Mac Donnell of Scotland. He was of Duneveg, and forfeited by inaur-

νοσοι βροιτε, γ ηη βό πό α θαη βυδέμ αετ αρ θαηγ νά θαοίρσιμιθεαετα ι
 mbátταp α έίρ, γ α έαλομ, α έαιρθε, γ α έοιμφιαλυρ ιν γαχ μαηγιν ρεαόνθ
 Ερεανν. Ρο θαοί occa ρεερυσαθ ινα μλνμαιν δο ημερ εαυθε αν τεαρρυρ
 ελυθα πό ζέβαθ. Νίρ βό ροθαηγ θόρομ αν ní ριν, άρ δορ ρυεετα ι cubacail
 ροιριατα ιρ ιν εαιρλέν γαέ νοιθεε δια ιομκοιμέθ condur ριεεθ τερε αρ α
 θαραέ. θά ιμνε θαοί αν εαιρλέν ηιρην γ λθανελαηρ λάνδομαιν λιονν-
 υρρεε ινα υιρτίμθεαλλ, γ ελάρθροίεε κομθλυτα ρυιρρε πό ηρκομαιρ θοραιρ
 αν ούινε, γ γαρραθ ζρυαμαινεαέ να ηγαλλ αμυιγ η ηιρτιγ ιμόθ δορυρ δια
 θύρκοιμέεεε κο νά θιεερεαθ αον έάρηρθ ιμunn νάε αμαέ γαν αέκομαρε. Αρ α
 αοί ní θί ρριοεαιρρε αρ ναέ ρραγέταρ ραλλ ρά θεοίθ. θυί Αοθ κο νορυνγ δια

rection the lands of Kintire, which were granted to the Earl of Argyle, when a commission issued to the Earl of Huntly to extirpate "the barbarous people of the Isles within a year." This Angus was father of Sir James Mac Donnell of Knockinsay, whose estates descended to two daughters, co-heiresses. 2, Donnell Gorm, who, on Sept. 18, 1584, by articles, between Sir John Perrott and the rest of the Council there, and this Donnell Gorm called of the Glynnes in Ulster, "was to hold so much of the Glynnes as were the lands of Mysset, *alias* Bysset, he undertaking not to serve any foreign prince or potentate, nor "kepe any Scottes but such as be natives of Irelande without lycense." Always to serve "against Severlie Bwoy" [Sorley Boy, his own uncle], "and any other forraine Scot." This Donnell Gorm was slain by Sir Richard Bingham, at Ardnarea, in Connaught, A. D. 1586. James had also Donnell and Alexander, who were slain at Ardnarea, and two other sons who were slain by Captain Merriman in 1585. This James was also father of Incenduv, the wife of Sir Hugh O'Donnell, and mother of the great Hugh Roe O'Donnell, of Rory, the first Earl of Tirconnell, and of Caffar O'Donnell.

XII. Sorley Boy, whom all accounts mention as the youngest son of Alexander Carragh, obtained a patent of denization of Ireland on the 14th of April, 1573, when he acknowledged the

Queen's right to Ulster and the Crown of Ireland, professed obedience and swore to be a true subject, in consideration of which he was thenceforward to be considered a free denizen, "not as mere Irish, Scottish-Irish, or a stranger."—*Roll*. There are various original letters and papers relating to his affairs, and those of his brothers, preserved in the Cotton Library, Vespasian, F. 12, and Titus, B. 13, which deserve examination. The last of these is his Indenture of Submission, dated 18th June, 1586. He married Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her, according to Duald Mac Firbis, four sons, viz., 1, Sir James; 2, Sir Randal, created Viscount Dunluce and first of the Earls of Antrim (whose genealogy may be seen in Lodge's Peerage), by James I.; 3, Donnell; 4, Aengus. Lodge adds, and correctly, another son, Alexander, who was slain by Captain Merriman in 1585.

XIII. Sir James was Lord of the Route and Glynnes. He had several children by Mary, daughter of Hugh mac Felim O'Neill of Clannaboy. But whether he was lawfully married to her was a matter of dispute after his death. His son, Alexander, who was afterwards created a baronet, rose in arms about 1614, alleging as the cause of his insurrection that he was the right heir to the lands of the Route, and not Sir Randal, his uncle.—MS. Trin. Coll. Dub-

him to be thus imprisoned ; yet it was not for his own sake [that he grieved], but for the sake of his country, his land, his friends, and kinsmen, who were in bondage throughout Ireland. He was constantly revolving in his mind the manner in which he might make his escape. This was not an easy matter for him, for he was confined in a closely-secured apartment every night in the castle until sunrise¹ the next day. This castle was surrounded by a wide and very deep ditch, full of water, across which was a wooden bridge, directly opposite the door of the fortress ; and within and without the door were stationed a stern party of Englishmen, closely guarding it, so that none might pass in or out without examination. There is, however, no guard² whose vigilance may not

lin. It is most likely that Sir James, having died during the minority of his children, their inheritance was usurped, under the colour of Tanistry, by their uncle, Sir Randal, who obtained a grant of it from King James I. in 1603 ; and that this insurrection took place when Sir James's heir was of age to assert his claims. The grant to his uncle from the Crown, of course, would sufficiently account for his failure. Much curious evidence could be adduced in support of this conjecture ; but it would extend this note beyond all reasonable limits to adduce it.

XIV. This Sir Alexander, who was of Moyane, in the county of Antrim, in 1634 had married Evelin, daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, first Viscount Iveagh, and had,

XV. Sir James of Ballybanagh, in the county of Antrim, second Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Donough O'Brien, of the county of Clare. He was attainted in 1691. He had : 1, Colonel Sir Alexander Mac Donnell, who is mistaken by Lodge for Colla Kittagh, who was also a Sir Alexander Mac Donnell, having been knighted by Montrose on the field, and who was slain in the battle of Knocknanos, Cnoc na n-*oip*, i. e., Hill of the Fawns, in the county of Cork, by Inchiquin, in 1647. Colonel Alexander, the son of Sir James, married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry Earl of Surrey, Arundel, and Norfolk, and had issue, by her Randal, who

died without issue, and who, as well as his father (who was killed in a duel, A. D. 1677), died in the life-time of Sir James, the second baronet.

XVI. The second son of Sir James was Captain Randal, who became third baronet. He commanded a ship of war in the service of Charles II., accompanied James II. to Ireland, and followed his fortunes abroad. He died about the year 1720, leaving, besides his eldest son James (who would have been fourth baronet but for the attainder, and who died unmarried, and was buried in the churchyard of St. James, Dublin, 24th May, 1728), a second son, Randal, who was commonly called Sir Randall, of Cross, county of Antrim, who commanded a regiment of the Irish Brigade in France, and died there in 1740 without issue, leaving his third brother,

XVII. John-Richard, who then succeeded to the family property.

¹ *Mac an Deaganaigh*, i. e. son of the Dean. This name is still common in Tyrone, and anglicised Mac Digany by some, and Deane by others.

² *Until sunrise*, *conbur ríccsb̄ cepte .i. go ortgead̄ an maoin, no eirpíó gneim̄a*. The word *cepte* is explained "*tertia hora*," in Cormac's Glossary, and "sunrise" by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary.

³ *No guard*, literally, "however, there is no guarding of which an advantage is not got at

αορ cumta ina pappad i ndeiriud zairiud do ponnaud i nuptopaé oióce pé riú do pata ip na cubaclaib foiriata i mbéirí zác noióce. Do beppat téu pépead no poda leó zup an ppenerter baofí for a monchaib, 7 our pelzfo pfoir ppiir na puainfínnaió zó éarblainzifce popp an uppoóat baofí alla muig do doypur an dúnaió. Dúí ió imfínnar iarpnaige ap an ccomlaó ppi a tarrpaing éucca amac do neoc an tan baó adlaic. Do patrom bale lán glaiice do éppon comódaingfn tpep an ió ap na tíopda dia ttozpaim co tinnfínnac ap an dúnaió. Ro baofí óclac do paimmuntip an aóda i ppoicill a néluða, 7 do pala rióde dóib iar ttoideacé amac 7 dá lannclóidfín láncovat laip pó a cóim, 7 do bfipt illaim an aóda. Do patc cloidfín diórióde dia poile laoc ampa do laigrib, Art caómanac ata comnaic, ba háppriç iopzaiie 7 bá taoípeac iomgona eipíde.

Ciú iat na popóimédaiçe tpa ní no pátaizifce imeallma an téluó, 7 ciú an tan tucpat dia nuíó é, do cñgat pó éédóip do íaigió ópapai an caipceoil amail ap déine conpanzattar uair no baó dóig leó co ttaíppitcip iatc i ttpaite. Iap poótain dóib zup an doypur poppémio fóppa a epplogad condup taphpatc ppi a ttozpaim éucca an luéc do pala ip na tígib batapi for ionchaib an ópapai don taoó apall don ttpaite. An tan tangattar rióde

length." The word ppoícaipe is explained *vigilia* in Cormac's Glossary, and "paípe no popóiméó," by O'Clery.

⁶ *Before they were put.*—This Irish idiom, which the Irish peasantry have introduced into their English, is not strictly correct. It could be easily corrected thus: pepiu pámic an uair a pataof íao ip na cubaclaib foiriata i mbéirí zác noióce, i. e. "before the hour arrived at which they used to be put into the close cells in which they used to be every night."

⁷ *Of the rope.*—This word is not in the published dictionaries; but in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, it is used to denote a rope. Thus, in describing the escape of which we are now treating, it is used thus: "At pagat iapctain zup an ppailefch 7 puameam ptoípoda leo, 7 do pelccé pfoir laip an puameam tpep an ppeleig." "They afterwards went to the privy, having a long rope

[puameam] with them, and they let themselves down by the rope through the privy-house."—*O'Reilly's Copy*, p. 5, but it is used in the *Battle of Magh Rath*, in this sense of loop.—See p. 284, line 25.

⁸ *Closed it*, literally, for one to pull it [i. e. the door] out to him when he desired it. This idiom translates very clumsily into English. It should be: "there was a strong iron chain attached to this door, by which the door was fastened on the outside when occasion required."

⁹ *Awaiting their escape.*—Fynes Moryson and Sir Richard Cox seem to believe that a certain great man [the Lord Deputy William Fitz-William, who endeavoured to make profit of his office] was privy to the escape of these prisoners; and Leland, a far more honest historian than either, is of the same opinion. Leland says that they first attempted to bribe their keeper, who disclosed their offer to the

some time or other be baffled. At the very end of winter, as Hugh and a party of his companions were together, in the beginning of the night, before they were put into the close cells in which they used to be every night, they took with them a very long rope to a window which was near them, and by means of the rope^a they let themselves down, and alighted upon the bridge that was outside the door of the fortress. There was a thick iron chain fastened to this door, by which one closed it when required; through this chain they drove a strong handful of a piece of timber, [and thus fastened the door on the outside], so that they could not be immediately pursued from the fortress. There was a youth of Hugh's faithful people [outside] awaiting their escape^a, and he met them on coming out, with two well-tempered swords concealed under his garments; these he gave into the hand of Hugh, who presented one of them to a certain renowned warrior of Leinster, Art Kavanagh by name^a, who was a champion in battle, and a commander in conflict.

As for the guards, they did not perceive the escape for some time; but when they took notice of it they advanced immediately to the door of the castle, for they thought that they should instantly^b catch them. Upon coming to the gate, they could not open it; whereupon they called over to them those who happened to be in the houses on the other side of the street, opposite the door [of the castle]. When these came at the call, and took the piece of timber out of the chain, and threw open the door for the people in the castle, who [then] set out, with a great number of the citizens, in pursuit of the youths who had

Lord Deputy; that this keeper was instantly displaced by the Lord Deputy, who substituted one of his own servants in his room; "a circumstance which gave rise to a suspicion that Fitz-William himself was not unacquainted with their design, nor averse to favouring it." It is, however, quite evident from this, and the account of the escape of Hugh O'Donnell, written by Cucogry O'Clery, that the Irish did not believe that the Lord Deputy was privy to the escape. It was evidently concerted between Fitz-William and Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, who buried the secret in "altitudine profundæ animi."

^a Art Kavanagh by name, "æt coinnaic, .i.

æt coinnaim."—H. 3, 18, p. 529, T. C. D.—This personage is unsatisfactorily introduced here. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that this Art Kavanagh remained behind the fugitives, in the streets of the city, to cover the retreat: "Do pat rapam foiaç for loig do na hógaib epé rruaiceib 7 rliçéib an baile."—p. 4.

^b Instantly, ι επαυσε. "Τραυ .i. luac, no obam."—O'Clery. "Τροισ .i. obano no luac t, unde dicitur, τρεφα α επαυσε .i. eo luac."—Cormac's Glossary. See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. c. vi. p. 265, Formation of Adverbs.

πόν τοζαίρη πο ζαδρατ αν ερανδ βαοί τρηρ αν γδ ειρε, γ το λεετ αν εομ-
λαδ ρυαρ το λυετ αν εαιρεοιλλ, το θεοεαταρ εο νδρυνγ μοίρη το λυετ να
εατραε ιλλνμαιν να νόεε ατ ρυλατταρ υαδθαίβ. Νί βαοί βά το ροδαιν υαιρ
βάτορ ποίη αλλα μυιζ το μυραίβ αν βαίλε, [ρηα] ριύ πο ράταιγιτε αρ ροβτταρ
ερποιεεε όβέλα δοιρηι να ρίοζεεατραε αν ιοηβαίβ ριν πορ α εοιονη, γ Ραν-
γατταρ πορ ρέιό αν ερλέβε βαοί ρίμπα .ι. αν ρλιαβ Ρυαίβ γ ní πο λέιεε αν οίαν
δοίβ ριβε αρεναίμ ιρην εοναίρ εοιτέινη ιτιρ. Νί πο ανρατ δια ρειμυμ ζο
ρανγατταρ ιαρ ρείρ αρταίρ γ ιμτεεετα εαίρ αν ρυαίβρλιαβ ρέιμρατε. Ο ροβ-
δαρ ρειθηζ εαιρηιζ ειαζαίτε ζυραν εοοίεαδ ελιοεαρόλυε ρορκαοίμναεαιρ πορ
α εοινδ, γ αιρηιρ ιμτε εο μαδαίμ. Οο βεαρερατ ιαρηυίβε λαίμ πορ ιμδεετ
αρ níρ βο ηιμμιλλ λεό ανίμαιν ιρην ρριοδβαδ αρ όίμαν α ετόρραζεαεετα, αρ α
αοί níρ βό ευαλαηγ αοδ αρ αρεεναίμ λά α οίρ ευμετα, υαιρ πο ερέζοαδ α
ερτοιζτε το.μηγεαλα εαναίγε λά ηαιτεεή αν ερλειβε αρ πο ηειτερεδελιγιτε
α ηαρηα ρριύ ιαρ ρεεαοίεαδ ι νυαμαν λάρ αν ρρλεααδ ná ρυαιρηεαδ ζό ριν.
βά ραέετ μόρ λά α αορ ευμετα ná πο ρεορατ λεό é ní βάδ ρίρηι, γ ειομναίε
εελεαβραδ όό, γ ράζβαίτε βήνδαετοιμ οεεα. Ρο ραοίδ ριυμ α ρήρ μυμυιρη ζο
αροίε δυιμ υαρη το ραορελανδαίβ εόίεειό λαίρη το ραλα ηι εαίρηιαιλλ ιμα
εομφοεραίβ ευρ αν ρροιζεβαδ α ιομρηναδαν νό α ιμδίοεή οεεα. Ρελιμ
ό ευαταίλ α ρλονδαδ, γ βά εαρη το αεοη ρια ροηη (αν εαρηαιρ) υαιρ το εόίε

^c *Had been wide open*, i. e. happened to be open, i. e. the hour for closing them had not arrived.

^d *Sliabh Ruadh*.—See note ^m, under the year 1535, p. 1420; and note ^f, under the year 1557, p. 1548, *supra*.

^e *To know*.—"Όυρ .ι. βα ριορ."—*O'Clery*.

^f *Felim O'Toole*.—He was O'Toole of Fears Cualann, and lived at Powerscourt. He was the son of Turlough, who was son of Art, who flourished chief in 1497, son of Edmond, slain 1488, son of Theobald, son of Dermot, slain 1445, ætat. 80, son of Hugh, Lord of Imaile, slain 1376, son of David, hanged at Dublin, 1328, son of Faelan, or Felim, Lord of Hy-Murray, d. 1260, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, (whose brother, Muirheartach, chief of Hy-Muireadhaigh, was father of St. Lorcan, or Laurence O'Toole, who died in 1180, q. v.), son of

Gilla-Comhghaill, who was son of Duncuan, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhghaill, son of Duncuan, son of Dunlang, who died in 1013, (whose brother Ugaire, king of Leinster, was slain at Bithlann, now Belin, near Athy, in Kildare, in the battle fought against the Danes, A. D. 976), son of Tuathal, king of Leinster, who died in 956, and from whom the surname of O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, who was the son of Ugaire, king of Leinster, who was slain by the Danes, under the command of Sitric Mac Ivor, at the battle of Cinn fuaidh, A. D. 915, who was the son of Oillolk, son of Dunlang, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, king of Leinster, who died in 790, who was the son of Murchadh, son of Muireadhach, from whom the tribe name of O'Muireadhaigh was derived, who was the son of Murchadh Mor, who died in 721, son of Bran Mut, king of Leinster, died 687, son of Conall, son

escaped from them ; but this was fruitless, for they [the fugitives] had passed beyond the walls of the city before they were missed, for the gates of the regal city had been wide open^e at the time ; and they pursued their way across the face of the mountain which lay before them, namely, Sliabh Ruadh^d, being afraid to venture at all upon the public road, and never halted in their course until after a fatiguing journey and travelling, until they had crossed the Red mountain aforesaid. When, weary and fatigued, they entered a thick wood which lay in their way, where they remained until morning. They then attempted to depart, for they did not deem it safe to remain in the wood, from fear of being pursued ; but Hugh was not able to keep pace with his companions, for his white-skinned [and] thin feet had been pierced by the furze of the mountain, for his shoes had fallen off, their seams having been loosened by the wet, which they did not till then receive. It was great grief to his companions that they could not bring him any further ; and so they bade him farewell, and left him their blessing.

He sent his servant to a certain gentleman of the noble tribes of the province of Leinster, who lived in a castle in the neighbourhood, to know^e whether he could afford them shelter or protection. His name was Felim O'Toole^f, and he was previously a friend to Hugh, as he thought, for he had gone to visit him

of Faelan, died 665, son of Colman, son of Carbry, son of Cormac, king of Leinster, died 536, son of Oilioll, king of Leinster, who was baptized by St. Patrick at Naas (whose elder brother Illann, was king of Leinster, and died in 506, and had also been baptized by St. Patrick), who was the son of Dunlang (See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, apud Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. iii. c. xvi., pp. 151, 152), who was son of Enna Nia, son of Breasal Belach, the common ancestor of the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and Mac Murroughs.

It appears from Patent Roll, 1 Jac. I., that this Felim and Brian O'Toole forfeited the whole territory of "Fercuolen," five miles in length and four in breadth, which was granted on the 27th of October, 1603, to Richard Wingfield Knight, Marshal of the King's forces.—See Erck's *Repertory of the Chancery Enrolments*, Dublin, 1846. According to a pedigree of the

O'Tooles, in a manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy, this Felim had a son, Garrett, who had a son, Turlough. The Editor has not been able to trace the descendants of this Felim, to a later period. Another distinguished branch of the family resided at Castlekevin, in the district of Fir-Tire, the head of which, Art Oge O'Toole, the son of Art, son of Edmond, slain 1488, &c. received a grant of the manor of Castlekevin, and the territory of the Fertyr, from Henry VIII. He had a son, Luke, who died seized of the manor of Castlekevin in 1565, leaving a son, Barnaby, or Bernard, of Castlekevin, who rebelled with his brother-in-law, Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, in 1596. He died on the 17th of January, 1596, leaving a son and heir, Luke, *alias* Pheagh, aged eight[een] years. King James granted his estate to John Wake-man, Esq., who, with others, by deed dated 5th

on one occasion in his prison in Dublin, when they formed a mutual friendship with each other. The messenger proceeded to the place where Felim was, and stated to him the embassy on which he came. Felim was glad at his arrival, and promised that he would do all the good he could for Hugh; but his friends and kindred did not allow him to conceal him, from fear of the English govern-

Wexford. This Laurence, who was born in 1722, served in the Irish Brigade in France, and died in 1794, and was buried at Killilly, near Castle-Talbot, county of Wexford. He married, 1, a Margaret Masterson, of Castletown and Monaseed, in the county of Wexford, and had by her Colonel Count John O'Toole, of the French service, who was considered the handsomest man in Paris before the first revolution: He died at Ballinacorney, near Gorey, about twenty-five years ago. This Count John O'Toole married Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the last Earl of Anglesea, and had by her Laurence O'Toole, Esq., who married a Miss Hall, of Hollybush, Derbyshire, an heiress of very large fortune, by whom he had a son, Lorenzo O'Toole, who succeeded to his mother's property, which is worth about £20,000 per annum, and changed his name to Hall.

By his first marriage he had, 2, Luke, who was in the French service, and was guillotined at the Revolution, leaving one daughter, whose fate is unknown to the family; 3, Laurence, who settled in the Isle de Bourbon, where he married the daughter of the Governor, and died there, leaving a son now (1847) living in the island of Maids; 4, Edward, who served with Lord Rodney, but no account of him has reached his family for the last sixty years. He had also three daughters, who married, and have left issue, the third of whom, Mary, married William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, who died in 1796, by whom she had issue five sons, Matthew, William, Roger, and Laurence, and three daughters; 1, Maria Theresa, who married John, now Earl of Shrewsbury; 2, Juliana, who married

Major Bishopp; and 3, Margaret, who married Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown.

Laurence O'Toole, Esq., the father of Count John, married, secondly, Eliza, second daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Ballynamona, in the county of Wexford, and had by her; 1, William, who was in the Irish Brigade in France, and died, unmarried, in 1798; 2, Matthew, who was in the French service, which he left at the Revolution, and afterwards, in 1798, in Baron Hompesch's [Hessian] Husars, and died about 1806; leaving by his wife, Frances Tighe of Warfield; 1, Matthew, Captain of 82nd regiment, now (1847) aged about forty-five; 2, Edward, now in India; and three daughters.

The third son of Laurence O'Toole, by his second marriage, was Brian O'Toole, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service, Commander of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword (Portugal), Cross of Merit (England), Cross of St. Louis and St. Lazare (France), Colonel of Portuguese *Caçadores* in the Peninsular war. He died at Fairfield, in the county of Wexford, *sine prole*, in February, 1825, and was interred at Piercestown, in the barony of Forth, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relative, John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq. of Talbot Hall, late M. P. for New Ross. 4, Andrew O'Toole, who served in the *Armée des Princes*, and died of fatigue; *sine prole*. Lawrence had also several daughters, two of whom, unmarried, are still living at Fairfield, near Wexford.

The late William Toole, Esq. of Edermine, near Enniscorthy, was the head of the second branch of the Wexford O'Tooles. He married a Miss Hatchell, and had issue: 1, Laurence

na ngall. Ro fíriarom fórra a bhéirimh irin coillead aínail atpubramar, 7 po cuar leó for a iarair .i. lár an luét atcualaz a bhé irin ppiodad, 7 vo léiccit co na luícc for a foillead. O Rob epodalta lá feilim a pagbáil, ar í comairle do do róine rium 7 a-bháitir iad baóein dia fíghabáil 7 a bhéit do cum an tréad gur an ceatraig for ccúlaid doirdiri. Do gné pamlaid. O paimcc ríde co hac cliat, Robtar rubaige an comairle dia roctain éuca, 7 no póntat neppní 7 bhíg mbicc don uile gíall 7 aittiri oile no elaidrét uadaid. Ro cuiread irin ceareair céona do rídiirí é 7 do bhéta gímel glairiaraimn póa feib ar cuimge conragatatar, 7 no boé occá ppiúaire 7 occá forcóméid aínail ar deac no févrat. Ro clor go coitcúionn fó cpié nepeann a elúipom pamlaid, 7 a fíghabáil doirdiri, 7 no la roct móp for gáoidéalaid de ríde.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1591.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, mile, cuicc cév, nocatt, a haon.

O Ruairc bhian (.i. bhian na múrta) mac bhian mic eocáin do ionnarbad (aínail do ppiodad tuar) i ttir conuill gur na tuataid, 7 baóí tuillead ar bliadain i ppoáir Mhec ruibne eógan ócc. Do cóid iar rin co halbain ar dáig caóinna nó compuratáta vragbáil ó rígh alban. Rugrat vponz do múntir na banpíozna fair, 7 do bearat leó é go Saxain 7 co lonnbain, 7 baí lé hathaid illaim ann rin go tépma na ramna ar ccionn. Ro cuiread

Toole, Esq. of Edermine, who sold Edermine to Sir John Power, Bart. of Roebuck, and died *sine prole*; 2, William Toole, Captain of the 40th Regiment, J. P., county of Wexford, now living. He possesses a small estate in the barony of Shelmaliere.

^a *The English Government*, literally, "the control of the law of the English." Doctor O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 107, says that O'Toole assured him of his protection, recommending to him, however, to lie quiet in the wood, as his giving him public protection, so near Dublin, would give umbrage to Government.

^b *Great gloom*, roct móp.—Dr. O'Connor expresses it thus:

"O'Donnell was again shut up in the Castle of Dublin, where he was loaded with irons; and his escape and the manner of his recommittal convulsed the minds of his exasperated countrymen with the alternate agitations of grief, indignation, and despair."—*Memoirs, &c.*, p. 107.

It may be here observed that it was the *after celebrity* of Hugh Roe that caused this overdrawn account of the sympathy of the Irish people with him to be written; because the senior sept of Con O'Donnell, and their adherents, would have rejoiced at seeing him cut off.

^c *Brian na Murtha, son of Brian*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, that Brian na Murtha was the son of Brian Ballagh;

ment^f. These learned that he was in the wood, as we have said, and they (i. e. the people who had heard that he was in the wood) went in search of him, and dispersed with their troops to track him. When it was clear to Felim that he [Hugh] would be discovered, he and his kinsmen resolved to seize upon him themselves, and bring him back to the Council in the city. This was accordingly done. When he [Hugh] arrived in Dublin, the Council were rejoiced at his return to them; for they made nothing or light of all the other prisoners and hostages that had escaped from them. He was again put into the same prison, and iron fetters were put upon him as tightly as possible; and they watched and guarded him as well as they could. His escape, thus attempted, and his recapture, became known throughout the land of Ireland, at which [tidings] a great gloom^h came over the Irish people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1591.

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

O'Rourke, i. e. Brian-na-Murtha, the son of Brian^l, son of Owen, was banished, as stated before, into the Tuatha in Tirconnell, where he remained upwards of a year with Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge). After that he passed into Scotland, in hopes of obtaining protection or assistance from the King of Scotland. A party of the Queen's people, [however], took him prisoner, and carried him into England and into London, where he remained for some time^k in prison, [i. e.] until the ensuing November Term. The law was urged against him^l, and

and that Owen, the father of Brian Ballagh, was the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tjernan More.

^k *For some time, lé hachab.*—This phrase is redundant, and should be left out, i. e. it is an error of construction, not an idiomatic redundancy of the language.

^l *The law was urged against him.*—An English writer would say, he was tried according to the English law. The following account of his trial and death is given in a manuscript History of Ireland, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 452:

“Bryan O'Rourke, the Irish potentate, being thus, by the King of Scots, sent into England, was arraigned in Westminsterhall: his indictments were, that he had stirred Alexander Mac Connell, and others; had scornfully dragged the Queen's picture att a horse-taile and disgracefully cut the same in pieces; giving the Spaniards entertainment, against a proclamation; fier'd many houses, &c. This being told him by an interpreter (for he understood noe English), he said he would not submit himself to a tryall of twelve men, nor make answer, except the Queen satt in person to judge him.

dlíccéad páir go no daorad dó cum báir. Ro crochad ro dícthad 7 do rónad cétarínna de iarain. Ro baó do móirrgélaib zaoibel oidead an brian hírin, uair ní táimcc dia bunad fpeim ó éin máir neac no deaprccaigfó de de ar deaplacead ar dhéimeac ar duaraib duanmolta ar éaitín ar éonzáir ar aobdaet ar foirtine ar éotuccad caélaéirige ag imóitín a atarba ar ainefine eacérand có a oidhead don éur rin.

Murcharó mac concóbaire mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic brian caéa an aonaig uí brian décc i ccaéair mionáin 25 Februaire, 7 a adnacal hi ceill rionnabrac.

Mairgrez ingean domnaill mic concóbaire, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic brian caéa an aonaig uí brian, bhí toirpdealbaiḡ mic brian mic donnchaíó mec maégarina do écc hi ceill mec dubain, 7 a haonacal i nniur cathaig 7 a dhírbriur ele .i. ane bhí toirpdealbaiḡ ruaid mic taidcc mic murcharó mic taidcc ruaid mec maégarina do écc.

Donnchaíó mac murcharó ruaid, mic brian, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ, mic brian caéa an aonaig do écc .8. Februaire.

The lord chief Justice made answer againe, by an interpreter, that whether he would submit himself or not to a tryall by a jury of twelve, he should be judged by law, according to the particulars alledjed against him. Whereto he replied nothing, but 'if it must be soe, let it be soe.' Being condemned to die, he was shortly after carried unto Tyburne, to be executed as a traitor, whereto he seemed to be nothing moved, scorning the archbishop of Caishill (Miler Magrath), who was there to counsell him for his soule's health, because he had broken his vow, from a Franciscan turning Protestant."

Lord Bacon says in his Essays, that O'Rourke "gravely petitioned the Queen, that he might be hanged with a gad, or withe, after his own country fashion, which doubtless was readily granted him." And P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 122, says that, being asked, why he did not bow his knee to the Queen? he answered, that he was not used to bow. "How! not to images," says an English Lord

"Aye," says O'Rourke; "but there is a great difference between your Queen and the images of the saints." Walker, in his *Irish Bards*, gives an account of an extraordinary interview between O'Rourke and Queen Elizabeth, the truth of which Mr. Hardiman attempts to corroborate in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 427; but it seems totally groundless, or, at least, to rest on no solid evidence. Dr. O'Connor, who was the ninth in descent from this Brian O'Rourke, has the following note on his execution in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 112:

"The only crime which O'Rourke could be accused of was, his having received under his roof some shipwrecked Spaniards; men whom the most hardened barbarity would scarcely consider as enemies. A little before his execution Miler Magrath, appointed Archbishop of Cashel, was sent to him, to prevail on him to conform. 'No,' said O'Rourke, 'but do you remember the dignity from which you have fallen:

he was condemned to death. He was afterwards hanged, beheaded, and quartered. The death of this Brian was one of the mournful stories of the Irish, for there had not been for a long time any one of his tribe who excelled him in bounty, in hospitality, in giving rewards for panegyrical poems, in sumptuousness, in [numerous] troops, in comeliness^m, in firmness, in maintaining the field of battle to defend his patrimony against foreign adventurers, [for all which he was celebrated], until his death on this occasion.

Murrough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died at Cathair-Mionainⁿ, on the 25th of February, and was interred at Kilfenora.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, died at Cill-Mic-Dubhain^o, and was interred in Inis-Catha; and her sister, Aine, the wife of Turlough Roe, son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe Mac Mahon, died.

Donough, the son of Murrough Roe, son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, died on the 8th of February.

return into the bosom of the ancient Church, and learn from my fortitude that lesson, which you ought to have been the last on earth to disavow." See also Lombard, *de Hib. Comment.*, p. 344; and the Abbe Mageoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 480.

The family of O'Rourke seems to have been the proudest and most inflexible of all the Irish race. On the 15th of June, 1676, Sir Brian O'Rourke, chief of the Western Breifny, and other Irish chiefs, waited, at Dublin, upon the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who says of O'Rourke: "And first of Owrycke, I found hym the proudest man that ever I dealt with in Ireland."—See *Letters of Sir Henry Sidney*, vol. i. p. 114. It is curious to see how this fallen Irish family has found its proud level in the present Prince O'Rourke of Russia.

^m *Comeliness*.—Walker, in his *Irish Bards*,

and Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 427, assert that Queen Elizabeth was struck with the noble deportment and manly beauty of O'Rourke, had apartments assigned to him in her palace, and intimated to her Council, that she wished herself, privately, to examine him as to the affairs of Ireland; but the Editor has not been able to find any authority for this assertion.

ⁿ *Cathair-Mionain*, now Caherminane, a townland in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. In the Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, "Cahirmenayn Castle" is mentioned as the possession of Teige Mac Murrough [O'Brien], and placed in the "Baronie of Tuogh-Morey-Conor, or Corkemroe."

^o *Cill-Mic-Dubhain*, i. e. the church of Mac

Uilliam búrc mac Slain, mic óiluepar, mic Slain do mārbað le dume uaral dá luét lñamna fñin .i. lé halapτρann mac aoda buide mic doinnall.

Mac mec uilliam búrc .i. uatér na mbuillfò mac Riocaird mic Slain an tñrmanñ, mic maóilp do mārbað ap ionnpairgñd oioðe lá ðpung dia com-brairið gaoil 7 gñnealaig fñin, 7 lá cuid do cloinn ndoinnall.

O baoigill toiprðealbác puað mac neill, mic toiprðelbaig, aén bá deap-ccairgē tamic dia bunað fñin ó éñin máip porτ congñmala dáñ 7 deópáð fñi méðairgē nñinñ eccairi 7 ealadan, Guaire a ceneoil ap fele 7 eimeac, Tógðalaig epóg 7 anppann do écc ina longporτ fñin pó féil bríge, 7 a aðhnacal co nonoir i ñoun na ngall i noðairlighe a fñinñior.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1592.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, nocat, a dó.

O concobair puað ταðcc ócc mac ταðcc buide, mic catail puaid do épochað ap Seppion Rora comain i mí ianuapu tpa cionταib a cloinne bátταρ por πογαίλ 7 por uibñrec i nacchað copona φαχαν, 7 ap amlaid baó-riom an tan pin appaid anppand, dípaðairc ge do puair a oiohead amlaid pin.

Mac diarmada maige luipcc bñian mac Ruaidp mic ταðcc mic diarmada décc i mí nouember, 7 po ba móide ταððap éccaime écc an fñi pin gan a cōpmailf do bñe do cloinn Maolpuanað do gēbað cñduρ dia eip.

Mac conmapa puabac tigeapna an taoibe toip do cloinn cuiléin .i. doinnall

Dubhain, now Maguane. The name is now anglicised Kilmacaduane, which is that of a church and parish in the barony of Moyarta, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan (published by Colgan, at 1st March, c. 44), as subject to the monastery of Inis Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush. Of the old church called Cill Mic Dubhain, the east gable and twenty-five feet of the length of the side walls still remain.

² *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla,

in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 157, 197.

³ *Guaire*.—Guaire Aidhne was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662. He became the personification of generosity among the Irish poets.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 391.

⁴ *His own fortress*.—Besides the seats which O'Boyle had in his own territory of Boylagh, he had a castle called Baile Ui Bhaoighill, now Ballyweel, on the north side of the River Esk,

William Burke, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, was slain by a gentleman of his own followers, namely, by Alexander, the son of Hugh Boy Mac Donnell.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Walter of the Blows, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^p, son of Myler, was slain, in an assault at night, by a party of his own tribe and kinsmen, and some of the Clann-Donnell.

O'Boyle (Turlough Roe, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the most distinguished man that had come of his tribe for a long time, a sustaining pillar of the learned and the destitute, an exalter of sanctuaries, churches, and science, the Guaire^q of his tribe in generosity and hospitality, [and] the supporter of the poor and the feeble, died at his own fortress^r, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred with honour at Donegal, in the burial-place of his ancestors.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1592.

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

O'Conor Roe (Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe) was hanged at the session of Roscommon, in the month of January, for the crimes of his sons, who were [engaged] in plunder and insurrection against the crown of England; and he was at this time aged, feeble, and blind, though he suffered death^s in this manner.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Brian, the son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Dermot) died in the month of November; and the death of this man was the more to be lamented, because there was no other like him of the Clann-Mulrony^t to succeed him in the chieftainship.

Mac Namara Reagh, Lord of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, i. e. Donnell

near its mouth, opposite the monastery of Donegal. On a map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn in the above situation under the name of "Ba. O Boile," which is intended for Bally O'Boil, or O'Boyle's town.

^s *Suffered death*, literally, "found or got his

death in that manner."

^t *The Clann-Mulrony*.—This was the tribe-name of the Mac Dermotts of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. The Mulrony from whom they descend was an O'Connor, and as the Mac Dermots asserted, the senior of all the Clann-Conor.

παθὰς μὰς κομψὰ, μὲς δοννχαῖδ, μὲς Ρυαῖδρι, μὲς μεσσον ἐσθμῖοῖρ δέεε
11 Februarui p̄ar caṭṭṭeac̄ conḡaṭpeac̄, deap̄laic̄tec̄, daonnaṭac̄aṭ eṭpe.

Quine uap̄al do p̄iol aṭṭa δέεε ἰp̄in m̄i éeṭna .i. S̄lan na nḡh̄m̄leac̄ μὰς
κομπα μὲς μαṭḡam̄na, μὲς αṭṭa.

Μὲρ ἰnḡln̄ δοννχαῖδ, μὲς S̄lan, μὲς μαολ̄p̄uaṭaṭ na p̄é̄oic̄ce μὲς ταῖδ̄εε
uṭ eṭp̄baill, b̄h̄n̄ ḡ̄sic̄ uṭ ḡ̄p̄ian̄ ap̄a do écc, b̄h̄n̄ p̄ō caṭē ā haṭp̄p̄i co maṭē, ḡ̄
do p̄accaṭ̄ an̄ p̄aoḡal ḡ̄an̄ aṭaṭp̄ ḡ̄an̄ ἰm̄deap̄ccaṭ.

Caṭṭilín ἰnḡln̄ δoṭ̄naill, μὲς p̄inḡiṭ, μὲς διαp̄maṭa an̄ δúnaṭ̄ m̄éḡ caṭṭaṭḡ
b̄h̄n̄ ταῖδ̄εε μὲς κοp̄b̄maṭc̄ óicc, μὲς κοp̄b̄maṭc̄, μὲς ταῖδ̄εε m̄éḡ caṭṭaṭḡ, b̄h̄n̄
é̄aillḡ, c̄p̄aṭb̄deac̄ deṭp̄caṭ, deṭḡeṭm̄ḡ do écc ἰap̄ mb̄uaṭ̄ ó ḡ̄s̄m̄an, ó ḡ̄oṭ̄an, ḡ̄
ó daoin̄b̄.

Mac uṭ m̄eac̄aṭp̄ S̄lan an̄ ḡ̄l̄n̄da μὰς τομαṭp̄ δέεε.

δup̄caṭḡ Raṭ̄in̄ mec̄ uilliam̄ uile co na luṭc̄ l̄s̄naṭ̄na do ḡ̄ol ap̄ a c̄coṭ̄m̄é̄c̄c̄
ḡ̄ ἰap̄ p̄p̄ioṭ p̄cc̄él̄ don̄ ḡ̄oṭ̄ep̄n̄oṭ̄p̄ S̄ip̄ Riṭ̄deṭp̄ō b̄inḡam̄ do cóṭ̄ō 1 c̄con̄n̄taṭ̄
maṭḡē eó ḡ̄o mb̄áṭṭap̄ baṭte an̄ c̄ṭṭe p̄l̄án ḡ̄ b̄p̄iṭṭe ap̄ a c̄uṭap̄ .i. δúna na

^u *Maccon Ceannmhor*, i. e. Maccon of the Big Head.

^x *Warlike*.—The adjective conḡaṭpeac̄ denotes “having troops or companies.” See the year 1598, where conḡáṭp̄, the substantive from which this adjective is formed, is used in the sense of “troop or company of men.”

^y *Sop of Hugh*.—In a manuscript, transcribed by Maurice Newby in 1715, now in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., the pedigree of this Hugh is given as follows:

“Hugh, son of Philip, son of Cumara, son of Loughlin, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Cumeadha Mor, the stirpes of all the Sil-Aedha, son of John, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Cumeadha, son of Niall, son of Cumara, son of Donnell, son of Cumara, the progenitor from whom the Mac Namaras have derived their surname. The John na nGeimhleach in the text was the ancestor of the Mac Namaras of Moyreask, in the county of Clare. He had a son, John Reagh, who had a son Donough, who died at Achadh-na-Croise, or

Crossfield, in the county of Leitrim, on the 4th of February, 1696, in the eightieth year of his age. He had two daughters, Finola, who was married to Teige O'Rody, of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, and Mary, who married Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien; and three sons: 1, John, his heir, who died in the county of Clare, on the 23rd of September, 1694. 2, Donough, a most accomplished linguist, musician, and poet, who died at Moyreask, in the county of Clare, on the 16th of July, 1692, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. 3, Mahon, who had a daughter, Mary, who lived with her aunt, Finola, the wife of Teige O'Rody of Crossfield, from the year 1692, when she was eight years old, till 1701, when she was married, in her seventeenth year, to Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Oge, son of Niall O'Melaghlin. There is a curious poem, in English, on the death of Donough, the second son of Donough above mentioned, by Teige O'Rody, in which he gives the date of his death in the following quatrain:

Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon Ceanmhor^a, died on the 11th of February. He was a sumptuous, warlike^a, bountiful, and humane man.

In the same month a gentleman of the Sil-Aedha died, i. e. John-na-nGeimhleach, son of Cumara, son of Mahon, son of Hugh' [Mac Namara].

More, the daughter of Donough, son of John, son of Mulrony-na-Feasoige, son of Teige O'Carroll, and wife of Mac-I-Brien Ara, died. She had spent a good life, and departed this world without disgrace or reproach.

Catherine, the daughter of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Dermot-an-Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Teige, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, a sensible, pious, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died, after having gained the victory over the world, the Devil, and the people.

The son of O'Meagher (John of the Glen, the son of Thomas) died.

All the Burkes, of Mac William's country, with their followers, went on their defence; and when the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, had received intelligence of this, he proceeded into the county of Mayo, and all the castles of the country, both perfect and broken, were in his power, namely, Dun-na-mona^a,

"Thy living Vatican, poor Ireland! now is dead,
Thy records sleep in their eternal bed;
One thousand years, six hundred, ninety-two,
June the sixteenth most fatal was to you."

He also composed the following epitaph for him, which was probably inscribed on his tomb; but it is not now in the abbey of Quin:

"Donatus junior, Donati Mara Joannis,
Conditur hoc busto, pro dolor! exiguo.
Hic tenuit quicquid claris ab origine Mundi,
Mandarat fastis tristis Ierna suis.
Hispanus, Gallus, Græcus, præclarus Hi-
bernus,
Anglus et Hebræus conditur hoc tumulo,
Musicus atque sophus logus hæc Theo con-
ditur urna,
Scrutator Thomæ, Scoti, et Aristotellis."

To this Maurice Newby, who seems to have been acquainted with Donatus junior, appends the following memorandum:

"This said gentleman died at Mureske, in the county of Clare, on Thursday, June 16^o, 1692; was buried in Quinn Abbey; was bred with Mr. Thady Roddy from a Virgilian; acquired all the above languages by his indefatigable studies and profound witt; spoke French and Spanish; read Greek and Hebrew; was most perfect in Latin, and compleat master of the Irish."

The last of this branch of the Mac Namaras was John Mac Namara, of Moyreask, Esq., who died about twenty years since. He had married a Miss De Burgh, by whom he had an only daughter, who married Daniel O'Brien, of Cratloe, Esq. His brother, Francis Mac Namara, died, s. p. in 1813.

^a *Dun-na-mona*, now Dunamona, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated near the boundary of the parishes of Rosslee and Drum, in the barony of Carra. This castle belonged to a branch of the O'Kellys, who removed from Hy-Many and settled here un-

móna, cúl na ccairiol, an gaoiríteac, 7 an cluainn. Tuccraí búrcaí ionnraígid ar an ngobernóir co cúl na ccairiol, 7 po baó uoigbálaigi iad fíin ag fíllead dóib iná an gobernóir. Ro cúir an gobernóir iarí fín fíonaca troma do buanaoib gallda 7 gaoidealca diarraib na mbúrcaí fín báttar fop díbírce 7 fop foíal fó énuab enoc énuagarb, 7 éoilteib ndoraé ndúit-aiupéid. Ní bó cian po báttar fop an iarraib fín an tan po fíuóriot gur an ngobernóir go líon creac 7 gabál, go mbraígidib ban 7 fíir, co mbuaib, 7 co ccairib iondaib. Tangatar búrcaí iarí fín po bhré an gobernora ac mac dímáin an éoráin .i. Ríuero mac Ríocaird. Ro íealbair an gobernóir bailte an tíre do fíin a huídarraí an pprionra, 7 po faccaib Seón binggam, 7 bandaada uada fíin agá nomcoimétt.

Goó ruad mac aoda, mic maígnura uí doimnaill baí ríde i ccaircair, 7 i ccumreac in át clat iarí an ccéda héluó go geimríd na bliada ro. A mbáttar ann i nuporaé uíde (eirruim 7 a aer cumta .i. clann uí neill .i. Sían enri 7 ar) fuarattar ell fop na coimédaigib riariú do rata írín bprionraí go po bhrat a nglíle díob. Do éóttar iarom gur an fíialteac, 7 téd réfí fíóíora leó co po leicce fíor iar na ruainfmaib triar an fíialtaí co ríactattar an cclairaí comdomáin baí i taiméll an cair-

der the Lower Mac William. According to Duaid Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 324, this castle was built by Henry Reagh O'Kelly, (the son of Edmond, son of David, son of John, Airchinneach, or Erenagh of Tuam, son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Loughlin, son of Donnell More, son of Teige Tailtenn), head of that sept of the O'Kelly's called Clann-an-Airchinnigh, who settled in Carra in the time of Edmond-na-Feasoige Mac William Burke; and it remained in the possession of the family for four generations, that is, from the time of Henry Reagh, the first erector, down to Walter (son of David, son of Myler, son of Henry Reagh), who was the last inheritor. Henry Reagh, the builder of the castle of Dun-na-mona, had a nephew, William (son of David, son of Edmond), who also lived under the Lower Mac William

Burke, in Carra, and who made the road called Bothar-na-faine. According to the tradition in the country, the O'Kellys of Dun-na-mona removed to Tiranare, in the barony of Burrishoole, where they still remain. The following inscription is to be seen on the tombstone of this family, in the abbey of Burrishoole:

"ORATE PRO ANIMA DAVIDIS OGE KELLY, QUI ME FIERI FECIT SIBI ET HEREDIBUS SUIS, ET UXORIS MABLA BARRET. A. D. 1623."

From Walter, the last inheritor of Dun-na-mona, the late Rev. Walter Kelly, O. S. A., of the convent of Ballyhaunis, in the county of Mayo, was the fifth in descent. David Oge, mentioned in the above inscription, was the son of David, and brother of Walter. He had a son, Walter Grana, who had a son, Patrick, who had a son, Walter, a priest; a daughter, Sarah, the grandmother of the Rev. Walter Kelly, who was pater-

Cuil-na-gCaisiol, Gaoisideach^a, and Cluainin^b. The Burkes made an attack upon the Governor at Cuil-na-gCaisiol^c; but they were more harmed on their return than the Governor. After this the Governor dispatched heavy troops of English and Irish soldiers to search for the Burkes, who were in rebellion and [engaged in] plundering, on the rugged mountain-tops, and in the bushy dense and intricate woods. They [the soldiers] had not been long in this search, when they returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils, with prisoners, [both] women and men, and with many cows and horses. After this, [all] the Burkes, except the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard^d, came and submitted to the award of the Governor; upon which the Governor, by authority of the Sovereign, took the castles of the country into his own possession, and left John Bingham and companies of his own [soldiers] to guard them.

Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus O'Donnell, remained in Dublin, in prison and in chains, after his first escape, to the winter of this year. One evening he and his companions, Henry and Art, the sons of O'Neill (John), before they had been brought^e into the refectory house, took an advantage of the keepers, and knocked off their fetters. They afterwards went to the privy-house, having with them a very long rope, by the loops of which they let themselves down through the privy-house, until they reached the deep trench that

nally descended from Walter, the last inheritor of the castle of Dun-na-mona. Thus: Walter, son of John, son of Patrick, son of Walter, son of David, son of Walter, the last proprietor of Dun-na-mona, son of David, son of Myler, son of Henry Reagh, the founder of this castle.

^a *Gaoisideach*, now Gweeshadan, a castle in ruins in the parish of Drum, in the barony of Carra.—*Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 491.

^b *Cluainin*, i. e. the little lawn or meadow, now Clooneen, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilmore, in the said barony of Carra.

^c *Cuil-na-gCaisiol*.—This name is translated *angulum murorum* by P. O'Sullivan Beare. It is now corruptly written Cloonagashel, and sometimes Cloona Castle, which is applied to a

townland in the parish of Ballinrobe, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. According to the tradition in the country, Sir Richard Bingham murdered sixteen women of the Burke family in this castle.

^d *Richard*.—Sir Henry Docwra calls him, "Riccard Bourke, *alias* the Divell's Hook's sonne." Docwra says, that "these men upon their submission were so pyned awaye for wante of ffoode, and soe ghasted with feare, within seven or eight weeks, by reason they were so roundlye ffolowed without any interim of rest, that they looked rayther like to ghosts then men."—*Relation of Services*, &c. by Sir Bingham, Mus. Brit. Harl., No. 357, fol. 235.

^e *Before they had been brought, rectè*, "before the hour for going to dinner or supper had arrived."

τεοιλ. Ρο θρινγρε ιαπαμ ρριρ αν μβρυαδ αλλεαπαδ ζο μβάτταρ ρορ υρ να
 κλαραδ. θαιοί ζιολλα ταριρι αζ ταταγιθε εuca γ υαθαιβ, γ ρο λιεεριοτ α ρύν
 ρριρ, γ θο ραλα εuca αν ταν ριν ε co μβαοί αζ θέναν εολαιρ θοίβ. Λοτταρ

Until.—This construction is redundant. The probability is that they were hauled up, by means of the rope, from the trench by the trusty servant sent to conduct them. Cox had no knowledge of the recommittal of the son of O'Donnell. He writes that in December, 1590, "four considerable prisoners escaped out of the castle of Dublin, not without the privity of a great man, well bribed, as was supposed, viz. : the two sons of Shane O'Neal, O'Donnell's son, and Philip O'Reilly; but the weather being very bad, and the journey tedious, Art O'Neal, one of the prisoners, dyed by the way, but the rest escaped to Ulster, where the two sons of Shane O'Neal fell into the power and possession of the Earl of Tyrone, anno 1594, who kept them prisoners, and would by no means enlarge them, or deliver them to the Deputy."—*Hib. Angl.*, vol. i. p. 400.

⁸ *Visiting them*, literally, "was frequenting to them and from them," i. e. he was used to bring messages to them, and to bear messages from them to their friends. According to the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, this youth was named Turlough Roe O'Hogan, i. e. O'Hagan. He was Tyrone's servant of trust, employed on this occasion to bribe the Lord Deputy, Fitz-William, for allowing the prisoners to escape. Tyrone's object in procuring the liberation of these prisoners was twofold; first, to obtain the assistance of his promising brother-in-law, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and to get Shane O'Neill's legitimate sons into his own hands, that it might not be in the power of the Government to set them up as his rivals in his premeditated rebellion. Doctor O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belana-*

gare, says that one of their keepers assisted them in this escape; but his account of the manner of their escape is drawn almost wholly from his own imagination. The following account of it is given by P. O'Sullivan Beare, who also appears to have invented a few incidents, to give interest to the narrative; but it is quite evident that neither the O'Clerys, nor O'Sullivan, nor Hugh Roe himself, knew the secret practices of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, who bribed the corrupt Lord Deputy Fitz-William, to get these prisoners into his own hands:

"Paucis post diebus ex Ultoniorum obsidibus Hugo Odonellus Ruber, Daniel Macsuinnius Cœruleus, & Huon Ogallachur, de quibus superius locuti sumus, ex arce Dubhlinnensi fugiunt. Cæterum Ruber in Felmium Otuehilem equitem Ibernum, & Reginae ministros incidit. Felmius statuit eum inuitis regijs ministris dimittere, haud dubius se fortunarum iacturam facturum, & in discrimen venturum. Quod malum timens Rosa Nituehil Felmij soror, & Fiachi Obruinis vxor, fratri persuasit, vt suæ, atque Rubri simul salutis consuleret: idque illum facturum, si ea nocte Rubrum apud se retineret in Kehino Castello (caislean Kehin, recte Cauplean Caoim-ghin) donec a marito suo Fiacho cum armatis veniente, quasi inuito Felmio in libertatem asseratur, nam magis fratri cauendum censuit, quam marito qui iam solitus erat rebellare, vitamque contra Protestantes, & pro eorum hostibus vouere. Quo consilio probato, Fiachus cum armata manu Rubro opitulatum contendit. Prorex quoque Dubhlinnæ certior factus cohortem mittit, quæ Rubrum vinctum trahat. Ea nocte tam copiosè pluit, vt aqua ripas inteiecti fluminis egrediente, circumiectosque campos inundante nullo modo potuerit Fiachus vada

was around the castle. They climbed the outer side, until they were^f on the margin of the trench. A certain faithful youth, who was in the habit of visiting them^g, and to whom they had communicated their secret, came to them at this

traijecere. Interim Angli, qui flumine non prohibebantur, Rubrum Dubhlinnam deferunt. Vbi in eadem arce diligentiori custodiæ mandatur, in vincula quoque coniectus. Iterum diebus [recte, mensibus] aliquot transactis cum Henrico, & Arto Onellis Iohannis principis filijs, qui eodem carcere tenebantur agit, quemadmodum sese in libertatem vindicent. Quod etiam consilium cum Eduardo Eustatio puero amico suo, & cum acerrimo Protestantium hoste Fiacho communicat. Eduardus puer se illi ad fugam daturum quatuor equos pollicetur. Fiachus itineris ducem, qui illum domum suam ad Murluriam sylvam ducat, & inde in Vltoniam a se incolumem mittendum promittit. Ad constitutam noctem Ruber limam comparauit, qua vinculorum clauos sibi, Henrico & Arto scidit, & sericam telam longissimam, qua se dimitterent ex arcis celæ fastigio. Intempesta nocte superiore tela extremitate ad latrinam ligata, Henricus primus capta tela manibus, & inter crura per latrinam descendit, nec socios spectans in Vltoniam itinere arrepto incolumis euasit. Sequitur Ruber, qui Artum spectauit. Artus, dum præceps per telam fertur, lapide ex cloaca forte cadente, malè vexatur, vixque se sustinendo est aptus. Eduardus puer, qui equos promiserat, quatuor velocissimos ephippijs instructos per tres proximos antè dies in stabulo habebat, sed illo die eò inacio peregrè ablati sunt ab amico. Itineris dux a Fiacho missus propè arce præstolabatur, qui ea nocte, dieque sequente Rubrum, & Artum per avia, vastaque loca duxit, nè interciperentur. Tempus erat hybernum paucis diebus ante Dominici natalis festum, & loca alta niue obruta. Ob id Ruber, qui longo itinere, velocique cursu calceos consumpsit pedibus iam nudis niuis rigorem, loco-

rumque asperitatem superans, vngues vtriusque pollicis pedum amisit niue combustos, & auulsos. Artus, etai calceos firmiores habebat, lapidis tamen casu grauiter afflictus longum, & asperum iter agrè metiens Rubrum tardabat. Satis fessi ad noctem perueniunt in subterraneum specum non multis milibus passuum ab ædibus Fiachi. Ibiq; relictis, vt constitutum erat, dux rem nunciatum ad Fiachum tetendit. Duo iuuenes, qui toto die currentes nihil cibi cæperant, fame cruciabantur, tamen itinere lassus alto somno sopiti noctem transegerunt. Iamque die secundo sol præcipitabat, & nullus a Fiacho remissus est. Tertio die inedia premente, Arte, inquit Ruber, en animantia bruta herba, & fronde pascuntur. Igitur nos etiam, qui quamuis rationis participes simus, tamen animalia quoque sumus, eadem breuem inediam toleremus, donec a fido Fiacho cibus suppeditetur. Itaque proxime arboris frondes mandit, & deuorat, sed oblatas renuit Artus. Interim Fiachus nullum lapidem non mouebat, vt illis cibum subministraret, diu prohibitus ab illis, qui eius suspecti hominis vel lenissimos gestus, & motus notabant. Denique ad tertiam noctem, per milites quatuor cibum misit. Artus lapidis casu, longaque inedia confectus nec in os imponere cibum, nec impositum a Rubro, & militibus mandere poterat, Ruber, qui validior erat, et frondibus linquentes vires non nihil retinuit, socio efflante animam coram præ mœre comedere recusabat: tamen Arto è conspectu remoto se cibo reficere a militibus cogitur. Postquam perturbatio, & tumultus eorum, qui Rubrum inquirebant, sedatum est, Arto inhumato Ruber pedibus æger in Fiachi domum delatus clam curatur, curatumque Fiachus per Vaterum Giraldinum Fuscum in Vltoniam ad Comitem Tironum, Tironus ad Macgui-

time, and guided them. They then proceeded through the streets of the city, mixing with the people; and no one took more notice of them than of any one else, for they did not delay at that time to become acquainted with the people of the town; and the gates of the city were wide open. They afterwards proceeded by every intricate and difficult place, until they arrived upon the surface of the Red Mountain over which Hugh had passed in his former escape. The darkness of the night, and the hurry of their flight (from dread of pursuit), separated the eldest of them from the rest, namely, Henry O'Neill. Hugh was the greenest of them with respect to years, but not with respect to prowess. They were grieved^a at the separation of Henry from them; but, however, they proceeded onwards, their servant guiding them along. That night was snowing, so that it was not easy for them to walk, for they were without [sufficient] clothes or coverings, having left their outer garments behind them in the privy-house, through which they had escaped. Art was more exhausted by this rapid journey than Hugh, for he had been a long time in captivity, and had become very corpulent from long confinement in the prison¹. It was not so with Hugh; he had not yet passed the age of boyhood, and had not [yet] done growing and increasing at this period, and his pace and motion were quick and rapid. When he perceived Art had become feeble, and that his step was becoming inactive and slow, he requested him to place one arm upon his own shoulder, and the other upon that of the servant. In this manner they proceeded on their way, until they had crossed the Red Mountain, after which they were weary and fatigued, and unable to help Art on any further; and as they were not able to take him with them, they stopped to rest under the shelter of a high rocky precipice which lay before them. On halting here, they sent the servant to bring the news to Glenmalur, where dwelt Fiagh, the son of Hugh [O'Byrne], who was then at war with the English. This is a secure and impregnable

ten on the 19th August, 1602, by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, to Cecil, that Henry O'Neal, the eldest son of Shane O'Neal, had then broken out of prison, and that his brother had done the like long before. And his Lordship adds: "But as things stand now, I do not see any great use to be made of them; and I fear I shall be more troubled with them than if they were still where

they were. To-morrow (by the grace of God), I am again going into the field, as near as I can, utterly to waste the Country of Tyrone, &c."— See *Moryson's History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. iii. p. 190.

¹ *In the prison*, literally, "in the prison in which he was," which is redundant even in Irish. P. O'Sullivan Beare states, that Art was

χλιατ' αν ταν δο ελαιττ'ιρ αρρ πολ ζυρ αν ηγλ'νο ι'ριη αρ βα ηιημιλλ λεό β'ιε
 ανηραιδε εσο ττιαζδαιρ δια ττ'ιρ. Ο Ραιμικ αν ζιολλα ζυρ αν μαηζιη ι μβαοί
 ριαα ατ'εδο α ρεελα δό, η αμ'αιη ρο ράεεαιβ ηα ηόεεα ρο ελα αρ αν εεατ'ραιζ,
 η ηαε β'ερεαοι ι μβ'ετ'ηαιδ' ρορ'ηα μ'ηα ε'ιορ'εα δια εεοβαιρ ατ'τρατ'εε. Ρο
 ρορ'εονζαιρ ριαα ρό εέδοιρ ρορ ορ'ηηζ δια αορ ζ'ραδα (doneoc ροβδαρ ταιρ'ηι
 λαιρ οιβ) πολ δια ραιζ'ιδ, η ρ'ηι ρό β'ιυδ η ρεαρ αιλε ρό ηονη η εορ'μαηη λεό.
 Οο ρ'οναδ' ραιρ'ηιμ'η ιηδ'ηηη, η η'ηαηζατ'ταρ βαη ι μβατ'ταρ ηα ρ'ιορ'α. Μοηυαρ
 η'ηρ βό ροη'ηεαε ραδ'αλ βατ'ταρ'οη'η ρορ α εε'ιοηη, υαιρ αρ ιαδ ροβδαρ εδ'ζαδα
 δια εεορ'ραηβ αιηεατ'ταιρ εολβαδα ε'ιμ'αιρ'ζεαλα ε'ιοι'ερ'ηεαετ'α εεε ρεόδ' οά
 ζαε λ'ε ιμ'ρα, η εεε ιομ'υαιη α ηιοηαρ ηυ'ηετ'ερ'οη, η α ρ'ηεαδ'ανη'ηε'οηβ
 ρ'ηατ'εαολ ρ'ηι α εοη'ρ'αιβ, η α ηαρ'ραη ιη'λεαδ'αρ, η α η'ιαλλαε'ραηη ρ'ηι α ηοη'ρ'οηβ,
 η ερ'ιοηζ'οηβ ζυρ βό ραη'αλ'εα λαρ ηα ρ'ιορ'α ουρ ραιμ'ικ ηάρ βό οαο'ηηε ιτ'ηι ιατ
 ιαρ ηά ηιοη'ρ'ολαε ιρ'ηη ρ'ηεαετ'α υαιρ η'ι ρ'υαιρ'η'ιοε β'εδ'ζαδ' ιηα ηβαλλαιβ εετ
 αμ'αιη βατ'ιρ μαη'ηδ. Ρο εδ'ζβαδ' λεό ιαδ αρ α λ'ηζε, η ηο ρ'υρ'αιρ'η'ιοε ρορ'ηα η'ι
 οηη β'ιαδ η οηη ηιοηη οο ε'οεα'ετ'η'η, η η'ι ρ'η'ηε υαδ'αιβ ιτ'ηι υαιρ ζαε οεοε
 εαδ'οαιρ ηό εελζ'οιρ ζαη ρ'υρ'ηεαε, εοηαδ' ανη ρ'ηη ατ'βαε αρτ ρό οεο'ιδ, η ηο
 ηαδ'ηαετ' αν ού ρ'ηη. Οάλα Αοδα ρο εονζαιβ ρ'ηοε ιαρ ρ'ηη αν εορ'μαηη, η ηο
 βατ'ταρ α β'η'ιοζα ρορ ρορ'βαιρ'ε ιαρ ηά ηόλ εετ' α ο'ι εοηρ' ηαμά, υαιρ αρ αμ'
 λαιδ' βατ'ταρ'η'ηοε ιηα ηβαλλαιβ μαη'ηδα ζαη ηοε'υεεαδ' ιαρ ηατ η ιοη'βολζαδ'
 ρ'ηη αν ρ'ιόδ' η ρ'ηη αν ρ'ηεαετ'α. Ρο ε'υηρ'η'ιοε ηα ρ'ηη ρορ ιοη'εαρ ε'ιρ'η'η'ιμ'η ζυρ
 αν ηγ'ηιοηη αορ'υβ'ραμαρ, η βαί ι ετ'ηζ ο'η'ηρ'η'ε ι ηοηαμ'αιρ αν ο'λ'ι'ετ'ε'ρ'δα αζά
 λειζ'ηρ ζο ετ'αιμ'εε εεαετ'α ζο ο'ι'ε'ε'εα δια ρ'ιορ ρεε'λ ό α ε'ηιαμ'αιη αν ε'ιαρ'ηα
 ό Ν'ηιλλ. Ρο ερ'η'ιαλλ'ρ'οη'η ιηεαετ' ιαρ'η'ηη ιαρ ηβαρ'η'ηε οηη εεαετ'α ρ'αιρ. Οά
 οοη'ηηζ ο'ορ'οη'η πολ ιρ'ηη ε'υρ'αρ ρ'ηη υαιρ η'ι ρο ρεδαδ' λ'ηζ'ηρ δια ερ'ιοηζ'οηβ ζυρ βό

severely hurt by a stone, which had fallen acci-
 dentally upon him in his descent from the privy.

¹ *Instantly*, ι τ'τρατ'εε.—See note ² under the
 year 1590, p. 1899, *supra*.

² *In a sequestered house*.—He was placed in
 this house from fear of pursuit. Dr. O'Connor
 ornaments the simple style of the annalists, in
 his account of the second escape of Hugh Roe
 O'Donnell, as follows, in his *Memoirs*, &c. p. 108:

“O'Donnell was carried on men's backs to the
 defile of Glyn Malura. Here the O'Beirnes”
 [O'Byrnes] “came out to meet him, and re-

ceived him with shouts of exultation, mingled
 with expressions of the most implacable animosity
 to the English name: one kissed his feet, another
 clasped his hands, and the peasantry crowded
 into the castle to salute with their usual
 expressions of respect and veneration the young
 representative of the house of O'Donnell. Feasts
 were immediately prepared; the harpers swept
 the history of his illustrious family on the
 strings of their musical instruments, accom-
 panied with rhapsodies of their own invention.
 Messengers were dispatched to the old Earl of

valley ; and many prisoners who escaped from Dublin were wont to resort to that valley, for they considered themselves secure there, until they could return to their own country. When the servant came into the presence of Fiagh, he delivered his message, and how he had left the youths who had escaped from the city, and [stated] that they would not be overtaken alive unless he sent them relief instantly^l. Fiagh immediately ordered some of his servants of trust (those in whom he had most confidence) to go to them, taking with them a man to carry food, and another to carry ale and beer. This was accordingly done, and they arrived at the place where the men were. Alas ! unhappy and miserable was their condition on their arrival. Their bodies were covered over with white-bordered shrouds of hail-stones freezing around them on every side, and their light clothes and fine-threaded shirts too adhered to their skin ; and their large shoes and leather thongs to their shins and feet ; so that, covered as they were with the snow, it did not appear to the men who had arrived that they were human beings at all, for they found no life in their members, but just as if they were dead. They were raised by them from their bed, and they requested of them to take some of the meat and drink ; but this they were not able to avail themselves of, for every drink they took they rejected again on the instant ; so that Art at length died, and was buried in that place. As to Hugh, after some time, he retained the beer ; and, after drinking it, his energies were restored, except the use of his two feet, for they were dead members, without feeling, swollen and blistered by the frost and snow. The men carried him to the valley which we have mentioned, and he was placed in a sequestered house^k, in a solitary part of a dense wood, where he remained under cure until a messenger came privately from his brother-in-law, the Earl O'Neill, to inquire after him. When the messenger arrived, he [Hugh] prepared to depart. It was difficult for him to undertake that journey, for his feet could

Tyrone, and soon after young O'Donnel set out for his own country.

“ Mean time the Lord Deputy posted guards on all the fords of the Liffey, to prevent his escape ; but Fiagh, escorted by a party of horse, galloped forward with him towards Dublin, foreseeing that the fords near the capital would not be so well guarded, since government could

not suspect that he would hazard so close an approach. Here O'Donnel and he embraced each other with tears, and then, attended only by eight horsemen, he took his way through Meath, Stradbally, Sliabh Fuad, Armagh, Dunganon, to the shore of Lough Erne, where, after escaping a variety of dangers, he was joyfully received by the brave Hugh Maguire, and con-

híngín dó neoc ele a turgbáil for a eoc, 7 a gabáil etir a dib lamab do ridiri an tan no tarblaingib. Ro cuir ríacha dírim marcaic irin adais lair go raimic tar abainn lise dia imoigail for na celceab batap ró a epcómar, uair do cualattar goill aca chiat go raibe Aod i nglionn maóilugra, conab aipe rin no cúirrioc luic coiméda for átaib édomine na habann co ná raigad Aod, 7 na braigde no éla amaille ppiur tairrib i ccóicceab ulaó. Bá hífecín do na hócaib bátar i pparpad aoda gabail a bpoocur do cátraiç dublinne tar at ndoraid niomdomain baí for abainn lise co rangadar gan forcloipteac do na gallaib co mbáttar for fairée an dúine. Ro baí an luic lar no tpeccéad rom feacé riam (iarr an ccéona héluó .i. Felim ó tuatáil co na bratáir) i tpeccumarce an díorma agá tpeóruccáó gur an dú rin, 7 no éngailrioc a ccodaic 7 a ccairpír ne a poile. Tiomnaic celeabrad do, 7 páccbaio bñdaéctain occa, 7 rgarait ppiur annrin.

Dala Aoda uí domnaill ní baí ina focáir acé an taon ócclaoic do deochaid for a iarráir irin nglionn oirdearc do muinntir Aoda uí neill, 7 nó labrad tñga na tuatá nícarrann, 7 nó bíod do gñér i pfocair an iarla (.i. aod o neill) an tan nó tñgib i mírce gall gur bó heólaic, 7 gur bó dána in gac conair baó for a cionn. Lotar iaraim for a ndib neacáib ána udmalla for ródaib rasoín ndíge na miúe co rangattar for brú na bóinne ría maóain ló goirio ó droicéic aca riar, 7 robtar oimnaic im gabail gur an ccátraiç írin conab é ní do rónrat gabáil lá hur na habann go hairim i mbíod iarccairpe dínim deapóil, 7 arérac bñcc occa pé hiomloctad. Do cóió Aod irin ccupac co no páccaib an tiomaróortaiç é forr an mbpuac alltaraic iar ttabairt a lán lóige dó. Ticc pñi muinntire aoda ina ppiéing, 7 gabaid lar na heocha tpeir an ccátraiç, 7 do beir go haod iad don taob araill don abainn. Tiaçait for a neacáib, 7 lottar co mbádar dá míle ón abainn. Ao ciao doipe dorac dioçainn for a ccionn an conair no gabrát, 7 dúncéad díómór ina tímcéll amail bíó lubgorc foiriata. Ro baí dúnápur airdiurc lá hócclac naipgáda

ducted by water to his father's castle of Ballyshannon.

¹ *They were afraid.*—This artless style could be easily improved; but the Editor will allow the Four Masters their own mode of telling stories. It should be stated thus: "Tyrone's

servant of trust being afraid to bring Hugh O'Donnell publicly through the streets of Drogheda, rode with him along the south bank of the Boyne, to where he knew there was a ferry, kept by a poor man, who earned his livelihood partly by fishing and partly by ferrying

not have been healed [within the time], so that another person had to raise him on his horse, and to lift him from his horse, whenever he wished to alight. Fiagh dispatched a troop of horse with him, [who accompanied him] until he crossed the River Liffey, to protect him against the snares which were laid for him; for the English of Dublin had heard that Hugh was at Glenmalure, and had therefore posted guards on the shallow fords of the river, to prevent him and the prisoners who had escaped along with him from passing into Ulster. The youths who were along with Hugh were obliged to cross a difficult deep ford on the River Liffey, near the city of Dublin; and they proceeded on their way until they came to the green of the fortress, unperceived by the English. The people by whom he had been abandoned some time before, after his first escape, namely, Felim O'Toole and his brother, were amongst the troop who escorted him to this place; and they made friendship and amity with each other. They bade him farewell, and having given him their blessing, departed from him.

As for Hugh O'Donnell, he had [now] no one along with him but the one young man who had been sent for him to the famous Glen [Glenmalure]; he was of the people of Hugh O'Neill, and spoke the language of foreign countries, and had always accompanied the Earl (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) when he went among the English; so that he was acquainted with and confident in every road by which they had to pass. They proceeded forwards on their noble, swift steeds, by the straight-lined roads of Meath, until they arrived before morning on the brink of the Boyne, a short distance to the west of Drogheda; and they were afraid of going to that town, so that what they did was this, to proceed along the brink of the river to a place where a poor little fisherman used to wait with a little boat, for ferrying [people across the river]. Hugh went into this little boat, and the ferryman conveyed him to the other bank, having received a full remuneration; and his servant returned with the horses through the city [town], and brought them to Hugh on the other side of the river. They then mounted their steeds, and proceeded onwards until they were two miles from the river, when they observed a dense bushy grove, surrounded with a rampart, looking like an enclosed garden, at some distance on the way before them. On one side

people across the river. Here he conveyed with the horses through the town of Drogheda, Hugh across the river, and then went round where he was well known as Tyrone's servant."

do na gallaib lá taob an doirpe, 7 bá dearbéara daob ó néill eiride. Iar ttoct dóib gur an dúnclad feuirte a neic, 7 tiazaitt irteac irin doirpe baof irin dúnclad uair no baó fíreolaic caoimtectaid aoda irin maigin rin. Iar ffaibail aoda hiruide luib rium irin dúnaó, 7 fó zeib a fiauccaó, fuair rium airfcal dhirrit daob ó doimnaill, 7 do beirt lair é go no fíreolaic 7 co no fíreolaic aimaíl bá laimn lír. Ro anpat hiruide co ar a báraic daóagh Ro gabaó a neic dóib i nupéoraic oide, 7 lotar tar rliab bfe, 7 tpe macaire conaill co pangattar co tpaigbaile mic buain ría maíam. O Robuar eplaiete doirri an baile irin maíam muic arfó no éirite gabail tpeit go pangattar ina ríimim for a neaib go ríactatar don taob araill. Robtar rúbaig forfaoilíg ar aba a tpeinuó tar zac mbaozal dá mbaoi rímpa go rin. Arfó do éottar iaram gur an fíreolaic i mbaoi tpaigbaile, mac enri, mic pelim ruaid í néill, do léicfn a pecíri. Dá hinnill dóib ann raide uair bá cara 7 bá coicéle dórom an tí tpaigbaile, 7 ba hionann maíam dóiride, 7 don iapla ó neill. Airirit andraide co ar a báraic. Do deáattar iaram tpe rliab fuaitt co pangattar go haromaíca, anait ann co dícalta in aóhaig rin. Tiazait ar a báraic co dún ngfainn airim i mbaoi an iapla aóó ó néill. Dá faoilíg eirrim dia tpaigbaile, 7 pucaó iad i naireccal uaigneac gan ríor dá zac aon aét maó uathaó dia aor tpaigri

¹ *A fine mansion-house.*—According to the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell this mansion was at *Mamreir mór*, or abbey of Mellifont.

² *Conveyed him.*—The reader must bear in mind that Hugh O'Donnell could not walk at this time, as his toes had been bitten by the frost, near Glenmalur.

³ *Sliabh Breagh*, now *anglice* Slieve Brey, a chain of hills, extending from Clogher head, in the east of the county of Louth, to Rathkenny, in the county of Meath. The part of this chain of hills lying in the county of Meath is often called *Sliabh na gCearc*. This mountain is called *Mons Bregarum*, in the Lives of St. Fancha and St. Columbkille, and it was so called as being the only mountain in the territory of Breagh.

⁴ *Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain.*—This was originally the name of the strand at Dundalk, but

it was afterwards applied to the town.—See it already mentioned at the years 1392, 1399, 1423, 1430, 1434, 1483, 1492, 1557.

⁵ *The Fiodh*, i. e. the wood. This is still the Irish name of the Fews, in the south of the county of Armagh.

⁶ *Turlough, the son of Henry.*—The name of this Turlough mac Henry O'Neill is marked on an old map in the State Papers' Office, London, as chieftain of the Fews, in the south of the county of Armagh. According to a pedigree of O'Donnell, in the possession of Count O'Donnell, of Austria, this Turlough had a daughter, Margaret, who married Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe, son of Manus, son of Con [the brother of Sir Niall Garv] O'Donnell; and she had for him a son, Carolus, or Calvagh Duv, the ancestor of the O'Donnells of Castlebar, and of the Counts

of this grove stood a fine mansion-house^m, belonging to a distinguished English youth, who was a particular friend of Hugh O'Neill. On reaching the enclosure, they unharnessed their steeds, and entered the grove which was inside the rampart, for Hugh's companion was well acquainted with the place. Having left Hugh there [in the grove], he went into the fortress, where he was kindly received. He procured a private apartment for Hugh O'Donnell, and conveyed himⁿ thither, where he was attended and entertained to his satisfaction. Here they remained until the evening of the following day; their horses were got ready for them in the beginning of the night, and they proceeded across Sliabh Breagh^o, and through the territory of Machaire-Chonail; and before morning they had arrived at Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain^p. As the gates of the town were opened in the morning early, they resolved to pass through it on their horses. [This they did, and advanced] until they were at the other side; and they were cheerful and rejoiced for having escaped every danger which lay before them thus far. They then proceeded to the Fodh^q, where dwelt Turlough, the son of Henry^r, son of Felim Roe O'Neill, to recruit themselves. They were here secure, for Turlough was his friend and companion, and he and the Earl O'Neill had [been born of] the one mother. They remained here until the next day, and then proceeded across Sliabh Fuaid^s, and arrived at Armagh, where they remained in disguise for that night. On the following day they proceeded to Dungannon, where the Earl, Hugh O'Neill, was. He was rejoiced at their arrival, and they^t were conducted [*recte*, Hugh was conducted] into a private apartment, without the knowledge of any, except a few of his faithful people who

O'Donnell of Spain and Austria. This Turlough mac Henry O'Neill, usually called Sir Tirlagh, was transplanted from the Fews to Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo, where he got a grant of a considerable estate, which was forfeited in 1641.

^o *Sliabh Fuaid*, i. e. the mountain of Fuad, son of Breogan, one of the chieftains who came over with the sons of Milesius, so early as A. M. 2934, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 16. See also Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 300, 382. This mountain is shewn on an old map of Ulster in the State Papers' Office, London, under the name of Slew Bodeh, and

placed between Lough Muckno [at Castle-Blayne] and Armagh. This name is still preserved and applied to the highest of the Fews mountains. It should be here remarked that Fews, the name of the territory, was formed, not from *Sluab Fuaid*, the name of this mountain, but from *Fluab*, or *Feab*, i. e. wood, which was applied to the territory before the two baronies were formed.

^t *They*.—This is faulty. It should be: "Hugh was shewn to a private apartment," because there existed no necessity for concealing the Earl's servant, who had accompanied Hugh O'Donnell from Glenmalure to Dungannon.

attended him ; and here Hugh remained for the space of four nights, to shake off the fatigue of his journey and anxiety. He then prepared to depart, and took his leave of the Earl, who sent a troop of horse with him till he arrived at Lough Erne.

The lord of this country, namely, Hugh Maguire, was his friend and kinsman, by the mother's side ; for Nuala, daughter of Manus O'Donnell, was Maguire's mother. Maguire was rejoiced at his arrival. A boat was afterwards provided for him [Hugh], into which he entered ; and they rowed him^u thence until they arrived at the narrow neck^w of the lake, where they landed. Here a party of his faithful friends came to meet him, and they conveyed him to the castle of Ballyshannon^x, where the warders of O'Donnell, his father, were [stationed]. He remained here until all those in the neighbourhood came to him, to welcome him ; and his faithful people were rejoiced at the return of the heir to the chieftainship ; and though they owed him real affection on account of his family, they had an additional cause of joy at this period ; [for, until his return] the country had been one scene of devastation between the English and the Irish. There were two famous captains, namely, Captain Willis^y and Captain Conwell, with two hundred soldiers (who had some time before come thither from the province of Connaught), who were plundering and ravaging the country in general, so that they had [reduced] in subjection to them the entire of Tirconnell from the mountain westwards, excepting the castle of Ballyshannon, and the castle of Donegal, in which O'Donnell was [stationed] with a few men. The English, however, were not able^z to do him any injury ; nor was he [on the other hand] able to prevent them from plundering the country. The place where the English had taken up their abode and quarters was the monastery of Donegal, the friars and ecclesiastics having fled into the wilds and recesses of the territory to avoid them, from fear of being destroyed or persecuted. After having resided in the monastery for some time, with the

his country from a sheriff. Fynes Moryson states that Captain Willis had for his guard one hundred men, and "lead about some one hundred women and boys, all which lived on the spoil of the country." Hence that Maguire, "taking his advantage, set upon them and drove them into a church, where he would have put

them all to the sword, if the Earl of Tyrone had not interposed his authority."—Vol. i. p. 28. See also P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compendium*, fol. 126.

^z *Were not able*, literally, "Non potuerunt isti nocere illi" [O'Donnello] "nec erat potestas illi prohibere istos a diripiendo territorium."

θεαάταρ ὄρονς δίοβ̄ co heoáar imlib̄ an éuan̄ dí míle cšimenn̄ ó dún̄ na ngall̄ riar̄ zo bailē uí̄ baorigill̄ óir̄ bá̄ himmill̄ leó̄ bñē ipuibē ó̄ nō báttar̄ bpaiḡoē nā cpićē por̄ ā ceumar̄. Nó̄ tñiḡoir̄ inā ndeirib̄ ḡ̄ inā ttriaraiḡ̄ cō mbñir̄oir̄ epóð̄ ḡ̄ cštrā, ionnmapā ḡ̄ euaiā in̄ nō bā com̄poc̄raib̄ dóib̄ don̄ tír̄ diā raiḡ̄iō don̄ bailē írin̄. ḡ̄attar̄ dō ḡ̄pér̄ acc̄ tócuip̄s̄ō puilliō r̄lóiḡ̄ ḡ̄ rochaidē éucā dō ḡ̄ol̄ tar̄ bñnar̄ mór̄ dñḡ̄heim̄ ḡ̄ darccain̄ nā típē don̄ taob̄ t̄oir̄ dō r̄liab̄̄ aĩmal̄ dō r̄ón̄rat̄ air̄m̄ imbat̄tar̄.

Im̄turā Aioðā uí̄ doĩnnaill̄ iar̄ t̄ozair̄m̄ ā típē éuccā, ní̄ nō an̄ p̄riú̄ zō léicc̄ (ó̄ nō éuaiā an̄ m̄órb̄hoiō ḡ̄ mbat̄tar̄ cenél̄ cconail̄, milleaḡ̄ ḡ̄ míḡ̄iaḡ̄ nā main̄r̄trec̄) aḡ̄t̄ ar̄p̄s̄ō dō r̄óinē t̄oiḡ̄eḡ̄t̄ zō dún̄ nā ngall̄ eimeaḡ̄ ḡ̄ mionc̄aib̄ p̄rir̄ nā ḡ̄allaib̄. Ní̄ tar̄p̄rat̄ an̄ tír̄ eip̄r̄ioĩ̄ ḡ̄ p̄raill̄ ḡ̄an̄ t̄oḡ̄t̄ r̄ó̄ ā t̄ozair̄m̄ inā neir̄ib̄ ḡ̄ inā mbuiḡ̄oĩ̄b̄ aĩmal̄ ar̄ ḡ̄sinē conpanḡat̄tar̄ don̄s̄oḡ̄ nō éarr̄rat̄ hé̄ lároḡ̄oain̄ nō lároĩ̄ ā t̄eaḡ̄tā ar̄ amur̄ nā ngall̄ diā r̄áḡ̄ā r̄iú̄ ḡ̄an̄ ion̄p̄uip̄eaḡ̄ nó̄ ear̄náḡ̄haḡ̄ō ip̄rin̄ ḡ̄glair̄ diā haiḡ̄omilleaḡ̄ ní̄ bá̄ r̄ípē, ḡ̄ naḡ̄ t̄t̄oip̄m̄s̄r̄ec̄paḡ̄ō m̄pā t̄eḡ̄t̄ an̄ éon̄ar̄ baḡ̄ō laim̄n̄ leó̄, aḡ̄t̄ namá̄ cō nō r̄ácc̄baiv̄oir̄ diā n̄s̄ir̄ inā m̄baos̄ī dō b̄hoiō, ḡ̄ dō é̄p̄oḡ̄ nā cpićē leó̄. Rō̄ ḡ̄aiō̄ duam̄ian̄ ḡ̄ dimeac̄clā p̄op̄rā r̄oĩ̄m̄ cō nd̄ear̄n̄rat̄t̄ m̄oip̄in̄ aĩmal̄ nō p̄oip̄c̄onḡ̄rat̄ō p̄op̄rā, ḡ̄ robb̄dar̄ buiḡ̄oĩ̄ḡ̄ dō roḡ̄tain̄ ā nan̄mann̄ leó̄, ḡ̄ loḡ̄tar̄ por̄ ā cc̄úlaib̄̄ doip̄iōip̄ī ḡ̄ cc̄oic̄ceaḡ̄ō éon̄naḡ̄t̄. Tanḡ̄at̄tar̄ nā b̄raiv̄eip̄ī iar̄am̄̄ don̄ main̄r̄tir̄.

Dō éuaiō̄ aoō ó̄ doĩnnaill̄ zō háḡ̄ r̄s̄haiḡ ḡ̄ p̄p̄riḡ̄oir̄, ḡ̄ dō b̄ñē̄ l̄ḡ̄ā dō l̄ñḡ̄ir̄ ā éop̄, ḡ̄ ní̄ nō r̄éop̄rat̄ l̄ñḡ̄ir̄̄ dō cō nō ḡ̄eiv̄ḡ̄rioc̄ ā dí̄ op̄v̄ain̄ p̄rir̄, ḡ̄ n̄ir̄̄ b̄ó̄ h̄óḡ̄rlán̄ zō d̄iuiō̄ mb̄liat̄ōnā. ḡ̄aiō̄ r̄iuĩ̄m̄ aĩmal̄̄ r̄in̄ in̄ oḡ̄air̄p̄liḡ̄ē ā éop̄̄ ó̄̄ r̄él̄̄ b̄riḡ̄oē zō mí̄ ar̄p̄il̄. Ō̄ dō̄ deachaiō̄ aḡ̄v̄aip̄ē nā haip̄ripē̄ ḡ̄r̄p̄chaidē̄ por̄̄ cc̄úlā bá̄̄ r̄oḡ̄ā laip̄ nō̄ boī̄ inā̄ oḡ̄air̄p̄liḡ̄ē ḡ̄ nō̄ éuip̄̄ tar̄eclamaḡ̄ō ḡ̄̄ t̄ionó̄l̄̄ por̄̄ ā̄ m̄baos̄ī̄ um̄al̄̄ diā̄ aḡ̄air̄̄ allā̄ t̄oir̄̄ don̄̄ t̄r̄liab̄̄ oip̄dear̄c̄̄ .i. b̄ñnar̄̄ mór̄̄ típē̄ haḡ̄oḡ̄ā, ḡ̄ nō̄ t̄ionó̄l̄̄ éuic̄cē ā̄ m̄baos̄ī̄ allā̄ t̄iar̄̄ don̄̄ t̄r̄liab̄̄̄ ééonā̄ .i. ó̄̄ baorigill̄, ḡ̄

^a *Baile-Uí-Bhaoighill*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Boyle, now Ballyweel.—See note ^w, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*. On an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, "Ba. O'Boile" is shewn as a castle on the north side of the "Baie, of Donegale," opposite the "Monasterie of Donegalle" which is shewn on the south side of the

River Eske, near its mouth.

^b *Two and three*, literally, "in twos and threes."

^c *Such of them as loved him*.—The reader must bear in mind that the sons of Calvagh O'Donnell, and their followers, the O'Gallaghers, O'Dohertys, and some of the Mac Sweenya, were opposed to the election of Hugh Roe as chief of Tirconnell.

^d *Bands*.—"éip̄̄ .i. buiḡ̄ean̄."—O'Clery.

small number of forces which we have mentioned, a party of them went to Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill^a, [a castle] on the borders of the harbour, about two thousand paces west of Donegal, for they considered themselves secure there, as they had the hostages of the country in their power. These were wont to go forth, in companies of two and three^b, and carry off the flocks and herds, goods and treasures, of the neighbourhood with them into this castle. They were constantly inviting additional hosts and forces to proceed across Barnesmore, to persecute and plunder the country on the east side of the mountain, as they had already treated the western portion.

As for Hugh O'Donnell, after having summoned the country to him, he did not long wait for them (when he heard of the great oppression in which the Kinel-Connell were, and of the spoiling and profanation of the monastery), but proceeded to Donegal to meet the English face to face. The [people of the] country, such of them as loved him^c, did not neglect to come at his summons; they followed him in bands^d and in companies as expeditiously as they were able; he, thereupon, sent his messengers to the English, to tell them not to remain or abide any longer in the monastery destroying it; and, [adding] that he would not prevent them to depart in any direction they pleased, provided only they would leave behind all the prisoners and cattle of the territory they had with them^e. They were so terrified and dismayed that they did as they were ordered; and, being thankful that they escaped with their lives, they went back again into the province of Connaught. The friars then returned to the monastery.

Hugh O'Donnell returned to Ballyshannon, and sent for physicians to cure his feet; but they were not able to effect a cure until they had cut off both his great toes^f; and he was not perfectly well till the end of a year [afterwards]. He remained thus confined under cure of his feet from the festival of St. Bridget to April. When the cold of the spring season was over, he thought it too long he had been confined as an invalid; and he sent [persons] to assemble and muster all those who were obedient to his father to the east side of the celebrated mountain, i. e. Barnesmore, in Tirhugh; and he collected [also] all those

^c *With them*, i. e. in their hands, or in their possession.

^f *Both his great toes*: α οἱ ὀρθοὶ ἢ οὐ ὀρθοί

α κοῖρε. In Irish the same word is used to express finger and toe; they are distinguished by adding *lámne* and *coire*.

Mac ruibne éirne bógaíne. Tánais beór dia coimópað ó doimnaill a aítair .i. aod mac Maḡnupa, mic aoda duib co na comhairn amaille ppiḡ .i. inḡn tpehair mec doimnaill a maítairiom. Bá pé ionað epdalta in po dálrac na maíte rin pe a poile hi ccill mic nénáin, ḡ bá hand nó hoipdriḡte ua doimnaill do ḡpér i ttiḡearnar por cenel cconail. Rainicc riuḡ ḡur an líon ccéona an dú rin. Tánais ino airḡ aoda uí doimnaill ḡur an maítain rin, Mac ruibne pánat doimnaill mac toiprdealbairḡ, mic Ruaidri, ḡ Mac ruibne na tpeuaé eoḡan ócc mac eoḡain óicc mic eoḡain. Báttar dponḡa deapmāra do cenel cconail ná tánaicc ipin ccomdail rin. Ro ba dibriḡe aod mac aoda duib mic aoda puad í doimnaill, ḡ rliocḡ an cálbairḡ mic Maḡnupa mic aoda duib, ua doapraitḡ ḡlan ócc mac ḡlan, mic peilim mic concobair cāppairḡ toípeaé tpiocait cétt inhi heocáin, ḡ dponḡ do cloinn tpeuibne do deachaid ar a tír, comḡ and po aitepeabrac por up loca peabail, ḡ ar iad pobtar toipriḡ ionḡona don calbac ua doimnaill, ḡ dia riol ina dśohairḡ. Báttar beór dponḡ mór don muintip ḡallcubair ḡan éfcḡ ann rin tpeia miorcāip ḡ tpeia miorpūn aínail an luét naile.

Do cóid iapam ua doimnaill Aod mac maḡnupa ḡ na maíte rin tanḡatar dia raiḡid do épūd a ccomairle, ḡ bá rśb po cinnś lá hua ndoimnaill (ó po airiḡrḡair a enipe ḡ aóble a aoípe) a éiḡrinar do éabairt dia mac, ḡ ó doimnaill do ḡairm de. Ro molarat các i ccoitcinne an ccomairle ipin, ḡ po ḡmíte pamlaid, uair do paḡad ó piriḡil an taircindaé dia raiḡid, ḡ po oipdriḡairpide Aod puad i ccñduḡ na epice lá porcongna, ḡ lá bñdaéct a aítair, ḡ do póine ópḡ an anma peib po ba tēctā, ḡ po ḡair ua doimnaill de an .3. lá do maí.

Ni po léicc ó doimnaill aod puad pccaoilead don uathad pócraide rin do pala ina pappad co rainicc etip épōiḡtēc ḡ marcaé ipin ccoiccpic i ccenél eoḡain mic neill. Ní deachaid tpea paitēte, ná pñmipor dia raiḡid, ar ní po paoilpōt a eipḡe riuḡ imeallma ar in liḡe ina mbaoí, ḡ ní móa do paḡpat

* *Kilmacrenan*.—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell that Cill mic Nénain, the church in which St. Columbkille was educated, and where the O'Donnells were inaugurated, was situated on the north side of the river Le-anainn, in the very centre of the Triacha ched, or cantreds of Cinel-Luighdheoch. This had been

the only district over which the O'Donnells had sway until they dispossessed the O'Muldorays and O'Canannans.

^b *Tricha-ched*, i. e. hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

ⁱ *Like the others, recte*, "great numbers of the O'Gallaghers also abstained from coming to this

to the west of the same mountain, namely, O'Boyle, and Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine. There came also to join him, his father, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, with his wife, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, his [Hugh Roe's] mother. The place of meeting appointed by these chieftains was Kilmacrenan^s, where the O'Donnell was usually inaugurated Lord of the Kinel-Connell. He arrived with the same number at that place. To Hugh O'Donnell's levy on this occasion came also Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell, the son of Turlough, son of Rory), and Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath (Owen, Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen). There were many parties of the Kinel-Connell who did not come to this assembly. Of these was Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell; and the descendants of Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Doherty; John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh, Chieftain of the Tricha-ched^p of Inishowen; and a party of the Clann-Sweeny, who had gone away from their [own] territory, and were dwelling at that time on the margin of Lough Foyle, and who had been leaders in battle to Calvagh O'Donnell, and his descendants after him. There was also a great number of the O'Gallaghers who did not come hither, through spite and malice, like the othersⁱ.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) and these chiefs who came to meet him, then held a consultation; and the resolution which O'Donnell came to (as he felt his own feebleness and great age) was, to resign his lordship to his son, and to style him O'Donnell. This resolution was universally applauded by all, and accordingly adopted, for O'Firghil the Erenagh was sent for; and he inaugurated Hugh Roe chief of the country, by order and with the blessing of his father; and the ceremony of conferring the name was legally performed, and he styled him O'Donnell on the third day of May.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) did not permit those few troops he had then with him to disperse, but marched them, both horse and foot, into the neighbouring parts of [the territory of] the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall. No notice or forewarning [of this movement] had reached the others, for they did not think that he had perfectly recovered from his confinement; yet they did not intend

meeting, being, like the others, actuated by the malice and animosity which they bore to Hugh Roe, and his mother, Incenduv, who had in-

cited her Scottish attendants to murder Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher, as has been already at full length set forth."

to fly before the Kinel-Connell [neither, indeed, had it been their wont to do so] from a remote period. By this small army of the Kinel-Connell the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen were plundered and burned; every one fit to bear arms whom they caught was put to the sword and slaughtered. The army also seized upon many spoils, both herds and flocks, and [then] returned back to their own territory.

At this time the residence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was at Strabane, where, before the time of this Turlough, the O'Neill had not usually held his residence. Great was his animosity to the Kinel-Connell, and to O'Donnell's brother-in-law, namely, the Earl O'Neill. O'Neill drew a party of the English of Dublin to strengthen him against the Kinel-Connell and the Earl O'Neill, namely, Captain Willis and Captain Fullart; and they had two hundred soldiers along with them. It was anguish of mind to the young O'Donnell that the English of Dublin should have come to the confines of his territory to spy his patrimony, and the province in general; wherefore, in a week's time he made a hosting into Tyrone. The people of the country fled on this second occasion^t before him, until they reached Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin^l. He [O'Donnell] was informed^m that O'Neill and the English before mentioned were [assembled] with all their forces in the neighbourhood; and he ordered his troops to advance to the place where they were. This was accordingly done. He marched resolutely and fiercely against them in mid-day. When they perceived the Kinel-Connell approaching them, they did not wait for them, but fled, to avoid them, to a castle which was [situated] on the margin of a river called Roaⁿ. This was a strong, impregnable castle, and the mansion-seat of O'Kane. O'Donnell proceeded to lay siege to the castle. O'Kane sent a messenger with a letter to him. What was stated^r in this letter was, that O'Donnell was his foster-son; that he [O'Kane] had ratified a friendship with him long since; that by reason of this friendship, it was now lawful for him [O'Donnell] to leave to him the property

should be constructed thus: "O'Kane sent a messenger with a letter to O'Donnell, reminding him that he was his fosterfather, and that he had been at all times on terms of friendship with his father, O'Donnell, and him; that, in consequence of this friendship, O'Donnell should now spare those O'Neills who had fled to his castle with

their cattle, and placed themselves under his asylum; that he had solemnly promised to protect them before he knew that it was from his own fosterson, O'Donnell, they were flying; that if O'Donnell would spare these on this occasion, he would never again admit under the shelter of his fortalice any enemies to his fosterson, O'Donnell.

δομαίρκε δο λεccað δό an tan ριν, γ nác léicpeað cúicce doριδίρι dia mbéiriuim ina diaid. Do pað ó doimnaill an aipeicð ριν δό, γ poair ina ppiéing, γ po airip co cñd teópa noicéce co na laib ip in ceπic ap a ndeaáaccap na ceπaáa dia ceapd comairce aza loc γ accá láinnilleað. Soair ceπ a air dia éip peipin, γ ní po airip co. paimce dún na ngall, γ baí anpαιde ppi pé dá míop aca lígíρ.

Ro ba paða laipriuim baóí ó neill γ a goill gan pobairce ppiρ an pé ρin, γ po cúip ceionol poρ a plogaib locap apρ ipaom ceπ bérnar móρ, ceπ pinn ceπ moðaipn do ðol gup an ppaé mbán airm i mbaoí ó neill co na gallaib, γ ní po anpaé go pañaccap eneac in ionchaib ppiú. O neill ceπa ní po páccaib pñe náid a goill daingín an dúnaið dia ppeobairce pñom, o na puapaaccap poim a ppeaccpa im caipiozgaib, báppíð do poñpaé ceñnce γ ceñbala daðannað i cececeópa apða an baile, γ ní po pceapraé ppiρ co poρ loipepice i mbaoí do ceigib ppi múpaib peaccap, γ ó na puapaaccap na goill amaá do ceppaáccain na hoipcece do cóccap dia ceigib ip ceopceap.

Imcepa an ipaia í neill ó po pñop pñe aicéipde a ceñeoil baðém dua doimnaill (að puað) apπíð do póine dol do paigíð an ipceip .i. uilliam piz-uilliam, γ ppoceπion ðpaizbaíl dua doimnaill lá cece do laceip, γ dia accallaim co ceppaizbaile mic buain. Puappriuim ipip inoipin γ do cóid ap cñd í doimnaill go dún na ngall, γ puc laip é co ceppaiz baile. Do cóccap ðiblímb do paigíð an ipceip, γ bá paóiliz pñom ppiú, γ po maie an ceíúð dua doimnaill, γ po naidmipice a pñe γ a ceapaaccpað ppi poile amail ip ðeaá po péopae, γ ceilebpaie na maie ρin ppiρ an ipceip, γ páccbaie bñbaáccain cece, γ póaie líe ap líe dia ceigib.

On ceualaccap an ðpog do ceñel conaill bácap i ppiéibpice ppi hua ndoimnaill pñoðceáð do ppiρ an ipceip ceñaccap pñe uile pó cópa γ pó pñe dia paigíð. Robceπ ipð bá haipígeða ceimce anpñin Aoð mac aóða ðuib mic

^p *To avenge.*—“Ceppaáccain .i. ðiozgaib.”—*O'Clery.*

^q *To obtain a protection.*—This was a wise stroke of policy in the Earl O'Neill, in order to intimidate the race of Calvagh O'Donnell and their adherents, who were opposed to his brother-in-law, Hugh Roe O'Donnell. The facility with which the Chief Governor complied with this

request founds a strong argument in favour of the suspicion of Fynes Moryson, who says that Fitz-William was privy to the escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

^r *Peace.*—Cépa .i. pñocheám.—*O'Clery.*

^s *Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv.*—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that this Hugh Duv was the senior of all the race of Dalach, the

which had come under his asylum and protection ; and that he would never again admit such, should he [O'Donnell] be in pursuit of it. O'Donnell granted him this request, but, returning back, remained three days and nights in the territory whence the spoils to which he had given protection had been removed, plundering and totally devastating it. He then went back to his own country, and never halted until he had reached Donegal, where he remained two months under cure.

By this time he thought it too long that O'Neill and his English were left unattacked ; wherefore, having assembled his forces, they proceeded through [the gap of] Barnesmore, and across the [Rivers] Finn and Mourne, on his way to Strabane, where O'Neill and his English were [stationed]; and they never halted until they came before them face to face. But O'Neill and his English did not come outside the donjon of the fortress to engage them ; and when they were not responded to in battle, they set fires and flames to the four opposite quarters of the town, and did not depart until they had burned all the houses outside the walls ; and when they could not excite the English to come forth to avenge^p the destruction, they returned home in triumph.

As for the Earl O'Neill, when he perceived the enmity that his own tribe bore to O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), what he did was, to proceed to the Lord Justice, William Fitzwilliam, to obtain a protection^q for O'Donnell to come before him, and confer with him, at Tragh-Bhaile-mic-Buain [Dundalk]. This he obtained at once, and went to Donegal to O'Donnell, and took him to Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain, where both appeared before the Lord Justice, who was gracious to them, and he forgave O'Donnell the escape. They confirmed friendship and amity with each other as strongly as possible, and, having bid the Lord Justice farewell, and left him their blessing, they all returned to their respective homes.

When that party of the Kinel-Connell who were in opposition to O'Donnell heard that he had made peace with the Lord Justice, they all came to him in peace^r and amity. The most distinguished of these who came there were Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv^s, son of Hugh Roe ; Niall Garv^t, the son of Con.

son of Muirheartach, next after Hugh, the son of Manus, whom he expected to succeed in the government of Tirconnell. He is described as the Achilles of the Irish race, but it is added, that it was no disgrace to him to have submitted to the

youth Hugh Roe, who was a man of greater eloquence, wiser counsel, loftier mind, and of greater force of character to command and enforce obedience.

^t Nial Garv.—This is the Nial Garv who

αοδα ρυαῖδ. Νιἄλλ γαρḃ mac cuinn, mic an cálbairḡ, mic Μαḡνυρα mic αοδα ουῖδ co na ḃραιτέρῖδ, ḡ ó δοḃαρταιḡ Sfan ócc mac Sfan, mic peilim mic con-
cobaḡr cáppairḡ iar na ḡabail lairpium.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1593.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, noḃar, a tpi.

Ο δοḡναιλλ Αοḃ ρυαḃ do ḃḡḡ ἰ mí ianuaru na ḃliaḃna po ina ioρταḃ
arpeacair baḃéin illḡḡḡḃḡr por ioncáḃ a naḡmat .i. τοῖρρḃealḃac luineaḃ mac
neill conallairḡ. Ro ḡab az imiρt a eccpaittḡ ḡ a aincḡḡde fair dia ionnarbaḃ
ar a tíḡearnar, ḡ dia eniρtucchaḃ ar dáḡḡ αοδα uí néill doῖρḃneac ina ionaḃ.
ḃá ḡḡḡde doḡraḡ an peimḡeiccrḡ do ḡóme uair ḡainicc ticḃḡḡnar do ḡaicéḡ
αοδα uí neill, ḡ do ρatt τοῖρρḃelḃac luineaḃ aonta ḡ umla do imón ainn do
ḡairm de. Ro ḡairpeaḃ iaraiḡ o neill doaḃ o neill (.i. an tiarla), ḡ leiccḡ
τοῖρρḃealḃac luineaḃ na ḡoill po ḃattar lair uada iar ρioḃuccaḃ doḃ ḡḡ hua
neill ḡ ḡḡ hua ndoḡnail. ἰ mi Mau do ḡonpaḃ do ḡónaḃ indḡin. Ro ḃaóí
ona cóicceac concobaḡr mic nḡra ḡó ḡmacḡcáin ḡóḃa don diaρ íḡin, ḡ po
ḃadar ἰ ngeill, ḡ a naḡtpe por ccumḡr ḡombtar pomamaḡḡḡe doḡḃ.

Αn élanm uilliam ḡḡn a duḃḡamar do toḃt iρteaḃ ἰ ccḡnd an ḡobernóḡa
ḡó ḡéil micḡl na ḃliaḃna ḡḡḡainn po ḃoḃtaḡḡḡoρt na ḡoill iaḡt, co naρ ḡaḡaiḃ-
ḡoρt a ḃḡḡ dia maóin nó dia móρ maḡḡḡr aca ḡia mbelḡaine na ḃliaḃna po ḡ
an míḡd na po díolairḡḡiccheaḃ dia ndoaóimḃ, ḡ ná po báḡaiccheaḃ po ḡaḃḡar
por ḡccaóíleaḃ ḡ por eḡḡḡḡed ḡeḡnoḡ eḡeann diaρpaḡḃ a mbḡḡhaḃ.

Εαρραḡḡḡta cóccaḃ ar nḡḡḡḡ eḡḡḡ Sḡḡ Seóḡḡḡḡ bḡḡam ó baile an móḡta ḡ
ḃḡian na ḡamḡac (.i. ḃḡian ócc) mac ḃḡian mic ḃḡian, mic eoḡain uḡ ḡuairc
ḡa belḡaine na ḃliaḃna po. ḃá hé aḃḃar an imḡḡḡḡna cuḡd do éioḡ na baḡn-
ḡioḡna naḃ ḡḡḡ on mbḡḡḡḡne ar in ḃḡéil ḡḡ. ḃḡian ó Ruairc dia ḡada ḡac
cioḡ dá mbaóí ḡan díol ḡḡḡ ab ar an ḡḡḡḡann baí ina ḡáḡac po ḃaóí, ḡ naρ

afterwards betrayed the cause of Hugh Roe to the English. It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that this Niall Garv, who was a fierce and valiant champion, was the foster-brother and brother-in-law of Hugh Roe, but still that he submitted to him, not through love but fear.

"After having taken with him.—It is stated in

the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell that O'Doherty and he came to meet each other with a party of twelve horse on either side; that Hugh Roe, indignant at the idea that O'Doherty alone should oppose him, took him prisoner, and kept him in irons until he rendered hostages for his future obedience.

son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, with his kinsmen ; and O'Doherty, namely, John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh, after having been taken prisoner by him^u [Hugh Roe].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1593.

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

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) was during the month of January of this year at Lifford, his own lordly residence, confronting his enemy, Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh. He proceeded to wreak his enmity and vengeance upon him, to expel him from his lordship, and weaken his power, in order that Hugh O'Neill might be inaugurated in his stead. He was the better of this, precaution which he took, for the lordship came to Hugh O'Neill, and Turlough Luineach gave consent, and made his submission to him, in order that the dignity might be conferred on him. Hugh O'Neill, namely, the Earl, was then styled the O'Neill ; and Turlough Luineach, after having made peace with O'Neill and O'Donnell, sent away the English whom he had with him. This was done in the month of May. The province of Conor Mac Nessa^x was then under the peaceable government of these two ; and they had the hostages and pledges of the inhabitants in their power, so that they were subject to them.

The Clann-William, whom we mentioned as having submitted to the Governor at the Michaelmas of the preceding year, were so impoverished by the English, that before the May of this year they left them not the smallest portion of their former wealth or great riches ; and such of their people as had not been executed or (otherwise) destroyed were scattered and dispersed throughout Ireland, to seek for a livelihood.

A warlike dissension arose in the month of May in this year between Sir George Bingham of Ballymote and Brian-na-Samhthach, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke. The cause of this dissension was, that a part of the Queen's rent had not been received out of Breifny on that festival, Brian O'Rourke asserting that all the rents not paid were those demanded for lands that were waste, and that he [Bingham] ought not to

^x *The province of Conor Mac Nessa*, i. e. the province of Ulster, so called from Conor Mac Nessa, who was its king in the early part of the first century.

δλιξ ριυήν εἶορ διαρραῖὸν ἀ φάραδ ἄο μβήε ἀ ριυῖουααδ. Σιρ Σεοιρρι δο εἶρ ραιγδοιυιυῖο ιρ ιν μβρπειρνε δο βεναιήν ερπειέ ι νγιολλ ἀν εἶορα, ἡ ἀρ ἐ γεαλλ ταρλα εἶορα βλεαέταδ βρμιαν υἱ ρυαιρνε βαδῆιν. Δο εἶοδ βρμιαν διαρραῖὸν ἀ ναρρνε, ἡ νοέα ηῖφαιρ ιδωρ. Ταμνε ριυήν ιαρσην δια εἶρ, ἡ πο εἶρ τιονολ ρορ ἀμῖρσην ἡ ρορ ἀορ τυαρραταρ ι εἶρ εογαιρ, ι εενελ εοναυλλ, ἡ ι ρρῖραῖβ μα- ναέ. Ιαρ ροέταιρ δῶιβ δια ραιγῖὸν νί δεαρνα αιρρῖσην δο λό πο δοῖδε εο ράμνε εο βαρλε ἀν μῶταρξ. Ἀν ταν βαοῖ ι εονρποεεϋρ ἀν βαρλε πο λέεε ρεαοῖλεαδ δά ρεεῖμελτοῖβ ρά δά ερποέα ελοιννε δοννηαῖδ .ι. ἀν εορᾶν, ἡ εἶρ οἰελλα. Νῖρ βῶ μῶρ δον εἶρ ρῖν νά πο αιρνε δον ἀορ ρυαέταρ ρῖν. Ρο λορρεεαδ λαρ βεῶρ ἀν λά ρῖν ερῖ βαρλε δέεε ἀρ γαέ ταοῖβ δο βαρλε ἀν μοταρξ, ἡ πο λορρ- ερεααδ βαρλε ἀν μῶταρξ ρῖν λαρ ρεαέ γαέ μβαρλε. Νῖρ βῶ ηιοναρῖν ἀ νέετα εενμοέτα μαε εοβταρξ ρυαῖὸν μέεε ραῖρραδᾶμ πο μαρβαδ ὁ βρμιαν, ἡ γλλῖβῖρτ γρᾶινε δυῖνε υαρᾶλ δο μῖννετῖρ Σιρ ρῖορρι δο μαρβαδ ὀν λῖε ναρλε. Τιεε μαε υἱ ρυαιρνε ταρ ἀ αιρ εο ναρρνεεῖβ, ἡ εο νεδαλαῖβ ιομῶα λαρ υια εἶρ. Ἀν εέδ μῖ δο ραῖρραδ δο ροναδ ινρηρ.

Σλυαιεεαδ λά μαγυῖωρ ἀοδ μαε εονεονναέε, διομῆνεε ρῖρ ιν ρῖοῖξ ρῖν βρμιαν υἱ Ρυαιρνε. Ἀρῖδ πο γαβ εετυρ ερε δερρεετ να βρερνε λαῖν εἶε λέε λοέ αιλλῖνε, δυαέταρ υα νοιελλα, ἡ δον εορᾶν δο δρποῖεετ μαῖννετρεαέ να βυλλε ἄο μαεαιρνε εονναέε. Ρο λέεε ρεαοῖλεαδ δά ρεεῖμελτοῖβ ιν υρῖοραέ λαοῖ ρῖν εἶρ ινα εἶμεεελλ. ΙΣ ἀνδ ταρλα δον γοβερνῶρ .ι. Σιρ Ρῖρδερδ βῖνγαμ βῖε ἀρ ενοε ι νδωρυρ τυλλρρεε ι μβαρῖνταέε Ρορρα εομᾶν ιν οἶδε ρῖν ἀγ εοῖμῖετρεαέε ρρῖρ ἀν εἶρ ινα εἶμεεεελλ, ἡ δο ραλα δρῖοηδ δο μαρρερλοῖξ ἀν γοβερνορα ἀγ ευαρτυεαδ να εενοε ἀρ γαέ ταοῖβ δον τυλαῖξ ι μβαοῖ ριυήν, ἡ νί πο ράεαῖρρῖοε νί λά δαλλεαέε να μαῖδνε μῖεεε ἄο ταρλα ιαδ ρῖν, ἡ μαγυῖωρ εο να μαρρερλυαῖξ ἀγῖαδ ιν ἀγῖαδ. Δο ραδραε μαρρερλυαῖξ ἀν γοβερνορα εἶλ δῶιβ, ἡ πο λῖναδ ιαδ γαν εοῖγῖλλ λά μαγυῖωρ εο να μῖννετῖρ, ἡ πο βάρ ἀγᾶ ρραιοῖξῖδ, ἡ ἀγᾶ ρῖορβυαλαδ εο ροέταιρ δῶιβ γυρ ἀν εεορρεαδ ἡ γυρ ἀν εεομᾶρτ αιρμ ι μβαοῖ ἀν γοβερνῶρ. Ρο ρῖλλεαδ δορῖδωρῖρ ἀρ Μαγυῖωρ ι ρρῖρῖηηξ να εοναρνε εέδνα, ἡ πο βάρ ἀγᾶ λῖνῖμᾶν ἄο δολ δῶ ι νῖδωρμῖδῶν ἀ εἶορῖεεεδ. Οε εονναρνε ἀν γοβερνῶρ εο να βαοῖ εοῖμβῖον δαοῖνε ρρῖϋ πο ρῖλλ

⁷ *More than*, literally, "and Ballymote itself was totally plundered by him beyond every bally." The Irish preposition *peac* means *extra*, i. e. beyond, or more than, in this clause, as is

evident from the context. See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vii. p. 318.

⁸ *Gilbert Grayne*.—Sir Henry Docwra calls him "Captain Grenn Omoley," in his Account

demand rent for waste lands until they should be inhabited. Sir George sent soldiers into Breifny to take a prey in lieu of the rent; and the soldiers seized on O'Rourke's own milch cows. Brian went to demand a restoration of them, but this he did not at all receive. He then returned home, and sent for mercenaries and hireling troops to Tyrone, Tirconnell, and Fermanagh; and after they had come to him, [he set out, and] he made no delay by day or by night until he arrived at Ballymote. On his arrival in the neighbourhood of the town, he dispersed marauding parties through the two cantreds of the Mac Donoughs, namely, Corann and Tirerrill; and there was not much of that country which he did not plunder on the excursion. He also burned on that day thirteen villages on every side of Ballymote; and he ravaged Ballymote itself more than [he did] any other town. Their losses were of little account, except the son of Coffey Roe Magauran, on the side of Brian; Gilbert Grayne^a, a gentleman of Sir George's people, who was slain on the other side. The son of O'Rourke then returned back to his own territory loaded with great preys and spoils. This was done in the first month of summer.

A hosting was made by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught), to emulate that excursion of Brian O'Rourke. He proceeded first through the eastern part of Breifny, keeping Lough Allen to the left; then through the upper part of Tirerrill, through Corran, and across the bridge at the monastery of Boyle, into Machaire Connacht. Early in the day he dispatched marauding parties through the country around. This night the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, happened to be on a hill near the gate of Tulsk, in the barony of Roscommon, watching the surrounding country; and a party of his cavalry went forth to scour the hills around the hill on which he was [stationed]; but they noticed nothing, in consequence of a thick fog of the early morning, until they and Maguire's cavalry met face to face. The Governor's cavalry turned their backs to them, and they were hotly pursued by Maguire and his people, who continued to lash and strike them until they arrived at the camp^a and fortification where the Governor was. They again turned upon Maguire, and pursued him back by the same road, until he had reached the middle of his forces. When the Governor saw that he had not an equal number of men with them, he returned

of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham, already referred to.

^a Camp.—*Coṛṫas .i. caí arṫad.*—*Old Glos.*, i. e. a temporary dwelling, a camp.

ταρ α αιρ, γ τέρνα ρίν σο να μβαοί ινα παρπαδ όν προηρέεεσθ ριν ζενμοτα υιλλιαμ ελιφαρτ (υιυνε υαπαλ θεαρρκαίγτε) ζο ουυεεαρ νό ρήρεαρ μαρκαε αμαίλλε ρριρ σο ήαρπαδ τον έυρ ριν. Ρο μαρπαδ τον ταοδ οίλε Εμανν μαγ ραήραδαιν ρριομαδ αρδα μαεα (σο παλα σο εσεεμαίρεαε ι προεαιρ μέγυιδιρ) γ αν ταδ μαγυιδιρ .i. catal mac an abbaδ, γ Macc cappραίγ ρειλιμ, γ Mac α όσρβαταρ. Αν 3 λά σο μί ιυλ ρο μαρβαετ ιαορσιν, αρ αοί τρα ní ρο λήαδ Μάγυιδιρ ό ριν σο ηοιδεε, γ ρυεε ερεαεα, γ ερομαίρεεε αν ειρε, γ σο εοιδ όν ρορλονγρορε ζο α cele ζο εοδραδ εσμ ριγιν σο ρεαρηδ manac.

θαοί Μαγυιδιρ, γ αν βριαν ό Ρυαιρε ρέήρραεε ρρι ρέ αν εραήραδ ι εεαομαοντα εοεκαδ γ αιδμήλλε ρορ γαλλαδ. θαοί θεορ βριαν mac αοδα ήεε μιε αοδα, μιε δσαιν βυιδε μέγ ματζαμνα ό δαρτραίγε οηγιάλλ, γ clann ειήριρ μιε conulaδ ό ρήρνημαίγ γ Ριρδσρδ mac υιλλεε α βύρε .i. mac δσμαιν αν εορραιν μαρ αν εεεδνα ρορ ροζαίλ γ ρορ υίβσρρεε in acchaδ gall. Tucc-

^b *Accidentally.*—Camden thought that the titular Primate, Mac Gauran, accompanied Maguire on this excursion designedly, to encourage him to fight against the heretics. His words are as follows :

“ Ille [Mac Guyrus vir ingenii et pugnacissimi] prædabundus in vicinos agros irruiť, Conathiam ingreditur concomitante Gaurano sacrificio, qui a Papa Primas Hiberniæ designatus, jussit ut Deo fretus fortunam experiretur, certam victoriam pollicitus. Secus tamen accidit, Mac Guiro fortitudine Rich. Binghami fugato, & Primate cum pluribus occiso. Mox Mac Guyrus in apertam rebellionem prorumpit, quem Tir-Oenius Officii prosequutus, vulnus cum magna fortitudinis & fidei accipit.”—*Annales Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1593.

The account of this irruption of Maguire into Connaught, and of Archbishop Magauran's death, is given as follows by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. iii. l. ii, c. 6 :

“ Sub hoc tempus Edmundus Macgabhranus Ibernæ Primas, Archiepiscopus Ardmachæ ex Hispania à Iaimo Flamingo Pontanensi merca-

tore vehitur, habens ad Iberos Regis Hispaniæ mandata, vt Protestantibus pro Fide Catholica bellum indicant, & ab ipso quam celerrimè auxilium mittendum esse, intelligant: & ad Macguierem, qui iam bellum gerebat, profectus, cupidum bellandi virum Catholici Regis verbis & auxiliij spe in incepto facilè confirmauit. Cum Primate Macguier Brethnia Orruarki Principatu transmissa rursus Connachtam exiguis viribus ingreditur. Ea de re certior factus Richardus Binghamus Anglus eques auratus Connachtæ præfectus in illum mittit Gulielmum Guelfertum Anglum cum paruis copijs. Ad locum cui scuto miraculorum [*Skieth na bhfeart*] antiquitas nomen indidit, occurritur. Vtriusque partis equitatus peditum agmina præibat, tacitis cornibus procedens. Dies erat densissima nebula perquam obscura. Quare prius ferè vtrique alteros offenderunt, quam viderunt. Signo tuba subito dato vtrinque in pugnam proruitur. Macguier, quo erat præsentissimo semper animo, Guelfertum hasta transfodit, & interimit, eiusque equitatum fundit, & fugat. Macguierem non procul antè pedestre agmen sequebatur Primas

back, he himself and all his people having escaped scathless from that conflict, except only William Clifford, a distinguished gentleman, and five or six horsemen, who were slain on that occasion. On the other side were slain, Edmond Magauran, Primate of Armagh, who happened accidentally^b to be along with Maguire on this occasion, ; the Abbot Maguire, (Cathal, son of the Abbot); Mac Caffry (Felim), and his brother's son. These were slain on the third day of July. Maguire was not pursued any more on that day^c; and, having carried away the preys and great spoils of that country, he proceeded steadily and slowly, from one encampment to another, to Fermanagh.

The Maguire and the Brian O'Rourke before mentioned confederated during the summer to war against and plunder the English. Brian, the son of Hugh Oge^d, son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, from Dartry-Oriel; the sons of Ever Mac Cooley^e, from Farney; and Richard, son of Ulick Burke, i. e. the son of Deamhon-an-Charrain, were also in insurrection and rebellion against

Equo vectus et duobus tantum equitibus Felmio Maccaphrio, & Cathalo Macguiere comitatus: in quem, dum Macguier dum Guelferto dimicat, altera regij equitatus turma incidit. Primas fugiens equo corruit, & stratus humi interimitur vnâ cum Felmio pugnante. Ex agmine Catholicis pedites, qui Primatis vocem cognouerunt, & si illum non videbant, nebula oculorum vsu intercipiente, accurrunt, & Cathalum stricto ferro pro Primatis præliantem existimantes esse ex Protestantibus multis vulneribus conficiunt, & Protestantes equorum pernecitate illæos dimittunt. Interfecto Primato Macguier magis mæstus, quam obtenta victoria, & præda latus domum redit. Rursus Orruarkus, & Macguier statuentes non modo Protestantibus Angliæ, sed etiam ijs Catholicis Iberniæ, qui illis auxiliabantur, esse officendum in Midhia Inaliam Opheralls ditionem deprædantur. Cum quibus de præda caput equestri proelio experiri Gulielmus Opherall, sed in ipso equitum primo congressu Macguier pugne finem fecit, qua erat felicitate, & virtute, Gulielmum hasta traijeiando. Quo occiso cæteri nihil amplius institerunt, & Or-

ruarkus, & Macguier præda potiuntur."—Fol. 127, 128.

The reader will also find a somewhat similar account of these events in Lombard, *De Hib. Com.*, p. 345; and Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 269, 270.

^c On that day, literally, "Maguire was not followed from that till night," which is not correct, because he was not followed then either.

^d Brian, the son of Hugh Oge.—See his pedigree given in the *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., p. 150.

^e Ever Mac Cooley.—He is called Farmer of the Fernie by Fynes Moryson. His pedigree is given by Mr. Shirley, *ubi supra*, and long extracts from his petitions to the Queen, and to the Lord Treasurer, are given in pp. 97–100. In a letter of recommendation of this Ever Mac Cooley, by the Lord Deputy and Council, 5th January, 1592–3, he is styled "a principall gentleman of the county of Monochan, attending the Court in England, his children civilly brought up, and have the English language."

πατ να χαρζιαλλα ρι αμυρ πορ banna ραιζδιωιρ βαοί ι μινεαέάν ζο πο μαρβαδ λέο α νυρμόρ conaδ δε ριν ταιμice πποclamation do cōp in ζαé baile móp dá mbaos in épinn dia pōccpa na dponza ριν α dubpamaρ (co na ccom- aontaiδ) do beíe ina tpepeuipib.

Ro pōccaiρ an iupciρ iapriρ ipin ppozmaρ ap cōinn do móppluaizcaδ na miδe laiζñ η λιéte moζa dol ι nulltoib. Ro pōccaiρ maρ an ccéona gober- noiρ cōiccio cōnnact ploiécaδ ó pionaiññ ζo dpoδaóip do dol ina ccoinne ζo hepne. Oala an iupciρ do maδpαιde α ionaδ pññ ap an plóicécaδ ριν do maρapccal an iubaip η diaρla típe heoζain .i. aod mac pipoδpca, mic cuinn bacaiζ. Ro imciζpict na plóiz líonmaρa lánmōpa ριν don taob éoiρ do loc epne o cāpñ mōp plebe bñca ζo hñρ puaiδ. Nñp bó laino lá haρla típe heoζain toct πορ an eploiécaδ ριν, apa aoi πο βαοί duaiñan na ngall paρ ζup bó hñccñ dó α piaiρ do ζñioñ.

Oδ éuala Aoδ máζuioip coiécpal an eploiζ lánmōip ριν dia paiζioδ πο éuip α épōδ η α cēpa etip bú η innli ι ccenel cconail ρop α momζabail. Baos pññ ζup an uathaδ plóiz tappupcariρ ina pāpnaδ dia típ pññ η uaiρaiδ α típib ele don taosib éiap do loc acc iup cēlionn πορ cionñ na ngall co ná léiccecaδ tairip iacc an dú ριν, η πο ζabpact iapam laim cli ppiρ an loc (amail pemebercpmaρ) ζo pangactap ac oipōñpē pil πορ an epne .i. ac éúluam. An ccññ báctaprom acc toct an dú ριν πο buí Maζuioip co na pōcpaipte az cōimimécact ppiú don taosib éiap do loc ζo paimce ζup an ac céona don taosib apail. Ro ionnpaiζpict iapam an plóiz gall an táct, η πο βαοί Maζuioip azá cōpnañ ppiú pēib α éumaiñζ. Ap α aoi epa πο píoρaδ an pñpocal .i. laiζioδ iolap ap uatāδ uaiρ μob hñccñ an táct do hñccñ do na gallaib, η πο ppaóinecaδ πορ máζuioip, η πο μαρβαδ pōchαιde dia muicciρ. Ro ζonaδ iapla típe heoζain don éup ριν.

^f *Carn-mor*, now Carnmore, a townland in that part of the parish of Clonea, which extends into the county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 35. It is a part of the range of Slieve Beagh, or Slieve Baha, and contains a large carn from which it has derived its name, and which ⁴ is a very conspicuous object, of which a good view can be obtained from the top of the moat at Clones. For the situation of Sliabh Beatha,

anglice Slieve Beagh, see note ⁿ, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^g *To avoid them*, i. e. away from them.

^b *Ath-Culucain*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare calls this "Beal au Cluoen, os vadi prati;" and it is "Bel atha cul uain," in these Annals, at the year 1597. It is still the name of a ford on the River Erne, about half a mile to the west of Belleek.—See note ^u, under the year 1247, p. 341, *supra*.

the English. These people of Oriel made an attack upon a company of soldiers who were [stationed] at Monaghan, and slew the greater part of them; wherefore a proclamation was issued to every town in Ireland, declaring the aforesaid persons and their confederates to be traitors.

In the autumn following, the Lord Chief Justice commanded a great hosting of [the men of] Meath, Leinster, and Leath-Mogha, to proceed into Ulster; and the Governor of the province of Connaught ordered a hosting [of all those dwelling in the region extending] from the Shannon to the Drowes, to meet them at Lough Erne. As for the Lord Justice, he gave his own place on this hosting to the Marshal of Newry and the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Feardorcha). These numerous and very great forces marched from Carn-mor^f of Sliabh-Beatha to Easroe, [keeping] on the east side of Lough Erne. It was not pleasing to the Earl of Tyrone to go on this expedition; however, he had so much dread of the English that he was obliged to obey them.

When Hugh Maguire heard that this great hosting was approaching him, he sent all his property, both cows and flocks, into Tirconnell, to avoid them^g, while he himself remained at the west side of the lake, at Enniskillen, with a small army of the inhabitants of his own territory, and hired soldiers from other territories, to oppose the English, and to prevent them passing that place. The others marched with their left to the lake, as we have before stated, until they arrived at a celebrated ford on the Erne, namely, Ath-Culuain^h. While they were advancing to that place, Maguire and his forces kept pace with them at the other side of the lake, so that he arrived at the same ford on the opposite side. The English army then proceeded to cross the ford; and Maguire attempted to defend it as well as he was able. But the proverb, "the many shall overcome the few," was verified in this instance, for Maguire was obliged to let the English pass the ford, and was defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of his people. The Earl of Tyroneⁱ was wounded on this occasion.

^f *The Earl of Tyrone.*—This is the last action in which Tyrone fought on the side of the English. The Marshal Bagnal, whose sister had been carried off by Tyrone, who married her, impeached him of divers treasons, to which he replied, offering even to appear in England and there to defend his cause, or to maintain his

innocence in single combat with his adversary.— See Captain Lee's Letter to Queen Elizabeth, in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, *et sequent.*; and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 4. The following account of this attack upon Maguire, and the cause of Tyrone's disaffection, is given in P. O'Sullivan Beare's

Tánaice gobernoir éicciú cónnaé, 7 iarla tuadomúian donnchaó mac concobair mic donnchaó í bhman ina cooinne don taoib éle don epne, 7 ní

Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend., tom. iii. lib. ii. cæ. 7, 10 :

“Hæc dum agebantur, exercitus duo, quos in Macguierem conscribi Regina iusserat, comparati sunt. Alteri præerat Henricus Bagnal eques Auratus Ibernæ Castrametator, et Vltoniæ præfectus, qui minimè spernendas copias ex Ibernis, & Anglis præsiarijs, Ibernisque nuper delectis ducebat. Equites habebat septingentos quorum partem maiorem, et peditum non parvam perduxit Comes Tironus, qui iussus Reginæ imperio non gerere morem, minime sibi integrum putabat. Macguier impendente periculo percussus Odonellum, vt sibi præsidium ferat, rogat. Ex quo acceptis paucis Ibernis bipennis, & Scotis sagittarijs, & aliquot oberatis suis armatis longè exiguiore copias, quam hostis, habebat, quorum erant equites ferè centum. Bagnal cis Ernium flumen cum copijs omnibus constitit, inde traiecturus fluminis vadum, quod Prati nuncupatur, Macguierisque oberatos, qui eó fugerant, prædaturus. Ab altera parte Macguier considerat. Vltrò, citròque missilibus prælium inchoatur, Regij numero militum, armorum genere, natura loci prestabant. Nam, & peditatus multitudine superiores erant, equites septingentos contra centum habebant, & bombardarios contra sagittarios : neque enim sagittam tam longè iaculatur arcus, quàm bomberda plumbeam pilam. Prætereà bombardarij ex sylua, quæ ad fluminis ripam pertinebat, Catholicos in planicie stantes, impunè feriebat : et sagittarij in regios arborum densitate protectos minimè poterant sagittas collineare. Ita cum pugnaretur magno Catholicorum detrimento, Comes Tironus, qui regio equitatu præerat, calcaribus additis cum omni equitatu vadum penetrat, & in Catholicos impressionem faciens omnes fundit, fuscisque insequitur non tamen longe, nam ab Ibero pedito

per femur telo transfixus est, & Macguier cum equitatu suo peditibus fert subsidium. Ea pugna desiderati sunt Catholici minus ducenti, ex regijs per quam pauci. Inter Tironum, qui qui fuit graui vulnere affectus, & Bagnalem ex hac quoque victoria vetus inimicitia augetur, dum vterque sibi gloriam arrogat : Bagnal, quod ipse esset exercitus imperator, & Vltoniæ præfectus cæteros imperio regens ; Tironus, quod ipse magnà equitatus partem ductitauerit, vadum cum equitibus transmiserit, Macguierianos in fugam verterit, periculum adierit, & vulnus acceperit. Ob id à Bagnale rogatus, vt litteris Reginam, & Proregem de ipsius virtute faceret certiore, se illis coram verum dicturum respondit. Odonellus, qui cum vberiore equitatu, bombardarijs, & hastatis Macguieri suppetias ibat, ad noctem post pugnam factam peruenit, hostemque inuaderet, nisi per internuncios a Tirono clam rogaretur, vt ipsius salutis rationem haberet, Protestantes non circumueniens, dum in eorum castris ipse esset, quæ citò foret deserturus, vt deseruit : nam timens, ne à Bagnale vinculis mandaretur, & ad Proregem vinctus traheretur (vt iussum fuisse credebatur) ea nocte e castris saucius fugit in Dunganinam municipium suum, vbi medicamentis adhibitis breui curatur. Eodem tempore Richardus Binghamus Connachte præfectus Iniskellinam magis intestina prodicione, quam vi capit. Ea insula est non magna Ernio lacu cincta, in qua Macguier arcem duplici vallo cinctâ tenebat. In hanc Binghamus copijs in Connachta conscriptis ex Anglis aliquot, sed Ibernis pluribus Catholicis signa militaria pedestria quindecim, & equestria quatuor per Brethniam Orruarki ditionem tunc temporis vastam, atque direptam perduxit, vectusque pontonibus, & phasselis arcem diebus aliquot frustra oppugnat, militibus octoginta magna virtute propugnantibus : haud

The Governor of the province of Connaught and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien) came to meet them at

dubius in cassum se vires diffundere, dato signo, propugnatores ad colloquium prouocat. Ad eum in castra prodit vnus non satis genere notus, sed cui propugnatores maximè suam salutem, & arcem credebant, quòd apud Macguierem familiaritate plurimum valebat, ab eoque donis ornabatur. Filius porcæ, vel scrophæ cognominabatur, nec incongruè; nam præterquam, quod statura erat inelegante, & facie difformi, illi etiam duo Columellares dentes ore prominebant similes suis, vel apri fulminibus. A Binghamo promissionibus, atque donis corruptus, & victus, postquam cum eo statuit, quemadmodum sit arcem proditurus, ad suos, tanquam arcem ad interuencionem defensurus, rediuit. Binghamus induciarum spacio transacto more solito arcem oppugnat. Propugnatores suam quisque partem tutantur. Filius scrophæ, quasi sortiter, & animosè dimicaturus sese in exteriori vallo hostibus ostentat. Hi illum magno agmine aggrediuntur. Ille ex composito fugiens locum defensore nudum deserit, & tamquam sese recipiens, in secundum vallum celeriter confert: quòd etiam sequentibus hostibus aditum permittit, arcis portam subiens, quam ingresso, miles qui ad portam in stationibus erat, venientibus hostibus portam claudere, & obserare festinat: sed illum Filius Scrophæ stricto ferro percutiendo humi sternens patefactis foribus hostes inducit, qui propugnatores omnes præter proditorem interemerunt: et senes pueros, atque feminas, qui in arcem confugerant ex sublicio ponte, quo insula cum continente coniungebatur, præcipites dederunt. Locato in arce præsidio Binghamus, & Bagnal celeriter reuertuntur cum Tirono iam diffidentes, tum Odonellum, & Macguierem maioribus copijs refectum timentes."—*Cap. vii.*

"Hæc dum aguntur, & Odonellus Iniskellinæ obsidionem producit, Tironus Comes magis indices Protestantibus infensus, & suspectus red-

ditur. Principio ob victoriam apud vadum Prati de Macguiere obtentam gratiæ a Regina Bagnali relatæ sunt, Tirono verò ne actæ quidem, aut habitæ, quo nihil hio impatientius ferebat: neque tam cruciabatur, se digno præmio fuisse fraudatum, quam eo Bagnalem ornatum, letantem, atque triumphantem: quippè vterque alterum inexpiabili odio persequebatur multis de causis. Bagnal Vltionis præfectus Tirono videbatur in prouincialium bona facere impetum, & prohibebatur. Tironus Bagnalis sororem feminam forma conspicuam speciei pulehritudine captus rapuerat, matrimonio sibi coniunxerat, & ex Protestante conuerti ad fidem Catholicam fecerat: pactam sibi dotem à Bagnale retineri querebatur. Bagnal sæpè dixerat non tam claritate mariti sororem suam, & familiam esse decoratam, quam Papistæ rebellionis, & perfidia esse breui fodandam, & illi esse priuignos, quibus, et non sororis suæ liberis, si quos progigneret, esset hæreditas amplissima deferenda. Ob has, & alias causas vterque alterum in singulare certamen Dublinnæ prouocauerat, congressurique videbantur, nisi ab amicis anteuertentur. Hinc Bagnal nullam incommodandi Tirono, & in eum accendendi Regiæ inuidiam occasionem prætermittebat. Insuper Tirono occurrebat Macmaganus crudeli supplicio nuper affectus, & eius nomen Parlamenti decreto extinctum; alijque principes Iberni deleti in mentem veniebant. Sed Catholico viro Catholicæ Religionis libertas præcipuè ante oculos obuersabatur. Quibus & aliæ suspiciones nouè accesserunt. Iohannes Onellus Tironæ princeps cum fuisset à Scotis militibus suis per perfidiam extinctus (vt superius tradidimus) eius quoque possessiones Angliæ Regiæ fuerunt addictæ, & si frustra, nam sunt retentæ à Terentio Onello. Inter has Farnia Iberi Macmaganni municipium, reginaetiam fuit adiudicata eo nomine, quòd ad

δερζένρατ ναέ ní ιοιρ αέτ αν γοβερνοιρ γο νήριζε αμαέ κόιειό έονναέτ υο
 ρόαδ γο μαινιρτιρ να buille γ α βήε πέ hachaió ανηιρ αν ερεαχαιó μαιν-
 τιρε ηεóλαιρ γ ιαρταιρ ψήμαναέ. Ρο ρεκαóιριοτ ριρ έονναέτ δια ττιζιό αρ
 α ηαιέλε. Όο δεαχαιό ιαρλα τίρε ηεοζαιρ γ αν μαπαρκαάλ δια ττιζιό ιαρ
 milleaó μορσίμ ι ρψήραό μαναέ. Ρο ράκααίβριοτ bandaiζε ιριρ τίρ αν cong-
 nam la concobair ócc mac concobair ρυαιό μεγυιδιρ βαοί ιη eccραιττςιρ πέ
 μάγυιδιρ. βά ηήμρíoημεές ηαορταδác ρο báρ ó clocaρ mac noaimene ι ττιρ
 eoccaín γο ράιέ ερυαάαιρ ι cconnaéταίβ γ ό έρράιζ έοτυλε γο ηρειρνε υί ραιζ-
 ιλλιζ αν ταν ριη.

Μάγ καρταίζ ριαδác .ι. Εοζαν mac doimnaill μεε ριηζιη τιζεαρινα καρ-
 ρρεαέ υο έcc, ρςιρ ceilliz εραιβδεέ ρο βα μαίε eneé, γ οιρβςιρ εριδε, γ doimnaill
 mac corbmaic na haoíne υο ζabaill α ιοναιό.

Μαιρε ιηζεαν corbmaic óicc μεε corbmaic, μεε ταίδcc μεζ καρταίζ βήν
 υί ρuillebáim μοιρ υο έcc.

Μυιρςιρταέ mac concobair, μεε τοιρρδεαλβαζ υί βριαιρ ό όρυιμ λαηζην

Iohannem pertinebat, & á Regina Comiti Essexiae
 Anglo dono data. Sed tunc temporis neque
 adiudicatio neque donatio executioni mandata
 est Ibero possessiones suas obtinente. Postea
 Comitis huius iam mortui filius Farniam cuidam
 Iohanni Talboto Angloiberno locauit, Talbot-
 usque in Farniae castellum, & possessionem á
 Reginae iudiciis mittitur, frustra á Catholicis
 obiurgatus, quod minimé iuste Iberi Catholici
 viri possessiones ab Hæretico, qui in eas iniusta
 actione agebat, conduxerit. Iberi verò filij eam
 opportunam occasionem rati, qua gerebat Odo-
 nellus arma, amicorum manu coacta Farniam
 castellum noctu inuadunt. Foribus improvisó
 ignem admouent. Castelli inquilinus Talbotus
 suffocante fumo expergefactus subucula tantum
 indutus lecto exsilit, foresque patefacit; poné
 ianuam absconditus, vbi Iberi liberi cum agmine
 suo irruperunt, nudus egressus pedibus salu-
 tem petit, quem sua familia sequitur eiecta, &
 direpta. Cuius rei culpam Angli in Tironum
 transferebant, asserentes hoc inuito, nihil illos
 ausuros. Sub idem tempus Angli, qui Ard-

macham Primatis Iberní sedem præsidio tene-
 bant, templum ingredi constituunt, resisten-
 temque ædituum, & alios sacerdotes in vin-
 cula conijcere. Ad rixam accurrens Bernardus
 Onellus, qui tunc forte in oppido erat, sacerdotes
 in libertatem asserit. Duodecim Anglos milites
 patibulo suspendi iubet. Reliqui præsidarij
 fugiunt, cuius rei authorem fuisse Tironum
 Protestantes pro re certa, indubitataque confir-
 mabant."—*Cap. x.*

Captain Thomas Lee, who wrote his memorial
 addressed to Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and who
 had commanded some troops in various posts on
 the frontiers of Ulster, during Fitz-William's
 administration, and who was well acquainted
 with the machinations of Bagnal, who had
 been planted at Newry, to effect the ruin of
 the O'Neills, thus writes of the trial by combat
 with which O'Neill offered to clear himself of
 Bagnal's accusations of treason :

"And then, I am persuaded, he will simply
 acknowledge to your Majesty how far he hath
 offended you; and besides, notwithstanding his

the other side of the Erne. They effected nothing [worthy of note], except that the Governor returned with the rising-out of Connaught to the Abbey of Boyle, where he remained for some time, plundering Muintir-Eolais and the west of Fermanagh. The men of Connaught then dispersed for their homes. The Earl of Tyrone and the Marshal [also] returned to their houses, after destroying much in Fermanagh. They left companies of soldiers in the country to assist Conor Oge, the son of Conor Roe Maguire, who was at strife with the Maguire. Unhappy and disturbed was the state of [the entire extent of country] from Clogher Mac Daimhene in Tyrone to Rath-Croghan in Connaught, and from Traigh-Eothuile to Breifny O'Reilly, at this time.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Owen^t, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen), Lord of Carbery, died. He was a sensible, pious, truly hospitable, and noble-deeded man. Donnell, the son of Cormac-na-h-Aoine, took his place.

Mary, the daughter of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and wife of O'Sullivan More, died.

Murtough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, of Druim-Laighean¹, died,

protection, he will, if it so stand with your Majesty's pleasure, offer himself to the Marshal (who hath been the chiefest instrument against him), to prove with his sword that he hath most wrongfully accused him; and because it is no conquest for him to overthrow a man ever held in the world to be of most cowardly behaviour, he will in defence of his innocency allow his adversary to come armed against him naked, to encourage him the rather to accept of his challenge. I am bold to say thus much for the Earl, because I know his valour, and am persuaded he will perform it."

^t Owen.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a district in the county of Cork, now divided into four baronies.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, in which is quoted a Chancery Record, from which it appears that Teige O'Donovan, in his replication to his brother, Donnell O'Donovan, asserts that this Sir Owen Mac Carthy was an intruder, and that Donnell Mac Carthy was en-

titled to be "Mac Cartie Reough, whereunto he had right by her Highnes' Patents." The Donnell mentioned in this Chancery Record is the very person referred to in the text as the successor of Owen, the son of Donnell. According to the manuscript, entitled *Carbria Notitia*, already often quoted, this Donnell was usually called Donnell-ni-pipy [doimall-na bpíopaibe] from some pipes of wine which were washed ashore during his time, which was considered an omen of good success. He married Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond, and had by her a son, Cormac, who married Eleanor, daughter of the White Knight, and had by her a son, Daniel, who married Helen, daughter of the Lord Roche, and had by her a son, Charles, who married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Muskerry, and had by her a son, Daniel Mac Carthy Reagh, who was living in the time of the writer of *Carbria Notitia* [1686], and married to Mary, daughter of Col. Townshend.

¹ *Druim-Laighean*, now Dromline, in a parish

δέεε, γ α αθναααλ ινα βαλε ρίν .ι. ι νορπυμ λαγλν, γ α μάε αονόδαρ το
ζαβάιλ α ιοναδ.

Μυιρέρταεάε μαε αομναλλ, μιε αονόδαρη υί βριαη ό έυλσα δέεε.

Ταδεε μαε υιλλιαμ μιε ταδεε δυιδ υί έεαλλαγ όη έαλαδ ι αορπύε υα μαηε
δέεε, γ ρο βα το μύορρκεέλαιβ ό μαηε αη τί έρφα αηη ρηη.

Ο αυιδυορ έοιλλε να μαηαέ .ι. ριληρ μαε υαιέηε δέεε, γ α μάε αιαρμαη
το ζαβάιλ α ιοναδ.

Μαηξρδέεε ιηγλν υί βαοιγίλλ (αοιρρδεαλβαέ) δέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1594.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιε, κύιαε έέδ, νόααε, ααέταιρ.

Μαε μαέζαμνα .ι. τιζεαρηα αορε βαηρμδ αηρέρταιγί δέεε .ι. Ταδεε μαε
μυρχαδ, μιε ταδεε ρυαδ, μιε αοιρρδεαλβαίγ, μιε ταδεε, γ α μάε .ι. αοιρρ-
δελβαέ ρυαδ το ζαβάιλ α ιοναδ.

Ο Συλλεβάη βέηρρε Εοααη, μαε αιαρματα, μιε αομναλλ το έεε. Αρ
α αοί ηί βό ό Συλλεβάη βειρρε έ αη αηη ρηη ζέρι βό ηέδ ριαμ, δόιγ ρο βήη
μαε α αεαρβραταρ αη βλιαδαιη ρια να έεε δύν βαοί, γ βέηρρε δε .ι. αομναλλ
μαε αομναλλ μιε αιαρματα ιαρ μβρηέ έομιαρλε Δαχαη γ έομιαρλε να
ηερεαηη, γ ρο ζαιρδ ό Συλλεβάη βέηρρε το αομναλλ ρήρρηη.

Ο αυδδα έρρε ριαέραέ .ι. ααηί, μαε ταδεε ριαβαίγ μιε εογαη το μαρ-
βαδ λά ραιγδυόρη το μυηητηρ να βαηηρποζηα ι μβαλε αια βαηαίβ ρειρη ι έτρη
ριαέραέ μυαδε.

Ο ηήδην Αοδ αυδε μαε εογαη μανηταιγ, μιε εμαηηη, μιε ρλοηηη το έεε.

of the same name, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare. In the Description of the County of Clare, in the Library of Trin. Col. Dublin, E. 2. 14, this castle is placed in "West Mac Namara's country," and the proprietor of it is set down as "Muriertagh O'Brien," who is the very person mentioned above in the text.

^m *Tulach*.—There were two castles of this name in the county of Clare, according to the description of that county just referred to,

namely, Tullagh, which gave name to the barony of Tulla, in the east of the county, and which belonged, in 1585, to "Donell Reagh Mac Nemara;" and Tullagh, in the barony of "Corkemroe," in the west of the same county, which then belonged to Sir Donell [son of Conor] O'Brien, who was the father of the Murtough above mentioned in the text. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the Tulach of the text is the castle of Tullagh, in the barony of Corkemroe.

and was interred in his own town of Druim-Laighean ; and his son, Conor, took his place.

Murbough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien of Tulach^m, died.

Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly of Caladh^a, in Hy-Many, died ; and his death was among the mournful news of Hy-Many.

O'Dwyer of Coill-na-manach^c (Philip, son of Anthony) died ; and his son, Dermott, took his place.

Margaret, daughter of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1594.

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

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^p, died, namely, Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige ; and his son, Turlough Roe, took his place.

O'Sullivan Beare (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell) died. He was not, however, the O'Sullivan Beare at that time, though he had once been ; for in the year previous to his death, his brother's son, Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, had, by the decision of the Council of England and the Council of Ireland, deprived him of Dunbaoi [the castle of Dunboy] and Beare ; and Donnell himself was nominated the O'Sullivan Beare.

O'Dowda of Tireragh (Dathi, the son of Teige Reagh, son of Owen) was slain by one of the Queen's soldiers, in one of his own castles in Tireragh on the Moy.

O'Heyne^q (Hugh Boy, the son of Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, son of Flan) died.

^a *Caladh*, now Callow, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.—See note ¹, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^c *Coill-na-manach*, i. e. the wood of the monks, now the barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary, which was O'Dwyer's country.

^p *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—According to the Description of the County of Clare just referred to, "the Baronie of Cloynetherala [Clonderalaw]

conteyns East Corkewasken, 'and Tege Mac Mahone was chiefe in the same." This Tege Mac Mahon was the father of the Murrough mentioned in the text.

^q *O'Heyna*.—Upon the surrender of his property to the Crown, he received a re-grant of an extensive estate in the original territory, in the thirtieth year of Elizabeth.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404. This is the last

Ἰηζήν ἡνίε υἱ ἕβριαν ἀρα .ι. ονορα ἰηζήν τοιρρῶεαλβαῖζ, ἡιε Μιυρῆστειζ, ἡιε δοῖναιλλ ἡιε ταῖδεε βήν ριαραῖρ ἡιε εμαινν αν ἑαλαῖδ ἡιε ριαραῖρ ριαῖδ βυιτιλέρ δεεε.

Σλοῖεεαδ ἡῶρ δο ειονόλ λάρ αν ιυρτιρ, ἡ ράιηιεε ζαν ράτυεεαδ ταρ να ερῖοχαῖδ ρορταρ κοῖφοεερῖ δο ζαν ναε ἡομρῖυεαε ζο ριαετ ζο ἡοιρ εῖε-λιονν, ἡ βαοί ι ρρορβαῖρ, ἡ ι ἡομρῖυεε ἡμον δύναιδ, ἡ ζεῖδιτε αν ρλυαζ ρορ τοζαῖλ αν ἡῦρ λαρ να ἡαιδῡῖδ βά ἡαδλαεε λεό, ἡ ἡῖρ ρεααρρατ ρῖρ ζο ρο ζαβρατ ρο δεοῖδ, ἡ ράεεβαῖδ αν ιυρτιρ βαρθα ἡῖρ ἡβαῖε, ἡ δο εῦαιδ δια εῖζ ιαραῖ.

Μαζυῖδῖρ ερα ὄδ εῦαλα ρῖδε αν ιυρτιρ δο ῖοαδ ρορ εεῦαῖδ ρο εῖοηοῖ ρῖδε αν λῖον αρ ἡα κορραηαεαῖρ εο ἡβαοί εεε ἡομρῖυεε αν βαῖε εεθνα, ἡ ρο ραῖδ τεαετα δο ραῖζῖδ υἱ δοῖναιλλ Αοδ ριαδ δια εῖυηζῖδ ραῖρ τεετ δια ροῖρῖδῖο. Ἠῖρ βό ἡῖρῖεαε ρο ρρεαεραδ ἡδῖρῖν λαῖρῖυῖο ὡρ δο εῖοῖδ δια ραῖζῖδ εο να ῖοεραῖδε, ἡ ρο ζαβρατ αεε ρορβαῖρ ρορ αν δύν ὄ εορραεῖ ἡν ζο ἡῖδον αυζυρτ. Ρο ερῖοεαδ, ἡ ρο ερεαχλοῖρεεαδ λαρ αν ροεραῖτε ρῖν ι ἡβαοί

notice of the O'Heyne family in these Annals. Duald Mac Firbis continues the pedigree of the family of Leydican for two generations more, which brings the line down to 1666, when he wrote. The Hugh Boy above mentioned in the text, had a son Hugh Boy, who had a son Owen, who seems to have been considered the head of the family in Mac Firbis's time. In 1612 O'Heyne of Leydican was Conor Crone O'Heyne, who had a son, Brian. On the 20th of February, 1612, he enfeoffed his son, Bryan O'Heyne, of and in his estates. This feoffment, the original of which is now before the Editor, runs as follows:

"To all Chresten people to whome these presents shall come, Connor Crone Oheyn of the Ledigan, in the county of Galwey, gent. send greeting in our Lord God Euerlasting. Knowe yee that I, the said Connor, for sundry good & lawfull considerations me moving, and in especial for and in the regard and consideration both of my ffatherly care and affection, as well toward my sonne, Bryan Oheyn, as toward the

establishment, continuance, and succession of myn inheritance and living in myn owne kindred and family, and the better ensuring and suportation of the same from ingerous challenges, suits, and vexations therevnto to be at any time pretended, wherein the impotencie of age, and state and declining yeeres, disabling me to imploy the mindfull paines and travells therevnto behoofefull, the defence and vpholding of my said Inheritance in nature and right belonging vnto my said sonne, Bryan Oheyn, haue given, graunted, enffeooffed, and confirmed, like as be these presents, I doe give, graunt, enffeooffe, and confirme, vnto the said Bryan Oheyn, the third parte of a cartron of Gortenshine, the fourth parte of a cartron in the tearmon, commonly knowen by the name of Ballymollfargie and Pollantlynte and haulfe a cartron in Corroboye, being of my proper inheritance, with all and singuler the meadowes, moores, pastures, bogges, woods, vnderwoods, waters, watercourses, fishings, heats, montaines, commones, gardens, houses, land arable and land

The daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara, Honora, daughter of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, and wife of Pierce, son of Edmond an-Chaladh, son of Pierce Roe Butler, died.

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice ; and he proceeded unperceived through the adjacent territories without any delay, until he arrived at Enniskillen ; and he encamped around, and laid siege to the fortress ; and the army proceeded to destroy its wall with the proper engines, and they never ceased until they finally took it. And the Lord Justice left warders in the castle, and then returned to his house.

When Maguire heard that the Lord Justice had returned back, he assembled the greatest number of forces that he was able, and beleaguered the same castle, and dispatched messengers to O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), requesting him to come to his assistance. This request was promptly responded to by him [O'Donnell], for he went to join him with his forces ; and they laid siege to the fortress from the beginning of June to the middle of August. [During this time] these forces plundered and laid waste all that was under the jurisdiction

pasture, vnto them or any of them belonging, or in anywise appertaining ; to haue and to hould, occupie, enioy, and possess, all and euery the premisses, with their appurtenances, vnto the said Bryan Oheyn, his heires and Assignes, to his and their proper vse and vses for euer. And further knowe yee that I, the said Connor crone Oheyn, haue couenaunted and agreed that my said sonne, Bryan shall pay vnto me some reasonable rent yeerlie, during myn owne lyffe, out of the before-mentioned parcella, and after my disease to be to the vse of him, the said Bryan, his heires and assigns, as aforesaid, for euer. And further knowe yee that I, the said Connor crone Oheyn, haue constituted, and appointed my welbeloued Teig Enurgish of the Rahine, my true and lawfull Attourney, for me and in my name, to enter into all and euery the premisses, or into any one parte thereof in name of the whole, and thereof to take full and whole possession and seizen. And for me and in my name to deliver actual seizen and possession

vnto the said Bryan Oheyn, according the effect of this present Deede. In witness whereof, I, the said Connor Crone Oheyn, haue hereunto put my hand and seale, the 20 of February, 1612.

“ CONNOR CRONE OHEYNE,
is marke & seale.

“ Being present when the within named Connor crone Ohein signed, sealed, and delivered this deede vnto the within named Bryen mac Connor Ohein, and as well to the within named attourney, Teig knurgish, those whose names doe follow :

“ JOHN BURKE,
is marke testis.
THOMAS BURKE,
is marke testis.
THOMAS CONNOGHIN,
testis.”

“ Being present when the within named Teig Enurgish,” &c. &c.

po rmaíct gall i ceiriú oirgiall 7 i mbrísríne uí raiúillig co ttaiporat a mbú 7 a ninnle a lón plóig dia námpoib.

Baoi ó doinnail i pporlongpore acc porbairi por inir ceitlenn ó tōpac iun co mí Augur amail aepubamap zo ttaipnic a lón do caisín do baroa an baile aet maó bſce. Rangattar teaéta do raiúid uí doinnail ó na halbanchaib po tócuir riuim éuicce ría rin dia hairnſir dó co ttaingattar co doire, 7 pobtar iate tangattar an dú rin doinnall zorm mac doinnail 7 mac leóid na hara. Do éaod iapaín ua doinnail dia nomporctad co nuathad dia plóg amaille rriur, 7 po páccaib dponz mór ele díb az Maguidir do éongnam lair, 7 po rúráil porra airiuróim acc iomruide an baile.

Lar rriur rcel don iurur (.i. Sir uilliam ritzuilliam) co mbarar baroa iniri ceitlenn ind earbaó lón 7 bíd po poréongair ar dponz móir dſearaib mibe, 7 ar uairib raiúilleac 7 biongamac coicciú connact (.i. im rſoirri ócc mbiongam) toct do bſit lón zo hinir ceitlenn. Do cotar na maite rin iapaín a cſno a cele a ccoinne an lón co cabán baile uí raiúillig, 7 po gabad leó laim dſr lé loc Éirne tpe rſraib manaé zo rangattar pó ttaipim cſiſpe mile don baile.

Do éualaid Maguidir aod dáil an tplóig rin do bſit gur an mbaile (lar na lóintib rēmpaite) do coidride co na rōcraide budéin, 7 gur an rōcraide po páccaib o doinnail lair, 7 im éorſmac mac an barúim .i. deapbraéair an iarla uí néill zo po gabrat airiurſm i nſnac epóalta iomcūmanz in po ba dóig leó a rōctain riuim dia raiúid. Ro ba tōrba an ſdarpnaige ſſin, uair rangattar gan rátuccad dóib badéin i cſno muintipe meguidir az bél aea rairſdhaigh. Ro ríúid iorſal aigéide ainttēnna, 7 rccaindſr epóda comnart ſtopra aetú 7 anall, co po rraóinead pó deóid tſia nſr iombualta lá Maguidir co na rōcraide por an luct naile co po páccbad ár cſno lair, 7 po boé occ lſnmain an maóma co cian ar an maigſn rin. Bá dírim a ttopcrattar do rāorclandair 7 daorclandair ip in iomairēacc rin. Ro páccbad eic, arim, 7 édala iomda an dú rin lá taob na neac 7 na ccapall bátar po a neipedaib lón do rōctain co hinir ceitlenn. Tēpnattar rceolanga uairē

¹ *Ara*, now Arran, an island lying to the east of Cantire in Scotland. General Stewart in his curious map of the antient Highland districts, in his Sketches, &c., of the Highlanders of Scotland, does not place Mac Leod on this island, but

writes the name across the Isle of Skye, Glenelg, and other places.

² *At the mouth of a certain ford*, az bél aea rairſdhaigh.—See note ^m, under the year 1586, p. 1856; and note ^d, under the year 1588,

of the English in the territory of Oriel, and in Breifny O'Reilly; and they gave their cows and flocks as provision stores to their soldiers.

O'Donnell, as we have stated, was encamped, laying siege to Enniskillen, from the middle of June to the month of August, until the warders of the castle had consumed almost all their provisions. Messengers came to O'Donnell from the Scots, whom he had before invited over, to inform him that they had arrived at Derry. And those who had come thither were Donnell Gorm Mac Donnell, and Mac Leod of Ara'. O'Donnell then set out with a small number of his forces to hire them; and he left another large party of them with Maguire to assist him, and he ordered them to remain blockading the castle.

When the Lord Justice, Sir William Fitzwilliam, had received intelligence that the warders of Enniskillen were in want of stores and provisions, he ordered a great number of the men of Meath, and of the gentlemen of the Reillys and the Binghamms of Connaught, under the conduct of George Oge Bingham, to convey provisions to Enniskillen. These chieftains, having afterwards met together, went to Cavan, O'Reilly's town, for provisions; and they proceeded through Fermanagh, keeping Lough Erne on the right, until they arrived within about four miles of the town.

When Maguire (Hugh) received intelligence that these forces were marching towards the town with the aforesaid provisions, he set out with his own forces and the forces left him by O'Donnell, together with Cormac, the son of the Baron, i. e. the brother of the Earl O'Neill; and they halted at a certain narrow pass, to which they thought they [the enemy] would come to them. The ambushade was successful, for they came on, without noticing any thing, until they fell in with Maguire's people at the mouth of a certain ford'. A fierce and vehement conflict, and a spirited and hard-contested battle, was fought between both parties, till at length Maguire and his forces routed the others by dint of fighting, and a strages of heads was left to him; and the rout was followed up a great way from that place. A countless number of nobles and plebeians fell in this conflict. Many steeds, weapons, and other spoils, were left behind in that place [by the defeated], besides the steeds and horses that were loaded with provisions, on their way to Enniskillen. A few fugitives of Meath and of

p. 1866, *supra*. It was first written *bel aca na* are cancelled, and *pampsaig* interlined in the *mípleac do íonpaó*; but the four last words handwriting of Michael O'Clery.

ὄρεαράιβ μίθε ἡ το παζαίλλεακάιβ ἀρ ἀν ὀκαίτορζαίλ ρίν, ἡ ní ρα ἡανάδ λέό ρίθε ζο παζατταρ ζο βρείρνε υἱ Ραίζιλλιζ. Ὅά ρί ὀναρ το δεαχαιό Σεορρι ὀcc βιονγαμ ζυρ ἀν υαθαδ ἀτ ρυλα λαίρ ἀρ ἀν λαταίρ ρίν τρῖα ἴρccαιμ ὀλοιννε ὀβταίζ μέζ ραίρπαδάν, τρῖα βρείρνε υἱ ρυαίρ, ἡ ἀρρῖθε ζο ρίccεc. Ρο ὀλαοκλαίδc ἀινμ ρορ ἀν ἀτ ἀζά ττuccαδ ἀν μόρ μαίδm ρίν .i. bel ἀτ na μβιορccαδ το ζαίρμ δε ρό δαίζ ἀν ρο ρaccβαδ το βριορccαίβ, ἡ το βίccε βαρζῖθαίβ' ὀca ἀν λά ρίν.

Ὁτ ὀυαλατταρ ἀορ ὀοιμέδα ἀν βαίλε ρραιοίναδ ρορ ἀν ρλόιζ το βεαρτρατ ἀν ὀαίρλέν το Μαζυδῖρ, ἡ το βεαρτ ροίμ μαίτcῖν naαcaίλ τοίβ.

^c *Reillys*.—The chief of the Reillys, or O'Reillys, at this time was Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly. He died on the first of June, 1596, when his brother, Philip O'Reilly, was set up by O'Neill as the O'Reilly, though not without strong opposition from Maelmora Breagh, the son and heir of Sir John, who was supported by the English.

^u *The Lorgan*, a district in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 347.

^v *Bel-atha-na-m-Briosgadh*, i. e. Mouth of the Ford of the Biscuits. It is translated: *Os vadi biscocorum panum*, by P. O'Sullivan Beare.—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 135. The site of this battle is still traditionally remembered, but the name is obsolete. The ford is on the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, under Drumane bridge, about five miles to the south of Enniskillen.

^x *Defeat*.—Cox says that news was brought to Dublin on the 11th of August, 1594, "that Cormock Mac Baron (Tyrone's brother), who besieged Iniskelling, had defeated the English, being 46 horse and 600 foot, under the conduct of Sir Edward Herbert and Sir Henry Duke." Philip O'Sullivan Beare gives the following circumstantial account of this rencounter in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. xi. fol. 133, 134, 135:

"In hoc rerum statu Iniskellinæ arcis præsidium ab Odonello circumsessum fame preme-

batur. Ac filius quidem scrophæ arcis proditor, qui in ea ab Anglis erat relictus, sus vorax esuriente ventre afflictus cum commilitonibus quinque noctu per lacum lintre missus, quod regionum, et itinerum expertus erat, nunciatum; quanto in discriminé versaretur arx, & à Catholicis interceptus vna cum socijs multis vulneribus interficitur. Nihilominus Angli angustiarum arcis minimé nescij suppetias ire festinant. Carnes salsæ, caseus, magna copia biscocci panis parantur. Præsidarij milites euocantur: Ibernorum delectus habetur; ex omnibus nuper conscriptis Ibernis, & Anglis præsidarijs duo millia, & quingenti coguntur, quorum erant equites quadringenti. His imperator præficitur Henricus Dukus Anglus eques auratus Iphaliæ principatus præfectus; & castrametator Fool etiam Anglus, de quorum consilio certior factus Odonellus, legatos ad Tironum mittit, Protestantes Iniskellinæ subsidio venire: id se vsque ad interneccionem prohibitorium: quanto in periculo res sit sita, manifestum esse, & ita Tironum à se pro hoste habendum nisi ipsi in tanto discrimine posito ferat auxilium. Qua legatione audita diuersis curis anxius Tironus distrahebatur, cum animo suo reputans Odonellum incerta spe Hispani auxilij gerere bellum, antequam Hispana signa in Ibernia videat ac ita rem Catholicorum in summo discrimine esse sitam, etiam si ipse ferat opem; sin minus Catholicis opituletur, Protes-

the Reillys' escaped from this conflict, and never stopped until they arrived in Breifny O'Reilly. The route taken by George Oge Bingham and the few who escaped with him from the field was through the Largan^u, [the territory] of the Clann-Coffey Magauran, through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to Sligo. The name of the ford at which this great victory was gained was changed to Bel-atha-na-mBriosgadh^m, from the number of biscuits and small cakes left there to the victors on that day.

When the warders of the castle heard of the defeat^x of the army, they surrendered the castle to Maguire; and he gave them pardon and protection^y.

tantibus tamen se esse suspectum, & ita vtrisque fore hostem iudicatum. Aduentante vero Reginae exercitu Cormakus Onellus Tironi frater cum equitibus centum, & bombardariis velitibus trecentis ad Odonellum in castra venit, missusne à Tirono, an suo ductu, minimè satis omnibus constabat. Macguier, & Cormakus cum peditibus mille ex Odonelli castris hosti obuiam eunt, vt illum incursionibus prohibeant, somnoque, & quiete priuent, quominus strenuè cum Odonello postea praelietur. Interim Dukus non longius tribus milibus passuum sub vesperum consistit à Farnij fluminis vado. Vbi tenebris primis à Macguiere, & Cormako missis Sclopistis densissima plumbearum pilularum vi improvisò obruitur: quos contra Dukus quoque bombardarios suos mittit. Ita vtraque parte per noctem totam è minus praeliante, regij periculo, & bombardarum sonitu somno priuantur. Postero die post lucis exortum Dukus ex vniverso exercitu agmina tria instruens equitum, & scloperariorum alis munita, quòd impedimenta magna habebat, iumentorum quæ comneatum baiulabant, asinariorum, calorum, atque meretricum, ea in duas partes diuidit, alteram inter primam, & secundam aciem, & inter hanc, & vltimam alteram collocat. Quomodo instructus milites præteritis noctis vigiliis semisomnes è castris mouens à Catholicis continuè tela iacentibus gressum comprimere sæpè compellitur, eosdem vicissim longius remouens. Ad horam diei vndecimam

non longius bombardæ iactu à Farnio vado venit. Vbi equites ad pedes descendere iubet, quòd erat locus equestri prælio minus idoneus. Hic Macguier, et Cormakus cum peditibus mille totis viribus dimicant. Eorum bombardarij agmini primo fortius reluctantur, & vltimo non modo bombardarij, sed etiam hastati insistunt. Cæterum primum agmen ferro viam aperiens, & hinc inde Catholicos arcens vadum aggreditur. Interim Catholici bombardarij, qui vltimum agmen impugnabant, Protestantium scloperariorum alas in agmen compellunt, illudque plumbeis glandibus continenter carpendo faciunt trepidare: ordinibusque iam laxatis incompositum Catholici hastati irruendo penitus disturbant, & cum altera parte impedimentorum primum confundunt: deinde ad medium agmen compellunt. Hic medium agmen duplex certamen inibat, alterum componendo vltimum agmen, alterum Catholicis resistendo: sed vtrumque Catholici vrgendo confundunt, & per alteram partem impedimentorum pellentes agmini primo miscunt. Ita totus exercitus turbato, confusoque tumultu penetrat vadum, relicto comneatu, & omni impedimento, equis tantum seruatus, qui præcipuè curæ equitibus erant. Mox quid agendum sit, Dukus consultat. Georgius Binghamus Junior redeundum esse censet, ne post amissum comneatum omnes inedia vincantur pari fato cum Iniskellinnæ propugnatoribus, quibus opitulari non poterant. Contra castrametator Fool, quod

Ταναϊκ ιυρτίρ νια ι νερίνη ι μί'ιυλ να βλιαθνα πο. Σίρ υλλίαν Ρυπέλ α ανημ ρεϊν. Αρρεαθ πο ριννθ λαιρ γαε βαϊλε δά μβαοί ιρρεϊλθ να βαηρηιογνα ι νερίνη λόν γ λάν ρτορύρ το έορ ινθ θαιμθεοίν ι μβαοί ινα αghαϊθ. Ρο ρόεραθ λαιρ θρρεααϊθ μιδε, λαγθν, μυμάν, γ έονναετ τοιδεετ γο λόνμπαρ λέρτριοηοϊκε ινα θοοομ εο βαϊλε άτα λυαιν αν ρεϊρεαθ λά θεεε το μί Σεπτεμπερ. Ιν εκμανγ να ρεε ριν τάναϊκ αν ιυρτίρ ανιαλ πο εϊγγεαλλ γο ηάε λυαιν, γ πο αρεενα αρραϊθε εο πορ εόμáιν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1595.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, κύκκε εέθ, νοάτ, α κύκκε.

Αρθ ιυρτίρ να ηέρενη α. Σίρ υλλίαν Ρυπέλ το τοετ πορ ταρραηγ θρυηγε το εομάρραναϊθ; γ το εοϊβηλραιν βιαχαε μιε αοθα, πορ βιαχαϊθ

nomen stultum significat, stultè reclamation, & obtestatur, vt arcì Regiñe succurrant. Locus, in quo Protestans constiterat, humiditate impeditus erat, vbi equi in vlginem hausti vsui esse non poterant. Ideo à Catholicis magis impunè missilibus sauciat. Ob hoc Foolalam sclope-rariorum contra Catholicos producit, vt eos remoueat, dum rureus exercitus per ordines componatur. Cæterum cito cæpto destitit tragula traiectus, & occisus. Quo totus Protestantium exercitus consternatus desertis etiam equis vilo sinè ordine, & imperio ad vadum quod ante paulò traiecerat, reuertitur. Quo prohibetur à Catholicis fulminatoribus,* qui partim impedimenta diripiebant, partim vadum obsidebant. Vnde dubius, quid potissimum consilij caperet, ad aliud angustibus vadum, quod supra in flumine intra sagittæ missum conspicatur, concitato cursu sese confert, & in illud præcipitat prius, quam fuit á Catholicis occupatum. Qua verò celeritate, & trepidatione penetrabat, & vadum erat altitudine, centum circiter milites subruuntur, quorum super corpora cæteri transeunt. Protestantem ex Ibernis pauci sequuntur, quorum ille paucitatem spernens consistit parumper, dum Dukus Anglici exercitus impe-

rator cum alijs cohortium ducibus armis, & vestibus præter subuculam exiit. Quibus tamen exutis non satis leuatus, nec aptus currendo inter quatuor Iberos milites ex suis trahitur. Fugientes & pauidos Catholici ex manibus dimiserunt, diripiendis impedimentis animum intendentes. Nam pauci qui vltra vadum fuerunt secuti, statim rediuerunt. Ob quod ex Protestantibus Anglis, & Catholicis Ibernis, qui cum illis stipendium merebant, pauci supra quadringentos flumine, ferroque perierunt. Equi, magna strues armorum, comæatus, & omnia impedimenta capta sunt. Inter quæ vis biscoetorum panum ingens in ipso vado strata loco nouum nomen indidit. Exercitus regij fusi, & fugati diulgato nuncio Iniskellinna arx ab Odonello circumsessâ in deditioem venit, propugnatoribus ex pacto dimissis, & Macguier est in integrum restitutus.

“Macsuinnius Tuethius vnus ex authoribus belli, qui obsidioni interfuit, breui post receptam arcem naturæ cedens triste sui desiderium Catholicis reliquit: in cuius locum suffectus est Melmurius Macsuinnius Mauri Lenti filius antecessori constantia minimè par, vt inferius apparebit. Obsidione soluta Odonellus memor

A new Lord Justice came to Ireland in the month of July of this year. Sir William Russell^a was his name. He formed a resolution that provisions and stores should be put into every town in the Queen's possession in Ireland, in despite of all those who were opposed to him. He issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Meath, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, ordering them to meet him at Athlone, with all their forces assembled, on the 16th of September. The Lord Justice accordingly went to Athlone at that time, and proceeded from thence to Roscommon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1595.

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

The Chief Justiciary of Ireland, Sir William Russell, marched to Baile-na-Cuirre^a in the month of January, against Fiagh, the son of Hugh [O'Byrne], at

truculentis, qua feminas, senes, & infantes ex Iniskellinnæ ponte Angli præcipitauerant, cum omnibus copiis Connachtam, quam Richardus Binghamus hæretica tyrannide oppressam tenebat, inuadit: incursionibus longè, latèque factis Anglos colonos, & inquilinos diripit, fugat, occidit, viro nulli à decimo quinto anno vsque ad sexagesimum nato, qui Ibernice loqui nesciebat, parcens. In Inialia Lomphortum pagum, quem opherali adeptum Brunus Anglus Hæreticus possidebat, accendit. Protestantium præda Onustus in Tirconellam redit. Ea inuasionem in Connachts nullus agricola, nullus inquilinus, nullus omninò Anglus mansit præter eos, qui arcium, & munitorum oppidorum mænibus defendebantur. Nam qui igne, & ferro consumpti non sunt, bonis spoliati in Angliam secesserunt, illos, per quos in Iberniam deducti sunt, diris obsecrationibus prosequentes."—*Cap. xi.*

[†] *Pardon and protection.*—O'Sullivan seems to have been misinformed on this subject. On his authority Leland asserts that the garrison were butchered by the Irish; and he adds:

"In all the barbarous triumph of incensed conquerors they pierced into Connaught, and

committed the most afflicting outrages in all the well-affected quarters; besieged the English fort of Belleek; cut off a detachment sent to its relief; and practised their usual barbarity on the garrison, when famine had compelled them to surrender. To complete his triumph, O'Donnel was enabled to establish one of the degenerate De Burghos, his associate, chieftain of the district, by the name of the Mac William: while Bingham, the Queen's Lord President of Connaught, was totally destitute of such a military force as might enable him to exert his usual vigor against such outrages."—Book iv. c. 4.

^a *Sir William Russell.*—He was the youngest son of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He landed at Howth on the 31st of January, 1594, and went the next day to Dublin, but refused to accept of the sword till the Council had first given him in writing, under their hand, an account of the disturbed state of the kingdom; which being done, he was sworn on Sunday, the 11th of August, with great solemnity.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 403.

^a *Baile-na-Cuirre*, now Ballinacor, in Glenmalure, in the barony of South Ballinacor, and

buðém co baile na cuinne hi mí Ianuairi do ðonrað. Iar nðol dóib i ccomh-poccur don baile nia ríú naimce leó dol tar dorur an dúncleatð baosí ina timcell no clor co teccmaireac fuaim ðroma ó na raiðdiúirib acc dol do raiçcið an baile. ððoccar ríacha co na muinrip, 7 ac raiçat co hobann, 7 no cuir ðronç dia muinrip ðiomçornaím an dorair co no cuir a muinrip uile ríraib, macaib, mnáib epé ðoirrib élaid an baile amac, 7 do ðeachaioð ríin ina lñmain co pucc lair ina niomláine iaττ po ðiamraib, 7 po ðroiðelaib pa maizim rop inmill lair.

Iar mbeit ðriachaioð rop a iomçabáil taimic ina cño uáep ríabaç mac çearaile mic tomair do çearaiteaçaib çille ðara. Óála an iurrip baí riðe co cño ðeic lá i mbaile na cuinne iar ná páccbáil ðriachaioð, 7 no raiçaib banda nó ðó do raiçdiuirib aça iomçoiðéττ 7 tice ríin tar a air co hát çiaç.

Do çoið ðna uáep ríabaç 7 arail do çloinn ríachaç mic aóða ar ionn-raiçioð oiðce (in ionam covalta) ró cño çoiç lá nðeçc iar rin co epuimçlinn i noorap áta çiaçh. Ro loirceaoð 7 no léirpççriopað an baile rin leó, 7 puççrat ina nbaosí ina ceumang ðiomçap don cño luaiðe boí rop çimpall an baile, 7 çép ðó poilléir ropairpççiona luirne 7 laipraça an baile aça loirceaoð do ríraib áta çiaç do çoið uáep ar çan ríuiluccaoð çan ropi-ðrçcað rair.

A çionn níp iar rin tucc uáep ammar rop baile ðuine uarail dia rçççairiðib baí ina compoçraib, 7 çioð é an ðuine uaral baosí riðe co ríçmeaç ríireaçair i ppoicill a ionnraiçce dia epçççairiðib. An tan do çuaioð uáep co na muinrip rop mbaile no ionnraiç an ðuine uaral co epóða cailec nñm-neaç i ccoinne uáep co no çuarpççrioc a çele co hainmín rçççairiðmail co no epçççnaizlð uáep ina çoir don çup rin. Ruççrat a muinrip leó hé çur an ríab bá çoiðmñra dóib, 7 no çuirpççrioc dia lñçlç é hi ppoçoll çalmán ar nár ðeólaç aon çriar iur. Níp páccairpççrioc ina pççair açt aon buaçail lñça dia ríop çanurib buðém nó çhizlð riðe çac pé lá do çionól luibcño ró na coilçib bá çoiðmñra ðó. Do pala iomacallaím óp íriol epip é 7 ðronç ðrçççairiðib uáep ço no naiðmrioc ne poile, 7 no çarpraiz riðe líon cñçail

county of Wicklow. In the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the O'Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, the name is written baile na corpa, which means, town of

the weir or dam.

^b *Through the postern-doors*, literally, "the escaping doors."

^c *Cruimghlinn*, i. e. the crooked glen or valley.

the instance of Fiagh's neighbours and acquaintances. Upon their arrival in the neighbourhood of the castle, but before they had passed through the gate of the rampart that surrounded it, the sound of a drum was accidentally heard from the soldiers who were going to the castle. Fiagh, with his people, took the alarm; and he rose up suddenly, and sent a party of his people to defend the gate; and he sent all his people, men, boys, and women, out through the postern-doors^b of the castle, and he himself followed them, and conveyed them all in safety to the wilds and recesses, where he considered them secure.

While Fiagh was [thus] avoiding [his enemies], Walter Reagh, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas, one of the Geraldines of Kildare, came to join him. As for the Lord Justice, he remained for ten days at Ballinacor, after it had been deserted by Fiagh; and, having left one or two companies of soldiers to defend it, he himself returned to Dublin.

Fifteen days after this, Walter Reagh and some of the sons of Fiagh, the son of Hugh, set out upon a nocturnal excursion (in sleeping time) to Cruimghlinn^c, near the gate of Dublin. They burned and totally plundered that town [bally], and took away as much as they were able to carry of the leaden roof of the church of the town; and though the blaze and flames of the burning town were plainly visible in the streets of Dublin, Walter escaped without wound or bloodshed.

In a month after this, Walter made an attack on a neighbouring castle, belonging to a gentleman of his enemies. But the gentleman was wary and vigilant, in readiness against any attack of his enemies. When Walter and his people attacked the castle, the gentleman came to a bold and fierce combat with Walter; and they struck at each other furiously and inimically, and Walter was wounded in the leg. His people carried him off to the nearest mountain, and they placed him under cure in a subterranean cave, with the situation of which no three persons were acquainted. They left with him only one young physician of his own faithful people, who was wont to go every second day to the nearest woods to gather herbs. A conversation privately occurred between this man and a party of Walter's enemies; and he, having leagued with them,

now Crumlin, or Cromlin, near Dolphin's Barn. It is at least two Irish miles from St. James's

Gate, which was then the outermost of the gates of Dublin.

υατρίρ ινα είνθ. Ρυγαθ υατέρ ιαπαίη ζο हाτ ελιατ, πο ερочαθ ετρα, γ πο ποναθ εστραίηνα θε.

Οίσεαθ υλαθ υιλε δέιρζε ιη αση ραηη, γ ιη αση ασηα ιη αθηαθ ζαλλ αν βλιαθαη ρι.

Οίσεαθ λά ελαθαίβ νέιλλ ηι μί ρεβρα ι ηουεθαίγ βαρύνιη ρλάιηε εο ηάρ ράγβατταρ ατμασίη δια ηίηρ ιη ηα είριβ ριη θαρβαρ νό δάτιυεεαθ δινδιλίβ νό δάιρηίηρ.

Ουαιεεαθ ελε λά ελαθαίβ νέιλλ εο εσηανυρ εο πο μιλιαθ, γ εο πο ηόρ-αίρκεεθ αν είρ ιηα ηυίρηίμκελλ λέο.

Οίσεαθ λά Μάγυιθίρ αοθ μαε εονεονηαετ μιε εονεονηαετ γ λά Μαγ-μαεζαίηηα ηρην μαε αοθα όίεε, μιε αοθα, μιε ρφαη βυιθε εο ηρειρνε υί Ραιγίλλίγ. Ρο ηιηορπαθ, γ πο ηαιρκεεθ αν είρ εο ειηηεαρηαε λέο, γ θηα θεόρ ηί πο ράεααίβριωθ βοθ ηατ ι ηυιθηραιοε διαρ νό ερηνύρ θον εάβαν υιλε ζαν πορπορκεαθ εεηηοτα μαηιρηίρ αν εάβαιη ιηα ιηβατταρ ζοιλλ αν εαν ριη.

⁴ *Hanged and quartered.*—The following account of the adventures and fate of this Walter is given by P. O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. ix. fol. 131:

“Rursus Lageniorum parvi tumultus renouantur, quibus ansam præbuit Petrus Giraldinus Hæreticus. Is ob inhumanam crudelitatem iustitiæ minister ab Anglis creatus non modò viros, sed etiam feminas, & infantes (ea erat truculentia) morte plectebat. Præcipua quadam libidine Vateri Giraldjini Fuscus sanguinem appetebat. Eius pagum Gloranem cum sicariorum manipulo repente inuasit, sed frustra, nam tum Fuscus aberat, & eius vxor, quæ intererat, fuga salutem petiuit. Haud diu post Fuscus cum Terentio, Felmio, & Raymundo Obruinibus Fiachi filijs affinibus suis, equitibus duodecim, & peditibus ferè centum Petri castellum improvisò aggreditur. Foribus primum, inde reliquo castello ignè iniecto illum cum familia comburit. Interim Angli æcolæ cum equitum turma, & peditibus aliquot Fuscum circumueniunt, in quos ille faciens impetum

paucos vulneribus afficit, omnes in fugam vertit. Hinc Fuscus, & cum filijs Fiachus hostes indicati diligenter, & acriter ab Anglis impetuntur. Fuscus in municipio suo Glorane à Protestantibus, & Ibernis auxiliariis, maximè Buttlers improvisò circumdatus sese cum paucis armatis in paruum munimentum, quod repentinos casus tímens, vallo, fossaque obduxerat, recepit. Istud hostes oppugnant; ille propugnare conatur. Hostium multitudine vndiq: aggrediente Fuscus frater Giraldus fortissimè prælians plumbea glande confoditur: Cæteri plerumque vulneribus afficiuntur. Fuscus, quod, & munimentum diutius tueri nequiuit, & comœatu carebat, per medios confertissimos hostes erumpens cum paucis euasit. Tempore minimè longo transacto cum vespertino crepusculo per pagos milites distribueret, ipse cum comitibus duobus domum á cæteris dissitam ingressus hostium milites sexdecim offendit. Strictis vtrinque gladijs regij quinque grauiter vulnerantur; alter ex duobus Fuscus militibus occiditur: ipse mallei ictu fracto pene femore sternitur. Ducem hūmi iacentem alter comes, qui Georgius Omorra vocabatur

[betrayed Walter], and led a party to where he was, who bound him. Walter was afterwards taken to Dublin, where he was hanged and quartered^d.

The entire province of Ulster rose up in one alliance and one union against the English this year.

An army was led by the O'Neills, in the month of February in this year, into the country of the Baron of Slane, and left no property after them in those districts, of corn, dwellings, flocks, or herds.

Another army was led by the O'Neills to Kells, and they spoiled and totally ravaged the whole country around.

An army was led by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught), and by Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Hugh Oge, son of John Boy), into Breifny O'Reilly, and they quickly plundered and ravaged that country; and they left not a cabin in which two or three might be sheltered in all Cavan which they did not burn, except the monastery of Cavan, in which English [soldiers] were^e at that time.

tollens, humeris impositus hostium manibus eripere molitur fugiendo ad comilitones qui in proximo pago diuersabantur. Quoties insectantium cursu superabatur, toties Fuscum humi relinquens stricto ferro cum quatuor, aut quinque certabat, quibus in fugam versis, illum iterum sublatum, quam concitatissimo poterat cursu portabat, donec socij auxilio accurrerint. A quibus Fuscus absconditus cum curaretur, à custode suo ab Anglis deprehenso capitis timore proditur, & Dublinnam delatus ferreo veru longo, & acutissimo infixus perimitur. Post Fusci necem Fiachus cum regijs copijs quater signa prosperè contulisse. Sub quam victoriarum prosperitatem fortuna minimè diu Catholicis secunda vertit alteram paginam, Terentius Obruin trium filiorum, Fiachi natu simul, & virtute maximus, quod Anglis patrem prodere constituerit, insinulatur. Fiachus id eò facilius credidit, quòd monitus fertur à Rosa Nituehile vxore sua Terentij nouerca quæ Dublinnæ ab Anglis custodia tenebatur, nimium ne mariti vitæ timente, an Protestantium arte, & falla-

cia decepta, incertum. Ergo Terentio deprehenso, quis paternus, inquit Fiachus, amor me non sinit digna pena perfidiam tuam vleisci, his te tradam, quibus tu me eras proditurus, vt sicut paternam pietatem es expertus, ita hostilis humanitatis facias periculum. Terentius Dublinnam vinctus delatus non modò se falso crimine purgavit, sed totam familiam longè honorificentissima morte cohonestavit: nam sæpe ab Anglis rogatus, & præmijs inuitatus, vt regis sectæ subscriberet, maluit Catholicam Christi Iesu legem confitens acerbo supplicio mori, quam negans viuere, patri præcipuè triste sui desiderium relinquens, qui breui quoque quodam, quem fidissimum habebat, prodente, & hostes ducente cum paucis familiaribus regionum multitudine circumuentus capite truncatur. Nec ob id tamen eius filij Felmius, & Raymundus arma à mora omiserunt."

^e *In which English were.*—Ina mbáttar goill. This should be: ina mbáttar bapra o gallaib, "in which an English garrison was then stationed."

Maccon mac conchoerpeiche mic diarmata mic taidg caimm uí cleirigh ollamh uí domhnaill hÍ ríochar, Saolí foircceithe, sréna, ealaðanta hÍ ríochar, 7 1 noán, roerlabraíð foingte co mbuaíð ninnrēni, naitēirg 7 nērlabra, fēir craitdeach caonduērachtach diaða veifēraic do écc 1 lēitir maolain 1 tēuaðmumain.

Sir Seón nórair general coccaíð na bainmíogna do tēct 1 nēirinn oēt cēd décc raigdiúir 1 noerpað mí febru do corcc coccaíð ulltaic, 7 cōnnaictaic.

Slóicēcaíð lá hua noimnaill Aod ruac do dol 1 cōnnaictaic. Appē do luið cetur tar eirne (an tēir lá don marpa do rōnrað) laim deap fēir loc melge mic cobētaig, go bealac uí mīthidēin, 7 aīrīrīr hīruide in adāig rīn tēir an mbreirne go braitēriaib, 7 do roine cōmnaide an adāig rīn annraide. Nīr bō roðaing dorom ell nó baogal tēpacbāil for cōicēcaíð olnēccmaict an ionbaíð rīn, ar no batpar goill ino ionatēact, 7 in aītērebaib īrīn cēric co coitcōionn, 7 go rōnraðac ina rōrtaib aīrēcair, 7 ina dūnarurtaib dīoetoglaigīb. Baí cetur Sir Rīrdepo bingam gobernōir cōicēcō cōnnaict 1 Rōr cōmāin, dōng mōr ele do gallaib 1 mainrīrīr manac fīl for bpu buille, dōng ele hī tēuillpēce in eītēirīmēdon maigē hā fēir raict ēruachan anoir tēuaic. Dōng īrīn bpoet nua (dūn no claidōrīot na goill baðēin) eīrīr loc cē, 7 loc narbaic. Dōng 1 mbaile an mōtaig, 7 dōng mōr ele hī rīcēcaich. Rānīcc rīor Scel gur an ngobernōir co rōr cōmāin go mbaoí ó doimnaill acc tēriall don tēir, 7 nī no hanac lairīde co ruac go mainrīrīr na būille, 7 no rōr-cōngrað lair for a mbaoí do gallaib īr na baileib rēnīraite tēact dia raicēcō an dū rīn, uair bā dōig lair cōmō īrīn conair no cōngraēcō ó doimnaill co na plozaib.

Acc dol dua doimnaill go coillēib concōbair no rōraíl for a rōcraide aīrīrīn fēir a nīneall 7 fēir a tēairbēnaic. Do rōnac rair rīum rīn, 7 nīr bō haðbal an līon baí hīruide uair noā raibe act cēitē cēd nama fēir

¹ *Erudite.* — “Foirgēi .i. tēairgēte.” — *O’Clery.*

² *Leitir-Maelain*, now Lettermoylan, a subdivision of the townland of Glangee, in the parish of Dysart-O’Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

³ *The lake of Melge, the son of Cobhthach*, now *Anglice* Lough Melvin.—See note ^c, under the

year 1455, p. 994, *supra*. This lake is said to have derived its name from Melge Molbhthach, the son of Cobhthach, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3696.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 39.

⁴ *Ballaghmeelin.*—This is the name of a Roman Catholic parish forming the eastern portion of the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosselagher, and county of Leitrim.—See this place already

Maccon, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, Ollav to O'Donnell in history, an erudite^f and ingenious man, professed in history and poetry; a fluent orator, with the gift of elocution, address, and eloquence; a pious, devout, religious, and charitable man, died at Leitir-Maelain^g, in Thomond.

At the end of the month of February Sir John Norris, the Queen's general, came to Ireland with a force of eighteen hundred soldiers, to suppress the war in Ulster and Connaught.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. He first crossed the Erne, on the third day of March, and moved on, keeping the lake of Melge, the son of Cobhthach^h, on his right, until he arrived at Ballaghmechinⁱ, where he stopped that night. He then proceeded on through Breifny, until he came to Braid-Shliabh^h, where he stopped for one night. It was difficult for him at that time to get an advantage of or surprise the province of Olnegmachtⁱ, because the English held their abode and residence throughout the country in general, and especially in its chief towns and impregnable fortresses. In the first place, Sir Richard Bingham, the Governor of the province of Connaught, was [stationed] at Roscommon; another large party of the English [was stationed] in a monastery which is [situated] on the bank of the Boyle; another in Tulsk, in the very centre of Moy-Ai, to the north-east of Rathcroghan; another in the fort, a fortress erected by the English themselves between Lough Key and Lough Arrow; another at Ballymote; and a great party at Sligo. News having reached the Governor at Roscommon, that O'Donnell was on his march into the country, he made no delay until he arrived at the monastery of Boyle, and ordered all the English of the towns above mentioned to come to him at that place, for he thought that it should be by that way that O'Donnell would pass with his forces.

O'Donnell, on his way to Coillte-Chonchobhair^m, ordered his troops to halt, to be drawn out in array, and reviewed. This they accordingly did, and the number he had there was not great, being only four hundred men fit for valour

referred to at the years 1439 and 1480.

^f *Braid-Shliabh*, now Braulieve.—See note ^g, under the year 1586, p. 1581, *supra*.

ⁱ *Olnegmacht*.—This is the most ancient name

of the province of Connaught, and the *Nagnatæ* of Ptolemy is probably an attempt at writing it.

^m *Coillte-Chonchobhair*, a woody district in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, and county

híngham ἡ πρὶ ἠυρελαῖγῃ δόγῃ νί δεαάταρ πλόγῃ ele ina εἰσίερεαλ an
 ταν ριν inge cenel cconall, ἀετμαδ uathad do εἰςεεαδ olneemaet βάταρ
 acc ταιρεάλαδ, ἡ acc πέδουεαδ conaire δό, im conéobair óec mac διαρμαδα,
 ἡ im éonn mac an dubalraig, mic tuatail uí conéobair. Τιαγατε an πλόγῃ
 ιαραμῖ ιαρ na τταρβέναση go πανγατταρ don búill, ἡ τιαγατε εἰαρρῖ acc
 υροίεετ enuic an biocara i nuyéoraé oíde, αρραίθε δόίβ επέ μοιγ luirec, ἡ
 επε μοιγ ναοί co ριαέτατταρ lá doβαρροίλλρ na μαρθε co ραίε ερναέαν.
 Ro léiceaδ pccaoilead ἡ pccanpad dá pccemeltaaib amail no éscairce
 ριμη δόίβ πέ ετοέτ an dú ριν. θά ραιρρῖγ ρορρλεεαν no léερατ na laoc
 buíthe ó paile, αρ do éuaíδ opng δiób do ducharῖ uí conéobair ρuaíδ ἡ
 uí ainlῖgῖ, cuíe ele go υροίεετ beól aía moða ρop ρuca, ἡ uream ele beóp
 ταρ an ceaplén ραβác ραρ. Ro baδ lóp do dícléit an επλόγῃ ῖρῖn an oluim-
 ceó diaδ ἡ uécharῖge no léé o na ρορλορρεεéib in gaé arῖm no gabraτ an
 plócch dá gaé leé i nuiréiméall ραéa eρuaéan. Tangatαρ an luéτ do cóíδ
 go haé moða, ἡ an ρορρῖnδ ele do éuaíδ go haipreaé ἡ go cloinn éútearῖaῖg
 ρια mióméδón laoí go ραίε eρuaéan, gér bó díéumairῖg doibh τοúdeaéε inellma
 lá haídeble a cepeac, ἡ a nevala, ἡ pō gébuaíρ ní baδ mó dia mbéit ina
 ceumairῖg a ngluaraéε nó a miomáin icap. Do cóíδ ιαραμῖ ó doimnaill, ἡ an
 luéτ ρin co na cepeachaib go haiprind, ἡ baí acharíδ anpnaíde acc ρupnaíde
 an pccemelta do éuaíδ uada go ducharῖg uí conéobair ρuaíδ ἡ uí ainlῖgῖ.
 Ro arccná ιαραμῖ a haiprind laiméεr lé haé ρlῖrῖn co huíδ bῖrúin. Airpῖr
 ann an adhaῖg ρin co no éionóirpoc a miuicῖr uile ina docom co na cepeacaib
 leó. Ní no éionóilead lá haoíneac do gaídealaib πέ πέ éian daipῖr
 ramail ina mbaíδ do épōδ (daipceéib aen laoí) an dú ρin.

Ro ρopéongair ua doimnaill αρ a bapaé αρ a miuicῖr a cepeaca do éop
 ταρ ρionaim, ἡ no ρaíδ a glaplaie, ἡ gaé aon náρ bó eualairῖg arῖm uimbric

of Roscommon.—See note ⁴, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

⁴ *Cnoc-an-Bhiocara*, i. e. hill of the vicar, now Knockvicar Bridge, on the River Boyle, about five miles to the north-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish of Ardcarne, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 6.

⁵ *Bel-atha-Mogha*, i. e. mouth of the ford of

Mogha, now *anglice* Ballincoe, the name of a ford, bridge, and village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

⁶ *Caislen-riabhach*, now Castlereea, a small town in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note ⁵, under the year 1489, p. 1168, *supra*.

⁷ *Airteach*.—This is still the name of a dis-

and action ; for no other forces joined his muster besides the Kinel-Connell, except a few from the province of Olnegmacht, who acted as spies and guides in pointing out the way to him, under the conduct of Conor Oge Mac Dermot, and Con, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conor. This host, after having been reviewed, marched on until they arrived at the River Boyle, and crossed it at the bridge of Cnoc-an-Bhiocara^a early in the evening. From thence they proceeded through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and next morning, by break of day, arrived at Rathcroghan. Here, as he [O'Donnell] had instructed them before they arrived at that place, marauding parties were detached and sent forth ; far and wide did these heroic bands disperse from each other, for one party of them proceeded to the country of O'Conór Roe and O'Hanly, another to the bridge of Bel-atha-Mogha^b, on the River Suck, and a third party westwards, beyond Caislen-riabhach^c. The dense cloud of vapour and smoke which spread in every place where these forces passed, all around Rathcroghan, was enough to conceal their numbers. The party that had gone to Ath-Mogha [Ballimoe], and those who had gone to Airteach^d and Clann-Keherny^e, returned to Rathcroghan before mid-day, though it was difficult for them to return in regular order, by reason of the immensity of their preys and spoils ; and they could have procured more, if they had been but able to carry or drive them. O'Donnell and these went on with their preys to Elphin, and remained there for some time, awaiting the party who had gone to the country of O'Conor Roe and O'Hanly. He afterwards proceeded on from Elphin, keeping Ath-slisean^f on the right, until he arrived in Hy-Briuin, where he remained that night, until all his people had come to him with their spoils. None of the Irish had for a long time before collected (by one day's plundering) so much booty as he had there.

On the next day O'Donnell ordered his people to convey their preys across the Shannon ; and he sent his recruits, and all those unfit to wield arms, with

trict in the modern barony of Frenchpark, in the county of Roscommon.—See its exact limits pointed out in note ^g, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*.

^h *Clann-Keherny*.—This is still the name of a district in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. It is chiefly comprised in the parish of Kilkeevin.

ⁱ *Ath-Slisean*, now Bellaslishen Bridge, on the road leading from Elphin to Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and about a mile to the south of the former.—See note ^h, under the year 1288, p. 446, *supra*.

λαρ να κρεαçaιβ ἡ λαρ να ἡδάλαιβ κο μιντιρ εόλαιρ. Αν ταν βάτταρ δειρεαδ αν τρλόιζ acc τεέτ ταρ'αν át céδνα αρ ανδ δο ριαέττατταρ γλαρλάιτ ἡ αορ διυβραιέτι να ηγall, ἡ δο βήραιτ δεαβαιδ δια ροιλε κο ρο κρεέτταιζιττ ἡ ḡο ρο ḡοναιττ ὄρπονγα στορρα. Αρ α αοί δο δεαάτταρ cenel cconnaill ταρρ αν αβαινν, ἡ δο cóτταρ δια τειζιβ κο να νέδάλαιβ ιαρ mbuaiδ ἡ κορζαρ.

Slóicchead ele lá hua ndomnaill (αοδ ριαδ) ι cconnaéttaib an τοέτμαδ lá décc δο mí appil. ḡαρρσδ α ccéδνα ηυιδε ταρ ειρνε lam ósr lé loc melge κο mbattar in adhaiḡ rin ι Ros inbhir. Τιαḡαιτ αρ α ḡαραέ κο cill fearḡa, ἡ αιρριττ ανηραιδε ρρι δειρεαδ α ρλόιζ δο βήριέ φορρα, ἡ ιαρ ροέταιν δόιβ λοταρ ιαραμ τρέρ αν mbreirne κο βραιορλιαδ αρραιδε κο μαάαιρε cconnaét, ἡ α ndeachaδ uad ḡan κρεachaδ αρ αν ρλυαιcéead ροιμε ρο tscclamaδ α ccreaca cúicce ḡo haon maizín don cúp rin. Δο cóιβ ιαραμ ḡur na haircc-éibh ἡ ḡur na hédalaid rin lair ḡo liaétoruum μιντιρνε heolair an αδαιḡ rin.

Αν ταν βά δόιζ lá α εαρccairuib ειριομ δο ροαδ ταρ α αιρ ι ηυλταιβ ní hsd rin δο ρόινε ιοιρ, acc ρο ραιδ τεαάτα ḡo hinclíte δο ραιζιδ μέḡυιδιρ Αοδα κο ττορραδ ινα ḡoóm don anḡaile, ἡ ρο lá luét ταρccelta ροιμε ρορ αν ccrié, ἡ ρο ρορccḡair φορρα κο ττίορταιρ ινα ḡoóm ι μιοναδ ερδάλτα. Ρο αρρccna ρήρριν ιαραμ κο ταιδ ταιέσναέ κο ραιμcc κο να ρλόḡαιβ αν δά anḡaile ιριν μοιέδεαδóιλ (duchaidḡ an dá ua ρήḡail ινδριν ciδ ρια ριύ ρο βάταρ ḡoill acc ρορταμluccaδ φορρα) ἡ ρο ḡαοί aon δο να ḡallaib ραδñin hi bpoρt αιρσάιρ υί ρήḡail .ι. ερίορτόιρ βρύν α cómairm. Ρανḡάτταρ ριρέε ράρρλυαιḡ υί domnaill ἡ μεḡυιδιρ ó ρλιαδ cairpne κο ηήéne κο ρο cúρριοτ ḡac ní ḡur α ρανḡατταρ δο να τήριβ rin ρό τροιμnell τεινεαδ, ἡ ρο ρμυιτ céó ḡoβαρδα δυιδéιαé. Ρο ḡabaδ leó an longpoρt, uair ρο cúρριοτ tene ḡaca ρlra ἡ ḡaca haircinn δε ḡur ab lá téιττ ρέρσδ tuccpaτ εριορτόιρ βρύν κο να éhamann, ἡ κο να mnaiβ αρason amac. Ρο loiρcccaδ dña cúicce ριρ décc δο βραιḡοιβ αν τήρε (βάτταρ illairm acc αν cεριορτόιρ ρέμḡραιτε) ná ρο cuiḡsδ danacal nó δο tscarccain la τρlctan, ἡ lá tsnáldaét na τεινεαδ.

¹ *Ros-inbhir*, now Rossinver, a townland and parish in the barony of Dartry, and county of Leitrim.

² *Cill-Fhearga*, i. e. the church of St. Fearga, now Killarga, a parish in the barony of Droma-

haire, and county of Leitrim.

³ *Sliabh-Cairbre*, now *anglice* Slieve Carbury, a mountainous district in the ancient territory of Cairbre Gabhra, now the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford.—See note ²,

the preys and spoils, into Muintir-Eolais. When the rear of the army was crossing the ford, they were overtaken by the recruits and musketeers of the English; and a battle ensued, in which many were hurt and mortally wounded on both sides. The Kinel-Connell, however, crossed the river, and carried off their spoils, after triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) into Connaught, on the eighteenth day of the month of April. He first crossed the Erne, and marched on, keeping Lough Melvin on the right, until he arrived at Ros-inbhir⁴, where he stopped for that night. From thence he went to Cill-Fhearga⁵, where he waited for the coming up of the rear of his army. Upon their arrival they proceeded through Breifny to Braid-Shliabh, and from thence into Machaire-Chonnacht; and such part of it as had escaped being plundered on the former expedition was plundered now; and they collected the preys together to him. After this he proceeded onward with these preys and spoils, and arrived the same night in Leitrim in Muintir-Eolais.

Now his enemies thought that he would return into Ulster; this, however, he did not do, but privately dispatched messengers to Maguire (Hugh), [requesting] that he would come to him in Annaly; and he sent spies before him through the country, and ordered them to meet him at a certain place. He himself then marched onwards, secretly and expeditiously, and arrived with his troops at the dawn of day in the two Annalys (these were the countries of the two O'Farrells, though the English had some time before obtained sway over them); and one of the English, Christopher Browne by name, was then [dwelling] in the chief mansion-seat of O'Farrell. The brave troops of O'Donnell and Maguire marched from Sliabh-Cairbre⁶ to the River Inny, and set every place to which they came in these districts in a blaze of fire, and [wrapped it] in a black, heavy cloud of smoke. They took the Longford⁷, for they had set fire to every side and corner of it, so that it was [only] by the help of a rope that they conveyed Christopher Browne and his brother-in-law, and both their wives, out of it. Fifteen men of the hostages of that country (who had been in the custody of the aforesaid Christopher Browne) were burned [to death], who could not be saved, in consequence of the fury and violence that prevailed.

under the year 1590, p. 1885, *supra*.

more usually called Longphort-Ui-Fhearghail,

⁴ *The Longford*, i. e. the fortress. This is, i. e. O'Farrell's fortress, and from it the town

Ro gabairt beór teóra cairtialla ele lá hua ndomnaill ipin ló cédna. Ro marbairt, 7 ro muidhairt daoíne iomda don éur rin, 7 ro baó dia raor élandais hobfpo, mac feargura, mic brian ro marbaó lá Maguidor epé iompraitne. Ro hergabao mac an ppiora uí raiğillig lá dnuing naile don eplóig. Ro léirteacclamaó, 7 ro láintionóleaó in ro ba lann leó do epó na epice ar gac aipó dia raicchió. Uotpar iaram co na cepeachais 7 co na nédálais co ro gabrat longporc 1 tteallac dúnchada in adhairg rin. Ro líccit peceimealta uata ar ná bapac co mainprip an cabáin dup an bpuigbittip baogal por na gallais báttar 1 pporbairi ano, 7 o ná puarripot 1 ppeccmar an baile iatt do bearpap leó gac ní gur a pangattar dia nevalais. Tangattar iaram an adhairg rin co tellac eacdaó alla tiap do bél ata conail. Ticcitt iaram dia ttiğib iap mbuaio neétra don éur rin.

O ro ba dñb lá gallais an tiapla ó neill do eipge 1 ccommbáidh uí domnaill ip in ceccaó ro éur an iurrip 7 an cómarple dhic ceéo laoc go hioðar éinn epaga do porbairi por énel neogain, 7 ro geall an iurrip co na plogais doct ina lñman dopccain 7 do mílleaó an típe.

Ro paio ua neill a teaéta hi ceñd uí domnaill dia éuingio pait teaét dia cómpurtaét in aghaio an anppolainn ro ðail dia raiğio. Nip bó hírlóac ro hípceó rin la hua ndomnaill uair ro tionoileá a ploga laip, 7 ráinicc epé éip eocáin go hairm 1 mbaóí ó néill, 7 do cóttar ap aon co pocapo muipéimne hi mí Man do ronpaó. Oo éualais an iurrip a mbñt ina oipéill ðiblímb an dú rin ro aipup in at cliaé don éur rin.

Seoirpi ócc bingam baóí 1 plicceac ó gobernoip cóicció connaét Sip Rip-berp bingam do éuaio an Seoirpi hírin long co na poipunn lam ðip ppi hépinn

of Longford has taken its name.—See note ^f, under the year 1448, p. 957, *supra*.

¹ *The son of the Prior*.—He was Maelmora, or Myles, the illegitimate son of Philip O'Reilly, who was commonly called the Prior, though he was not an ecclesiastic.—See note ^d, under the year 1583, p. 1809, *supra*.

² *Teallach-Dunchadha*, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ¹, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

³ *To which they came*.—This phrase, which is

very common in this Annals, sounds awkwardly enough in English. The phrase “which they could finger,” so often used by Cox, would be better English.

^b *Teallach-Eachdhach*, now *anglice* Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, a barony forming the north-west portion of the county of Cavan.—See note ¹, under the year 1258, p. 371, *supra*.

^c *Bel-atha-Chonaill*, now *anglice* Ballyconnell, a small town in the barony of Tullyhaw. See it already mentioned under the years 1470, 1475.

Three other castles were also taken by O'Donnell on the same day; and on those occasions many persons were slain and destroyed, of whom one of the freeborn was Hubert, the son of Fergus, son of Brian [O'Farrell], who was accidentally slain by Maguire. The son of the Prior' O'Reilly was taken prisoner by others of the army. As much of the property of the country as they wished to have was collected and gathered, [and brought] to them from every quarter. They then proceeded with their preys and spoils, and pitched their camp that night in Teallach-Dunchadha^a. On the next day they sent marauding parties to the monastery of Cavan, to see whether they could get an advantage of the English who were quartered in it; but as they did not find any of the English about the town, they carried off every thing of value belonging to them to which they came^a. They marched that night to Teallach-Eachdhach^b, west of Bel-atha-Chonaille^c; and from thence they returned home, after the victory of expedition on that occasion.

When the English felt satisfied that the Earl O'Neill had risen up in alliance with O'Donnell in the war, the Lord Justice and Council sent a thousand warriors to Iubhar-Chinn-tragha^d, to make war on the Kinel-Owen; and the Lord Justice promised to follow them, and plunder and ravage the country.

O'Neill sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to his assistance against the overwhelming forces that had come to oppose him. O'Donnell did not listen inattentively to them, for he assembled his forces, and proceeded through Tyrone, to the place where O'Neill was; upon which both went to Fochard-Muirtheimhne^e. This was in the month of May. When the Lord Justice heard that they were both in readiness there to meet him, he remained in Dublin for that time.

George Oge Bingham, who was [stationed] at Sligo under Sir Richard Bingham, the Governor of Connaught, went^f with a ship and its crew north-eastwards,

^d *Iubhar-Chinn-tragha*, i. e. the yew of the head of the strand, now Newry.—See it already mentioned at the years 1526, 1593.

^e *Fochard-Muirtheimhne*, now Faughard, a celebrated hill, on which stand the ruins of a church, about two miles to the north of Dundalk, in the plain of Muirtheimhne, now the county of Louth. This place is much celebrated

in Irish history as being the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the site of the battle in which Edward Bruce was slain in 1318.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 566, note 13; Ussher's *Prinordia*, pp. 627, 705, 706, 884; and note ^v, under the year 1318, p. 520, *supra*.

^f *Went*.—An English writer would say "sailed."

ροιρτταυιδ δο denam ποζλα ηι ccenel cconanll, co po ζαδραττ ηι ccuan na γυλιζε. Φυαρατταρ παλλ πορρ an τip an tan pin, co po ιnniprct mainprip ιμυιρε βαοι πορ up na τραγα, γ puccerat a cculaδaca οiprinn γ a cailirι leo co nedalaib oile. Αρραιδε δο δεακατταρ ιαραμ co τοραιζ (οιλέν in πο βη-δαc colum cille an naoiméplam éipide). Ρο cpeacpat γ πο οipccpιοτ ι mbaoi ipin οιλέν, γ pangatταρ ιαραμ ταρ a παρ co plizeac.

Αο cuar dua domnanll αιδmillead a cpice dia éip (la heactpanncoiib) τiccpiδε a τip eoζain dia ταρραcταιn, γ ηip βο cian an epnaiδε δo ι τtip cconanll an tan pangatταρ τεαcτα υi neill dia παζιδ, dia αιηηip δo an ιupτip co na plóg do éoct ι τtip eoζain. Socap ina ppietng δοpιδιpι co paimc αιpπ ι mbaoi ó neill. δά παοιιδ pium prip. δά haδbal an τpocpαιδε τanaicc an ιupτip .ι. Sip uilliam nuprell, uap βοi general coccaid na baippιοζna ι nepinn a maille prip .ι. Sip Seon Noypip, γ ιapla τυaδmumian donnchaδ mac concobap υi bpiain ιaδpαιδε uile co na pocpαιδε. Νi πο hanaδ leo pιδe co pangatταρ co ηiubar cinnτραγα, αρραιδε co hapo maca. δά ηδ πο cinnpιοτ ηipuide ζan αιpπιοm ζο ποcταιn δoib ζο habainn móp ηι ccηpτmíδon τipe heoccain. Acc apccnam ι péid dipze na conaipε δoib etip apδmaca γ abann móp at connatαρ an longpopt lan ndainzn, γ an cipe coinnapc caeta ι mbatar cenel cconanll γ eoζain imon ιapla ua neill γ im ua ndomnanll, γ ιap ná αιpυuccaδ pin don tpluaζ gall αιpripτ ipin μαζin pin co ap a βαpac. Δο cottaρ ιαραμ ταρ anap co hapδmaca. Δο δεακατταρ na ζaοιδil ina lfn-μαιn co po ζαδρατ longpopt in atpoccup δoib. δάτταρ ppi pé cōicc lá ndécc aζhaid in aζhaid amlaid pin ζan παζιδ δο neactαρ aca πορ apoile, uap πο βαοi an ιupτip co na plóg ι ndainζmζéib apδmaca acc toccbáil top γ acc δοimniuccaδ ofocc ι etimceall an baile. Ρο paccanb an ιupτip a ccionn na pee pin τpi banna παζιδuip aζ ιomcoimett apδmaca, γ τfid pfn ταρ a ap don iubar, γ βάτταρ ζaοιδil ina lfnmain co δοpup an iubar. Δο ταοδ an

^a *Mary's Abbey*.—This was the Carmelite abbey of Rathmullan.—See note ², under the year 1516, p. 1334, *supra*.

^b *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ², under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

¹ *Revenge*.—"Ταρραcταιn .ι. οipζail."—

O'Clery.

^k *The Abhainn-Mhor*, i. e. the great river, now the River Blackwater, which flows for several miles between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh.—See note ², under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*. By *Tip Eoζain* the Four Masters, at this period, meant the entire territory possessed by the O'Neills, and the other fami-

to commit depredations in Tirconnell; [and they sailed round], keeping Ireland to the right, until they put into the harbour of Swilly. They obtained an advantage of the country at this time, so that they plundered Mary's Abbey^s, which was [situated] on the brink of the Strand, and carried off the Mass vestments, chalices, and other valuable articles. They then sailed to Torach^a (an island consecrated by St. Columbkille, the holy patron), and preyed and plundered every thing they found on the island, and then returned back to Sligo.

O'Donnell having been informed of the spoliation of his territory, in his absence, by strangers, he returned from Tyrone to revenge¹ it; but his stay had not been long in Tirconnell when O'Neill's messengers came to him to inform him that the Lord Justice had arrived with an army in Tyrone. He, thereupon, went back to the place where O'Neill was, who rejoiced at his arrival. The army brought by the Lord Justice (i. e. Sir William Russell) was very immense, for he had with him Sir John Norris, the Queen's general in Ireland, and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, son of Conor O'Brien), with all their forces. These never halted until they arrived at Newry, from whence they proceeded to Armagh. Here they resolved not to delay, until they should reach the Abhainn-mhor^t, in the very middle of Tyrone. On their march over the direct road from Armagh to this river, they beheld the fortified camp, and the strong battle-array of the Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connell, under the Earl O'Neill and O'Donnell; and when the English army perceived this, they remained where they were¹ until the next morning, when they returned back to Armagh. The Irish went in pursuit of them, and pitched their camp near them. They remained thus face to face for the space of fifteen days, without any attack from either side^m; for the Lord Justice and his army were within the fortifications of Armagh, [engaged in] erecting towers, and deepening the trenches around the town. At the expiration of this time the Lord Justice left three companies of soldiers to defend Armagh, and he himself returned to Newry; and the Irish went in pursuit to the gate of Newry. In a week afterwards the Lord Justice set out

lies of the race of Eoghan. At an earlier period the River Abhainn-mhor, which was originally called the Dabhall, would be described, not as in the middle of Tir-Eoghain, but as flowing between Tir-Eoghain and Oirghialla; for the latter territory comprised the counties of Ar-

magh and Monaghan, and, more recently, those of Louth and Fermanagh.

¹ *Where they were*, literally, "in that place," which is rather clumsy.

^m *From either side*, literally, "without either of them attacking the other."

iuirir fo énd réctmaine iartain lé lón go Muneacán. Do cóid arriúe co na ílóg co hat chiat.

Ní ro lamprat goill aon trelóiccead do bhrúe co hulltoib go énd athad iar rin, aét aon treluiccead amáin do rónad lá Sir reon nohair, 7 lá Sir tomag orir a óearbratair .i. ppeirdeir da cuicid muman, go nírege amac munneac 7 mudeac do dol in ulltoib. Do cuar leó co hubar éinn traxa, 7 ro triallrat arriúe co haromaca. Iar ndol i ngar do lfe na conaire dóib ir ann do palatar na gaoibid for a ceionn, 7 ro gabrat accá ceailce, 7 accá ceaitfin accá tollad, 7 accá trelgud do nár lícepot codladh nó longad rocract no radaile dóib fpi ré cíteora nuair ffríct. Ní ro léiccead dha aon troicch reaca rin ar a naghad iact, 7 roctar buidg a maite do roctain a nanmann leó tar a nar gur an iubar, iar ffraccbáil daoine, eac, airn, 7 euala co hiolarba dóib. Ro gonad an general Sir Seón nohir, 7 Sir tomag a óirbratair don cup rin. Nír bó bhrúe baogail doibriúe dol irin coóiccead iar rin.

Iar road don tpeoirri reirraite co pliccead iar noicain mainirre

^a *Towards Armagh.*—This should evidently be “towards Monaghan;” for we are informed by P. O’Sullivan Beare, who seems to have had the account of the rencounter between the Earl of Tyrone and Segrave from living witnesses, that this conflict took place at Cluain-tibrat, near Monaghan. The following is O’Sullivan’s account of this conflict, but it rests on his testimony alone, for no older or contemporaneous writer has handed down any account of it, and all subsequent writers have merely copied him:

“Norris dux tantus cum exercitu suo Auri-liam Macmagannorum ditionem ingressus non procul à Munichano in campum, qui Pratum Fontis dicitur, peruenit: vbi copias suas hosti spectandas præbet. Onellus imperator nihil imperitior, sed viribus longè impar occurrit. Ibi duarum bellicosissimarum insularum duo longè clarissimi duces primum signa conferunt. Erat ille locus planicies aperta, & patens sed humiditate parum impedita. Ex circumiectis vlginibus aquæ confluentes vadum faciebant, per quod

erat Anglis commodius transeundum. Illud vadum Onellus obsidet; adire tentat Norris; eum remouere Onellus conatur. Equestris simul pugna, & bombardariorum velitatio circum vadum incipit. Equites regij armorum munimine, Iberni hominum dexteritate præstabant. Iberni fulminatores collineandi scientia longè antecede-bant. Quod commodum sæpius commune partis vtriusque erat: nam in regio exercitu sæpè plures erant Iberni, quam Angli. Regij bombardarij bis à Catholicis confutati sunt, reclamante Norrise, qui vltimus omnium pugna excedebat. Ac sub eo quidem equus plumbea glande confossus cadit. Omnes partis vtriusque equites Macguieri non iniuria primas concesserunt. Cum Norris ægrius ferret suos bis reiectos locum non sustinuisse, Isimus Sedgreius eques Ibernus Midhiensis corporis, & animi robore excellens ipsum, & Bagnalem ita alloquitur. Mittite mecum equitum turmam, & ego polliceor vobis, Onellum esse mihi ex ephippijs saltem detrahendum. Consistebat Onellus ab altera

with provisions, to [victual] Monaghan, and from thence he proceeded with his army to Dublin.

For some time after this the English did not dare to bring any army into Ulster, except one hosting which was made by Sir John Norris and his brother, Sir Thomas Norris, the President of the two provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster and Meath, to proceed into Ulster. They marched to Newry, and passed from thence towards Armagh^a. When they had proceeded near halfway, they were met by the Irish, who proceeded to annoy, shoot, pierce, and spear them, so that they did not suffer them either to sleep or rest quietly for the space of twenty-four hours. They were not permitted to advance forward one foot further; and their chiefs were glad to escape with their lives to Newry, leaving behind them many men, horses, arms, and valuable things. The General, Sir John Norris, and his brother, Sir Thomas, were wounded on this occasion. It was no [ordinary] gap of danger for them to go into the province after this.

The aforesaid George [Bingham] returned to Sligo, after having plundered

parte vadi quadraginta equitibus, & bombardarijs paucis stipatus, inde prælium contemplans, & imperia dans. Tertio equites, & bombardarij pugnam redintegrant. Et Sedgreius quidem comitatus turma electissimorum equitum Ibernorum, et Anglorum vadum aggreditur. In ipso vado pauci equites cadunt à solooperarijs corporis Onelli custodibus icti. Nihilominus Sedgreius in Onellum irruit: vterque in alterius lorica hastam frangit. Mox Sedgreius Onellum collo deprehensum ex equo deturbat; Onellus inuicem Sedgreium ex equo detrahit: ambo in certamen validæ luctæ manus conserunt: Onellus prosternitur, qui tamen animo tanto fuit, vt iacens Sedgreium sub lorica inter femina per genitalia stricto pugione confossum interfecerit. Circum Sedgreium octodecim equites splendidi regij succumbunt, & signum capitur: cæteri fuga salutem petunt: vnà quoque omnes regix copix pedem referre coguntur, septingentis plus minus desideratis Catholici pauci sunt vulneribus affecti: eorum nullus memorabilis numerus occisus. Postero die redeuntem Norrisem,

& nitrato pulvere non satis abundantem Onellus secutus ad viam Finnaus infestius occurrit: vbi Ohanlonus summus exercitus regij signifer crure vulneratur, & alij glandibus plumbeis confossi cadunt. Munichanum arcem, quam tribus peditum cohortibus, & equitum turma Hinchus Anglus tenebat, inedia coactus dedit, ipse ex pacto incolumis dimittitur."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. ii.

The name here written Sedgreius by O'Sullivan, is written Segrave by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan. The descendants of this gigantic warrior are still extant in the county of Wicklow, and the present head of the family is six feet eight inches in height. Lombard states, in his Commentaries, p. 345, that Sir John Norris bore high testimony to the valour, discipline, and military skill of O'Neill and his native Irish soldiers on this occasion, and that he expressed a wish that he had had their assistance in his services abroad.

^a *No gap of danger.*—This should be Oip ba beapm baogaib, &c.

ναοῖν μαιρε ηἰ παῖτῃ μάοιαν, ἡ eccalpi cōlaim cille ἰ τροπαῖξ, ἡῖρ βό ποδα
 an pe po léicc dia óó gan a naῖte παῖρ, uair βοῖ duime uapal do ὑρκααῖθ
 ἡνα καοῖντεαετ co noῖθ λαοαῖθ δέcc ἰ maille πριρ. ἡ. uillecc a ὑῖρ mac
 πέμαινν na πccuab. Óo παθαῖθ διμικκῖν ἡ ταρκαῖρνε δοριδε πέct nan lá
 Σκοῖρρι ἡ λαρ na gallaῖθ ap éῖna. Ro ba φεapcc ἡ po ba londuρ λαῖρριοῖν
 ἡνδῖρῖν, ἡ po baοῖ ἡνα ἡῖνῃman aῖte a δῖνῃαδα ap Sheoῖρρι dia ccaοῖρπαῖθ ἡ
 τοct ἡapοῖν ἰ μαιντεapup uῖ δοῖνῃaῖll ap bá deapῖθ λαῖρ gur βό ἡῖνῃll δό bῖt
 ἡna ποcαῖρ. Puaῖρ πιοῖν ἡapαῖθ baοzal an τρεοῖρρι πέῖνῃpate lá naén dia
 ἡbaοῖ ἰ naῖρscal ἰ nuathαῖθ ποchaῖde Ráinic πιοῖν dia ῖaῖccῖθ, ἡ po cῖup ἡna
 accaῖθ a aῖndliccheαῖθ ἡ a eccοῖρ παῖρ, ἡ ní pῖuaῖρ pῖeaζpa ba laῖnn λαῖρ
 o ná puaῖρ ταῖρρηζῖθ a cloῖdeαῖν, ἡ ἡμῖρ παῖρ co po bῖn a éῖno dia cῖul
 ἡῖnῃde. Ζεῖbῖθ an baῖle ἡapαῖθ, ἡ po παῖθ a τεαcτα co háτ ῖῃnaῖξ baῖl ἰ
 ἡbáττap μαιντεῖρ uῖ δοῖνῃaῖll. Cuiρῖοριδε τεαcτα co tíρ eoζan aῖρῃ ἰ
 ἡbaοῖ ó δοῖνῃaῖll πeῖρῖρῖν. Ae πῖaοat a πeéla óó, ἡ at cῖuaῖθ πῖuῖθ don ἡapla
 ua néll ἡapctam. Robtap παῖlῖθ διβlῖmb don ἡapῖbaῖθ ῖῖρῖν. Celebῖpαῖθ
 ua δοῖνῃaῖll don ἡapla ap a baῖpac, ἡ ní po aῖpῖρ acτ a noῖcῖb co na πluaζ
 λαῖρ zo πáῖmcc co πlῖcceaῖθ πό ζεῖb πáῖlτε ἡ do παττ uῖllcc a ὑῖρc an baῖle
 óó, ἡ bá πáῖῃ λαῖρ a ἡῖnῃma. ἡ mí ῖῖn do πónαῖθ ἡνδῖρῖν.

Αῖν tan at cῖuαlαττap ἰ ἡbáττap πορ δῖbῖpcc do cōicceaῖθ cōnαcτ
 (ἡ. ὑῖρcaῖξ ἡcταpac, clann ἡδοῖνῃaῖll, Siol cconcōbaῖρ, Ruapcaῖξ, ἡ clann
 maolpuanaῖθ, ἡ ní ἡῖad aῖῃáῖn acτ a ἡbáττap ap πόcῖpa ἡ ap παοῖnnel ἡap
 ná naῖcῖp ἡ ἡap ná ἡῖonῃapῖbaῖθ lá bῖonζamaῖaῖθ ἰ nulltoῖb ἡ ἰ ἡῖonαῖb ele)

^p *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan.—See note ⁵, p. 1968, *supra*.

¹ *Redmond-na-Scuab*, i. e. Redmond of the Sweeping Excursions. The word *scuab*, which is cognate with the Latin *scopæ*, literally denotes a broom or besom.

^r *Was offered iusult*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare states, that Ulick Burke was vexed because the Irish soldiers, who had accompanied George Bingham into Tirconnell, had not received a fair dividend of the booty carried off from that country:

“In Connachta Georgius Binghamus Iunior Sligacham arcem cum peditibus ducentis, quo-

rum pars erant Iberni, tenebat. In qua præsidiij causa relicto Vlligo Burko Raymundi filio nobili Iberno cum parte militum, ipse cum cæteris in Vltoniam duobus phasellis vectus Rathmelanem municipium Macsuinnij Fanidi, qui tunc aberat, inuadens monasterium Carmelitarum diripit, religiosis in arcem fugatis. Onustus præda Sligacham reuertitur. Cum divideretur præda, milites Iberni iure suo fraudati Vlligo videntur: qui cum iisdem agit, quemadmodum Binghami & Anglorum iniurias viciscantur. Diem qua castellum illis adimat, constituit. Ea cum venisset, Iberni Anglos aggrediuntur. Binghamus ab Vlligo pugione confossus, & cæteri, vel occisi,

the monastery of the Blessed Virgin at Rath-Maelain^o, and the church of St. Columbkille on Torach ; but God did not permit him to remain for a long time without revenging them upon him, for there was in his company a gentleman of the Burkes, who had twelve warriors along with him, namely, Ulick Burke, the son of Redmond-na-Scuab^o. Upon one occasion he was offered insult^t and indignity by George and the English in general, at which he felt hurt and angry ; and he resolved in his mind to revenge the insult on George, if he could, and afterwards to get into the friendship of O'Donnell, for he felt certain of being secure with him. He afterwards got an advantage of the aforesaid George, one day as he was in an apartment with few attendants ; he went up to him, and upbraided him with his lawlessness and injustice towards him, and as he did not receive a satisfactory answer, he drew his sword, and struck at him till he severed his head from his neck. He then took the castle, and sent messengers to Ballyshannon, where O'Donnell's people then were ; and these dispatched messengers to Tyrone, where O'Donnell himself was. They relate the news to him, and he then went to the Earl O'Neill ; and both were much rejoiced at that killing. On the following day O'Donnell bade the Earl farewell, and, setting out with his army, did not halt, except by night, until he arrived at Sligo. He was welcomed ; and Ulick Burke delivered up the town to him, which made him very happy in his mind. This happened in the month of June.

When intelligence of the death of George Bingham, and the taking of Sligo, came to the hearing of those of the province of Connaught who were in insurrection, namely, the Lower Burkes, the Clann-Donnell, the Sil-Conor^o, the Rourkes, and the Clann-Mulrony^t, and not these alone, but also those who had been proclaimed, and roving after having been expelled and banished into Ulster

vel fuga salutem potentes deustato religiosæ domus Carmelitarum pœnas sacrilegi luerunt. Arx Odonello traditur, qui in ea Vlligum præsidio præfecit. Sub idem quoque tempus Baleannotam castellum Georgio Binghamo Maiori Tumultachus, & Cathalus Macdonachæ eripiunt."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iii. fol. 139.

^o *Sil-Conor*.—These were the O'Conors of

Sligo. The O'Conors of Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon, were, at this period, loyal to the English sovereign.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 112.

^t *The Clann-Mulrony*.—This was the tribename of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon, and of the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

μαρβαδ Σεόρρι, ἡ γαβάν ριουεῖς τανγατταρ το ραιγιό υἱ δόμναλλ ἡο ριουεεῖ, ἡ το εόιό γαεῖ αον αα ιαραμ το ραιγιό α αεαροα διληρ βαδέμ, ἡ γαεῖ αιτρεαδέταιξ θαρ εὐρριετ ἡοιλλ ινα ρρρηανθαῖβ (ινα αιρηε βάτταρ ρῖν αρ ροεερα) ρο γαβρατ λεό μαρ λυετ ἡναμῖνα όν υαιρ ριη αμαε. βάτταρ ιαραμ ερηόρ α ραιβε ο ριηη ιαρεταραιεῖ ιορραρ, ἡ υῖαῖλλ εο υροβαοίρ θαον ρανη, ἡ θαον αοντα λά ηua ηδομῖναῖλλ ρό εῖηδ αον ἡιουγ-α. Νῖρ βό ηιομθα εαιρλέη νό κοη-θαηηεῖη ιρ ηα εῖρηῖβ ριη ηάε βαοί ρῖλῆη νό ηρηεε ρορ α εὐμαρ ρρηρ αν ρε εέθηα.

Τάηαιεε ό δόμῖναῖλλ ιαραμ εο δύν ηα ηγαιλ, ἡ βαί ι ηρηυῖδε ἡο μεαδον αυγηρτ. Ρο ηαιρηηῖδεαδ το ρῖδε ταρεεαρ αλβαναεῖ το εεαετ ι εεῖρ ιλλοε ρεβαῖλ .ι. Μαε λεοῖδ ηα ηαρη, το εαεδ ρῖδε εὐκα δια ρρορταδ. Σε εέδ ροη-θαρ ιαδ α ἡον, ἡ ιαρ ηβηῖε αθαῖδ ιρηη εῖρ ιαρ ἡῖεεῖη α ρεῖρη, ἡ α ἡῖρηεη, ἡ ιαρ ηα ρρορταδ λαιρ, ρο εεεελαμαιε α ῖλόγθα εο ηα αῖρηῖβ λαιρ, ἡ λοταρ ταρ εηρηε, ταρ υροβαοίρ, ταρ δυῖβ ταρηρ αν ριουεεεη, ταρ ῖρ ηθαρη, ταρ ρηαδ ηγαῖη, ἡο λυῖγηε αρραῖδε εο ράηηεε ἡο ἡορηεαλβαηαῖβ. θαί ιοηατταετ ἡ αιτρεαθαδ αξ γαῖλαῖβ ηι εαιρλέη ἡόρ ηηεε ἡο ἡορηεαλβαηαῖξ αν ταη ριη, ἡ ρο γαῖυα δόμῖναῖλλ εο ηα ῖλόγθαῖβ αεε ιομηυῖδε αν βαῖλε ἡρη βό ἡῖεεῖη δον θαρθα αν βαῖλε το εθαρηε υαεα ρό δεοῖδ. Οο εαοδ ιαραμ ἡο ράηηεε δύν ἡόρ ηηεε ρεορηρ. Ρο ρεαοῖληρτο α ρεεηηηεετα ἡο κοηηαιεηε, ἡο μηηηηη ηυρηθαδθα, ἡο ἡῖηηηεε αν μαεαηρη ρηαβαῖξ, ἡ ἡο ευαηη δά ἡαλαηη. Ρο γαθαδ λεό τυρλαε μοεάηη, ἡ ροθαῖδε ἡόρ το ἡαηηῖβ αν εῖρη ηη Ρῖρηερη μαε ηηεε ρεορηρ. Ρο ερηεαθαδ ἡ ρο ἡερηηερεαδ αν εῖρ ιηα ηηρηεηηεεαῖλλ λεό εο ρυεεραε α ερηδ, ἡ α εῖερα α ηηοηηηαρη, ἡ α ηεδαλα δοηεοε ἡρη α ραηγατταρ, ἡ ροαε ρορ οεὐλαῖβ.

Οο εὐαλαῖδ ἡοβερῖορ εόηηεῖδ εοηηαετ .ι. Δῖρ Ρῖρηερη ηηγαηη ό δόμῖναῖλλ το δολ εαρηρ ρηαρ ἡῖ εοηηαεταῖβ ρο εῖοηόῖλ ρῖδε εόηεε βαηηα δεεε το ραιγ-

^u *The Sligeach*, i. e. the river of Sligo, now called the Gity.

^v *Castlemore-Mac-Costello*, i. e. Mac Costello's great castle.—See note ^u, under the year 1284, p. 441, *supra*.

^x *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. the great dun or fort of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham, now Dunmore, eight miles to the north of Tuam-daghualann, or Tuam, in the county of Galway.—

See note ^u, under the year 1284, p. 441, *supra*.

^y *Conmaicne*.—The barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, was called Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, and the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, was called Conmaicne Cineil Dubhain.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

^z *Muintir-Murchadha*, a district comprising at this period about the northern half of the ba-

and other places, by the Bingham, they came to O'Donnell to Sligo; and each of them went afterwards to his own patrimonial inheritance; and every inhabitant whom the English had established in their lands during the period of their proscription adhered to them as followers from that hour forth. In the course of one month the greater part of the inhabitants of the district, from the western point of Erris and Umhall to the Drowes, had unanimously confederated with O'Donnell; and there were not many castles or fortresses in those places, whether injured or perfect, that were not under his control.

O'Donnell then went to Donegal, and remained there till the middle of August. He was informed that a number of Scots had landed at Lough Foyle, with their chief, Mac Leod of Ara; he went thither to hire them. They were six hundred in number. After being hired by him, and after remaining some time to rest and recruit themselves, he assembled his forces and hirelings, and they marched across the Erne, the Drowes, the Duff, the Sligeach^u, and Eas-dara, across Sliabh-Gamh, into Leyny, and from thence into Costello. The English held at that time abode and residence in Castlemore-Mac-Costello^w. O'Donnell with his forces laid siege to this castle; and the warders were finally obliged to surrender it. He then proceeded to Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^x, and dispatched marauding parties into Conmaicne^y, Muintir-Murchadha^z, to the borders of Machaire-Riabhadh^a, and to Tuam-da-ghualann. They took Turlach-Mochain^b, and a great number of the chiefs of the country, together with Richard, the son of Mac Feorais. They plundered and totally ravaged the country all around them, and carried off its flocks and herds, its wealth and riches, from all those they had met on their route, and [then] returned back.

When the Governor of the province of Connaught, namely, Sir Richard Bingham, heard that O'Donnell had passed by him westwards into Connaught, he assembled fifteen companies of soldiers, both horse and foot, and marched

rony of Clare, and county of Galway. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Athenry in 1584, that the Earl of Clanrickard had a chief rent of twenty marks per annum, out of the territory or cantred called Moyntermoroghow, in which the abbey of Rosserill is situated.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 368.

^u *Machaire-Riabhadh*.—See note ^o, under the

year 1469, p. 1064, *supra*.

^b *Turlach-Mochain*, i. e. Mochan's dried lough, now Turlough-vohan, near Tuam, barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. In the *Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell*, Turlach Mochain is called a castle in the country of Mac Feorais: "Cup-lac Mochán caisleall ríde fil i n-úraig meic feorair."

διούριβ ειπι μαρκαά γ τριγίτσαά σο ράιμιε σο μινέιντε κοιρρηλείβε αρ δάιγ αμμαρ το έαβαιρε φορ να νομίναίλλ acc τιοννευό δια εαέτρα. Ιαρ να ριορ ριν δυα νομίναίλλ πο ρίλλιρθε ταρ α αιρ βιυεε σο να αιρρετίβ γ σο να έδαλαίβ on ccampa σο έελε σο ζοιρθεαίβχαιβ, σο λυίγνε διοέταρ ó ναίελλα τρέρ να τριβ θροιέσθαίβ .ι. θροιέστε έυίλε μαοίλε, θροιέστε βαίλε ρρα θαρα, γ θροιέστε ριγίγνε. δάτταρ τρα ζοίλλ accά ιαρμιορεέτ αμαίλ αρ δέιμε conpanzattar ιρ να conairίβ ριν. Ρο θιοιρθείλιγίρταρ να νομίναίλλ θιοιρμ μαρερλυαιγ, γ πο φορέονγαρ φορρα αιρρσίμ ι νοθίρεαό α ρλόιγ αρ ναέ ραγ-βαίττιρ υρτοραέ an τρλοίγ gall ζιλλανραό, nó σορ' θιαιρμ δια μιντιρ ριυίμ ι mbaogal. Ραιμιε ριυίμ ιαραίμ σο να χηρεαχαιβ λαιρ ζαν ναέ ρριοτορρεαίμ σο ριαέτ ι ccompoépaίβ ζλεανδα θαίλάιμ. Τάναίε an ζοβερνόιρ φορ α λορεε σο πο ζαβ longpoρe ι μαίμριττ ρίεείγ θρορβαίρι φορ βαρθαίβ υί νομίναίλλ βάτταρ ιρην ccairlén. Ρο ραίό να νομίναίλλ αρ α θαραέ βυιόθι μαρερλόιγ το έαιρπέλαό φορρ να ζαλλαίβ, γ θριορ ρεέέλ an θύναίό γ να nóεε βάτταρ and σο pangattar σο himeal boρd na habann ζυρ an cenoc δια ηγαραρ Ράίε θά θριοτόεε, γ ac ειαθ να ζοίλλ ράncán ρεαέnon an βαίλε.

Ρο θαί όεελαόε υαλλαέ boρρραθάέ ι ρραρραό θιορ Ριρθερπο an ταρ ριν πο θα μαε ρέταρ θό βυδóθι captin μαρτιν α αιμ. Αρ έρριθε βά τοίρεαέ μαρερλόιγ θό. Νί πο ρυλαίγ ριθε δεεεραη α ναματτ ι ccompoceuy θό ζαν α ρραθαίρε, γ ταιμιε σο να θιοιρμα ταρ θροιέστε ριγίγί anall. Οθ έιαθ μιντιρ υί νομίναίλλ ιαθ δια ραιγίό ροαιτ φορ ccúla (ó ναέ ραθατταρ κοίμλίον ρριυ) αμαίλ αρ δέιμε conpanzattar. Τιαζαίτ να ζοίλλ ινα νοίυίό, γ ηίρ τάρ-ρατταρ ιθιρ ροαιτ ιαραίμ φορ ccula. Ρο αιρρθιοριοτ μιντιρ υί νομίναίλλ α ρέελα, γ αμαίλ πο βάρ occa ττοεραίμ, γ αμαίλ το έρναριοτ λά λυαρ α ηέ. Ιαρ ccloirreéτ an ρεεóίλ ριν λά hua νομίναίλλ βά ρέ αιρρεε αρ ραιμιε λαιρ celee το ινδell φορ ειοθ na nallmuirreac ιρην cconair ccéθna. Ρο έέγλαίμ

^c Top.—“Μινέιμη .ι. υαέταρ.”—*O'Clery, in Leabhar Gabhala, p. 3.*

^d *Cul-maoile*.—This was the old name of the place now called Cul-Mhuine, *anglice* Colooney. According to the tradition in the country the castle of Cul-Maoile was some distance from the present village of Colooney; but if we can rely on the maps of Connaught made about this period, the castle of Collounie, opposite which

was the bridge, stood on the south side of the River Owenmore, close to where it receives a stream from Loughdargan. This is the exact situation of the present village of Colooney, which is certainly the Cul-Maoile referred to above in the text by the Four Masters.

^e *Gleann-Dallain*, a remarkable valley, situated partly in the county of Sligo, and partly in Leitrim. The church of Cill-Osnata, now Kil-

to the top^c of the Coirrhliabh [Curliu hills], with the intention of making an attack upon O'Donnell, on his return from his expedition. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he soon returned back, with his preys and spoils, from one encampment to the other, through Costello, Leyny, the lower part of Tirerrill, and over the three bridges, namely, the bridge of Cul-maoile^d, the bridge of Ballysadere, and the bridge of Sligo. Through these passages the English went in pursuit of him as quickly as they could. O'Donnell detached a troop of cavalry, and ordered them to fall to the rear of his army, to prevent the van of the English army from coming into collision with the attendants or unarmed portion of his people. He afterwards moved on with his preys, till he reached the neighbourhood of Gleann-Dallain^e, without any opposition.

The Governor followed in his track, and took up his quarters in the monastery of Sligo, to besiege O'Donnell's warders who were in the castle. On the next day O'Donnell sent a party of cavalry to reconnoitre the English, and learn the state of the fortress, and of the men^f who were in it; and they advanced to the banks of the river, to the hill which is called Rath-Dabhrítog^g, from which they espied the English moving up and down^h throughout the town.

There was at this time along with Sir Richard his own sister's son, a proud and haughty youth, Captain Martin by name, who was the commander of his cavalry. He could not bear to see his enemies so near him without attacking them, and proceeded with his squadron across the bridge of Sligo. When O'Donnell's people perceived them advancing, they returned back as speedily as they were able, as they were not equal to them in number. The English pursued them; but not overtaking them, they returned back. O'Donnell's people then related how they had been pursued, and how they had escaped by means of the swiftness of their horses. When O'Donnell heard this story, the resolution he came to was, to lay a snare for the foreigners on the same passage.

asnet, in the barony of Dartry, or Rosslogher, in the county of Leitrim, is in it.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337.

^d *Of the men*, literally, "of the youths."

^e *Rath-Dabhrítog*, i. e. Dabhrítog's rath, or fort, now Rath hill, in the townland of Rathquarter, in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbury, Sligo. In the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated

21st July, 1687, this townland is called Raghtabretoka, Rathavritoge, *alias* Rath. The fort on this hill commands the entire town of Sligo. It is a square fort, evidently constructed from the materials of the original one during the civil wars of 1641, or 1688.

^h *Up and down*.—"Sáncán a. anonn 7 anall." —*O'Clery*.

ιαραμ̄ an céo marcaé no ba deac̄ dia pluaḡ co ttriú cédaib̄ tpoiḡteac̄ co na ttrealm̄aib̄ diubraic̄i .i. ríobaca co na raiḡte bolcc̄aib̄. Ro forcongair̄ forpa celec̄ do inneall pá míle do rlicceac̄, 7 dírím̄ b̄lec̄ marpluaiḡ d'faoídeac̄ uata co himel̄ boru na haband̄ do brécc̄aó an t'plóiḡ gall, 7 dia t'póirta ma l̄nmaim̄ gan airíom̄ f'p'ri hionarisec̄ co roct̄ain dóib̄ tap̄ an maiḡin in no hionleac̄ an célec̄. Do rónac̄ fairpium̄ rín uile. Oe connairc̄ captin̄ martín an tuathac̄ marplóiḡ for up̄ na habann̄ do cóid̄ co ndírím̄ móir̄ marplóiḡ a maille f'p'ri dia t'péttarraic̄t̄ain lotap̄ róm̄ r̄smpa co hionmall̄ ainécc̄aó an ccéona feac̄t, n̄r̄i bó c̄ian do na hócc̄aib̄ iaraim̄ gur̄ bó héicc̄fn̄ dóib̄ b̄h̄t̄ acc̄ eac̄lopc̄caó a neac̄ lá a d̄fne 7 lá a d̄iozairc̄ no báttap̄ zoill̄ ina ndeac̄haó. Ro cuirac̄aó deirac̄aó for̄ aon d̄íob̄r̄ide .i. feilim̄ r̄iabaé mac daueid, dia aindeóin lá hionmaille a eic̄ co nár̄ bó tualainz̄ r̄p̄r̄ta a muin-tire, 7 zo mbó h̄icc̄fn̄ dó airíom̄ f'p'ri a naim̄d̄ib̄, 7 teac̄t̄ tap̄ forc̄ongra a t̄iḡearna .i. toc̄ap̄ do f'p'ri na gallaib̄. O pob̄ e'p̄d̄alta lair̄ a marbaó r̄ó cédóir̄. Soair̄ a ghaó f'p'ri an t̄í bá n̄sraim̄ d̄ó don luét̄ batap̄ ina l̄nmaim̄, 7 pob̄ e'p̄ide captin̄ martín, 7 acc̄ tócc̄b̄aíl a láime d̄óir̄ide in oir̄c̄ill̄ a air̄m̄ d̄im̄r̄t̄ for̄ an t̄í do pala in ecc̄om̄lann̄ for̄ a c̄ionn̄ do r̄aó feilim̄ a méup̄ hi r̄uain̄f̄m̄ an r̄oza baí occ̄a i neplaim̄e dia diubraic̄caó co no amair̄ captin̄ martín i ndeir̄c̄ a occ̄paille c̄eé ndir̄eac̄ gur̄ t̄rezoar̄tap̄ a c̄p̄ide ina c̄haó. Bá h̄íod̄iḡt̄i r̄iúim̄ t̄ra cenm̄ot̄á an t̄ionac̄ r̄in t̄riar̄ no zaoct̄a. Iompaíó na zoill̄ for̄ cc̄ula iar̄ n̄guin̄ a t̄r̄p̄l̄n̄r̄p̄ 7 a t̄toír̄iḡ iom̄z̄ona, 7 do bepaó leó hé for̄ iom̄c̄ap̄ faon r̄oza'p̄rna i f'fannt̄air̄ib̄ écca co rangat̄tap̄ an baile, 7 r̄uair̄ b̄ár in adhaiḡ r̄in. Oe connairc̄ ó doim̄aill̄ na zoill̄ do r̄oac̄ for̄

¹ *Bank of the river.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare says that Rothericus, the brother of O'Donnell, and Felimy Mac Davet, crossed the river; but his account of this transaction seems anything but correct. His words are as follows:

“Sequente autumnno, sub quod tempus Norris cum Onello minus prospero Marte contendit, Richardus Binghamus ad Sligacham recuperandam, & occisi consanguinei poenas de Vlligo sumendas facit expeditionem. Vlligum Sligachæ obsidione cinctum oppugnat. Vlligus cum propugnatoribus egressus pro munitionibus quotidie certat. Odonellus obsidionem soluturus

cum mille, & sexcentis militibus auxilia venire festinat. Apud Duraranem in hostis conspectu tentoria pandit. Duobus primis diebus interlabens flumen vtriusque partis equitatus adequitans iaculis leuiter vltrocitroque velitatur. Tertio die Rothericus Odonelli frater cum Felmio Macdaveto, & alio equite fluuium traiectus castra contemplatur. In illum Martin Anglus, qui in Binghami exercitu præstantissimus eques habebatur, procurrit, turma sua, cuius dux erat, stipatus. Rothericus admissis equo ad suos adcurrit. Martin sequens suorum primus vadum traieiciebat. Quem Felmius conuersus

He then selected one hundred of the best horsemen of his army, and three hundred infantry with their shooting implements, namely, bows with their arrow-quivers; he ordered them to lie in ambush within a mile of Sligo, and to send a small squadron of horse to the banks of the river, to decoy the English army; and should they [the foreigners] pursue them, not to wait for an engagement, until they should have come beyond the place where the ambuscade was laid. This was accordingly done. When Captain Martin perceived the small squadron of cavalry on the bank of the river^d, he advanced directly with a numerous body of cavalry, to wreak his vengeance upon them. The others at first moved slowly and leisurely before them, but these young heroes were soon obliged to incite their horses forward, the English having pursued them with such speed and vehemence. One of them, namely, Felim Reagh Mac Devit^k, was [however] compelled to remain behind, in consequence of the slowness of his horse; and, being unable to accompany his own people, he was obliged to disobey the orders of his lord, that is, to fight the English [before he had passed the ambuscade]. As he was certain of being immediately slain, he turned his face to the nearest of his pursuers, who was Captain Martin; and, as he [Captain Martin] raised his arm to strike his antagonist with his weapon, Felim placed his finger on the string of the javelin, which he had in readiness to discharge, so that he struck Captain Martin directly in the arm-pit, and pierced his heart in his breast. He was covered with mail, except in the spot where he was wounded. The English, seeing their champion and commander mortally wounded, returned back, carrying him, in his weakly condition, and in the agonies of death, in a recumbent posture, to the town, where he died on that night. When O'Donnell saw that the English had retreated, he was enraged, until the decoying party

hasta traiectum, & interfectum in ipso flumine equo deturbat, & ipse cum Rotherico, & alio commilitone incolumis euasit. Postero die obsidionis quarto, Binghamus, obsidio relicto domum redit, quem Odonellus secutus missilibus carpit."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iii. fol. 140. .

^k *Felim Reagh Mac Devit*.—He is still vividly remembered in the traditions of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal. He was

the head of the Mac Devits of Inishowen, who are, according to Cucogry O'Clery, a branch of the O'Dohertys, and the very man who afterwards burned the town of Derry, from which circumstance the Mac Devits are even to this day called "Burderrys" by their Presbyterian neighbours. They are at present a very numerous sept in the neighbourhood of Londonderry, and throughout the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

ccúlaib̄ po lonnaigeaḁ eirp̄ide co po t̄oin̄grioc luēt̄ na páppuabarta tap̄ c̄no felim co ná baóí ní dia im̄deazail zan a marbaḁ lá captin martin aēt̄ maḁ an taén̄ forccom rin. Ro elat̄aigeirt̄aḁ a m̄ln̄ma iaraḁn̄ ó pan̄zatt̄ar poéla c̄uicce ar a b̄araḁ co po écc̄ an captin.

Dala an gobernop̄a po líon r̄ide ḁr̄h̄p̄cc̄ ḁ̄ do lonnar̄ iar̄ marbaḁ a b̄raḁar, ḁ̄ po for̄c̄on̄gair̄ for̄ a pl̄óḡ aḁme toḁla an c̄air̄teoil̄ do ḁ́en̄am̄ leḁ̄ ḁur̄ an c̄caé̄mp̄raitt̄eḁ̄ a er̄ḁabail̄ for̄ mūn̄teḁ̄r̄ uí doḁn̄naill̄ bátt̄ar̄ ann. Do r̄ón̄aḁ̄ leḁ̄ poḁ̄n̄ in̄dr̄in̄ do c̄ran̄nc̄ain̄gel̄ ḁ̄ do c̄ubaḁ̄cl̄aib̄ na c̄c̄éileḁ̄ n̄ḁé, ḁ̄ dá̄ ḁaḁ̄ aḁ̄me pangat̄ar̄ a l̄r̄ baí̄ ir̄in̄ mām̄p̄teḁ̄r̄. Do paḁ̄ta iaraḁn̄ r̄h̄c̄s̄ḁ̄a b̄ó ḁ̄ ḁam̄ for̄ na haḁ̄ḁm̄ib̄ rin̄ dia neact̄aḁ̄r̄. Ro p̄ucc̄tā ḁeḁ̄r̄ poḁ̄taḁ̄ paóí̄ dia r̄óḡ-luaraḁ̄t̄ ḁur̄ an d̄́naḁ̄. Ro líon̄ta iaraḁn̄ do laoc̄raḁ̄, ḁ̄ do látaib̄ ḁaile, ḁ̄ do r̄aoraib̄ i p̄poim̄ḁ̄in̄ toḁla an baile. Ro t̄r̄é̄nt̄aḁ̄r̄p̄h̄nḡs̄ḁ̄ leḁ̄ an l̄uḁ̄t̄eaḁ̄ rin̄ lá ḁoraḁ̄t̄ta up̄t̄or̄p̄raḁ̄ḁ̄ na hoḁ̄ḁ̄ce co po r̄uḁ̄ḁ̄ḁ̄ḁ̄ h̄é p̄p̄i huill̄inn̄ an c̄air̄teóil̄, ḁ̄ ḁab̄aḁ̄t̄ for̄ r̄caó̄ileḁ̄ an̄ m̄ú̄r̄ iaraḁ̄t̄aḁ̄n̄ bátt̄ar̄ ḁ̄im̄ḁ̄ r̄aó̄ir̄ ir̄in̄ m̄baile, ḁ̄ po ḁab̄raḁ̄t̄ acc̄ bloḁ̄aḁ̄ an̄ balla po a n̄r̄h̄c̄om̄aḁ̄r̄ do ḁ̄iub̄raḁ̄c̄eaḁ̄ a

¹ *Bore testimony*, po t̄oin̄grioc.—In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is:

"ḁur̄ r̄ic̄c̄te r̄ian̄taḁ̄ na r̄appuabarta hi p̄raḁ̄en̄ar̄eḁ̄r̄ na plaḁ̄a (ḁ́er̄ ḁ̄a ḁ̄oiliḡ ḁ̄óib̄ ir̄eḁ̄ ar̄ aḁ̄ḁ̄le a p̄uarna) ḁ̄ aḁ̄t̄ r̄iaḁ̄at̄ aḁ̄m̄al̄ do r̄áta ḁ̄óib̄, ḁ̄ po t̄oin̄griḁ̄e ḁ̄ile ḁ̄ar̄ c̄́no an c̄́raḁ̄oḁ̄ po ḁ̄on̄ captin martin na buí̄ ní nom̄ b̄eraḁ̄ ḁ̄r̄ mūna t̄ar̄baḁ̄ an̄ taon̄ for̄ḁom̄h̄ rin̄ ḁ̄en̄moḁ̄á̄ c̄uḁ̄t̄eaḁ̄ an̄ c̄oim̄ḁ̄eaḁ̄. The soldiers of the ambushade came in the presence of the chief (though it was difficult for them to do so, on account of the intensity of his anger), and they related how it happened with them; and they all testified, in behalf of the champion who had" [mortally] "wounded Captain Martin, that nothing could have saved him except that one thrust, except the power of the Lord."

Here it will be observed that the language of the apology for Mac Devit is defective; for the cause of O'Donnell's anger was, not because Felim Reagh had saved himself by killing Captain Martin, but because he had remained behind the decoying party, and thus prevented

O'Donnell's ambushade from cutting off the English pursuers. The apology should be thus worded: "And they all bore testimony, in behalf of Felim, that his horse was lame, and that he could not by any exertion have prevented himself from being overtaken by the enemy in the manner in which he was, and they shewed that this was demonstrated by the imminent danger to which he was brought, for that no human calculation could have anticipated that he alone could have killed a warrior cased in armed mail, at the head of a fierce troop of cavalry, or even, if he could, that this would have caused so select a body of cavalry to run away from a single Irish horseman, leaving their captain's mortal wound unrevenged." O'Donnell, on considering that the laming of Mac Devit's horse was accidental, and that it could not have been prevented by any precaution, suppressed his anger; and his mind was much consoled on hearing of the death of the haughty young Englishman."

^m *Crannchain̄gel*, i. e. the latticed partition dividing the chancel from the nave, in the abbey

bore testimony' in behalf of Felim, [that his horse was lame, which prevented him from keeping up with his party, and] that there was nothing to have saved him from being slain by Captain Martin, excepting the one [chance] thrust; but his anger afterwards subsided when news reached him on the next day that the Captain had died.

As for the Governor, he was filled with anger and fury after the killing of his kinsman; and he ordered his army to construct engines for demolishing the castle, to see whether they could take it from O'Donnell's people who were in it. This they constructed of the crannchaingel^m, and of the bed-chambers of the Culdeesⁿ, and of other implements which they found befitting for the purpose in the monastery. They covered these engines on the outside with the hides of cows and oxen, and wheels were put under them to remove them to the fortress. They were afterwards filled with heroes, warriors, and artisans, for the purpose of razing the castle. This mighty train^o was drawn by them in the beginning of the night to the corner of the castle; and they immediately proceeded to destroy the wall. At this time some artisans who were within the castle began to pull down the opposite wall, in order that the youths within

church. "Crannchaingel .i. crannchaic ior
laecharb 7 cleimicb."—*Cormac's Glossary*.

ⁿ *Culdees*.—Here the term *céile óé* is used to denote monks, or friars.

^o *Mighty train*.—The engines constructed by Bingham on this occasion were called *sovs*. Sir George Carew, in his *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 124 (Dub. ed.), thus speaks of one of them:

"The castle, therefore, they besiege, and placed an Engine, well known in this country, called a *sovv*, to the walls thereof, to sup the same. But the Defendants did so well acquit themselves in a sally, as they tare the *sovv* in peeces, made her *caste her pigs*, and slevv tventy-seven of them dead in the place."

P. O'Sullivan Beare calls this machine, "*muchum Bellicum*," and describes this siege of the castle of Sligo briefly, but clearly and elegantly, in the following words:

"Neque Binghamus quidem dormit. Tomonix, & Clanrickardæ Comites Iberos euocat:

Connactæ delectum habet: Midhienses præsidarios, et equites Angloibernos recipit. Cum signis militaribus viginti quatuor Sligacham obsidione vallatam oppugnat. Vlligus Burkus cum propugnatoribus egressus cum munitionibus acriter dimicat. Tandem ab oppugnatorum multitudine in arcem compulsus, ex turribus, pinnis, fenestris, et reliquis munitionibus missilia isculando hostes arcet. Regij *muchum bellicum*" [muc éogairb] "*machinamentum militibus subter agentibus arcis muro admovent, murumque forare, & subruere incipiunt, Vlligus magnæ molis trabe funibus ligata ex arcis fastigio nunc dimissa, nunc in altum sublata muchum, & milites, qui sub eo latebant, conterit. Odonellus obcessis auxilio veniens appropinquat. Binghamus fugit. In oppugnatione regij sexcenti milites obierunt. Arcem vero quòd erat tam laboriosum, defendere, Odonellus demolitur.*"—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. iv. fol. 140, 141.

mbiōbbað do na hóccaið báttar iprið. Do óðar araill ele don barða for
 tairib an dunað, ⁊ no gábrat for tealcað táiteac tuimigé, ⁊ carracc
 ceñnoðarb forra anuar gombtar miona mionbrúite zac ní ppiu a ccom-
 paitir. Tiaðaid tra ðronð ele do luçt an baile for penertribh ⁊ for
 porléraib an cairteoil, ⁊ gaba:it for diúbhaccaðh a nuðail mealluaide, ⁊
 a ttróm çaoð tteimneide forra go no forpzigitt an piallaç baí ip na cumðaið-
 tñ cláraið don çloicéteap, ⁊ don dian ndiubhaccað pin. Ní no puilngit lar
 na gallaib a cepréctnuccáð ní bað mó, ⁊ ó ná no péðrat ní don dúnadh no
 þagaibíft a tteððaiu toðalta múp, ⁊ roait ina pppitig ór iat beððonta,
 ⁊ pobtar buiðig do poçtain a nanmantt leó. Bá epáð epide lar an ngober-
 noir Siu Rirðerð bingam ná caemnaccair a aicéride dimirit for barðaið an
 dunað, ná for nac naon do múintir í doimnaill, ⁊ impóioir for a air tar
 corppliab, tar mað naoi co paimcc Rorþcommain. Do ðeacáidh ó doimnaill
 iaram tar éinne, ⁊ no léicc a albanaið uaða iat ttabairt a ttuapurtail
 doib. Téid tar a air co plicceac co no bpiwð lar an cairlén duaman gall
 dia aittreabað.

Tepoitt a búnc mac uatér çioaið, mic pñain, mic oiluepaur mic Sfain
 do gábil forðairi for bél leice, baile pin i mbarúntaçt típe hamalgað hi
 cconntae maiðeó, ⁊ bá hiað barða an gobernoða báttar and. Lar poçtain
 na pçél pin ður an ngobernoir, no þorail for a ðearðraçair .i. captin Iohn
 bingam, ap captin foal, ap captin mennri ⁊ ap a mac uilliam buide diúid
 co noþuig móir do ðaoimib uairle ele a maill ppiú dol ðpupçact an baile
 co lón ⁊ co napmáil dia paigð, ⁊ piariú paimcc leó an barða ðpóiriðin
 puair tepóitt a búnc an baile. Tiaðaidpium tar a nair pó aitémela, ⁊ no
 gab tepóitt acca ttopaiðeact, accá ttrifðað, ⁊ acca ttimceallað agá
 mbuaidreað, ⁊ accá mbápuccáð cap an çaoimlaoi co no páccaibpior ðaoine,
 apm, ⁊ éideað iomða. Ro marðað lar an lá pin captin foal, captin mennri,
 ⁊ mac oðreacçta uilliam diúid, ⁊ roçáide ele do þapóclanðaið, ⁊ do ðaop-

^p *It preyed*, literally, "It was anguish of heart to the Governor."

^q *Bel-leice*, i. e. Mouth of the Ford of the Flag, translated *os rupis*, by P. O'Sullivan Beare in *Hist. Cathol. Iber., &c.*, fol. 136, now Belleek, a rocky ford on the River Moy, about a mile to the north of the town of Ballina, in the parish

of Kilmore-Moy, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 480, and the map to the same work. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of "Ca: Bellecke," as on the

might hurl the stones down on their enemies. Some of the warders also ascended to the battlements of the castle, and proceeded to cast down massy flags and ponderous, rough rocks, which broke and shattered to pieces every thing on which they fell. Others within the castle went to the windows and loopholes, and commenced discharging leaden bullets and showers of fire upon them; so that the soldiers who were in the wooden engines were bruised by that dropping of the stones, and by the incessant firing. The English did not remain to be wounded further; and, finding that they could effect nothing against the castle, they abandoned their wall-destroying domicile, and returned home, severely wounded, and glad to escape with their lives. It preyed^p upon the heart of the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, that he was not able to wreak his vengeance upon the warders of the fortress, or on any of O'Donnell's people. He returned back [homeward] across the Curlieus, and over Moy-Nai, [never halting] until he arrived at Roscommon; and O'Donnell [also] returned [homeward] across the Erne, and discharged the Scots, having paid them their wages. He went back to Sligo, and demolished the castle, lest the English should inhabit it.

Theobald Burke, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver, son of John, laid siege to Bel-leice^q, a castle in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and it was then defended by the Governor's warders. When the Governor received intelligence of this, he ordered his brother, Captain John Bingham, Captain Foal^r, Captain Mensi, the son of William Boy Tuite, with many other gentlemen, to go to the relief of the castle with provisions and arms; but, before they could relieve the warders, Theobald had obtained possession of the castle. They then returned home in sorrow; and Theobald went in pursuit of them, piercing, surrounding, disturbing, and slaying them throughout that fair day, so that they lost many men, [and much] arms and armour. On this day he slew Captain Foal, Captain Ménsi, and the son and heir of William Tuite, with many others, both of the gentlemen and common people, not enu-

west side of the River Moy, a short distance to the north of the point where it receives the River Brosnagh.

^r *Foal*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare calls him Fool-lurtus, and states that he was accompanied by

Dudus, i. e. Tuite, an Anglo-Irishman; by Hugh and William Mosten, the sons of an Englishman, by an Irish mother; George Bingham, junior, and Minche, who were Englishmen.—See *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 2, c. xii.

clanraib nác áirníteap. Bá do éopað fhgnama, eirriomail, 7 aítearraiz eolair no iméiz zac a ndeachaio ar díb an lá rin.

O Neill toirpdealbac luineac mac néill conallaiž, mic airt, mic cuinn mic enri, mic eogain do écc. Bá hepiðe aen ar mó no deaplaic dionnniaraib 7 dealairb déicepib, 7 dollaimnaib, 7 do luét cuingíða neitħ do tizgearnaðairb Eireann ina coimpe, uair no heppuaccpað uaiðpiðe éo minic fo epinn dá zac aen baí la hiarraio níte toideacé ina doóm i ppéilib geine an coimðe do ðonnpað, 7 iar na ceapraáctain ní éhížíð aen fó díomða uaða žan piar; tizhina agá mbioip poáide ile pop a tuillme 7 pop a tuarupceol, tizhina no ba poónaiz ppi rið, 7 no ba coimnapc ppi coccað conður pala aóir, 7 emipe dó, 7 no horðaižíð oíðpe ina ionað deic mbliaðna pia na báp ar an bparliament no congmað in át cliaé i nainm na bainpiogħa elizabeth .i. Aoð mac an ppiðorca (.i. an barun), mic cuinn mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eogain dia no žairíð iarla ar an bparlimint rin. Bá hanð atbaé ua nell ipin ppaé mbán, 7 a aðnacal in apð ppaéa.

Maž aéngypa aod mac aodá, mic doimnaill óicc pñ a aéapða no bað mó ainm 7 epdeapcep i ppiaðnairi žall 7 žaoiðel epeann décc žo pcaétnac.

Toirpdealbac mac bpiain mic donncharð, mic donncharð bacaiž tizgearna corca baiycinn iarceapcaizge, pñ no ba móp éhipe 7 tuarupcebal ar puð epeann do péip a aéapða (uair ní bai occa acé epiuca ééd namá) do écc 7 a mac taðcc caoé do žabal a ionaio.

Remann na pccuab mac uillicc na ccfno, mic Riocairp mic uillicc enuic tuaz do écc.

¹ *Superior knowledge*, aítearraiz eolair.— The word aítearraic, which is spelled aiteiaraic in O'Reilly's Dictionary, signifies craft, science, or skill.

² *An heir*.—This is not exactly correct, for the Parliament held at Dublin in 1585 only conceded to his rival, Hugh, the rank and title of the Earldom of Tyrone, leaving the possessions to be annexed thereunto, to the pleasure of her Majesty. In 1587 the Queen granted to Hugh, by letters patent, under the great seal of England, the Earldom of Tyrone, and the inheritance annexed to it, without any reservation

of rent; but it was provided that the sons of the late Shane O'Neill should have sufficient provisions allotted to them, and that Turlough [Luineach] should be continued Irish chieftain of Tyrone, with a right of superiority over Maguire and O'Cahan. It appears from a patent, 20th Elizabeth, that the Queen had intended to create Turlough Luineach Earl of Clanoneill and Baron of Clogher; but it is quite clear that this patent was never perfected, as his son, Arthur, who makes so conspicuous a figure in the great rebellion, was simply knight. There are still extant several Irish poems, addressed to Tur-

merated ; and all who escaped did so by virtue of their prowess, valour, and superior knowledge¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) died. He had bestowed most wealth and riches upon the learned, the Ollavs, and all those who sought gifts of [any of] the lords of Ireland in his time ; for he had often issued a proclamation throughout Ireland to all those who sought gifts, [inviting them] to come to him on the festivals of the nativity of our Lord ; and when they came, not one departed dissatisfied, or without being supplied. He was a lord who had many soldiers in his service for pay and wages,—a lord prosperous in peace, and powerful in war, until age and infirmity came upon him ; and an heir² had been appointed in his place, ten years before his death, at the parliament held in Dublin in the name of Queen Elizabeth, namely, Hugh (the son of Ferdorcha the Baron, son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), who had been styled Earl at this parliament. O'Neill died at Strabane, and was interred at Ardstraw.

Magennis (Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge), a man, of his patrimony³, of greatest name and renown among the English and Irish of Ireland, died penitently.

Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Donough, son of Donough Bacagh [Mac Mahon], Lord of West Corca-Bhaiscinn⁴, a man of great fame and character throughout Ireland, considering his patrimony, for he had but one cantred⁵, died ; and his son, Teige Caech, took his place.

Redmond-na-Scuab, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick [Burke] of Cnoc-Tuagh, died.

lough Luineach, inciting him to shake off the English yoke, and become monarch of Ireland like his ancestors, Niall Frasach, Niall of the Nine Hostages, Con of the Hundred Battles, and Tuathal Teachtmhar, whose lineal heir he is stated to be, and whose example he is encouraged to follow. But he was so old when he was made O'Neill, that he seems to have then retained little military ardour to tread in the wake of his ancestors ; and he was so much in dread of the sons of Shane the Proud and of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, that he continued obe-

dient to the Queen of England.

¹ *Of his patrimony*, i. e. a man who was more famed and renowned than any other chieftain of equal territorial possessions in Ireland. This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

² *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, forming the south-west portion of the county of Clare.

³ *Cantred*, ἐπίσθα céo signifies a cantred, hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

Ο Γαλλόβαν Σιρ Εόιν mac τυαταίλ, ψήρ πο βαδ μόρ αιμη γ οηδύρευ ας γαλαίβ, γ ας γαιοδέλαίβ αν τανριν το έεε .25. Απρίλ.

Μαινηριπ μιννεακάιν ι νοηγιαλλαίβ το βήε ας γαλαίβ αν βλιαδανρι, γ βαννα παγδούιρ αγά ηιομκόιμέδ το ζηατ. Ραιμικ ηγέλα υατα το ήάε χιατ το μβάτταρ ι ττιρκε λόιν. Ιαρ ná ελοητεετ ριν τον ιυρτιρ Σιρ υιλλιαμ Ρυπελ, γ το Σιρ ρεον νοηρι πο ρυραηλρε πέ βαννα ριέετ παγδούιριθε το Σηαχανκόιβ γ υήρηνκόιβ το νθαοίμβ υαιρλε ιομβδα α maille ρριύ το έορ λά λόη γ λά ζαé ναηδύκεε παηγατταρ αλς ζο μιννεακάη, γ παηγατταρ πομπα ζαν ράευακάδ ζαν ρηεβεαρτ ζυρ αν μβαηε, γ ιαρ μβήε ιν αοηαιζ ριν ι μιννεακάη υόίβ πο τρηαλλρατ ιμτέαετ αρ α βαραé το δολ τον ιυδαν. Αν ταν τρα παηγατταρ βδ βέεε ό μιννεακάη ροηρ το ραλα μιντιρ υί nell υόίβ ρορ α εοιονη. Δά ηαιμηίν ρρεαηρδήμαη αν ριαδύακάδ ρυαιρρηοτ ανηρη υαιρ πο ζαβαδ αζα εαητέαη γ αγά εοοήρυαβαηρτ αγά μαρβαδ, γ αγά μυδύεαδ οη εεεεορα ηυαιρ ρια μβδόν λαί το ρυηνβδ nell νόηα το ηάρ δό ηυρυρα ριόη νό άηρηή ιν ρό ράεεβαδ το μιντιρ αν ιυρτιρ ετηρ ραορ γ υαορ, γ ιν πο ράεεβαδ βέορ υεακάίβ, γ υέυδβδ υαιμηαιβ, γ υοηλραιοδρηαιβ, υεαρηαδ, γ υέυαé υαπαλ, το εαιρληβ, γ το ελιαβαίβ λόιν ιν ζαé εοηαιρ πο ιμτιζρηοτ αν λά ριν. Ρο ζαβαδ ρορλονγορρε λεό ιν ιομρδραίβ αν ιυδαιρ, γ τανγατταρ βανδαη ινα εοοηνη όη ιυδαν αρ μαηοην αρ ná μαραé, γ ροβ ρηβαδάé υηρβήρηαé πο βατταρ αεε υολ ζυρ αν μβαηε ριν, γ ηί πο ράοηλρε ας ράγβαη ατα χιατ ζο ρρυηζβεδύρ α ηιονηαηαιλ ριν υιομαρζοηλ ιν υλλεοίβ: Α ηί μαη το ροηραδ το ρηραδ αν ερηρεομαρε ριν.

Εαρηην Ρελλυ υυηηε υαπαλ το μιντιρ ηα βαηρηιοζηα αγά μβοί υρηλαηυρ γ ιομκόιμέδ α ρεαρηαν όη ηγοβερηοηρ το μαρβαδ ι εαηρηλέη ιν αιρσίη ι ρρηυλλ λα α μιντιρ ρήη.

Ο υομηαιλλ το έιονολ α ρλόηζ ι ηί δεεεμβερ το δολ ι εοόηεεαδ εομηαέε. Αρ ί εοηαιρ το λυδ το ρηεεαé ζο τρηάη ηεόεηηε, εο έηη ριαέρηαα, γ εαρη

¹ *Sir John*.—In Ware's Annals of Ireland, and in Moryson's History of Ireland, he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is tolerable; but Cox calls him Sir Owen O'Toole, which is totally incorrect, though copied by all modern compilers. He was detained in prison for some years by the bribe-accepting Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

² *A message*, literally, "news or tidings."

³ *For Newry*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare gives a brief account of an engagement which took place about this period (but he does not give the exact date), at the church of Killeoney, eight miles from Newry, where six hundred of the English party, and two hundred of the Irish, were slain.

O'Gallagher (Sir John', the son of Tuathal), a man of great name and renown among the English and Irish of this time, died on the 25th of April.

The monastery of Monaghan in Oriel was this year in the possession of the English, and a company of soldiers constantly guarding it. A message^a from them reached Dublin that they were in want of provisions. When the Lord Justice, Sir William Russell, and Sir John Norris, heard this, they ordered that twenty-six bands of English and Irish soldiers, together with many gentlemen, should be sent with provisions and all other necessaries to Monaghan. And these marched onward to the town without being noticed or opposed; and, having remained that night in Monaghan, they prepared the next morning to set out for Newry^a. When, however, they had gone a short distance from Monaghan eastward, they were met by O'Neill's people; and ungentle and unfriendly was the salute they received there, for they [O'Neill's people] proceeded to shoot, strike, kill, and destroy them, [and the engagement lasted] from the fourth hour before noon until the dusk of the evening; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all those of the people of the Lord Justice, both gentle and plebeian, who were lost, or the number of steeds, of coats of mail, of arms, of various weapons, of wares, of rich raiment, of horses, and hampers of provisions, that were left on every road over which they passed on that day. They [i. e. the survivors] pitched a camp near Newry, and companies [of soldiers] came for them the next morning; and deficient and broken^b were they in going to that town. Little had they thought, when leaving Dublin, that they should receive such an attack in Ulster. This conflict took place in the month of May.

Captain Felli, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had the superintendence and care of the lands of the Governor [of Connaught], was treacherously slain in the castle of Aircin^c by his own people.

In the month of December O'Donnell mustered an army to march into Connaught. The route he took was to Sligo, Traigh-Eothuile, Tireragh, and across

^b *Deficient and broken were they*, pob ſpbaſac upbſpnaſ no buaccap. This should be, "deficient and broken were the companies."

^c *Aircin*.—This castle stood at the village of Killeany, on the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway. In 1585, on the composition

then effected, all the patents of West Connaught were granted to be held as of "the Queen's manor, or Castle of Arkyne." In Cromwell's time it was pulled down, and a large fort erected on its site.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 78.

an muaid co tír namalgaða. batap clann uilliam búrc i ppiébeart ppi a poile im tigeapnar an típe, uair an dar lá zac ppi díb bá nó bádein no bað díp. Tangattar fom uile po tozairm úi doinnall iar ttoidect dó don típ no baóí rom agá pccpúdað ppi a comairléchaib cia diobraide dia ngoirpeað ticéirna. Conað fair do éinniot pa déoið tigeapna do zairm do tepóitt a bupe mac uateip éioταίξ, mic Slain mic oiluepαιρ, ap óáiξ ap é do ðeachaið éuicce pium cetup iar ná ionnarbað do gallaib ap a ðuchaiξ, 7 no éinzeall fom dó co ndiongnað a éobair dia ccaompað, 7 no baóí beór i ttuile a aoipe ppi foimðin imniξ 7 ettualaing an éoccaid i mbaóí pium. Ro zairpeað iaraim a zairm plata de i ppiaðnairi na plóg a ccoitcimine gé no battar apaill dia énel no ba pine, 7 ba moa ap aoi ngarua inár. Do paðað zeill 7 aittipe ó na búrcacaið oile baóí i ppiébeart ppiρ pop laim tepóitt iar na oipneað. Ro aipρ ó doinnall hi pann mec uilliam pó noolacce móp na bliaðna po i mbarúntacc éille mlóðin, 7 ip na bpiξib hi cclonn muipρ.

ðai apð iupcip na hepeano .i. Sir uilliam Ruppel i ngallim in ionbaid pin. Ro luaidé ptoctáin zo éno dá míop gan uppaða gan ápac etip ua ndoinnall 7 connactaiξ do líe, 7 an iupcip don líe ele .acc páccbáil na zallme do. Ni baóí aon conntae hi cconnactaib cenmotá conntae an élaip namá ná bátar uile no ðponga ðipime ap zac conntae díb ðaon pann 7 ðaon líe lá hua ndoinnall don éup pin ó ðpobaoip co connaiene mapa, 7 ó muaid co pionainn. Battar ann ðna píol cceallaiξ cenmotá concóbar mac donnchaið piabaiz, mic taiðcc ðuib úi éeallaiz uair no zabað laip piðe an calað ap pφpðopéa mac ceallaiξ mic doinnall, mic aeða na ccailleac úi éeallaiz. Do éoið tpa pφapðopéa zup an líon baí hi cclno úi doinnall, 7 no zair ó doinnall tigeapna de. Ro eipξctar píol maðazain ipin ccoccað ccéðna acé ó maðazám amám .i. doinnall mac peaan, 7 á mac Anncað. Cottar clann Remainn

^d *He.*—In the original the verb is in the third person plural, which destroys the unity of the sentence.

^e *Walter Kittagh*, i. e. Walter the left-handed.

^f *Cill Meadhoin*, i. e. the middle church, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

^g *Brees*, a castle in the parish of Mayo, in the barony of Clanmaurice.—See *Genealogies, Tribes,*

and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482.

^b *Connaicne-mara*, now Connamara.

ⁱ *The Callow*, a castle in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

^k *Hugh na gCailleach*, i. e. Hugh of the nuns, or hags.

^l *Except the O'Madden.*—It would appear from the Journal of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, preserved in the British Museum,

the Moy into Tirawley. The Clann-William Burke were at variance with each other concerning the lordship of the territory, each man of them [i. e. of the candidates] thinking that he himself was entitled to it. They all came at the summons of O'Donnell, on his arrival in the country; and he consulted with his advisers as to which of them he would nominate lord; he^d finally decided upon nominating as lord Theobald Burke, son of Walter Kittagh^e, son of John, son of Oliver, because he had been the first to come over to him after his expulsion from his country by the English; and he [O'Donnell] had promised to assist him, if in his power. Moreover, this Walter was in the bloom of youth, and able to endure the hardships and toils of the war in which they were engaged. His title of chief was conferred on him in the presence of the forces in general, although there were others of his tribe older and greater in point of dignity than he. Hostages and pledges were delivered into the hands of Theobald by the other Burkes who were in opposition, after his election. O'Donnell remained with Mac William in the barony of Cill Meadhoin^f, and at Brees^f in Clanmaurice, during the Christmas of this year.

At this time Sir William Russell, the Chief Justiciary of Ireland, was at Galway; and, on his leaving Galway, a peace of two months was proclaimed, but without pledges or hostages, between O'Donnell and the Connacians, on the one side, and the Lord Justice, on the other. There was not at this time any county in Connaught, excepting the county of Clare only, in which the inhabitants, or great numbers of them, had not joined and united with O'Donnell, from the Drowes to Conmaicne-mara^g, and from the Moy to the Shannon. Among them were the O'Kellys, excepting Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly; for he had (forcibly) taken the Callowⁱ from Ferdorcha, the son of Kellagh, son of Donnell, son of Hugh na gCailleach^k O'Kelly; upon which Ferdorcha, with all his number [followers], went over to O'Donnell, who appointed him lord [of Hy-Many]. The O'Maddens rose up in the same war, except the O'Madden^l alone, namely, Donnell, the son of John, and his son,

manuscript add. 4728, fol. 61, *b*, that the Lord Deputy believed that O'Madden himself had joined this rebellion, for his secretary writes:

"O'Madden himself being gone out in action of Rebellion, and had left a ward of his principle men in his castle" [of Cloghan], whoe assoone

as they perceaved my Lord to approach neare, they sett three of their houses on fire, which were adjoyninge to the Castle, and made shott at vs out of the Castle, which hurt two of our souldiers and a boye. And being sent to by my Lord to yeild vpp the Castle to the Queene,

na rcaap mic uillecc a búrc, 7 an luét adrubramar go po gabad 7 co po bhrifó, míliuc uí madaccáin, Tír aetain, 7 urmór baileó na tíre leó cenmota an longporc. Ro lomao 7 po léirreporao cluain fearra brénaínn 7 po gabad erpucc an baile leó. baí annriúe eozan dué mac maoleaclainn bailb uí madagáin ó éuaié lurfmaizi hi ceuma cáic. Do cuap leó iarain tar rionainn i ndealbna i rrfraib ceall, 7 acc róad dóib tar a nair co bhrú rionna do cairrregead dá banna raiξdiúriúe baí ar órda ipin miúe ina marmóireacé, 7 ní riacé rabao nó raúicéad rímpa go riacéadar gan rior gan airuicéad co po iadpat imon mbaile i mbáttar na foξlaða co po marbað oronga dibriúe im annchaib mac maoleaclainn modarða mic maoleaclainn mic bhrifail, 7 im cobéac ócc mac cobéaiξ uí madagáin. Tépnatar clann Remainn a búrc ón mbriúim rin co nupimór a muinre amaille rriú.

Ro bhréad lá hua ndoinnaill don éuaipe rin eri cairléin décc do cairlénaib connacé. Iar ttoct dua doinnail tar muaid co tír riacraé po gairriúe ua duúda do éadcc mac taúcc maúacch mic eozain, 7 ó hξra maúac il-luighe. * * * 7 Mac donnchaib tíre hoilella do Mhuirξíξ caoc mac taúcc an triubair, 7 mac donnchaib an éorainn do Ruðraige mac aeða, 7 mac diaimada maige luippe do éoncóbar mac taúcc mic diaimada. Do bhré lair iarain braiξde gac tíre gur a raimec i ngioll lé comall, 7 roair tar a air go ráimec tar éirne iar éprioénuccad a éupair.

Bráigde connacé uile (dunimór) batar illáin i ngailin on ngobernoir Sir Rirdepo biongam. Peacé and dia mbáttar mírξca míraigece iar nól

their answer was to Capten Thomas Lea, that if all that came in his Lordship's companie were Deputies, they would not yeild, but said they would trust to the strenght of their castle, and hoped by to-morrowe that time that the Deputy and his companie should stand in as great feare as they then were in; expecting, as it should seeme, some aid to relieve them."—See this famous reply of O'Madden's people referred to in Brewer's *Beauties of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 152; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 149, 189; where the whole account of the siege is printed from Sir William Russell's Journal.

^m *Meelick-I-Madden*, now Meelick, on the brink of the Shannon, in the barony of Long-

ford, and county of Galway.—See it already mentioned at the years 1479 and 1557.

ⁿ *Tir-athain*, now *anglice* Tiran, a district in the parish of Killimor-Bulloge, in the barony of Longford. The district so called is now divided into several townlands.

^o *Longphort*, now Longford, a castle of considerable strength lying in ruins in the parish of Tirineseragh, in the barony of Longford, to which it has given name. This was O'Madden's chief castle.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 151.

^p *The bishop*.—The bishop of Clonfert at this period was Stephen Kerovan, a native of the town of Galway. He succeeded in 1582, and

Anmchadh. The sons of Redmond na-Scuab, son of Ulick Burke, and those we have mentioned, went and took and destroyed Meelick-I-Madden^m, Tir-athain^o, and all the castles of the country, except Longphort^o. They plundered and totally devastated Clonfert-Brendan, and took the bishop^p of that town prisoner. Among the rest, on this occasion, was Owen Duv, the son of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden, from the district of Luskagh^o. They afterwards proceeded across the Shannon, into Delvin and Fircall; and, upon their return to the banks of the Shannon, two companies of soldiers, who had been billeted in Meath, were drawn in pursuit of them'. These soldiers advanced unnoticed, until they had surrounded the castle [of Cloghan], in which the plunderers were, when they slew many of them, and, among the rest, Anmchadh^s, son of Melaghlin Moder, son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal [O'Madden]; and Coffagh^t Oge, the son of Coffagh O'Madden. The sons of Redmond Burke, with the greater part of their people along with them, escaped from conflict.

On this occasion thirteen of the castles of Connaught were broken down by O'Donnell. After crossing the Moy into Tireragh, he conferred the title of O'Dowda upon Teige, the son of Teige Reagh, son of Owen, the O'Dowda; in Leyny he nominated * * * the O'Hara Reagh; and he appointed Maurice Caech, the son of Teige-an-Triubhais^u, the Mac Donough of Tirerrill; Rory, the son of Hugh, the Mac Donough of Corran; and Conor, the son of Teige, the Mac Dermot of Moylurg. He took away hostages from every territory into which he had come, as a security for their fealty; and he [then] returned home across the Erne, having terminated his expedition.

The hostages of the greater part of the province of Connaught, who had been imprisoned in Galway by the Governor, Sir Richard Bingham, being in-

died in 1602.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 642.

^o *Luskagh*, now Lusma, a parish in the south of the King's County, adjoining the county of Tipperary, and bounded on the west by the River Shannon. This was a part of O'Madden's country of Sil-Anamchy, and still belongs to the diocese of Clonfert.

^t *Drawn in pursuit of them*.—These were induced to come into Fircall by some of Teige O'Molloy's people who were aiding the English.

^s *Anmchadh*.—In Sir William Russell's Journal he is called "Ambrose Mac Molaghline Mottere O'Madden, of Clare-Madden, Gentleman."

^u *Coffagh*.—In Sir William Russell's Journal he is called "Coheghe O'Madden of Clare-Madden." For a list of the chief men who were slain or taken on this occasion, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 150, 151.

^u *Teige-an-Triubhais*, i. e. Thaddæus or Timothy of the Trowse, or pantaloons.

ρίονα ἴριν ἰκέθ μί ὑφοζήμαρ να βλιαθνα πο ἑο πο ἰομπάιδριος ἑτορρα ρίν
 ελύθ αρ ἰν ἑρριούρ ἰ παβαταρ, ἡ ἰμέαατ δάιρ νό δέιςσεαν. Ἰαρ ἑοινδαθ
 να κομάιρλε ριν δόιβ δο ἑυρριος α ηγλαιρ ἡ α ηγσίμλε δίοβ, ἡ βάταρ δοιρρι
 αν βαίλε ἑρπλαίετἑ αν ταν ριν, ἡ βά ἡιοναμ ρρἰοηηζέτἑ δο ἑάε ἰ ἑοιτέιννε
 υαιρ βά ἡυρτοραε ἰδἰε ανν δο ἑόιδριος ταρρ αν δορυρ ριαρ τον βαίλε. Ρο
 ζαβαθ αν ὑροίετ πορρα ζυρ βό ἡίςσεθ δόιβ αν ἄβανν ἄζγαρἑ ὑιονηραεἰθ
 πο α ηυρκομάιρ, ἡ βά ἀναοιρφέτ βατταρ ραἰδε ἄζ ράζβάιλ να ἡάβανν ἡ ἄορ
 ἄεεβαἰθ αν βαίλε ἰαρ ἡδολ ταρ ὑροίετ αν βαίλε ἡα ἑκομάιρρἰερ. Ρο μαρἑαθ
 ευἰδ δο λαταρ, ἡ πο ἡιομπαἰδἑθ αν εἰυδ ele δίοβ ζυρ αν ἑρριούρ ἑρ ἰμἑιζ-
 ἑοαρ. Ἰαρ ἡδολ δο να ρεέλαἰθ ριν ζυρ αν ηγοβερἡούρ, Ρο εἰυρ ρἰδε ρζρἰβενν
 ζο ζαἰλλἡ ὑια πορκοηζρα ζαε ἄον πο ἄονταἰζ ελυθ τον εἰυρ ρἰν α ἐρἑοχαθ
 ζαν ρυρραε. Ρο ἐρἑοχαθ αρ ρυρἰαἰἡ ἡν ἡοβερἡορα Μας μεε υἰλλιαμ βύρ-
 .ἰ. Ἐμανν μαε Ρἰρἑἡἡρ αν ἰαρἰαν, Μας υἰ κοηεοβαἰρ ρυαἰθ * * * μἰε ταιἑε
 ἑἰεε μἰε ταιἑεε βυἰδε, μἰε καἑαἰλ ρυαἰθ Μας ἡεε δαυἰδ ἡοβἑρἑο μαε ἡοἰβἑρἑο
 βυἰδε, μἰε υἰλλιαμ, μἰε τομαἰρ Μυρἑαθ ἑεε μαε μυρἑαθ να ἑτταἰζ μἰε
 ταιἑεε υἰ ρλαἑἑἑρἑταἰζ Ὀοἡνἡαἡ μαε Ρυαἰἑἡ μἰε ταιἑεε υἰ ρλαἑἑἑρἑταἰζ, ἡ
 μαοἡἡρ μαε ἑἑρἑοτ, μἰε υάτεἡρ ραἑα.

Αἰἰς ἑρἑοστ, 1596.

Αἰορ ἑρἑορτ, ἡἡε, εἰἡεε ἑέθ, ἡοάτ, α ρέ.

Μαζ καρἑταἰζ ἡόρ δέεε .ἰ. Ὀοἡνἡαἡ, μαε δοἡνἡαἡ, μἰε κοἡβμαἡε λαἑρἡαἰζ
 μἰε ταιἑεε, ἡ ζέρ βό Μάζ καρἑταἰζ ἡόρ δο ζαιρἑἑ ἑε πο ἡοἡρἡἑἑἑ ἑο ἡοηοραε
 ἡα ἰαρἡα ριαρ αν ταν ρἰν ἡέ αρ πορκοηζρα ρρἰοηηρα ραχαἡ. Νί βαοἰ ἰοἡρε

^u *Created Earl.*—He was created Earl of Clancare [Clann Cáraitg], and Baron of Valencia, on the 4th of June, 1565.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 320. Hooker says that when John or Shane O'Neill [Prince of Ulster, as he styled himself] heard that Mac Carthy More had surrendered himself and his possessions to the Queen of England, that he had been graciously received, his lands restored to him, to be held of English tenure, and that he himself was created a lord of Parliament by the name of the Earl of Clancare, he said to some

English commissioners sent to treat with him :

“I keep a lacquay as noble as he. But let him enjoy his honour; it is not worthy of O'Neale. I have indeed made peace with the Queen at her desire; but I have not forgotten the royal dignity of my ancestors. Ulster was theirs, and shall be mine. With the sword they won it; with the sword I will maintain it.”

It should be remarked, however, that Hooker is not to be depended upon in his report of what Shane O'Neill said on this occasion; for it appears from Shane's evidence in England

toxicated and excited after drinking wine, plotted together in the month of August in this year to make their escape from the prison in which they were, by stratagem or force. This resolution being adopted by them, they knocked off their chains and fetters. This was in the early part of the night, while the gates of the town were still open; and it was the time at which all in general were dining, for it was the beginning of the night, when they passed out through the gate of the town westward. The bridge was gained upon them, so that they were obliged to face the rough river which lay before them; but, at the same time that they were leaving the river, the soldiers of the town, who had crossed the bridge, were ready to meet them. Some of them were slain on the spot, and others were turned back to the prison from which they had fled. When the news of this reached the Governor, he sent a writ to Galway, ordering that all those who had consented to escape on this occasion should be hanged without delay; and there were hanged by order of the Governor, namely, the son of Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn); the son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. * * * ; the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe; the son of Mac David (Hubert, the son of Hubert Boy, son of William, son of Thomas); Murrough Oge, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige O'Flaherty; Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Teige O'Flaherty; and Myler, the son of Theobald, son of Walter Fada [Burke].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1596.

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

Mac Carthy More died, namely, Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige; and although he was usually styled Mac Carthy More, he had been honourably created Earl^m by order of the Sovereign of England.

that he was a man of astute mind; and it is quite certain that he would not, when in boasting mood, have condescended to compare himself to the Earl of Clancare, who had but a few years previously emerged from slavery, for it was not till the year 1565, that he was emancipated from the yoke of the Earls of Desmond, whose vassals his ancestors had been for many centuries, to

whom they had rendered the most servile tributes in Earl's beeves, and in "the damn'd exaction of coyn and liverie." There is a very curious list of the rents and services rendered to the Earls (of Desmond) by the Mac Carthys and others, preserved in the Carew Collection of Manuscripts at Lambeth Palace, No. 617, p. 212. That this Earl of Clancare possessed but little of

ῥήδα δια εἶρ νό ἠορηρθε ἰνα ἰοναὸ cenmoṑa aen mḡln do pala na mnaoἰ
az mac meḡ carṑaiḡ riabaḡ .i. acc rḡnḡn, ḡ po ba dṑiḡ lṑ cṑc ḡur bṑ hḡrṑe
po baḡ oṑre ar an mṑḡ carṑaiḡ rḡn atbaṑ .i. doḡnall.

Mac rḡbne na tṑuaṑ eoḡan ṑcc mac eoḡcain ṑcc mic eoḡcain mic doḡn-
nall ῥḡr tṑtaṑtaṑ tṑrḡbḡraṑ, na po tṑll tṑnḡrḡm, nṑ tarṑarḡne or o ḡab

the heroism of his ancestor is quite evident from all that we know of his history; and one can hardly avoid concluding that he was a craven coward, from his submission to Sir Henry Sidney, beginning, "The most humble submission of the unworthy and most unnatural Earl of Clancahir, otherwise called Mac Carthy More, unto the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, Knight," preserved on Patent Roll, 13 Elizabeth, and printed by Mr. Hardiman in his Ancient Irish Deeds (*Transactions R. I. A.*, vol. xv. Antiquities, pp. 73, 74). But it should be borne in mind that since the death of the Red Earl of Ulster, in 1333, O'Neill's ancestors were not only free from all Anglo-Irish exactions, but that they compelled the English of the Pale to pay them "black rent." The comparison between O'Neill and Mac Carthy is, therefore, a mere stupid joke of Hooker.' It is, however, repeated by Leland, who has given many Anglo-Irish fables as true history.

* *Who could be installed.*—Donnell, Earl of Clancare, had one natural son, Donnell, who usurped the name and title of Mac Carthy More; but Fineen, or Florence, the youngest son of Donough Mac Carthy Reagh, who was married to Ellen, the only daughter of the Earl of Clann-Cartha, claimed the name and title of Mac Carthy More, and by the influence of the Earl of Tyrone he was established in that dignity. The writer of *Carbria Notitia*, already often referred to, after giving the pedigree of Mac Carthy More, has the following remarks upon the disputes between the different families of the Mac Carthys, about their respective rights to the headship in 1686, when this writer flourished:

"By this pedigree it appears that Mac Carthy Reagh, in the person of O Donnell Gud, became a separate branch of this noble family in the time of Donnell More in Curragh, who probably gave them Carby for their portion and inheritance; and that Mac Donough did the like some time after and received their Estate in Duhallo, from their father, Cormock Fune; and that the Lords of Muskry more lately, in the person of Dermond More Muskry, became a distinct branch of this family, and were seated in Muskry by their father, Cormock mac Donell Oge.

"It is likewise manifest that Donell, Earle of Clancar, dying without issue male, his daughter and heir was married to Florence Mac Donough Mac Carthy Reagh, whose pedigree shall follow more at large. By virtue of which marriage Florence claimed the name and title of Mac Carthy more, which Donell, naturall son of the deceased Earle of Clancar, had usurp'd; and by the help of Tyrone, who was then come into Munster, he was establisht in that name and dignity, and his grandson and heir, Charles, is at this day ownd and stild Mac Carthymore. Nevertheless the followers of these great men doe often dispute which branch of this family is the principall, or chief of the Clancarthyes. Mac Carthymore alleages that he, having the title and name, and being likewise, by his grandmother, heir to the last Earle of Clancar, ought to be acknowledged chief without dispute.

"To this the others Answer, that by the father's side (which is chiefly regarded in Ireland), he is younger son of Mac Carty Reagh, and ought not to exalt himselfe above the Chief of his house. That an Irish title and name must

There was no male heir who could be installed* in his place, [or any heir], except one daughter [Ellen], who was the wife of the son of Mac Carthy Reagh, i. e. Fineen; and all thought that he was the heir of the deceased Mac Carthy, i. e. Donnell.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell), an influential and generous man, who had never incurred

be govern'd by the Irish Law of Tanistry, which, like the royal Law Salique in France, will not admit women to inherit estates and principalities,—suitable to the Law of Entails in England, which excludes this very Mac Cartymore from being Earle of Clancar, tho' he be his heire at Common Lawe; neither had Tyrone any legall power in Munster to conferr the title of Mac Cartymore on any body that had not just right to it.

“Mac Carthy Reagh alleages that he is the eldest branch of this noble family, which, by the Law of Tanistry, ought to be preferred; that he is a degree nearer of kin to the common ancestor, Donell More in Curragh, King of Cork” [*recte*, Desmond] “than any of the pretenders; that Carby is an antienter principality than either Muskry or Duhallow; and that Mac Cartymore is a younger brother of his house.

“But the lords of Muskry say that because Mac Carthy Reagh is the Eldest branch of this family, that is, the first that separated from the common stock, he is therefore excluded from the inheritance till all the later branches are lopt of by death; for the Tanistry respects the age and meritt, yet designs only impotent age; and, therefore, a man's vncl thatt be Tanist, but not his great grand vncl if alive; and soe by the Law of England, a brother shall be preferred before an unckle, and an unckle before a great unckle; soe that by both Laws the nearest of kin to him that was last seizd shall be his heir, and the Lords of Muskry are the undoubted

heirs male to Cormock Mac Daniell Oge, Prince of Desmond, and to all his ancestors, even to Donell More in Curragh, from whom Mac Carthy Reagh descends; and they deny any difference in their degrees of kindred to the said Donell More; and if there were it matters not, since a man's grandson and heir ought to be preferred before his second son. As for the antiquity of Carby, it proves nothing in this dispute; and as for the relation between Mac Cartymore and Mac Carthy Reagh, whatsoever it may argue amongst themselves, tis nothing to a third person; and, therefore, they conclude the Crown of England has done them justice in giving, or rather restoring, to them the stile, and title of Earle of Clancarthy.

“But, be this as it will, my province leads me to the particular pedigree of Mac Carthy Reagh, who were lords of this great territory of Carby, and had the greatest chief rents out of it that was paid out of any seigniory in Ireland, insoe much that the Mac Cartyes have been stiled Princes of Carby, as well in many antient histories and records, as in his severall letters Patents from the Kings of England. I begin with Donnell Gud, because I have already shewn his pedigree upward to Calahane of Cashell, King of Munster.” He then gives Mac Carthy Reagh's pedigree down to his own time, 1686.

There is a very curious tract, on the subject of this dispute between the Mac Carthys, preserved in the Carew Collection of Manuscripts at Lambeth, No. 601, p. 241, entitled: “Florence Mac Cartie's Reasons to prove that the

ceandur a éirice co ló a eiriocta fíh caiteimeac congarpeac deaplaicteac uannaictac comnart fíh cotuccad aghmur fíh hionnraighid co mbuaid ceille 7 comairle fíh rí, 7 fíh roceccad do ecc 26. Ianuarí, 7 mac a dísbratar .i. Maolmuire mac murchaid maill do gabail a ionaid.

O Raigillig .i. Sfan ruad mac aoda conallaiḡ mic maolmorḡa mic Sfan do écc, 7 gḡ do hoirdaighib maill lé comporḡirion a huict na bainríoghan aghaid riar an tan rín ticéirnar a duitce fíh do bñe ag gac aon do rliocḡ maolmórḡa uí Raigillig ro gair ua néill aod mac ríuorḡa o raigillig do rílip mac aoda conallaiḡ for an mbreirne uile, 7 níor bó cianraoglac rom iar ngairm tigearna de uair ro marbad ría ccionn lé raiḡe go tḡmaireac la muintir uí neill (lár ro hoirdnead eirum) 7 ro gairead ó raigillig demann mac maolmórḡa rinnreap an dá tigearna rímráite.

Mac iarla dísrumian décc .i. tomar mac sémar, mic Sfan mic tomair uirioict aḡa.

Terpoit mac ríapar mic emainn buitelér tigearna caḡrac dúim iarceaiḡ, 7 trína cluana meala do écc. Fíh deaplaicteach duar mór ro ba mó duanairpe dḡionnḡallaib eireann dḡrímór eiride 7 a mac tomar do gabail a ionaid.

Mag eocaccán .i. maill mac Rorpa mic conla décc.

Remann mac gearait tigearna tuaitḡe broḡaill do báruccad i ccorcaig tré ciontaib a dibeirce in aghaid gall.

An tan tra ro ríoir an iurair, 7 comairle na hÉireann calmaict 7 comnart na ngaoideal ina naghaid, 7 gac aén do raupart go romamaigḡe dóib badéin riar an tan rín ag dol daoín léit ríur na gaoidealaib rémráite ina naghaid, bá rí comairle appict leó teḡta do cor do raighid uí néill, 7 uí domnaill do cuingid ríoda 7 caoncomraic forría. Bá ríad ro toḡad fíh hiom-

Earl of Clancare's land ought to descend to Ellen, his [Florence's] wife."

⁷ *John Ros.*—This was Sir John O'Reilly.—See note ^b, under the year 1583, p. 1804, *supra*.

⁸ *Descendants of Maelmora.*—See note ^d, under the year, 1583, p. 1809, *supra*.

^a *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—See note ^c, under the year 1583, p. 1806.

^b *Thomas of Drogheda*, i. e. who was executed at Drogheda.—See note ^w, under the year 1468, p. 1050, *supra*.

^c *Cathair-Duna-Iascaigh*, now Cahir, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^v, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^d *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.—See note ^o, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^e *Tuath-Brothail*, i. e. the district of Broghill. This is still the name of a manor, with a castle, near Charleville, in the north of the county of

reproach or censure from the time that he assumed the chieftainship of his territory to the day of his death ; a sumptuous, warlike, humane, and bounteous man ; puissant to sustain, and brave to make the attack ; with the gift of good sense and counsel in peace and war ; died on the 26th of January ; and his brother's son, Mulmurry, the son of Murrough Mall, took his place.

O'Reilly, i. e. John Roe^a, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John; died. And though, by a composition made some time anterior to this period, by the Queen's authority, it was ordained that each of the descendants of Maelmora^a O'Reilly should [exclusively] possess the lordship of his own territory, yet O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha) nominated Philip, son of Hugh, the O'Reilly over all Breifny ; but he did not live long after being styled Lord, for he was accidentally slain by O'Neill's people (by whom he had been inaugurated); and [then] Edmond, the son of Maelmora^a, who was senior to the other two lords, was styled the O'Reilly.

The son of the Earl of Desmond died, namely, Thomas, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda^b.

Theobald, the son of Pierce, son of Edmond Butler, Lord of Cathair-Dun-Iascaigh^c and Trian-Chluana-meala^d, died. He was a liberal and bounteous man, and had the largest collection of poetical compositions of almost all the old English of Ireland ; and his son, Thomas, took his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Niall, the son of Rossa, son of Conla, died.

Redmond Fitzgerald, Lord of Tuath-Brothail^e, was executed at Cork, for his crimes of insurrection against the English.

When the Lord Justice and the Council of Ireland saw the bravery and power of the Irish against them, and that all those who had previously been obedient to themselves were now joining the aforesaid Irish against them. they came to the resolution of sending ambassadors to O'Neill and O'Donnell, to request^f peace and tranquillity from them. The persons selected for negotiating

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. Roger Boyle, the third son of Richard, Earl of Cork, took the title of Baron from this place.—3 Car. I.

^f To request.—Leland says, book iv. c. 4, that "the Queen, now principally attentive to the affairs of France, and the progress of the Spanish

arms in this country, was well pleased at any prospect of composing the vexatious broils of Ireland." And he adds that O'Neill, "having discovered the real weakness of his enemy, determined to recommence hostilities without the slightest regard to promises or treaties, which he considered as mere temporary expedients."

luad naitircc seorpa .i. comar buitilér iarla upmuian, 7 airdearpoce cairil maolmuire, mageraic. Raimcc iarla upmuian go traig baile, 7 airpír annrín, 7 no fáid a tsaicta go hua neill dia airpír dó na torcca imá tainicc. Fáidó ua neill na rccéla cédna dionnraigió uí doinnail. Do cóid ua doinnail dírim marcplóig go hairm i mbaói ua neill, tiazat úsblinib co focairt muirtemne. Tánais an iarla, 7 an cairdearpoce diaraigió. At fétrac do na flaitib in torcca ima tanzattar .i. gur ab do cuingió ríoda do deacattar, 7 at fétrac na comada no tingeach an iurpír .i. dilrucchad cóicid concobair dóibrim gémota an mbloib tíre fil ó dún dealgan co bóinn in no aittreabrat goill ó éin máir niar an tan rin, 7 no geallrat ppír rin ná tiorpar goill forpa tar tórainn cenmotát na goill báttar hi ccarruice fírigura hi ccáirlinn, 7 i muibar cinntraza do léicced ppír cpeic 7 conradh do ríor, 7 ná léiccidhe maóir nó luét tobairg cíora nó cana dia raicéid aét an cíor do patca for á rinnrearaib (reacé niam) do iodonacal dóibrim co hác chiac, 7 ná cuingíde geill nó eitpice orpa aét maó rin, 7 do béra an ccédna do na gaoibelaib atpact hi ccombaráid uí doinnail hi ccóiccead connacé. Do cóid tra ó neill, 7 ó doinnail, 7 i mbarar ina pparpad do maib an cóicid do rccrúdaó a ccomairle im na haicéircaib rin do bpeca caca, 7 iar mbúit athaid foda dóibridhe 7 do na maib aréina acc forairémte an no togaeá lá gallaib ó do maáttar érim lá brécctingeachtoib ná no comaillead dóib ior, 7 an líon do deacattar doibdaib anairce dia naircaib dia nuairib, 7 do raorclandaib raicénélcoib cén. nác tuccat ior, aét do gairt a nairda foraib, Ro imeclairpíoc co móp co ná comailpe ppír an no tingeachad

¹ *Mulmurry Magrath*.—He wrote his own name “Milerus Magrath.” He was of the Magraths of Termon-Magrath, on the borders of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh. He was a Franciscan friar, and had been appointed Bishop of Down by Pope Pius V.; but afterwards, embracing the Protestant religion, he was, in 1570, promoted to the bishopric of Clogher, and soon afterwards elevated to the archbishopric of Cashel, which he governed for forty-two years.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 206, 483.

² *Faughard-Muirtheimne*, now Faughard, near

Dundalk, in the county of Louth.—See note ^o, under the year 1595, p. 1967, *supra*.

¹ *To request a peace*.—“A mean solicitation on the part of government to Tyrone.”—*Leland*.

² *The province of Conchobhar*, i. e. of Ulster, which in Conchobhar Mac Nessa’s time extended to the Boyne.

¹ *Stewardz*, i. e. sheriffs.

² *They feared*.—This fear on the part of the Irish arose from the practises of the Marshal Bagnal, who was doing all in his power to ruin O’Neill and the Irish chieftains of Ulster. When O’Neill saw that it was impossible to remove

between them were Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, and Mulmurry Magrath^s, Archbishop of Cashel. The Earl of Ormond repaired to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and there halted; and he sent his messengers to O'Neill, to inform him of the purport of his coming; upon which O'Neill sent the same intelligence to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell came to the place where O'Neill was, with a body of cavalry, [and] both set out for Faughard-Muirtheimne^p. Here the Earl and the Archbishop came to meet them. They stated to the chiefs the object of their embassy, namely, to request a peace^l; and they stated the rewards promised by the Lord Justice, namely, the appropriation to them of the province of Concho-bhar^s, except the tract of country extending from Dundalk to the River Boyne, in which the English had dwelt long before that time. They promised, moreover, that the English should not encroach upon them beyond the boundary, excepting those who were in Carrickfergus, Carlingford, and Newry, who were at all times permitted to deal and traffic; that no stewards^l or collectors of rents or tributes should be sent among them, but that the rents which had been some time before upon their ancestors should be forwarded by them to Dublin; that beyond this no hostages or pledges would be required; and that the Irish in the province of Connaught, who had risen up in alliance with O'Donnell, should have privileges similar to these. O'Neill, O'Donnell, and all the chiefs of the province who were then along with them, went into council upon those conditions which were brought to them; and, having reflected for a long time upon the many that had been ruined by the English, since their arrival in Ireland, by specious promises, which they had not performed, and the numbers of the Irish high-born princes, gentlemen, and chieftains, who came to premature deaths without any reason at all, except to rob them of their patrimonies, they feared^m very much that what was [then] promised would not be fulfilled to them;

the Marshal, or to enjoy peace, or do any service by which he could distinguish himself whilst Bagnal was Marshal of Ulster, he refused to meet her Majesty's Commissioners, stating by letter, that "he could not attend the Commissioners with safety or with honour; that he had little hope of any performance of articles, as he had been already deceived by confiding in the Queen's officers; that the intentions of the

Lord General were ever just and honorable, but had been fatally counteracted by the Deputy: and as Sir John Norris was speedily to be removed from his command, and the grievances of the Northerners to be submitted to a new Chief Governor, whose principles and character were entirely unknown, he had the less reason to expect an equitable conclusion."—*Leland's History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 4.

δóib comó páir deirid leó fó deóid an tríd do éimghó. Ro airnídriot iarain in aitéfoc don iarla, 7 do éóid ríde co hác eliaé do páigíó an iurcír 7 na comairle, 7 ac féet dóib a diúltad imón ríé, 7 a púscera ó na gaoidealaib. Ro éuir an iurcír 7 an comairle teaéta zo saxaib do páigíó na bainpíogan dairnír a péel úiríde comó and fo císíó pí iolar ndaoíne zo hepinn co na naidmíob teaéta leó co nár bó luza oldátt píce míle a líon daop tuarurtail, 7 dairnóib no battar in uppaicéll coccaid do gaoidealaib. Ro tseclamaó iarain plocéead lán mór la general coccaid na bainpíogan in Éirinn .i. Síó Iohn noíur do dól i ccoiccead connact ar daig in no éirigh i ccombaidh coccaid na ngaoidel díob do cshpucchaó. Taimicc iarla éloinne píocairp .i. Uillecc mac Riocairp Shaccpanaig, mic uillicc na ccenn co líon a póc-paíte ma tcionol. Tánaiicc tra iarla tuadmúman .i. donnchaó mac concobair, mic donnchaó uí brian co na póc-paíte on modh ccedna. Tangattar tra dponga dírimé nach airimítear cenmoéatpaíde. Áct cína atberat apoile na no tionoilead píu pé cian daimír in éirinn for feilb an píonhpa raímaíl don tpluaigead írin ar líonmaíne a leptíonol, ar allmupóact 7 ar ionghnaíte a mímíll, 7 a neccoircc. Iar ttoppaéctain doib péin uile zo haon baile .i. zo hác luain do páigíó an generala lottar iarain co Ropcomáin, 7 í ccompócraib manípere na búille iarctain 7 o na puairpíot connactaig for a ccionn ann píu amáil no páoílpiot, íompaío tar a naír píar hí píann Mheic uilliam zo cionnlaáa, 7 zo maigín zo no gábrat campa compairpíng la taob abann Roóba.

An tan no batar an tpoépaíte lan mór acc tómaésmí toét an dú píu, Ro páid Mac uilliam bupe tepóíte, a tééta zo hUa ndómnaill dia éuinghíoh páir toideét dia póipéin, níu bó pailligtech no ppeccraó indpín la hua ndómnaill uair nob eplam éiríde do téét i ccoiccead míóba píaríu pangattar na teaéta dia páigíó. Scrióctar lítre, 7 pcpibéna uáda zo gaoidealaib coiccio olneccmaét dia pópconghpa pópna toideét ina dócom zo líonad epóálta baí póp an cconair do páigíó longpopt an generala Síó Iohn noíur, 7 do deachaíó buóhín hí ccfhnn tréda co na ploğ lair tar éirne, tar Slicceé, lam ósr píu

▪ *His having been refused the peace.*—An English writer would say: “he informed the Lord Deputy and the Council of the answer given by the Irish, and how they had rejected his proposals for a peace.”

° *Ceann-lacha*, i. e. the Head of the Lake, now Kinlough, a townland in the parish of Shrulc, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. It is so called from its situation at the head or extremity of Lough Corrib.

so that they finally resolved upon rejecting the peace. They communicated their decision to the Earl, who proceeded to Dublin to the Lord Justice and the Council, and related to them his having been refused the peace^a, and the answer he had received from the Irish. The Lord Justice and Council sent messengers to England to the Queen, to tell her the news; so that she then sent a great number of men to Ireland, with the necessary arms. Their number was no less than twenty thousand; and they were composed of mercenaries and [native] soldiers. A great hosting was mustered by the Queen's general of war in Ireland, namely, Sir John Norris, to proceed into the province of Connaught, in order to reduce all those who had risen up in the confederation of the Irish in the war. The Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick na gCeann, came to join his levy with all his forces. The Earl of Thomond, i. e. Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, came likewise with his forces; and also many others besides them, not enumerated, came to join him. In short, some say that no army like this had for a long time before been mustered in that part of Ireland possessed by the Sovereign [of England], in the numbers of the muster, the exotic and strange character of their equipment and appearance. When all these had come together at Athlone to meet the General, they then proceeded to Roscommon, and afterwards to the vicinity of the monastery of Boyle; but, not finding the Connacians there before them, as they had expected, they returned back, and marched towards the territory of Mac William, to Ceann-lacha^c, and to Maighin^d, and pitched a spacious camp on the brink of the River Robe.

When this great army was threatening to come to this place, Mac William Burke (Theobald) sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting of him to come to his relief. Not negligently did O'Donnell respond to this [request], for he had been prepared to proceed into the province of Meave [Connaught] before the messengers arrived. He sent letters and writings to the Irish of the province of Olnegmacht [Connaught], to request of them to meet him at a certain place on the road, leading to the camp of the General, Sir John Norris; and he himself set out on his journey with his army across the Erne and the Sligo,

^d *Maighin*, now Moyne, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in the parish of Shrule, barony of Kilmaine, and county of

Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and the map to the same work.

ρρῶιβ πλεῖθε γαῖν επε λυῖνε, γ επε επηχ γαῖλῆγ. Τανγαραπ επα γαιοῖδῖλ αν
 ῥοῖεῖδῖ γαν ἰομπυρεαῖ ρον τογαιρῖν ἰρῖν. Ταναῖε ανν αετυρ ὄρῖαν ὄεε
 (.ι. ο ρυαῖρε) mac ὄρῖαν ἠῖε ὄρῖαν ἠῖε Ἐογαν υῖ ρυαῖρε. Τάναῖε ανν ὁ con-
 cobair ρυαῖδ, ὁ αελλαῖgh, Mac διαρματα μαῖγε λυῖρεε. Τανγαραπ ανν αν δά
 ῖμαε ὄννεχαῖδ, αν δά Ua ῖghpa, γ ua ὄυδῖα. Iap επορραῖταιν na ηγαιοῖdeal
 ρῖν αο ἡαῖτ ναῖέν baile, ἠῖ ρο ἡαναῖδ λέῖδ γο ρο γαῖρατ longpopt ρορ ἰονχαῖδ
 Sῖp Iohn noῖp ὄον ταῖδ apail ὄον Rῖdḃa αεῖνα.

Ro bai ἰομαῖεῖγῖδῖh επορρα anonn γ anall amail bῖδ ρῖπ ρῖδῖh γ ρῖπ αῖρ-
 οῖνε, γ ἠῖρ ὄῖ ἡῖδ ὄῖ ἰαρ ρῖρῖ, αῖετ ὄῖ ὄῖ baῖε γ ταῖρεῖλαῖδ γ ὄῖ ἔταβαῖρε
 ὄρῖεεε ἰμο ροῖλε ὄῖα αεαῖρραταῖρ. Αῖρῖρεετ αθαῖδ amlaῖδ ρῖν αghaῖδ ἠ
 naghaῖδ αο ταῖρῖνῖ α λῖντε ὄῖ na γallaῖδ conaῖδ ἔ ἠῖ ρο chῖnnῖρετ ὄῖρῖγε αν
 ῖυῖρε ἠ mbáttar ὁ ná ρο cῖmáῖnῖρετ ἠῖ ὄῖ na γαιοῖdealaῖδ. ὄῖ ḡῖáεετ
 ρamlaῖδ γ ὄῖ ῥοῖδῖ an ḡeneral γο γaillῖn, apῖῖde γο baile áta luam, γ ρο
 ῖáccaiḃ ρaῖḡὄῖῖpῖ ἡῖ αeungá, γ map an αeḃna ἠ ηgailῖn, ἠ mbaile ath an
 ρῖoḡ, ἰρῖν mullach mῖrῖ ua maῖne, ἡῖ ceill cῖnail ἠ mbél áta na ρluaiḡeaḃ ἠ
 Ropp comáin, ἡῖ επuillḡῖ, γ ἠ maῖnῖρετῖρ na bῖlle.

Ua concobair ρῖghḡ ὄῖ ἔεετ ἠ επῖnn αο ηgallaῖδ ἰοῖδῖa Iap ἡῖ ρρoḡmar
 na bῖaḃḃa ρο.

ὄῖ αῖρῖδῖ Sῖp Rῖpḃepḃ bῖongam αο na ὄρῖaῖρῖδῖ α cῖmaῖtaῖδ ῥοῖεῖδῖ cῖn-
 naῖε, γ ρuccaḃ ἰαḃῖῖde αο ἡaῖε cliaῖε, γ ὄῖ αῖρῖετ apῖaῖde γο Saḡoῖδῖ γ ρο
 αῖρῖeaḃ neach ele ba ρῖpῖ ἠaῖρ ἠna ἰonaḃ ἠ ηḡoḃepῖnopaῖετ ῥοῖεῖδῖ connaῖετ
 .ι. Sῖp Conepp clῖpopt α comáinn. ὄῖa ρῖpῖ τῖoḃnaῖeτe ρῖdῖ γ maḃῖne ὄῖ ḡal-
 laῖδ γ ὄῖ γαιοῖdealaῖδ epῖῖde, γ ἠῖ ἔaῖmῖεε ὄῖ ḡallaῖδ ἠ ηḡῖnn ἰρ na ὄῖḃḃῖnῖoῖδῖ
 nech ba ρῖpῖ ἠaῖρ. * Iap επoῖετ ὄῖ αο ἡaῖε cliaῖε ρο baῖ ἡḡ comῖcpῖnnῖuῖcῖaḃ
 ὄaῖῖne γ acc ἡῖρῖpῖall apῖmála ὄῖ ὄul ἡῖ αeonnaῖtaῖδ. ὄῖ ῥοῖδῖ ἰapaῖn αο
 líon ρlῖoḡ, γ ρoῖaῖde αο baile áta luam, γ ὄῖ ῖccaḃḃḃ a baḃḃaḃa ἠ αampa γ
 ἡῖ ρρoῖlongpopt ap baῖtaῖδ ὁ maῖne, γ cloinne Rῖoῖaῖpḃ .ι. γaillῖn, baile áta
 an ρῖoḡ, an mullac mῖrῖ, congá, γ an ἡῖῖῖnnῖpῖ. ὄῖ ῥoῖετῖρ ὄpῖoḡ mῖrῖ ὄῖ
 ῖaῖῖῖδ ῥοῖεῖδῖ connaῖετ ὄῖ ρaῖḡῖδ an ḡoḃepῖnopa, γ ὄῖ γaḃpaτ Iap ρο ὄaῖḡ ἡ
 allaḃ γ ἡ ἡῖρῖ epaῖpῖceḃala. Ro ba ὄῖḃῖῖde ὁ concobair ρυαῖδ .ι. Aḃḃ mac
 τοῖρῖḃeaḃḃaῖḡ ρυaῖδ, γ mac διαρματα .ι. concobair, γ ρο naῖḃῖpῖoῖετ α αeapaῖετ-
 paḃ ρῖpῖ.

* *Brian Oge.*—Charles O'Conor adds in the margin that this Brian Oge was the son of Brian-na-Murtha.

† *Mullaghmore-Hy-Many*, now Mullaghmore, near Mount-Bellew. This castle is now a heap of ruins.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,

keeping the stream of Sliabh-Gamh on the right, through Leyny and the territory of Gaileanga. The Irish of the province came at the summons to meet him; and, first of all, O'Rourke (Brian Oge^a, the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Owen); thither came O'Conor Roe, O'Kelly, Mac Dermot of Moylurg; thither came the two Mac Donoughs, the two O'Haras, and O'Dowda. When these Irish came together at one place, they made no delay until they pitched their camp, confronting Sir John Norris, on the opposite side of the same River Robe.

There was a communication between them on both sides, as if through peace and friendship; but this, in truth, was not so, but to spy, circumvent, and decoy each other, if they could. Thus they remained, face to face, until the English had exhausted their provisions; and the resolution they came to was, to leave the camp in which they were, as they could not do any service upon the Irish. They [accordingly] did so; and the General proceeded to Galway, and from thence to Athlone; having left soldiers in Cong, Galway, Athenry, Mullaghmore-Hy-Many', Kilconnell, Ballinasloe, Roscommon, Tulsk, and the monastery of Boyle.

In the autumn of this year O'Conor Sligo returned to Ireland with a great number of Englishmen.

Sir Richard Bingham and his relatives were deprived of their power in the province of Connaught; and they were brought to Dublin, and sent off from thence to England; and a far better man than he was appointed in his place to the governorship of Connaught, by name Sir Conyers Clifford. He was a distributor of wealth and jewels upon the English and Irish; and there came not of the English into Ireland, in latter times, a better man than he. On his arrival in Dublin, he proceeded to muster men and arms, to proceed into Connaught. He afterwards marched, with the entire of his troops and forces, to Athlone, and distributed his companies in camps and fortresses among the towns of Hy-Many and Clanrickard, namely, Galway, Athenry, Mullaghmore, Cong, and Lehinch^b. A great number of the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired to the Governor, and adhered to him, on account of his fame and high renown. Among these were O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe, and Mac Dermot, i. e. Conor, who formed a league of friendship with him.

note ^a, p. 18.

^b *Lehinch*, a castle in the parish of Kilcom-

mon, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—

See note ^b, under the year 1412, p. 811, *supra*.

Ο concobair Slioz̄ tpa iar ttoct̄ dó a Sazoiḃ co hErimn no gairiḃde ag cñopuccaḃ Connaet̄ amail ar dñch no f̄so a huēt gall, ḡ no gairat̄ clann ndonnchaḃ cuile muine lair. Dáí beop̄ baile an mótaiz̄ ar a cūmar. Ro gairat̄ mar an ccéna muintir Airt̄ lair, uair ba hiaḃriḃde noptar̄ tairiri dñop̄ a ionaid̄ do gñep, ḡ noptar̄ faóiliz̄ dia noct̄ain dia raiz̄id̄, ḡ no lionpat̄ duail, ḡ do díomar, ḡ no gairat̄ acc baiz̄ ḡ acc bagar̄ ar cenel cconail.

Ο doimnaill̄ dnā ót̄ cualaiz̄ riḃde forccaḃ an r̄ceoil̄ rin, ḡ a ndolroim̄ i ccombáid̄ gall ina aḡaid̄, ní no aip̄r̄ r̄rī tecclamaḃ r̄lóiz̄ cenmotá̄ am̄raiz̄ ḡ aér̄ tuarur̄tail̄ ḡ do taéd̄ iaraim̄ tar̄ Slicceach̄ r̄iar̄ go Rorr̄ oip̄cc an noptar̄ tairiri la hUa cconcobair̄ in gach̄ dú i mbáttar̄ i ndiaim̄raib̄, ḡ i noḃibelaib̄ daingne an t̄ipe co ná no r̄accaib̄ mil̄ minile leó, ḡ ní no c̄reach̄ aet̄ iad̄roim̄ namá, ḡe no c̄oiccill̄ doib̄ co minic̄ r̄ñime ar a ndínnime ḡ ar a nd̄roile go noḃ h̄op̄t̄ a mb̄iaḃt̄ra d̄iúmp̄cá, ḡ a nainc̄riḃde na no f̄eop̄rat̄ do d̄ic̄leḃ̄ Ua doimnaill̄ dia noḡz̄ain an tan rin.

Concobair̄, mac̄ taid̄g, mic̄ concobair̄ ui h̄riain̄ o b̄él̄ aḡa an c̄omh̄raic̄ do d̄ol̄ for̄ d̄ib̄ñp̄cc ḡ for̄ foḡail, uair̄ baíriḃde, ḡ d̄ronz̄ do c̄loin̄o t̄p̄riḃh̄igh̄ amaillē r̄p̄ur̄ ar ionnar̄badh̄ o na naḡar̄dā araon la ḡaḃidealaib̄ an tuair̄ceip̄t̄, ḡ t̄ainic̄ ina m̄ñm̄ain̄ noct̄ain̄ dia t̄t̄ir̄, ḡ ar̄p̄eáḃ̄ loct̄ar̄ do c̄loinn̄ R̄io-caip̄o, do Shleḃ̄ ec̄t̄ze, ḡ d̄ioct̄ar̄ c̄loinnē cuilein. Ro b̄ár̄ ina l̄ñm̄ain̄ o gach̄ t̄ir̄ do t̄ir̄ co no ḡabaḃ̄ Concobair̄ fā deoḃ̄id̄ ar in c̄coill̄ móir̄, ḡ puccaḃ̄ é hi c̄c̄ñd̄ an p̄p̄er̄id̄en̄r̄ ip̄in̄ ccéḃ̄ mí d̄p̄oḡmar̄ do r̄on̄n̄raḃ̄, ḡ no b̄áraiḡeáḃ̄ he i c̄cop̄caiz̄ ar̄ t̄ep̄ma na Saíma.

Ταḃ̄cc, mac̄ t̄oir̄p̄dealb̄aiz̄, mic̄ donnchaḃ̄, mic̄ concobair̄ uí h̄riain̄ (iar̄ mb̄ñt̄ r̄é foḃa for̄ foḡail) do ḡabail̄ i mb̄uic̄ilep̄achaib̄, ḡ a b̄ár̄uccaḃ̄ t̄pe com̄ar̄le iar̄la up̄ñum̄an.

¹ *Cul-muine.*—This is the present Irish name of Collooney, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo; but it is more usually called Cul-Maoile, or Cuil-Maoile, in these Annals.—See the years 1291, 1526, 1586, 1601.

² *The O'Harts.*—These were seated in the north of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, between Grange and Bunduff, and opposite the island of Inishmurry.

³ *Bel-atha-an-chomhraic,* now Ballycorick, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.—

See note ¹, under the year 1589, p. 1879, *supra*.

⁴ *Sliabh-Echtghe,* now Slieve Aughty, a large mountainous district on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway. See it already mentioned at the years 1263, 1570, 1572, 1578.

⁵ *The lower part.*—This phraseology of the Four Masters is different from the present local use of the word *ioctar*, lower, which means that part of the county next the Lower Shannon.

⁶ *Coill-mhor.*—There are several places of this name in Munster; but as Conor O'Brien was

O'Conor Sligo, after his return from England, proceeded, on behalf of the English, to reduce Connaught; and he was joined by the Clann-Donough of Cul-muine', and he had also Ballymote in his power. The O'Harts^a also adhered to him, for they had always been faithful to the man who held his place; and they rejoiced at his arrival, and were filled with pride and arrogance, and began to defy and threaten the Kinel-Connell.

When O'Donnell heard this fact rumoured, and that these people had joined the English against him, he did not wait to muster an army, except his soldiers and mercenaries, and proceeded westward across the [River] Sligo, and plundered all those who paid obedience to O'Conor, wherever they were, [even those] in the wilds and fast recesses of the country; so that he did not leave a single head of cattle among them. He plundered but these only; and though he had often spared them on former occasions, on account of their littleness and insignificance, yet their own haughty words and animosity, which they were unable to repress, provoked O'Donnell to plunder them on this occasion.

Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, of Bel-atha-an-chomhraic', went into insurrection, and began to plunder; for he, together with a party of the Clann-Sheehy, having been expelled from their patrimonies, were along with the Irish of the north. It came into their minds to return to their own territory; and they passed through Clanrickard, by Sliabh-Echtghe^m and the lower part^x of Clann-Cuillein. They were pursued from territory to territory, until Conor was at last taken in the Wood of Coill-mhor', and brought before the President in the first month of autumn; and he was hanged at Cork in the [ensuing] November² Term.

Teige, the son of Turlough^a, son of Donough^b, son of Conor O'Brien, after having been a long time engaged in plundering, was taken in the country of the Butlers, and executed by advice of the Earl of Ormond.

executed at Cork, it looks very likely that he was taken at Coill-mhor, a celebrated haunt of insurgents, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See it already mentioned at the years 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582.

² *November Term*, i. e. Michaelmas Term, as it is called by the lawyers.

^a *Turlough*.—He was the brother of Conor

O'Brien, third Earl of Thomond, and was hanged in 1581.

^b *Donough*.—He was the second Earl of Thomond. This Earl Donough left three sons, viz., Conor, his successor; Turlough, who was hanged in 1581; and Teige, who, according to Duald Mac Firbis, had three celebrated sons, viz., 1, Col. Dermot, surnamed the good; 2,

Υαινε, mac Ruðραϊγε óicc, mic Ruðραϊγε caoíc, mic conuill uí moρða do bñtñ ina duine uapal hi ceñraib coccasò an tan ra, 7 laoιγιρ do lñpρcepιoρ laip eτιρ ιoε, apñap, 7 áιτιuccasò co ná baοί énní ιpιn típ o ñlap ñta no báduin amac nach baοί pορ a cúmar. Ro marbað ðna laip duine uapal do Shaxancoib bai hi pρáðbaile laoιγιpι aça paibe blað móp ðon típ a huç-ðarráp an pρionnpa .i. Coρbi mac maιγιpετιρ pρauup a ainm.

Clann emainn an éalaid, mic Semair, mic Πιαpαιρ puaìð mic Semuir, mic émainn mic Ριρòñιpò buιtιλερ do ðol pορ pοçail beór tpe ιomεnué le hiapla upmuñan, 7 a naçaip emann an éalaid do çabal tpe na ceiontaibpide.

Emann, mac Ριρòñιpò, mic Πιαpαιρ puaìð do çabal map an cceðna.

Ριαçha mac Αoða, mic Σñain o ñlionn maοιλυçpa do bñé aç milleað laιçññ 7 mide an tan pa.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1597.

Αοιρ Χpιορτ, mile, cuicc céð, noçhat, a pεacht.

Υα ðoinnaill Αoð puað, mac Αoða, mic Μαçnapa do bñé ι pρoplonçpοpε ι mbpεipne çonnaçt pρi pñab ðá én aοioιρ on tan po hoιpccéð paimmuιτιρ

Turlough, who attended the Parliament held at Dublin in 1585; and 3, Col. Murtough O'Brien, who was living in 1664. The Editor is of opinion that this Col. Murtough was the father of Donnell Spaineach, the ancestor of Terence O'Brien of Glencolumbkille, notwithstanding the evidence of the manuscript pedigree already quoted at p. 1834, A. D. 1585.

^c *A gentleman of the English.*—This was Alexander, third son of Francis Cosby. Francis, Alexander's eldest son, was also slain on this occasion.—See note ^a, under the year 1580, p. 1739, *supra*. Mr. Hardiman has given the following account of the conflict between Oweny O'More and the Cosbies, from an original MS. which belonged to the late Admiral Cosby:

"In the year 1596, Owny Mac Rory O'More," [ex.] "Chieftain of Leix, demanded a passage for his men over Stradbally bridge, and the request, being considered as a formal challenge to fight,

was refused. On the 19th of May, Cosby, hearing that the O'Mores were on the march, headed his kerne, and proceeded to defend the bridge, taking with him his eldest son, Francis, who was married a year before to Helena Harpole, of Shrule, by whom he had a son, William, born but nine weeks before this fatal battle of the bridge. Dorcas Sydney (for she would never allow herself to be called Cosby), and her daughter-in-law, placed themselves at a window of the abbey, to see the fight, and for some time beheld their husbands bravely maintaining their ground. At length Alexander Cosby, as he was pressing forward, was shot, and dropped down dead. Upon this his kerne, with melancholy and mournful outcries, began to give way; and Francis Cosby, the son, apprehensive of being abandoned, endeavoured to save himself by leaping over the bridge, but the moment he cleared the battlements he was also shot, and fell dead

Owny, son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, was at this time a gentleman [skilled] in the arts of war; and Leix was totally ravaged by him, both its crops, corn, and dwellings, so that there was nothing in the territory outside the lock of a gate or a bawn which was not in his power. He slew a gentleman of the English^c, who was [seated] at Stradbally-Leix, who possessed a large portion^d of the territory by authority of the Sovereign, namely, [Alexander] Cosby, the son of Master Frauus^e.

The sons of Edmond of Caladh, son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, also turned out to plunder, in consequence of their animosity towards the Earl of Ormond; and their father, Edmond of Caladh, was taken prisoner for their crimes.

Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Roe [Butler], was also taken prisoner.

At this time Fiagh, the son of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], from Glenmalure, was plundering Leinster and Meath^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1597.

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

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) encamped in Breifny of Connaught^g, to the east of Sliabh-da-en, after having plundered, as we have

into the river, &c. &c. The feuds between the O'Mores and Cosbies still raged with violence. The infant [William] "having died, Richard Cosby succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kerne. Eager to revenge the deaths of his father and brother, he challenged the O'Mores to fight a pitched battle. They met in 1606, in the glen of Aghnahely, under the rock of Dunamasa, and the engagement was the most bloody ever fought between these rivals. After a long and doubtful conflict, fortune declared in favour of Cosby. The O'Mores were defeated, with considerable loss, and seventeen of the principal of the clan lay dead on the field. The revolutions of the seventeenth century completed the destruction of the O'Mores, but confirmed the

Cosby family in its possessions."—*Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 165.

^d *A large portion*.—The Cosby Manuscript, quoted by Mr. Hardiman, states that the Cosbys at one time possessed half the Queen's County, and a township over.

^e *Master Frauus*, Μαυριταιν Φραυζ.—This is a mere error of transcription, for "Μαυριταιν Φρανσιφ."

^f *Meath*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare gives an account of several engagements which took place about this period between O'Neill and the English, in the neighbourhood of Armagh, but without any minute chronology.

^g *Breifny of Connaught*, i. e. Breifny O'Rourke, or the present county of Leitrim, so called to

uí concobair lair amail reimeberctmar. Ro báiríde ag eirnaige a íócraíte, 7 a éicheptal do bhríe fair ar gac airn i mbáttar 7 iar tteccclamaó doib dia fairíó i ndlíreadó lanuapú arpeadó lottar i ttriocá céo ua noilella, arpaíde don éorann, tpe mácaire connáct, hi ccloinn conmaigh hi ceirich maine. Iar ttoct do i ndlírimídon Ua maine ro lícc pceiméltá pcriobluata uad pa tuat an éalaíó, 7 pa uadatar na tpe, 7 do berctar bó éainte íomóá, 7 epláa comáíóble leo hi ccoinne uí doímaill go baile áta an ríog, 7 ge ro íóbaírriot an báirda an baile do báirdáct níb bó torba doib an tinnpccéttal uair ro cúirriot muinúir uí doímaill teinnté 7 éndála ppi doirrib dáingín nóúnta an baile, 7 tucctar dhlímírdá díomóra dia raicéíó, 7 ro cúirriot ppi na muráib íad go ndéhrat for taiblíb an múir. Ro língriot íaraim do na taiblíb go mbatar for ppaíóibh an baile, 7 ro epláicriot na doirri don luét batar ímuig. Gabáit íaraim for toíail na ttióíó ttaírccéda, 7 na tteíóar ppaíriata co puccat eirrib ina mbaoí ndíó díonmápaib, 7 dédaíóib. Áirriot in adhaig rín írin mbaile hi rín. Níb bó íódaing ríom nó airín ina puccáó duma, 7 díarann dedach 7 dypadh ar in mbaile rín ar na marach. Bá har an mbaile céda rín ro lícc pccímeáltá uad darpccain cloinne píocáirp ar gach taob dábaínn. Ro leirpceacháó, 7 ro lamnopeadó lair na pceiméltóibh rín o léthraíé go maíó ríncómláó. Ro loirpccéadó, 7 ro lomáirpccéadó lair an ceuro eile díó ó baile [áta] an ríog 7 ó paíé goirpíngín ríar go rínn mil, go míópaíóe, 7 go dopur na gaillíne. Ro loirpccéadó leo tégíh bhríghde i ndopur ppaírri na gaillíne. Do ronadó íoradó, 7 rárplongpopt la hua ndoímaill co na ílogaíb in adhaig rín eirri uarán móp 7 gaillín ag cloich an línrígh do

distinguish it from Breifny O'Reilly, or the present county of Cavan, which was at this period a part of Ulster.

^b *Caladh*, now Callow, a district comprised principally in the barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

¹ *Leathrath*, now Laragh, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilimor-Daly, and about six miles north-east of the town of Athenry, in the county of Galway.

^k *Magh-Seanchomhladh*, i. e. the Plain of the old Gate. This name is now obsolete.

¹ *Rath-Goirrgin*, i. e. the Rath of Goirrgin, one of the chiefs of the Firbolgs, who flourished here in the first century. It was anciently called Aileach Goirrgin. The name Rath Goirrgin is still retained, and is anglicised Rathgorgon, which is applied to a townland in the parish of Kilconerin, barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. It contains a moat, which was originally surrounded with a fosse, and the ruins of a castle of considerable extent.

^m *Rinn-Mil*, i. e. the point or promontory of Mil, one of the Firbolgic tribe called Clann-Uathmoir. The name is now pronounced in

said before, the faithful people of O'Conor. He was awaiting [the arrival of] his forces and muster from every quarter where they were; and when they had all assembled, which was at the end of the month of January, they marched into the territory of Tirerrill, from thence into Corran, through Machaire-Chonacht, and into Clann-Conway and Hy-Many. Having reached the very centre of Hy-Many, he sent forth swift-moving marauding parties through the district of Caladh^a, and the upper part of the territory; and they carried off many herds of cows and other preys to O'Donnell, to the town of Athenry; and though the warders of the town attempted to defend it, the effort was of no avail to them, for O'Donnell's people applied fires and flames to the strongly-closed gates of the town, and carried to them great ladders, and, placing them against the walls, they [*rectè*, some of them] ascended to the parapets of the wall. They then leaped from the parapets, and gained the streets of the town, and opened the gates for those who were outside. They [all] then proceeded to demolish the storehouses and the strong habitations; and they carried away all the goods and valuables that were in them. They remained that night in the town. It was not easy to enumerate or reckon the quantities of copper, iron, clothes, and habiliments, which they carried away from the town on the following day. From the same town he sent forth marauding parties to plunder Clanrickard, on both sides of the river; and these marauders totally plundered and ravaged [the tract of country] from Leathrath¹ to Magh-Seanchomhladh^t. The remaining part of his army burned and ravaged [the territory], from the town of Athenry and Rath-Goirrgin¹ westwards to Rinn-Mil^m and Meadhraigeⁿ, and to the gates of Galway, and burned Teagh-Brighde^o, at the military gate of Galway. O'Donnell pitched his camp for that night between Uaran-mor^p and Galway,

Irish Rinn mist, and anglicised Rinvile. It is a townland in the parish of Oranmore, not far from the town of Galway; and there is a castle in ruins in the western part of this townland, said to have belonged to the family of Athy.

^a Meadhraige, now *anglice* Maaree, a peninsula extending about five miles into the bay of Galway, to the south of the town. It is exactly coextensive with the parish of Ballynacourty.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*,

p. 42.

^o *Teagh-Brighde*, i.e. St. Bridget's house. This, which was otherwise called St. Bridget's Hospital, was situated on the east side of the town of Galway. It was built by the Corporation in 1542.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 40.

^p *Uaran-mor*, i.e. the great well, or cold spring, now Oranmore, a considerable village, situated at the head of one of the arms into which the upper end of the bay of Galway

precisely at Cloch-an-Lingsigh^a. On the following day O'Donnell proceeded to Mainistir-an-chnuic^f, at the gate of Galway, and communicated with the inhabitants of the town, requesting traffic and sale of their various wares and rich raiment for some of the preys. He then resolved upon returning back; and were it not for the burden of the collected preys, the multiplicity of the plunders, and the vastness of the spoil, it is certain that he would have not stopped on that route until he had gone to Gortinnsi-Guaire^g in Kinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge. O'Donnell, with his forces and their preys, returned by the same road, through the very middle of the province of Connaught, and never halted until he pitched his camp in Calry^h, to the east of Sligo; and he sent his calones and the unarmed part of his people to convey some of the preys northward, across the River Samhaoir^u.

As for O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge), he mustered a numerous army of English and Irish troops, a short time after the festival of St. Bridget^w, to march to Sligo.

O'Donnell, as we have already mentioned, was in Calry, in readiness to meet them; and he made an attack upon the army of O'Conor before they could reach Sligo. None of O'Conor's army waited to resist him, excepting a few in the rear, who were overtaken at Traigh-Eothaile. These were wounded or drowned; and the son of Mac William Burke, namely, the son of Richard, son of Oliver, son of John, and many others not enumerated, were slain. O'Conor returned back; and he was not happy in his mind for having gone on that expedition. O'Donnell also returned home, and dismissed his tribes, that they might rest themselves after their long expedition; and he left his soldiers and hirelings in Connaught, under the command of Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, to carry on war against O'Conor and the English people who were along with him. These proceeded to plunder and destroy the Irish tribes who had risen up in confederacy with O'Conor and the English; so that they won over a great number of them [to the Irish side] again, and, among others, Mac Dermot (Conor), Chief of Moylurg, who was brought before O'Donnell, and formed a league of friendship with him a second time, and gave

east of the town of Sligo. This district was anciently called Calraighe Laithim.—See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^u *Samhaoir*, an old name of the River Erne.—

See Keating's *Hist. of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 168; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3.

^w *The festival of St. Bridget*.—This falls on the 1st of February.

τοίριζ να τυατ βάδαρ φρι κοιρηβιαδ α τυαδ αν ααδνα, γ δο παατρα α ηγελλ, γ α νααααρε δUα δομναλλ.

Αετρε βαρπλλη, γ ρεααε ρφίαε βαρπλλη ρύδαρ δο εαεα on μβαρρηοζαμ ζο ηαε αιαε ηι μί μαρτα δο ραζιδ α μμννααρε. Ιαρ ααορ αν ρύδαρ ηι ααίρ ηο ααρρηαζδ ε αο ρράδ αν ρίνα αο μβαοί υλε η αεν ιονααη αρ ζαε ααεδ δον αρααδ, γ δο δααααδ αοιβελ ααίναδ ιρη βρύδαρ. Νί ρφρ αρά αν δο ηιμ, ρά α ααλμαη ααμμε αν δπλααε ηίρη, αεα αάνα ηο μεαβαδ να βαρπλληδα ηνα ναέν βρεδ λαρηαε γ λυαμνααααααδ αν 13 δο μαρτα δο ρονηραδ, αο ηο αααααδ αίρηαε αααε, γ αμνααααααε αρημνα να ρράαααε αα ρααααδ ρυλαηα, γ αα βραααααααδ ααααααα ιρ η αέρ αααααααα αο μβίδ αν αραη ρίαααααα, γ αν αααε αιαη αμναααε, γ αν αμμε ηνα εααααα ααααααα αορ ραααααααα ιρη αερ όρ αάα αν δαηλε λα αμνααααα αν αραη ρύδαρ αααε ειαρη ρίαα, αηρμ, νό αηρηαη αν ηο μλληαδ δο δααμναδ οηόρα, ααέρ ζααα ααηαε, δο ηηααδ, δο ηααααααααδ, δο ααααααδ αααααα υαααα ααααα αρ ζααα αηαα ααηρημνα δο ααααα ραααααα δον ααααααα. Νηρ βό ααμνα εααααα αν ηο μλληαδ ααρη, νό ααρηαααε, νό δο ρααααααα ραααααα ηη αααααααδ ηη ηο μλληαδ γ ηη ηο μναααααααδ δο αααααα λαη αν ααααααααααα ρηη. Νηρ αο ηί αν αραααα ρηη αμναη ηο αααααααααδ δον ααη ρηη, αεα αν αααααααα ρα ηααα αη δον αααααααα ααααα.

Uα αααααααη Δοννααδ μαα ααααη όαα δο ααααα ααηαααα, γ αααααααααδ ααηη α ααααααη (μαα μεα υλληαμ βηρη) .ι. αααααα να λααα μαα Ρηηααηα αν ιαααααη, μη αάααα, μη Εμαηηη, γ αααααααα αααααα ααααααααααα .ι. ααηη ααααααααααα. Ιαρ ηαααααη α ααααααα ηα ρααα αααδ δο ααααααααα αααααα αν ααααααααα η ααααααα ααααααα ααααααααααα .ι. ααηη ααααααααα, γ ηη ηααα ηααα υλληαμ ζο ηο ηααααααααα, γ ζο ηο ηηαααααααδ λαο Μαα υλληαμ (ααααααα μαα υααααα αααααααα μη δααηη, μη οααααααα) αρη α αααααα ηη αααα υί δαααααααα. Ρο λαααα γ ηο ηηηηαααααααδ λαο ζαα αέν ρηηη α μβαοί α ηααηη γ α ααααααααα ιρηη αηη ααα εηη. Ρο ζαδ αν αηη δον ααη ρηη λα ααααααα να λααα γ λαη αν

* *Wine-street*, now *Winetavern-street*. Harris notices the ignition of this powder, under the year 1596, thus:

"A. D. 1596. A great quantity of gunpowder being landed at the Wood-quay, to be conveyed to the Castle of Dublin, by accident took fire on the 11th of March, and did great damage to

the city."—*History of the City of Dublin*, p. 321.

† *Placed on both sides of the street*, literally, "After the putting of the powder to land, it was drawn to the street of the wine, so that it was all in one place on both sides of the street."

‡ *To O'Donnell*.—This is a strange idiom. The meaning is that they expelled him from his ter-

him due submission. The chiefs of the territories bordering on the Curliou Mountains did the same, and delivered up their hostages and securities to O'Donnell.

One hundred and forty-four barrels of powder were sent by the Queen to Dublin, to her people, in the month of March. When the powder was landed, it was drawn to Wine-street^a, and placed on both sides of the street⁷, and a spark of fire got into the powder; but from whence that spark proceeded, whether from the heavens or from the earth beneath, is not known; howbeit, the barrels burst into one blazing flame and rapid conflagration (on the 13th of March), which raised into the air, from their solid foundations and supporting posts, the stone mansions and wooden houses of the street, so that the long beam, the enormous stone, and the man in his corporal shape, were sent whirling into the air over the town by the explosion of this powerful powder; and it is impossible to enumerate, reckon, or describe the number of honourable persons, of tradesmen of every class, of women and maidens, and of the sons of gentlemen, who had come from all parts of Ireland to be educated in the city, that were destroyed. The quantity of gold, silver, or worldly property, that was destroyed, was no cause of lamentation, compared to the number of people who were injured and killed by that explosion. It was not Wine-street alone that was destroyed on this occasion, but the next quarter of the town to it.

O'Conor (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) established friendship and concord between his brother-in-law (the son of Mac William Burke), i. e. Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, son of David, son of Edmond, and the Governor of the province of Connaught, i. e. Sir Conyers Clifford. After their reconciliation Theobald drew the Governor and the companies of the province of Connaught into Tirawley, and into Mac William's country, and expelled and banished Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver) from his patrimony, to O'Donnell^a; they despoiled and totally plundered all those who remained in confederation and friendship with him in the territory. The country [generally], on this occasion, adhered to^a Theobald-na-

ritory, leaving it optional with him to go wherever he wished; but that he fled to his friend O'Donnell, as the person most likely to shelter him, and assist him to recover his patrimony.

^a *Adhered to.*—Ro gab an tír, &c. la teipite, literally, “the country on this occasion took with Theobald of the Ships, and with the Governor.” This idiom is still in common use. as:

ngobernóir. Iompar an gobernoir iar rin go baile aca luain, 7 po peccail-
píot na bandaidí ar a ngairirionaid. Ba doairnír a puccrat dairccmí 7
dédalaid a pann méic uilliam an tan rin.

Dala méic uilliam iar ttoct dorom co hairm i mboi ó doinnail dacaoine
a imníó ppir po airir ina fochar co mí mlóin íamraíó. Do gní O doinnail
iaraim plóiccead hi ceóiccead connact do congnaí la Mac uilliam, 7 paimc
tar muaid ua namalgaða gan nac ndograing. Ní cúmgatar (no caemnac-
catar) an tír ppiébeart ppir go po gab a ngialla, 7 a naittire, 7 do beart
póm na bpaigde írin do Mhac uilliam, 7 fáccbair an epíoc pa umla dó.
7 forráccaid Rúðraige Ua doinnail a ósbratair buóirín tanairi ceneoil
cconail ina párraó dia nspíad i na gaid a namat go plóg mor dia mílédaid
epíogteac, 7 dia amroib amalle ppirr. Iompaóir Ua doinnail ina ppiéing
dia tír.

Ro éionil Ua concobair 7 tepoite na long plóg mór do gallaid, 7 do
gaidélaib iar pfacbáil na tíre dUa doinnail do díogail a namroide for
Mhac uilliam 7 po ionnarbrat Mac uilliam an dara feact, 7 Rúðraige don
éur rin ar in tír ar ni rabatarpíde comhion daoine ppiú. Bá rí comairle
arpiot la Rúðraige 7 la Mac uilliam ina mbaoi ina ceompocraib do épod 7
dinnile an tíre co na naittreabtachaid, 7 co na muinnteraib do éop rímpa
tar muaid ua namalgaða, 7 epé tír íacraic muaid do tóct po máimur
uí doinnail go pangattar ríab gaim ría nachaid, 7 gabait acc apccnaí
tíar an ríabh fod na hoideche.

Imtúra an gobernóra ó po éur ríam ua concobair, 7 tspóite na long co
na plógaib do díocur méic uilliam ar an tír, Ro églaimpíde lion a póc-
paitte for cind Meic uilliam 7 Rúðraige írin conair na po cúmangpíot do
pachna no díomgabail. Roptar iad bátar do páorclandaid i párraó an
gobernora an tan rin .i. Uillsec mac Ríocaird Shaccpanaig, mic uilliec na
ccfno, iarla élonne Ríocaird co na mac Ríocaird barún dúine coillín epíde,
Donnchaó mac concobair, mic donnchaíó ui brian iarla tuadmúman, 7
Murchaó mac Murchaíó mic diairmata uí brian barún inepi uí cuinn go

“cuip uair do línán 7 gab le d’ céad mnaoí:
Put away thy concubine, and take with thy
first wife.”—See the Editor’s *Irish Grammar*,
part ii. c. viii. p. 310.

^b *Equal to their’s*, i. e. Mac William and Rury
O’Donnell had not forces sufficient to contend
with those of Theobald of the Ships and the
Governor.

Long and the Governor. The Governor then returned to Athlone, and the companies of soldiers were distributed among the garrisons. The preys and spoils taken from Mac William's people on this occasion were indescribable.

As for Mac William, when he went to O'Donnell to complain to him of his sufferings, he remained with him until the middle month of summer. O'Donnell then made a hosting into the province of Connaught to assist Mac William, and he crossed the Moy into Tirawley without meeting any danger; and the country was not able to oppose him, so that he seized their hostages and pledges; and he delivered up these hostages, and left the country in obedience to him; and he left Rury O'Donnell, his own brother, Tanist of Tirconnell, with him, to strengthen him against his enemies, a great number of foot-soldiers, and other troops. O'Donnell [then] returned back to his own country.

When O'Donnell left the country, O'Conor and Theobald-na-Long mustered a great army of English and Irish, in order to wreak their vengeance on Mac William; and they banished him a second time, and Rury along with him, on that occasion, from the territory, for they had not a number of men equal to their's^b. The resolution then adopted by Rury and Mac William was to send all the property and cattle of the territory in their vicinity, together with the inhabitants and families, before them, across the Moy of Tirawley, and through Tireragh of the Moy, to come under the jurisdiction of O'Donnell. [This they did], and they arrived before nightfall at Sliabh-Gamh, and during the whole night they continued crossing the mountain.

As for the Governor, as soon as he had sent O'Conor and Theobald-na-Long to banish Mac William from the territory, he mustered all his forces, to meet Mac William and Rury on a road which they could not shun or avoid. The noblemen who attended the Governor on this expedition were these: Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, Earl of Clanrickard, with his son, Rickard, Baron of Dun-Coillin^c; Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot, Baron of Inchiquin; and many other distinguished

^c *Dun-Coillin*, now Dunkellin, in the parish of Killeely, which gave name to the barony of Dunkellin, in the county of Galway. Not far from this castle is a hill with a rude stone seat,

or chair, called Clanrickard's chair, which is believed to be the place where the Mac William Oughtler was inaugurated, before he became Earl of Clanrickard.

pocharib oile do. daḡḡaoimib cenmotat. Da hann do pala don gobernoir bñt an adhaig rin hi ccaipen cuile maosle pil pop abainn móir ppi rliab gam aniar [*recte* anoir], ἡ ppi rliab dá én anoir [*recte* aniar] co ccoicc céo décc laoc do gleipe ḡairccfōach ina pōcair ann. Da conair cōitcfnh nar bo pōd- aing do reachna an maigñ i mbaoi riuim. At cuar do Ruḡraige ua domnaill ἡ do mac uilliam an gobernoir da bñt rñmpa pop an cconoir na po pēdpat do pēcna. Ar fair po chinriot ó panḡatar pia maidin i ngarrocuy don ccaipen, a ccfēra, a minnle, a ngiollanpait, ἡ a naér diairim do léḡaḡ uatá i rliḡib ba hinnille inár an conair in po baḡ mñmanc leo buḡñ do ḡabal, sō imchian on ccaipen, ἡ iad buḡñrin do dul tap an abainn ḡan paucēaḡ hi ccompocepaib an caipceóill ó nac pabpat comblion ploiḡ ppi a mbioḡbaḡib. Do codar rom tpa ḡan aipucēaḡ ḡan popcloipcect tap an abainn ḡo mba- tar don taḡḡ apail. Andar leo rom cñna do riḡenpat anacal ἡ imḡḡail dia ccfēpaib ἡ dia ngiollanpait, Nir bo hamlaḡ tapla doibpōde itip uair po clop búipeaḡ déiceaḡ na mbó tainteaḡ, ἡ na nanmann neiccaillaḡ, ἡ poḡurpuall aopa a niomána ipin muicdeḡoil. Do líccct marcploiḡ an ḡoib- epnoira ina nḡonḡaib ἡ ina nḡoipmaib po comḡáir na ccfēra dup an tcaip- ritcip iad. Ruccpate din pop inoib ἡ iomḡaib, ἡ do deachait in po baḡ móo uatáib doib. Ro marbaḡ ḡronḡ móp do na ḡillib ἡ daop na hiomána. Da don cūp rin do marbaḡ Maolmuire mac Conulaḡ meic an baipd paó pīḡḡana po baí ar maḡtib a ceneḡoil buḡñ. Ní po pēdpat a muinntip buḡñrin anacal do tabairt doibpōde la hiomat an tploiḡ do pala pop a niocáib. Da méla móp lar an ngobernoir a nḡol pēaḡa pēriú tarrpait ḡrñm poppa. Tiaḡait na ḡaoiḡil arf amlaḡ co panḡatar tarrf an eipne buḡ tuait. Sóair an gober- noir ina ppiḡing, ἡ ní bó plán laip a pññma ó do ḡnárpct a nairnde uatá iap na ppaḡbaḡ in uatḡaḡ amlaḡ rin.

Fiacha mac Aḡḡa mic Sñain o ḡlñḡ Mhaolḡra do cūitip iap tcar-

^d *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the Great River, now *anglice* Avonmore, a river which rises in Temple- house lake, and joins the Coolany river between Collooney and Ballysadare.

^e *Sliabh Gamh and Sliabh-da-en*.—These are mountains in the county of Sligo. The gap be- tween them, in which the little town of Col- looney stands, was anciently called Bearnas-mor

Tire hOilella, i. e. the great gap of Tirerrill.— See map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^f *This was not the case*, literally, “Not thus it happened to them indeed.”

^g *Of the irrational animals*, na nanmann néic- ciallaḡ. This would be written na n-annñde n-éḡciallaḡ, according to the modern system of orthography. The prefix é, when negative,

men besides them. The Governor lay on the first night in the castle of Cul-Maoile [Collooney], which is situated on the Abhainn-mhor^d, to the east of Sliabh Gamh^e, and to the west of Sliabh dá-én, having fifteen hundred select warriors along with him there. This place where he remained was a general passage, and it was not easy to avoid it. Rury O'Donnell and Mac William were informed that the Governor was before them upon a road by which they could not avoid [passing]. And when before morning they had arrived at a place very near the castle, they resolved on sending off their herds and flocks, their calones, and the unarmed portion of their forces, by a way at a great distance from the castle, and more secure than that by which they themselves intended to proceed, whilst they themselves should cross the river without being noticed, at a short distance from the castle, as they had not a force equal to that of the enemy. They crossed the river [accordingly] unnoticed and unheard, and landed in safety at the other side; and they thought that they had ensured the safety and protection of their cattle and attendants; but this was not the case^f, for the loud lowing of the herds of kine and irrational animals^g, and the shouts of their drivers, were heard early in the morning from the castle; and the Governor's cavalry set out in troops and squadrons in the direction of the lowing of the cattle, to see if they could take them. They seized upon a great number of cattle, but the greater part of them escaped from them. A great number of the servants and drivers were killed. It was on this occasion also that Mulmurry, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, a learned poet, and one of the most distinguished men of his own tribe, was killed. Their own people were not able to protect them, in consequence of the great numbers that were opposed to them. It was great annoyance to the Governor that they should have passed him by before he could lay hold of them. The Irish thus made their way northwards across the Erne. The Governor returned back; and he was much dejected because his enemies had thus escaped from him.

Fiagh, son of Hugh^h, son of John [O'Byrne] from Glenmalure, was slain

eclisps the consonant to which it is prefixed.

^h *Fiagh, son of Hugh.*—He was chief of that sept of the O'Byrnes called Gaval-Rannall, and had his residence at Ballinacor, in Glenmalure, in the county of Wicklow. Though not the chief of the O'Byrnes he was by far the most

warlike and powerful man of his name since the death of Dunlang, the son of Edmond, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1580, p. 1746, *supra*. There are several poems on his battles and victories preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the O'Byrnes,

παῖς γελοῖος δὲ κομπάσαιρ παρ ἀρ. παύλιν ἀπὸ ἰουρτίρ να ἠερεανν Σίρ
William Ruppel ἰπὸν εἰδὸ μί το παῖπαδὸ να βλαδὸνα πο.

preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from one of which it would appear that all the O'Byrnes acknowledged him as their leader, if not chief; but it is quite evident that some of the senior branches of the O'Byrnes were very jealous of his greatness, and that this led to his betrayal and death is but too evident from these poems, and all contemporaneous authorities. P. O'Sullivan Beare briefly alludes to his betrayal in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. x. fol. 145 :

“Iam me Lageniorum res vocant, qui tametsi parvis viribus, magna tamen constantia, & virtute pro Catholica religione manum conseruerunt. Postquam Fiachus Obruin vir strenuus, & Hæreticorum hostis acerrimus fuit per prodicionem extinctus, eius filij Felmius, & Raymundus arma a patre mota non omiserunt. Dum Raymundus in Lagenia tumultus in Hæreticum excitatos ducit, Felmius in Vltoniam ad Onellum contendit auxilium petitum.”

There is a curious poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, fol. 110, *p. a.*, on the death of Fiagh, in which the writer states that he saw his body quartered and his head spiked on a tower in Dublin,—a sight which pierced his heart with anguish.

I. Fiagh O'Byrne left three sons, namely: 1, Felim, who was M. P. for the county of Wicklow in 1613, and who was living in 1629. 2, Redmond, or Raymond, of Killaveny, J. P. in the county of Wicklow in 1625, the ruins of whose castle are still to be seen, and are shewn on the Ordnance map as “Raymond's Castle.” This Redmond had three sons: Felim of Killaveny; Feagh of Kilcloghran, proclaimed a rebel, and a price set on his head, 8th February, 1641; and John. 3, Turlough. And one daughter, who was married to Walter Reagh Fitzgerald,

of whose fate some account is given under the year 1595.

II. Felim, son of Fiagh. He married Una, or Winifred Ni Toole. He was living in 1629, a prisoner in Dublin Castle. In his complaint to the Privy Council of his unjust trial and condemnation at Wicklow in 1628, he says that his wife, the mother of his five sons, who was in previous good health, died within two days after his condemnation: “her hart stringes broke.”—MS., F. 3. 17, T. C. D. He had eight sons: 1, Brian, who, with his brother Turlough, was committed to Dublin Castle in 1625, and was living in 1629; 2, Hugh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederate Catholics in 1641, and who was proclaimed a rebel by Parsons and Borlase, Lords Justices, 8th February, 1641; 3, Gerald, living in 1604, and seems to have died young, at least before 1628; 4, James, living in 1603; 5, Turlough, living in 1628; 6, Feagh, *alias* Luke; 7, Cahir, living in 1629; 8, Colla; and a daughter, who married John Wolverton, Esq. J. P. of the county of Wicklow in 1625. Seven of these sons are named in the above order in the remainders of Phelim mac Pheagh's grant of lands from King James I., dated 28th March, 1604. Colla, who was born after that period, is mentioned in Phelim mac Pheagh's suit in 1628-9, when he was a close prisoner in Dublin Castle with his five sons. Duaid Mac Firbis mentions only three of his sons, namely, Hugh, Colla, and Brian. Cahir, his seventh son, had a son, Hugh, who had a son, Cahir, the last generation of this family given in the *Leabhar Branach*.

III. Brian, the son of Felim. He had a son, Shane mac Brian mac Phelim of Ballinacor, who was Colonel of the Confederate Catholics in 1641, after which period this family of Ballinacor disappear from history. The accusations against

in the first month of summer in this year, having been treacherously betrayed by his relative, at the bidding of the Chief Justiciary of Ireland, Sir William Russell.

these sons of Felim, on which their estates were confiscated, affords an appalling picture of human depravity and perfidy in those murderous times; but as the substance of them, and the manner in which the whole trial was conducted, has been already given by the late Matthew O'Connor, Esq. of Mount Druid, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, the Editor shall rest content with laying before the reader the following extracts from Felim's complaint to the Privy Council, of his unjust trial and condemnation at Wicklow in 1628, as preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 17:

"Lord Esmond tried to induce Owen Byrne, a prisoner in Dublin Castle, to accuse Bryan and Tirlagh (Phelim's sons), and racked him in vain for that purpose. Then Lord Esmond sent Cahir mac Hugh Duffe, a neare cousin of said Owen, and Morogh mac Hugh mac Owen, brother in law to said Owen, to use their influence to make him depose against Tirlagh and Phelim.

"This Cahir mac Hugh Duffe, and the said Morogh, are doeing, theise 29 years at least, what they could against Phelim and his sonnes, both in helping to take theire landes from them and inventing many false matters against them to procure their death, as is well known; for said Cahir mac Hugh Duffe and the aforesaid Morogh, and his son, Morrish, came to the Lord Chichester, then Deputy, and informed his Lordship that Phelim and Bryan releved one Torlogh O'Toole, which his Lordship well knew was but meere malice.

"Garrald mac Ferdoragh being a prisoner for some criminal fact, which he acknowledged had no means to save his life but by accusing men, was procured by William Græme and others, to accuse Phelim and his sonnes. This Garret's father was committed to Wicklow by Phelim's

son in law, John Wolverston, for stealing cows, and was executed for that fact. Gerald himself was committed for suspicion of felony by Phelim, but acquitted.

"This Garret's brother in law, Shane Bane mac Teige mac Hugh, being in rebellion, was taken by Hugh mac Phelim, and brought to Wicklow by the Lord Chief Justice, where he was executed, which said Garret bore in mynde to revenge it when he could.

"Shane O'Toole, Patricke O'Toole," [were] "prisoners in the castle of Dublin about 1621. Shane O'Toole was executed by martial law, and at his death left betweene him and God, that he was executed for not agreeing with said Garret mac Ferdoragh, and his confederates, in accusing Brian mac Felim, Tirlagh mac Phelim, and Cahir mac Phelim.

"Patrick O'Toole was pardoned for his accusations.

"Art O'Neale and Brian More, son in lawe to Art O'Neale, being in company with Donagh mac Shane, committing of a robbery, were taken by one of Phelim's sons, and the robbery found in their hands, were sent here to his Majestie's castle of Dublin, and seeing no other means to save their lives but to accuse others, as they were demanded, the said Arte O'Neale and Bryan More offered to make an escape at once with Dermot O'Toole, and to rob the porter's coffer.

"Shane Duffe mac Teige Moyle and Mortagh mac Teige Moyle, several times sollicitated to accuse Phelim and his sons, and when they did not, they were two or three dayes bound, ready to be executed by martial lawe.

"Lord Esmond had, in his prison at Limerick" [near Gorey, county of Wexford], "one Laughlin More mac Teige, which Laughlin his

Ιυρτιρ νυα δο τοότ ι νερινν ι τοοράκ μίρ Ιυν κο ναρμαιλ γ κο ραιγδοιυριβ ιομβαιβ λαιρ .ι. Λορδ ΔυρOUGH, τομάρ α κομαινμ. Ιαρ ηγλακαδ αν ελοιδιρν δοιριδε ον Ιυρτιρ βαί ανν ρρι ρέ τρι μβλιαδαν γο ριν .ι. Σιρ υιλλιαμ Ρυρρελ, Ρο βίναδ λαιρ αν οίρριεε δο βί αγ Σιρ Ιοην νορϋιρ ό να ρριονηρα δε .ι. γενεραλαετ αν εοκκαδ, γ ρο γαβ ρην αν οίρριεε ριν ρρι α αιρ. Τυεε Ιαπαμ ρόεερα υρβραιβ λαιγην, γ μιθε, γ τον μίνδ βαί υμάλ τον βαηρηιογαιν ο εομαρ τρι νυρρεε γο δύν δεαλγαν τοότ ινα δοκομ (κο Ιονημαρ Ιερ τιονοιτε αν ριεετμαδ λά δο μί ιυλ) γο ορποίεε αεα. Ρο ρρβεεραδ να ρόεεαρηα ριν λα ηιαρλα ριλλε υαρα, λα γαλλαιβ μιθε, γ λαιγην. Τάναεε τρη αν Ιυρτιρ γυρ αν Ιιον αρ Ιια ρο ρέδ γυρ αν μαιγιν εεδνα, γ Ιαρ ρόεταιν ι εεην α ροιλε δο να ρλογαιβ δο αρεεναταρ γο τίρ εογαιν κο ρανγατταρ γαν τοιρημίρρεε γαν ταυρι-ϋιυμ γο ηαβαην μώιρ, γ αν ηί δοβ ανναμ λα ηΥα νειλλ ρριε ραυλ ιομκοιμίετα

Lordship knows to be one that hated Felim and his sonnes. He was a foster-brother of Shane Bane mac Teige, which Hugh mac Phelim brought to Wicklow to execution.

“Phelim mac Pheagh took two of those that were concerned in Pont’s murder.

“The Sheriff that impanelled the grand jury which found several bills against Phelim and his sonnes, is married to Lord Esmond’s niece, and tenant to Sir William Parsons, and the Lord Esmond procured this, his nephew, to be made Sheriffe of sett purpose to conclude his owne, and the rest of said Phelim’s adversaries, their pretended and long-continued unjust hosting, and therefore said Sheriff elected Sir James Fitz Pierce to be forman of the grand jurie, a known open enemy to Phelim and his sons; first, because he sett upon said Phelim at his going to Rathcuile, to the late Earl of Ormond; secondly, because Phelim was at the killing of said Sir James, his father; and thirdly, because the said Sir James did, for prooffe of his continuall malice, prefer a peticion to the Lord Grandison, alledging the said Phelim and his predecessors to be all bastards for ten or eleven degrees. Moreover, said Sir James had no freehold in the county of Wicklow.

“Finally, said Brien and Turlogh are most miserably kept in close restraint here in his Majestie’s Castle of Dublin, without getting their dyett from his Majestie, or leave for any of theire friends to come to them with their owne meanes to releev them in presence of the constable and his son. Their accusers, on the contrary, are kept at his Majesties charges, and besides, Bryan and Turlogh have irons upon them, and the most part of their condemned accusers are without irons.

“(Signed),

BRYNE BYRNE.

TIRLAGH BEARNE.

“*Copia vera.*”

The Editor has not been able to trace the history of this family to a later period, and believes that the race of Fiagh mac Hugh O’Byrne, chief of Gaval-Rannall, have long since become extinct. According to the tradition in the country, the late Garrett Byrne, Esq. of Ballymanus, was not of his descendants, but of a branch of the Gaval-Rannall who became spies and informers to ruin the great O’Byrnes of Ballinacor, a tradition which clearly points to Cahir mac Hugh Duffe and his confederates above referred to, who were for twenty-nine years inventing many false matters against Phelim and his sons.

A new Lord Justice, Lord Borough¹, Thomas by name, arrived in Ireland in the beginning of the month of June, with much arms and many soldiers. After receiving the sword from Sir William Russell, who had been Lord Justice for three years before, he deprived Sir John Norris of the office which he held from his Sovereign, namely, the generalship of the war, and took that office to himself. After this he issued a proclamation to the men of Leinster and Meath, and to all those who were obedient to the Queen, from the Meeting of the three Waters to Dundalk, to meet him with all their forces, fully mustered, at Drogheda, on the twentieth day of the month of July. These orders were responded to by the Earl of Kildare, and by the English of Meath and Leinster. The Lord Justice came to the same place with as many men as he had been able to muster. After these forces had met together, they marched to Tyrone, and arrived at Abhainn-mhor without opposition or delay; and, what was seldom

See note ^a, under the year 1585, p. 1840, *supra*. The Ballymanus family, too, are either extinct or reduced to poverty and obscurity.

The Lord Esmond who ruined the illustrious family of Ballinacor, was Sir Laurence Esmond, the son of William Esmond, Esq., of Little Limerick, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He married a Miss Ellice Butler, by whom he had no issue, and the peerage ceased at his death; but it appears that he had a natural son, Thomas Esmond, by a Miss O'Flaherty, to whom his estates passed by will. This Thomas Esmond, who was educated a Roman Catholic by his mother, is the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Esmond of Ballynatrasna, in the county of Wexford, who inherits none of the wickedness or treachery of the Lord Esmond his progenitor.

William Parsons was a very poor man, in humble station, who came to Ireland towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth. He proved a very useful discoverer of forfeited estates in the capacity of Surveyor-General. He was appointed Lord Justice, with Sir John Borlase, in 1640, and continued in the Government till 1643, when he was removed, charged with trea-

son, and committed to prison, with Sir Adam Loftus and others. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1764. The present Earl of Ross, so illustrious for his scientific attainments, descends from his brother, Laurence Parsons.

¹ *Lord Borough*.—Thomas Baron Borough, a man almost wholly ignorant of the art military, was appointed Lord Deputy, and arrived in Dublin on the 15th of May, and received the sword in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, the 22nd of the same month. He had supreme authority in martial as well as civil causes, and immediately ordered to his presidency of Munster General Norris, who is described by Camden as "Vir sanè magnus, & inter maximos nostræ gentis hoc ævo duces celebrandus; which affront (together with the disappointment of the chief government, which he knew he merited, and earnestly expected), and the many baffles Tyrone had put upon him, broke his heart."—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 413. P. O'Sullivan Beare states that it was believed that Norris had sold himself to the devil, who carried him off unexpectedly; and he gravely concludes from this, that O'Neill had often defeated, not only

παρ το παμμε αν λυρτιρ ταρ αν αβαινν ζαν ταδαρ, ζαν τοιρμλρεε ζο μπαί
 don ταοδ αραιλλ δι. Ρο μυραδ η πο μορelaiδo λαρ αν λυρτιρ αν πορτ ιομ-
 κοιμlετα βαί acc ua neill φορ up na habainn, η πο τοccaιβ φlιν πορτ nua δo
 buδlν ιριν mbruac allεταρac don abainn εδona. η ζε πο φριε αν uain ριν
 αρ Ua neill επε εολυρ η επε ειονcorcc τοιρρδελβαιζ, mic Enri, mic Feilim
 ρυαioη uί neill nί πο lam an λυρτιρ, na aen dia ρlogaιβ ool lδ aέν mile ταριρ
 ριν ι ττιρ εοζain, η nί mό πο lliccead ρuan no ραδaile, codlaδ, no cumpanad
 doib acτ δεαδαιδ η διοβραccaδ φορρα o μiunncιρ Uί neill do lό η διοδce. δά
 διρlν uοαιρnιρ αν πο μαρβαδ, η in πο μυδαιγεαδ do uοαιmιβ an λυρτιρ, η
 an πο bηαδ δεαcαιβ, η δεδαλαιβ διοδ.

Οο δεαχαio αν λυρτιρ in αροile lo φορ cnoc bai ι ccoιρpόcραιβ don
 campa do μiδlμain η do μoiρδεcain an επε ina υπεimcell, η ba φlιρ oό
 na εioραδ ιοιρ, uαιρ do μαρβαδ oρoηζ μoiρ dia oζγuοαιmιβ la hUa neill co

General Norris, "peritissimum Anglorum im-
 peratorum omni pugnandi apparatu superiorem,
 sed ipsum etiam diabolum, qui illi ex pacto fuisse
 opitulatus creditur vicerit."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*
Compend., tom. iii. l. 3, c. x.

‡ *An advantage was got.*—An English writer
 would say: "And O'Neill having, contrary to
 his wont, neglected to guard the pass, the Lord
 Justice crossed the river without any difficulty."

‡ *Further:* literally, "beyond that."

‡ *A hill.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare calls this hill
Droum fliuca, which he translates *Collis madidus*,
 in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. Compend.*, tom. iii. l. 3,
 c. xi. where he gives the following curious ac-
 count of this conflict:

"Annus ab ortu Domini millesimus quin-
 gesimus nonagesimus septimus cum verte-
 retur, Thomas Burughi Baro vir animo elatus,
 manu largus, belli præceptis imbutus, comitate
 gratus in Iberniam Prorex missus aduentu
 primo suo, qua erat vrbanitate, & affabilitate,
 aliquot Lageniorum, & aliorum Ibernorum ani-
 mos in se conuertit. Cum Onello, Odonello,
 & alijs vnum mensem inducias componit. Per
 quas cum de pacis conditionibus minimè conue-
 nisset, maiorem belli molem in Onellum vertit.

Illi copiosus erat exercitus, qui antea sub Ru-
 sello, & Norrise meruerant, & nouè ex Anglia
 missi; quibus cum in Vltoniam proficiscitur.
 Sequuntur Midhienses Angloiberni cum iustis
 copijs duce Barnabale Balisimiledæ Barone. Quo
 procedente Balarriecham peruenerat Richardus
 Tirellus cum quadringentis peditibus ab Onello
 missus, vt motus, vel in Lagenia augetet, vel in
 Midhia moueret. Is Tirellus Angloibernus erat,
 sed Catholicus, sicut cæteri, & iniurijs Anglorum
 prouocatus é carcere ad Onellum fugerat.
 Ei cum tam exiguas vires esse Barnabal com-
 perisset, in illum mittit filium suum peditibus
 mille stipatum, haud dubius, quin adolescens
 dignum aliquod facinus faceret, quo Proregem
 magno merito sibi deuinciret, Tirellus miles ve-
 teranus prælio expertus Midhienses fundit, &
 fugat, atque multis occisis Barnabalis filium
 captum ad Onellum defert, á quo fuit postea
 pretio commutatus.

"Burughus Ardmacham, & Portmorem, quas
 Onellus deseruit, occupat. Progredi frustra
 tentat ab Onello prohibitus, qui duobus castris
 vias occludit: in alteris erant Macmagaunus, &
 fratres Onelli Cormakus, & Artus in Colle ma-
 dido castrametati intra duos iactus bombardæ

the case with O'Neill, an advantage was got^l of his vigilance, having, contrary to his wont, neglected to guard the pass, and the Lord Justice crossed the river without [receiving] battle or opposition, and landed [safely] at the other side of it. He then razed and demolished a watching-fort which O'Neill had on the bank of the river, and erected a new fort for himself on the opposite bank of the same river. But though this advantage was taken of O'Neill, through the guidance and instruction of Turlough, the son of Henry, son of Felim Roe O'Neill, neither the Lord Justice nor any of his forces dared to advance the distance of one mile further^k into Tyrone; for they were not allowed rest or ease, sleep or quiet, but a succession of skirmishes and firing was kept up on them, both by day and night. It would be impossible to calculate or describe the number of the Lord Justice's men who were killed and disabled, and the number of horses and [other] spoils that were taken from them, on this occasion.

On a certain day the Justice went upon a hill^l which was near the camp, to reconnoitre and survey the country around; but it would have been better for him that he had not gone thither, for a great number of his chief men

ad hostem, in via, quæ ducit ad Pinnam superbam: in alteris Onellus ipse cum Iaimo Macdonello Glinnie principe tentoria pandit ad Fontem Masanum. Prorex itinere prohibitus Norrisium munimentum, quod Onellus diruerat, reedificare cepit, Onellus opus impedire: interdiu, & noctu ab equitibus, & peditibus maximè iaculatoribus cominus, & eminus leuia prælia committuntur. Onello venit auxilio Odonellus, cuius equitatus, cum hostis equitibus, & Terentio Onello Henrici filio Onelli fratre veterino, qui Reginæ partes sequebatur egregiè manum conseruit. Nocte, qua Catholici in regionum castra impetum fecerunt, fama tenet, Prorogem fuisse vulneratum, quæ veranè sit, ad me periculum non recipio. Constat illum ex castris reuersum Kildario comiti imperium relinquente intra paucos dies è vita discessisse.

“Kildarius imperio letus, & glorians, quod Prorex efficere non potuit, præstare conatur, vterius progredi. Per syluam, & vias occultas cum nobilioribus equitibus & magis strenuis

militibus procedens, postquam itineris maximam difficultatem superauit, nuncio allato Catholici occurrentes prælium committunt: quo sunt occisi sexaginta equites regij, & inter eos Turner exercitus regij Tesserarius Maximus, Franciscus VVaghan Proregis leuir, Thomas VValenus Angli. Comes Kildarius hastarum ictibus equo turbatus, rursus in equum impositus à duobus fratribus Ohikijs Ibernis suæ nutricis filijs malè concussus, & vulneratus fugit, & paucis etiam post diebus moritur. Ohikij dum herum in equum imponunt, ipsi circumuenti interficiuntur. Multi regij fuerunt vulneribus affecti: quotquot eo in loco à castris aberant, fusi, & fugati in castra compulsi sunt. Citò regius exercitus domum redit, postquam inter Portmorem, & Pinnam superbam à fine veris per menses circiter quatuor cum Catholico dimicauit, & præsidio Portmore sub Thoma Villiamæ Anglo, & Ardmachæ relicto. Mox quoque Iberni, quos Burughus Reginæ consiliauerat, rebellant.

να μινντιρ. Ro bað διδριδε δεαρβραταίρ mna an Iurτίρ, 7 αρθμαορ α ρλυαιζ co ροαίθε μοιρ do αιρτινιθ 7 do θαοιμιθ uairle cenmoτάτ. Ro μαρβαð ann ðin αραιλλ do μινντιρ ιαπλα cille ðαρα, 7 munbuð ζοιρε an ðampa ðon Iurτίρ ní ραζhað αρρ an ιομαρσεc ριν an lion do έρνα ðίοð. Do ρala ðιαπλα cille ðαρα (.i. henry mac ζςροιτετ επε βίειν ζονα, no ριαðραρα cecib ðιοð) ζυρ bó ηςiccñ ðó τριαλλ ταρ α αιρ do ραιζιð α αταρða, 7 ιαρ ροcταιν ðó ζο ðροιcτε áτα ρυαιρ βαρ ιριν mbaile ριν. Ruccað α κορρ ζο cill ðαρα 7 no haðñαιcðη co nonοιρ 7 co ηαιρμιττιν ι νοταρλιζε α ρινηρεαρ he. Ro ηοιρð-neað α ðςρβραταίρ .i. Uilliam ina ιοναð.

Iar ceριοchnuccað an ρυιρτ nuí ριν Iar an Iurτίρ αρ βρυ áðann μοιρε, 7 ιαρ τταðαιρτ ðα uíð α ðίοτ θαοιμε, 7 ná ηο léicceað ðó ðol ταιρρ ριν ιρτεαχ ιριν τίρ do ðυιρ βιαð 7 báρða ιριν mbaile, 7 ηο τριαλλ ρñn τοcτ ταρ α αιρ. Do cíoð céτυρ ðon ιuðαρ, 7 αρραιθε co haτ cliaτ, 7 ηο ρεκαοιριοτ α ρλυαιζ ðια ττιζιbh.

An tan επα ηο τριαλλ an Iurτίρ ζυρ an ρλοιζñ cέðνα ι ττιρ εóζαιν, Ro cυιρ ρζριβññn ζο ζοβερηοιρ cíoiccið connacτ ðια ρορcονζρα ραιρ ðol ζυρ an lion ρλυαιζη αρ lia no βιαð ina ðumang ιριν ccññ ðιαρ do coicceað ulað ρορ Ua ndomnaill an ccññ no βιαð ροñ ι ττιρ εοζαιν. Nηρ bo ηςίρλιρεαc ηο ρρεccραð an ρορcονζρα ριν Iar in ηζοβερηñóιρ, uair ηο ðυιρ τοζαιρμ ρορ ιαπλα τυaðmumñan ðonnehað mac concobair, 7 ρορ ðαρun ιηηρι uí chuinn Mυρcáð mac Mυρcharíð, ρορ ιαπλα cloinne ριοcαιρð uillecc mac Ριοcαιρð Shaρanaiζ, 7 ρορ α mac Ριοcαιρð mac uillecc βαρún ðúine coillñ. Ro ðυιρ βςορ τοζαιρμ 7 τιονóι ρορ uairlið cónηταε μαιζε εó, 7 Ρορρα commain co na ροcραιτε. Do ρορail ρορ na μαιτιβ uile τοcτ ma ðocom ζο μαιηρτιρ na buille an cςτραμαð lá ρίcτε ðó mí lul do ροηραð, 7 ζο mβιαð ρññ co na ðandoaðaib ρορ α ccññ an ðú ριν. Tanζataρ ρiðe uile ζυρ in μαιζιν ρεηραιτε ιριν ló cςτεηα. ða he lion α ττιονοιι ιαρ ροcταιν ι ccenn apoile ðοιð ða βραταιζ αρ ρίcτε ðο έρποιζτεcαιβ, 7 ðειc mβραταcα μαρρcλοιζ. Ro αρccnataρ αιρiðe ζο Slisceac, 7 ιαραñ ζο ηειρνε ζο ηο ζαβρατ longρορτ lionμαρ Iainmñmñnac

^m *The brother.*—This was Sir Francis Vaughan. Sir Richard Cox, who passes over this battle very lightly, says, "that after the Lord Deputy had taken the fort of Blackwater, and garrisoned it with English, returned thanks to God

for this victory, but that they were called from prayers to arms upon the appearance of the Irish forces, with whom they skirmished successfully; yet so as that the Deputy's brother-in-law (Vaughan) and several others were slain,

were slain by O'Neill and his people. Among these were the brother^m of the Lord Justice's wife, and the chief officer of his army, together with a great number of captains and other gentlemen besides. Some of the Earl of Kildare's people were also slain there; and had not the camp of the Lord Justice been so near at hand, the number that escaped would have survived this engagement. The Earl of Kildare (Henry, the son of Garret), in consequence either of a wound or a fever, was obliged to set out on his return home; but when he had gone as far as Drogheda he died in that town. His body was carried to Kildare, and interred with great honour and reverence in the burial-place of his ancestors. His brother, William, was installed in his place.

The Lord Justice, after having finished the new fortⁿ on the bank of the Abhainn-mhor, and having observed his loss of men, and that he was not permitted to penetrate further into the country, he placed provisions and warders in this fort, and then set out to return back. He went first to Newry, and from thence to Dublin, and his army dispersed for their [several] homes.

At the time that the Lord Justice was engaged in the foregoing expedition, he sent a written dispatch to the Governor of Connaught, ordering him to proceed, with all the forces he could possibly muster, to the western extremity of Ulster, against O'Donnell, while he himself should remain in Tyrone. This order was promptly^o responded to by the Governor; for he sent for the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor), for the Baron of Inchiquin (Murrough, the son of Murrough), for the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Rickard Saxonagh), and his son, Rickard, Baron of Dunkellin; and also dispatched orders to the gentlemen of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, requiring them to collect and muster their forces. He ordered all the chieftains to meet him at the monastery of Boyle, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of July, precisely when he himself, with all his bands [of soldiers], would be at that place. They all [accordingly] came on that day to the aforesaid place. When assembled, they amounted to twenty-two standards of foot, and ten standards of cavalry. They marched from thence to Sligo, and from thence to the Erne, and pitched

and particularly two foster-brothers of Henry, Earl of Kildare, for grief whereof the Earl soon after dyed."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 413.

ⁿ *The new fort*.—Moryson says that this Eng-

lish fort "was only a deep trench or wall of earth, to lodge some one hundred soldiers in."

—Vol. i. p. 58.

^o *Promptly*: literally, "not negligently."

πορ υπ Σαμαιορε ρριοβγλαιρι. Ρο βαί το μίνμναιζε αν επλόιζ ηιριν ανδαρ
λεό σο να βαί cumang ι ρρρεαρταλ νό α ρρριοτολμα ι ccoiccead ulað uile.

Το ειρξςτταρ ρλοζ αν ζοβερνορα ιριν μνιχθεδοιλ αρ α βαραç το ðυλ ταρ
αν αβαιν. ðαι ðιν ιομçοιμέδ ο υα νοðíναλλ πορ ζαç náτ πορ αν έιρνε.
Αçτ éсна ρυαραταρ ροιñ βαοζαλ πορ áτ νοιοðοραιð βυí ρυιρρε .ι. áτñ cúl
uann, γ πο chingριοτ ζο ðιοçρα ðύρçροιðηçach το ραζιð αν áτα ήίριñ. Ρο
ζαβρατ να ρορçοιμέδαζε occa νοιυβραççαð ζαν ðíçhell, γ acc ιομçορναñ
αν áτα ρριú αñαλ αρ ðεαç πο ρεðρατ. Αçτ çήνα ήί πο çhumançριοτ α
çιαñçορναñ ρριρ in lion ρλοιζ γ ροçαιðε βαταρ ina ναζηαιð ζο ριαçτ αν ζοβερ-
νορι çο να ρλοζαιð ταριρ çο mβατταρ ðον ταεð αραιλλ. Αρ α çοί τρα ðο
ρónαð èçτ αðβαλ αν λά ριν .ι. Μυρçαð mac Μυρçαðα mic ðιαρματα, mic
Μυρçαðα υί βρiain βαρύν ιννρι υí çhuinn. ðαί ριðε allamuiz ðο να ραζι-
ðυιριð πορ α εοç στορρα, γ α νοιοðοíμαιñ occa ημððçαιλ πορ βαçαð, γ acca
mβρορταð ταριρ. ðα ρíð πο çhçðαιζ αν çhinnñmhain ðó α amυρ çο hinnell-
ðίρçαç la haon ðο μνιντιρ υί ðοíñναλλ ðυρçορ ριλέρ ι ρçαιοιεαð α έιðεð
πλατα ι νοñιρç α occρaille çο ðεççαιð τρεμίτε ιριν ðñιρç αραιλλ. Ηί πο
çuimçð α αναçαλ ζο πο ðβαρρççαρ ρρι α εοç ι ρυðοíμαιñ αν τρρòτα ζο πο
βαιðíð é πο çéðóρι. ðα ηεçτ μóρι ειðιρ ζαλλαιβ, γ ζαοιðελαιβη αν τί τορçαιρ
ανηριñ, αρ αιρðε α ιññε, γ αρ υαιρλε α ρòλα ζερ βο ήóçç αρ çοί ναοιρι ειριðε,
γ ζεμαð τοççβαλ α çυιρρ γ α ðñναçαλ çο ηονóραç πο ðλεçτ ðο ðεναñ, η πο
hanað ρριριðε λαρ αν ρλοζ açτ ροçταιñ ζαν οιριριυιñ ζο μαιμριτιρ εαρρα
ρυαιð. Αν çι ðο ηί ιυλ ðο ριαçτατταρ αν ðύ ριν, γ ðια ðαçαιρñ αρ çοι λαίτε
ρççτmañε. Ρο ζαβρατ longρορτ αρ ζαç ταοð ðον μαιμριτιρ ι μνιζ, γ ιρτιζ.
ðαταρ ηιρυιðε on ταñ ταγçαταρ ταρ ειρνε ρια μñðón λαί ðια ðαçαιρñ çο
μαðαιñ ðια λυαιñ. ðα ιριν ðοíñnach ριν βαταρ ιριν μαιμριτιρ ταγçαταρ αν
λοιñççρ πο ζεαλλ ina ðιαιð ο ζαλλιñ ι mβαοί α νορðαναρ, γ α ηçonnaðα μορçα
çο να ρτορυρ αρçήνα αρ ðαιζ α mompυλαιñγ αν ççññ no βειτιρ ιριñ ccoicçιçh.

^p *Samhaoir*: i. e. the River Erne.

¹ *Ath Cul-Uain*.—See this ford already mentioned at the years 1247 and 1593.

^r *And he fell*: literally, “he could not be protected until he was separated from his horse in the depth of the stream,” which would sound very strangely in English.

P. O’Sullivan Beare observes that the Baron

of Inchiquin and O’Conor Sligo vied with each other in valour in crossing the ford on this occasion:

“In ipso vado, vt alias, Oconchur, & Maurus Baro de virtute certabant, & dum vterque alterum præcedere conatur, Maurum suus equus in alveum lapsus discutit, & Maurus armorum pondere grauis in imum flumen haustus amplius

their extensive camp on the banks of the limpid Samhair^p. The high spirit of this army was such, that they thought that all Ulster would be incapable of coping with them in battle.

On the following morning, by break of day, the Governor's army rose up to cross the river; [but] O'Donnell had posted guards upon all the fords of the Erne. However, they got an advantage at one difficult ford, namely, Ath-Cul-Uain^q, and to this they vigorously and resolutely advanced. The guards of the ford proceeded to shoot at them without mercy, and to defend the ford against them as well as they were able; but they were not able to defend it long against the numerous force and army opposed to them; so that the Governor and his army crossed it, and gained the other side. On this day, however, a lamentable death took place, namely, [that of] Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, as he was on horseback, in the depth of the river, outside the soldiers, saving them from drowning, and encouraging them to get across past him. But destiny permitted that he was aimed at by one of O'Donnell's people with a ball exactly in the arm-pit, in an opening of his plate armour, so that it passed through him, and out at the opposite arm-pit. No assistance could be given him; and he fell from his horse into the depth of the current, in which he was immediately drowned. The person who there perished was much lamented by the English and Irish, on account of the greatness of his wealth, and the nobility of his blood, though young as to age; and although it would have been meet that his body should have been taken up, and honourably interred, the army did not stop to do so, but proceeded directly to the monastery of Assaroe^r, which they reached the 31st of July, the day of the week being Saturday. They encamped around the monastery, and also within it, and thus remained from the forenoon of Saturday, when they crossed the Erne, until Monday morning. On the Sunday on which they were in the monastery the ships arrived which were promised to be sent after them from Galway, with ordnance and great guns, and other stores for their support, whilst they should

non extitit. Cliffordus vadum trajectus frustra repugnantibus paucis ab Odonello dispositis arcem quatuor tormentis oppugnat."—Fol. 161.

^s Assaroe.—Some of the walls of this abbey

are still to be seen about a mile to the west of Ballyshannon, and its burial ground is very extensive, and contains some interesting tombstones.—See note ¹, under 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

Ro ḡabrat an loingfir rin cuan acc imir Saimher i nuēt eayra ruaid, ḡ no ēuipriot a pτόpύp ipin imir ḡo líon a íomēoimfeta maille ppip. Do pattaō dna an topdanar i tτίp dia luain, ḡ no puioḡfō é po epcoimair cāipléin beoil áta pfnaiḡ. Ruccerat a ploḡ on maimiptir ḡo mullaō Síte Aōōa ap aḡhaiō an dúnaiō, ḡ i tteimceall an opdanáip. Ro ḡabrat dia luain, dia mairt, ḡ dia cédaoín acc duibraccaō an baile do cāepaib epomaib, topannōpauib tteinnctiōi, a ḡonnaōaib ḡuētápaib ḡpánoibleaōaib an opdanair íomēpuim aōbaíl moip hīpin no puioḡpriot pop ioncāib an dúnaiō, ḡo celop a ppuamanna ḡ a ppoḡapētopmán i celéitēib aeoir, a ppoō, ḡ in imófn uaoaib. Ro lapat opoḡa díoḡopa do puoḡnōib a laoc pó bun an baile co tpealmāib toḡalta mūr leō, co nōfō nūpplmāp nūmōdaiḡfn māpnaiḡe imá ccoppaib, co ccaē-barraib cāémpoluptaib ima cfnōaib co léibfnō laimōfnōa do ēpuinnpcciaōaib coimlēna epuaō íapainn ina nuipēimceall dia nūmōḡail pop duibractēib a namaō. Nip bó topba doibpuim ón an vaḡpuabaip do bēpapat pop an dúnaiō, ḡ ba pfpip doīb na tīaptaip an tupa do ḡeaōatar dia pāiḡiō, uair no dáilte ap an ccaipfen poppa ppoippēōta caep ttaioḡiḡ tteinnctiōe a ḡonnaōaib popaiḡte pfpōpḡe, ḡ a mupccaēōib mopōoptair, ḡ apāile do cāipḡiḡib cfnḡapbaib ḡ do tpoḡclocaib tuimḡte, do pailḡib, do ponnaib baí pop ttaibnēib an dúnaiō po epcoimair a nduibracte, co nap bo dion no dāiḡfn do luēt na toḡla na cumdaiḡte battap poppa ḡo no muōaiḡfō opoḡa ḡpimāpa dōbriōe, ḡ co no pccioōaiḡfō apāill báttap bfoḡonta co nap anpat pe a naipleach ní baō pfpip, ḡ do bepapat a ndpōmanna ppi a naipmōib co paēmēaō poppa ḡup an ccampa. ḡatar luēt an dúnaiō acca nduibraccaō ina nōeath-aio co no māpbaō cinnctē ap eccinnctē dōb.

^o *Inis-Saimher*, now called in Irish Inip Saim-saip, and sometimes Fish Island, from a fish-house which was built on it by the late Dr. Sheil of Ballyshannon. It is situated immediately under the great cataract at Ballyshannon.

^u *The ordnance*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare states that they planted four cannon against the castle of Ballyshannon, which was then defended by Hugh Craphurd [Crawford], a Scotchman, with eighty soldiers, of whom some were Spaniards and the rest Irish. They left three of these

cannon behind.—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom 3, lib. 5, c. viii. fol. 160, 161.

^w *The castle of Ballyshannon*.—The site of this castle is pointed out in a field on the east side of the town of Ballyshannon, called the Castle Park, but the walls are level with the ground and scarcely traceable.

^z *Mullach-Sithe-Aedha*: i. e. the hill or summit of Aedh's tumulus, so called from Aedh Ruadh mac Badhainn, king of Ireland, who was drowned in the River Erne or Samhaoir, A. M. 3603, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology,

remain in this strange territory. This fleet put in at Inis-Saimer^r, close to Assaroe, and landed their stores on the island, leaving a sufficient number to guard them. On Monday the ordnance^u were landed and planted against the castle of Ballyshannon^w. The troops were then removed from the monastery to Mullach-Sithe-Aedha^x, opposite the fortress, and about the ordnance. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, they continued to fire on the castle^y with heavy balls, emitted with loud report and flashing flames from the loud-sounding, red, shot-vomiting guns of that heavy and immense ordnance which they had planted opposite the fortress, so that their reports and loud thundering in the regions of the air were heard far and distant from them. They sent large parties of their choicest soldiers to the base of the castle with wall-razing engines, and with thick and strong iron armour about their bodies, and bright-shining helmets on their heads, and with a bright testudo of round, broad, hard iron shields around them, to protect them from the shots of their enemies. The resolute attack they made upon the fortress, however, was of no avail to them; and it had been better for them that they had not come upon this journey against it; for from the castle were poured down upon them showers of brilliant fire from well-planted, straight [aimed] guns, and from costly muskets, and some rough-headed rocks and massive solid stones, and beams and blocks of timber, which were [kept] on the battlements of the fortress, in readiness to be hurled down [when occasion required]; so that the coverings of the razing party were of no shelter or protection to them, and great numbers of them were destroyed, and others who were severely wounded became so exhausted that they delayed not to be further slaughtered, and, turning their backs to their enemies, they were routed to the camp. The people of the fortress kept up a constant fire on them, and killed an unascertained number of them.

and buried at this place.—See note ^u, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*. This hill is now called Mullaghnashee, and the parish church of Ballyshannon stands upon it. According to the tradition at Ballyshannon, an ancient earthen fort, and the mound of Aedh Ruadh, or Red Hugh, were destroyed in 1798, to form a modern English star-fort which now crowns the summit of Mullaghnashee.

^y *They continued to fire on the castle.*—The original could not bear to be literally translated into English. The closest that could be understood is the following: “They proceeded on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, shooting at the bally with heavy, loud-sounding, fiery balls from the loud-roaring, shot-vomiting guns of that heavy and immensely great ordnance which they planted opposite the fortress.” The word

Οο βήερατ ορησγ οο μαρερλοϊζ υϊ δομναιλλ ραιζιν ιομπυαιετι φορ μαρερλοϊζ να ηγαλλ, γ ηίρ τά ι ρφοραιεμστ νο ι εεμίνε ιν πο ζοναδ στορρα εεμμοτα υα concobair Slioz donnchað mac caðail oiz πο ζαστα ειρθε don ður rin, uair baí ríde γ ο concobair ruad Aod mac τοιρρθεαλβαϊζ ruaið γ τεροϊττ να long co líon a ροεραϊττε ι ρφαρραð an ζοβερνορα an tan rin.

Ο δομναιλλ ονα βαϊρθε ι ετσίρε ρλοϊζ, γ ιν uathad ροεαϊδε an δαταρν ταναϊε an ζοβερνοϊρ ζυρ an ετρομοðáιm rin don είρ. Ρο βαταρ a ðaoíne γ a ροεραϊττε acc εσεclaim γ acc ειονol αρ ζαé αρυð ινα ðoðom, ζο ριαεταταρ a nuρínoρ ρια ιμðmíðon δια luain. Τάναϊε ðin Μάζυοϊρ Aod mac con connacé mic conconnacé γ ο Ruairc ðriain ócc, mac ðriain, mic ðriain ballaϊζ co na ετιονól ινα ðoðom, γ ιαρ ροεταϊν ðo na μαϊεϊð rin ι εεínn a ροϊle, ηίρ bó ρυαιínné ράðal πο λίεερϊοτ ðon ζοβερνόϊρ co na ρλοζαιð, uair πο βαϊ ðeaðaið, γ ðιυðρaccað, ιομαϊρεcc γ ιομβυαλαð, γ ιομπυaccað uata φορ an εcampa ζαé λαοί ρρϊ ρé na ερϊ lá πο βαταρ ροίη aζ buanðaiéim an ðaile. Νο εϊρðóϊρ ρλόζ υί δομναιλλ ειομρα an éampa connaéταιζ ινα εήρεμíðon, γ a lap ινα λήεimel co ná leiccoίρ ιngelτραð δια níchaið nó δια ηαιρñεϊρ ταρ colba an éampa amach γ ηί mó πο λίεερϊοτ ρέρ, nó αρðαρ δια ραιζιð anonn. Ρο βαϊ ερα an ζοβερνοϊρ co na ρλοζ ι εεínnετα γ ιν ιομéuñga móϊρ ðερθε, uair ζemað ροáð πο βαð lainn leo ní baí ινα εeumang aén át coϊεéínn φορ an Ειρνε ðo ραιζιð ó éaoluρeεε co haé ρñaiζ. Ηίρ bó ρlán lap ná μαϊεϊð a mñma (ζερðo ηιolarða a ροεραϊττε) αρ a εεεccmaϊ ι nfoarðaoζal amlaið rin aζa ηαιμíð. An tan ιμορρο ðo βήε an ζοβερνοϊρ, na ηιαρλαða, γ na μαϊεε αρεñna δια nuíð an ζυαρραéε πο móρ ιρραðαταρ πο ζαβρατ aζ ερýð a εeomairle ο εýρ οϊðche δια εéðaoϊn ζο ðορðρoλυρ na μαϊðne δια ðαρðaiñ .i. an 15 ðAugyρ. Comð ραιρ ðήρϊð leo πο ðóϊð ιρην μοϊéðeaðoϊl εñmnuccað αρ a εεήεταζhaϊð on μαϊζιν ι mbattaρ ηι Sích Aodá ζυρ an λίε anmín, aζζαιρð, ρυαρρροθηaϊζ, ρυoðoimn of up eappa

caop, or caep, means a mass of iron, a fire-brand, a thunderbolt, but is here applied to a cannon ball. It will be observed that *Orðanair* is in the genitive case singular, governed by *gonnaðaið*, from which it is clear that they took ordnance to be a generic term.

^x *Cael-Uisce*, i. e. narrow water, now Cael-nah-Eirne, where the Lower River Erne escapes

from the lake.

^a *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Seanach's Ford. This was the name of a ford on the River Erne at the town of Ballyshannon, which has taken its name from it.

^b *Rocky ford*, *líc*.—The word *leic* is the oblique form of *leac*, a flag-stone, or flat surface, such as exists in many places at the bottom of

A party of O'Donnell's cavalry made a routing attack upon the English cavalry; and there is no record or remembrance of the numbers that were [mortally] wounded between them; but, among the rest, O'Connor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was severely wounded, for he and O'Connor Roe (Hugh, son of Turlough Roe) and Theobald-na-Long, with all their forces, were along with the Lord Justice at this time.

O'Donnell, however, had been in want of forces, and had only a small number on the Saturday on which the Lord Justice came into the country with this powerful force; but his people and forces were assembling and flocking to him from every direction, so that the most of them had reached him before the noon of Monday. On this occasion Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught) and O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh) came to join him, with their forces; and after these chiefs had assembled together, they allowed the Lord Justice and his army neither ease nor rest, for they carried on skirmishing and firing, conflict, assault, and onslaught, on the camp, every day during the three days that they continued battering the castle. O'Donnell's army frequently drove those who were on the outskirts of the Connaught camp into the very centre of it, and those who were in the centre to the outskirts; and they did not permit their horses or other cattle to go forth outside the boundary camp to graze, nor did they permit hay or corn [to be carried] in to them. The Governor and his army were thus reduced to great distress and extremities; for, though they should wish to depart, they could not approach any common ford on the Erne from Cael-Uisge^a to Ath-Seanaigh^a. The chiefs, though numerous were their forces, were much dispirited on finding themselves placed in such peril by their enemies. When, therefore, the Governor, the Earls, and the chiefs in general, had perceived the great danger in which they were, they held a consultation from the beginning of night on Tuesday, to the morning twilight of Wednesday, the 15th of August; and the resolution they finally came to at the day-break was, to advance forward at once from the place where they were at Sith-Aedha to the rough, turbulent, cold-streamed, rocky ford^b over the brink of Assaroe, called

the River Erne. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is as follows:

..Do beireat iapom a n-ucteipinne for

an rlixe n-agairb n-annemic rin, 7 po baor
do eipiri 7 do eipennire hi rruie na rnaabann
(amail po ba beiri), 7 oaincarpniob na oruim

ρυσὶὸ διαπὶ ἀννμ σαρραν να σαρραδ, ἄο πο εἰσγρτε ἄαν ἀρρρρεαδ ἄαν πορ-
 ελορρεετ το ῥρραἄη Ὑὶ δοῖνναἰλλ ἰνα νδρρρραἰδ, ἄ ἰνα νδρρρραἰδ ἄαρ ἰνα
 εεοναρ ναναρτῆνδ νανμῖνῖε ρἰν. Ρο βαὶ το ερῥῥἰ αν ερρρεα ἄ οἰμρτε
 ορρρρρεε τον ερρρρρ ἄ α νῆεραἰδ ἰαρ νḡαβαὶλ α μβῖδ πορρα, ἄο νδεααἰδ
 ἰον δῖρῖμῖε οα μῖναἰδ οα ρρρραἰδ, οα ναέρ ανβρρρρρ ανάρραετα, οα νῆεραἰδ,
 οα εαἰρἰλἰδ, ἄ οα ἄαε νῆρραἰλ βαὶ λεδ αρεῖνα ἰα ρρρε ῆρρα ρρραἰδ ρἰαρ
 εο μῖρ. Ρο ράεααἰρῖοτ α νορρραἰρ, ἄ α εεοναἰδ βῖδ ἄ οἰḡε αρ εμαρ
 εοναλλαε τον εḡαρ ρἰν. Ἀρ α αὶ εῖνα το οῖεαταρ αρρḡ, ἄ αρρρε αν ερρρρρ,
 ἄ αν πο βα εἰνναρτ οἰδ εαρ εἰρνε ἰαρ νḡαβαἰδ ἄ ἰαρ νḡαρραετ μῖρ. Ρο
 βαταρ βαρρα αν βαἰλε αεα νδρρρραεαδ ἀμἰαἰλ αρ οἰνε εονρραḡαταρ, ἄ πο
 ḡαβρατ αεα ἰαρρῖοραετ ἄο ἡρρ να ἡαβανν αρ οἰḡ ἄραἰḡετα α μβἰοδβαδ, ἄ
 ρεεελ το ποεταἰν ἄο ἡα νδρρρρραἰλλ εο να ῥḡε. Οτ εἰαἰδ ο δοῖνναἰλλ ποḡαρ
 αν οἰρρραἰετα αεραἰετ εο να ῥḡε πο εετῖορ, εἰαḡαἰε ἰνα εερεαλμαἰδ ερρα
 ἄο εἰνεαρραε, ἄ πο εἰμῖνḡῖοτ ἄαρ αν ἀβαἰνν ἀμἰαἰλ αρ οἰνε πο ρεορατ.
 ἰαρ νḡλααδ το ῥḡε αν ḡοβερρρρα ορ ἡρρ να ἡαβανν το εἰοδῖοτ ἰ ἰννελλ, ἄ
 ἰ νορρρεαδ. Ρο εἰρρῖοτ α μῖνα, α νḡἰολλανραἰδ, ἄ α ναέρ οἰαρρρ, α ρρρ
 ḡοντα, ἄ ἰνα μβαὶ λεδ το εαἰρἰλἰδ εαρρἰετ εορρα ἄ μῖρ. Ρο εἰρρῖοτ α
 νανραἰδ, ἄ α ναέρ ἡρρραἰḡἰ ἰνα νδρρρρ, ἄ τον εαοδ αρἰαἰλ α ἰḡἰε ρρἰ εἰρ αρ
 βα οἰḡἰε λεο πο ḡεοοαρ α εοḡρραἰν ο να ῥḡεἰδ βαταρ ἰνα ἰαρρῖοραετ.
 Ἐοταρ μῖνῖερ ἡὶ δοῖνναἰλλ ἰνα ἰḡῖνῖαἰν εαρ αν ἀβαἰνν ἄαν οἰεἰοἰλλ, ἄ ἡρρ
 ανρατ α ἡῖρῖορ ρρἰ α νέοḡαδ ναε ρρἰ α ρρρρρρατα αρ α εἰνερραἰḡε λεο
 εάρραεταἰν αν ερρρρρ ἰοταρ πορ εἰυδ ἡατα. Ρο ḡαβρατ αḡα εἰμεεαδ ἄ
 αḡ εαἰḡεραδ ερρα ρρἰ εο μβαταρ αḡ εαἰεἰν ἄ αḡ εἰμρραβαἰρτ α εεε
 ὀ ερρνε εο μαḡḡ εεοδνε ἡἰ εεοἰρρρε ορρα εἰαἰδ. Ρῆρταρ ḡἰερ ρεαεαδ
 αν αν εαν ρἰν ἄο μβο ἡἰονḡḡαετ α μέδ, εο ἡάρ εἰμἰανḡῖοτ να ῥḡεἰδ αἰἰἰ

leice οἰδρρῖεἰμῖνε μαρ εοναρ εοἰεἰνν το
 ερρρῖοḡ, ἄ οαν οἰνερρρνε ἄ το αοἰαἰḡε να
 νḡαλλ οἰῖραἰδ αρρραετα βἰδ ἄαρ πο βαἰδἰε
 ἰε οἰα ρρρραἰδ, οἰα μῖναἰδ, οἰα νεαἰδ, ἄ οἰα
 εαἰρἰλἰδ, ἄο ρεε ερῆεαν αν ερρρεα ἰ ρυδοῖμἰαν
 εαρρα ρρραἰδ ἰαετ.”

“They afterwards gave their breasts to the
 rough, unfrequented passage; but from the
 strength and vehemence of the stream (as was
 usual with it), from the difficulty of the black
 and slippery surface of the flag, as the common

passage of the great host, and moreover from
 the feebleness of the English, from the want of
 their proper ration of food, many of their men,
 women, steeds, and horses, were drowned and
 carried by the impetuosity of the stream into
 the gulph of Assaroe.”

* *Casan-na-gCúradh*, i. e. the path of the
 heroes, translated *Semita Heroum* by P. O'Sul-
 levan Beare :

“Regij maiores Catholicorum vires timentes,
 ab Odonello acrius indies pugnis quassi, & de-

Casan-na-gCuradh^c, and they advanced to that [to them] unknown and seldom-crossed trajectus, in troops and squadrons, without being noticed or heard by O'Donnell. In consequence of the strength of the current, and the debility of some of the army and the horses, from having been deprived of food, a countless number of their women, and men of their inferior, unwarlike people, of their steeds and horses, and of other things they had with them, were swept out westwards into the sea by the current of Assaroe. They left their ordnance and their vessels of meat and drink in the power of the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. The chiefs and gentlemen of the army, however, and such of them as were strong, crossed the Erne after great danger and peril. The warders of the castle continued firing on them as rapidly as they were able, and pursued them to the brink of the river, in order to exterminate their enemies; and intelligence [of their movements] reached O'Donnell and his army. When O'Donnell heard the report of the firing, he immediately rose up with his forces, and, having quickly accoutred themselves in their fighting habiliments, they advanced to the river as speedily as they could. When the Governor's army had cleared the opposite bank of the river they went into order and battle array. They placed their women, their calones, their unarmed people, their wounded men, and such of their horses of burden as they had, between them and the sea. They placed their warriors and fighting men behind them, and on the other side towards the country, for they were certain of receiving an attack by those forces who had pursued them. O'Donnell's people went in pursuit of them across the river without delay; and they were so eager to wreak their vengeance on the army that fled from them that they did not wait to put on their armour or outer garments. They began to surround them and sharpen the conflict against them, and both parties continued shooting and attacking each other from the Erne to Magh-gCedne in Carbury-Drumcliff^d. At this time there fell a shower of rain in such torrents that the

fessi, obsidione soluta, tribus tormentis relictis, quartoque vix in nauim, qua fuit vectum, imposito, summo mane flumen per quod venerant, trajicientes, in vadum cui nomen est Semita Heroum, sese tam incompositè præcipitant vt nonnulli obruantur. Fugientes sequitur Odonellus interimens nonnullos. Flumine & ferro

eo die regij trecenti perierunt."—Fol. 161.

The name is still remembered, and the ford pointed out, immediately above the great cataract of Assaroe.

^d *Magh-gCedne, &c.*—This should be: "From the Erne through Magh-gCedne, and until they arrived in Carbury of Drumcliff."

naç anall a nairm diomluað, no diuirte, go no pluuchað a brócoide rúdaip, 7 glepa a nglan gonnáð. Áct ba moa no lá for muintip Uí domnaill na pporra fírtana hirin, inár for plog an gobeppora ap no páccairiot a pporbputa amail peimeberpmap. Nir bó raímlaíð epa don luçt naile badap eioiçte iadpuidé op cñn a neppað dia neçtaip.

Do coíð an gobeppora co na plogaíð go Sligeç in adhaig rin, ap na maipach go mainiprip na búille, 7 an epuar lá go epaie áta liacc. Ro peccairiot maite connaçt dia epripð 7 dia epigib, 7 an gobeppora go baile ata luann.

Roprap pubaig paimñmnaig çaoiðil coiccið ulað iar poað an luprip a ep eóçain çan umla, çan aicpoin, 7 an gobeppora a ep conaill in aén mí amail no peccobamap.

Iar ppaçbaíl epie heoçain don luprip amail no peipáipriomap, 7 iar ppaçbaíl bið, 7 báppa ipin bporc nua rin do épcaib pe pñn ap bpú abann moipe do ðeçaið go haç epaé. Oala Uí neill co na muintip ní anað púde co lícc do ló 7 doioche, çan bñé do çper acc épçapraçtain baogail çabála, no çona for an bporc rin, no for an mbáppa báçtap ann. In apoile laie no ionnpaig pium an baile hirin, 7 no maipbað ðsichnebur ap púçt dia ðaomib, 7 ní no çumainç ní don baile. O no púip an luprip a báppa do bñé az a mfpçbuaiðpeað amlaíð rin, 7 a mbñé i epípece lóin no epionól plog lánmop do épçt do çop bið 7 çað naðailce apçña ipin mbaile. Ap epçt don luprip co na plog co harðmacha no çluaiipúde co maipçloig an epçluis ina uipimcell ipin çonap epççinn íð pua na çaiçpúipð 7 pua na çóipúçtib ap çaiç go ppuicçhbeað ðpouç eicçín do muintip Uí neill i nfoapbaogal. An tan paimeç i çcoipçópaib abann moipe ap ann do pala moçal maipçloig, 7 ppuicçléçað çaiçpúipúde do muintip uí neill do. Ro pfpað iomapecc amnar 7 iompuaccað epççaiipçñmail epoupa. Ro maipbað ðaome 7 no páçbað eic on luprip ipin ngleo epouð rin. O paççatap a çaiçpúipú do çaiçpú an luprip do coíð

* *The apparatus of their fine guns, glepa a nglan gonnáð.*—These were match-locks.

† *Thirty of his men were slain.*—From the notices of this fort given in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, it would appear that this fort was one of very considerable strength. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the following account of O'Neill's attempt at taking it, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*

Compend., tom. 3, lib. 4, c. iii. :

“ O'Nellus quandoquidem frustra conatus est Ardmachæ præsidium commeatu intercludere, Portmorem saltem munimentum cibi inopia in suam potestatem redigere molitur. Quod obsidenti Odonellus, qui venit auxilio, persuasit, ut expugnare tentaret. Eius altitudinem coniectura dimensi, scalas, quæ quinos homines ampli-

forces on either side could not use or wield their arms, so drenched with wet were their powder-pouches and the apparatus of their fine guns^c. These showers of rain did more injury to O'Donnell's people than to the Governor's army; for they [the former] had left their outer garments behind, as we have said before; but not so the others, they wore coverings over their battle dresses.

The Governor proceeded with his forces to Sligo that night; from thence on the next day to the abbey of Boyle, and on the third day to the district of Athleague. The chiefs of Connaught, then dispersed from their territories and houses, and the Governor went to Athlone.

The Irish of the province of Ulster were joyful and in high spirits after the Lord Justice had returned from Tyrone without receiving submission or respect, and the Governor [of Connaught] from Tirconnell, in the same month, as we have just mentioned.

When the Lord Justice had left Tyrone, as we have before stated, after having placed provisions and warders in the new fort, which he himself had erected on the bank of the River Abhainn-Mhor, he went to Dublin. As for O'Neill and his people, he rested neither day nor night, but watched every opportunity of taking this fort by stratagem or assault, or wreaking his vengeance on the garrison. On a certain day he attacked the fort; but thirty of his men were slain^f, and he effected nothing against the fort. When the Lord Justice received intelligence that his warders were harassed in this manner, and that they were in want of provisions, he mustered a numerous army to place provisions and all other necessaries in the fort. When the Lord Justice, with his army, had arrived at Armagh, he went with the cavalry of the army about him along the public road, some distance before his foot-soldiers and companies, with the expectation of meeting some of O'Neill's people in an unprotected position. When he came near the Abhainn-Mor he fell in with a troop of horse and a body of infantry of O'Neill's people. A fierce conflict and spiteful engagement ensued between them, [and] many men and horses were lost by the Lord Justice in that sharp battle. When the foot soldiers had come up with the Lord Justice, he advanced to the fort, and some say that he was never well

tudine capiebant, faciunt, perfectasque munimento incipiunt admouere. Eos propugnatores primum crebris tormentorum ictibus arcere fes-

tinant, & appropinquantibus bombardicis pilulis impugnant, ab iis vicissim impugnati. Arci scale applicantur. Cæterum propugnatores qui didi-

δον ῥυρε, ἡ ἀεβήρατ ἀροίλε ναρ βό πλάν ροῖν ον λό ριν alle. Ro πακαῖβριος
 βιαδ, ἡ βάρδα ἱριν mbaile ap na μαριας. Ro ἐπιῶλλρατ τοῦτ ταρ ἀναιρ, ἡ νι
 δεακάταρ ταρ Αῤομαῖα ἰν ἀσθαῖζ ριν. Ro βαδ ἰ ccappat, no ἰν ἀραχ no
 ἰομέαιρριος α μιντιρ (no α ἑαιριγῆ ἡ α αερ ζραδα) an λυρτιρ ζαν ριορ
 ουρμόρ α ῥλοῖζ an λά ριν. Ro βαῖ καῖτῆν, ἡ κοῖνδεαβαδ ap ἑampa an λυρτιρ
 ὁ Ua neill an ἀσθαῖζ ριν δια no μαρβαδ ἀρῶ ἴαορ an ἐρλυαῖζ ἡ ροῖαῖδε ele
 cennotarom. Ro ἀρενάταρ ἀρρεῖν co hiubar ἑννετραζα. Ρυαιρ an λυρτιρ
 βαρ ἱριν mbaile ριν ρο βῆῖν na ἡγον do παδαῖ ραιρ acc τοῦτ α hΑῤομαῖα
 ζυρ an bpoρe nua. Tuccaδ κοῖμῆτ cloidim an ριγῆ δον ἐρονῖλερ, ἡ do
 λυρτιρ beinnri an ριγῆ .i. Sῖρ Robῆρ ζαρῶνερ ζο τοῦτ do λυρτιρ nua o Saῤoib.

Ο δοῖναιλλ δνα βα νοιλῖζ λαιρῖοδε an ζοβερνοῖρ ἡ na ἡιαπλαδα do ἐερνῦδ
 ἀῖναιλ do ἐρναταρ, ἡ ap α ἀῖ ní no ἰοηῖαῖζ ἐῖεταρῖ nae διοδ ἀροίλε ζο διοῦ
 ροζμαιρ. ἑα ροδα la hUa noῖναιλλ βάτταρ ζοῖλλ connaῖτ ζαν ammuρ
 ρορρα, ἡ ρορρ an λυῖτ no εῖριγῆ ἰνα ccombaiζ, ἡ do ροῖνε α μιντεαρυρ ρρῖρ-
 ρυῖν ῖεῖτῖαῖν. ἑα διβῖοδε ὁ concobair ρυαδ Αοδ mac τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ
 ρυαῖδη, βαῖ ρυῖν ἄζα ρεορῦδαδ εῖονναρ no ερεαῖραδ α ἐρῖοῖ. ἑα δοδαῖζ
 δορομη ὄν ἰνορῖν, ap βα ἡνῖναιλλ ἀῖνῖνῖδ an εῖοναδ ἰ mbaῖ, ἡ βα ροccur δό
 an εῖοναδ ἰνα ccuirpeaδ α ἡνῖνι ἡ α ἴαοῖνε ἀρῆῖνα ap ἰοηζαβῖαῖλ α βιοδβαδ
 muna εῖορτα ζαν παῦccαδ ραιρ. Ro ζεall o Ruairc δοροῖν naῖ ἡῖεερεαδ
 ὁ δοῖναιλλ ζαν ριορ δια ῖαῖζῖδ ζαν παδαδ do ἑορ cunccε. Ro εῖονοῖ O doῖν-
 naiλλ α ῖλοζ, ἡ do ἑοῖδ ἰ cconnaῖταῖδ ζο no αιρῖρ ρρῖ ζῖῖν δαλλῖαῖν α μαρῶῖρ,
 ζαβαῖρ longpoρe ἡῖρῖοδε. Iar ρρῖορ ρccél δό co mbaῖ an caparπαδ ρῖν εῖρῖ
 Ua ρυαιρ ἡ ὁ concobair, βα ρῖ cealcc do παδ ἡν ua ρυαιρ, α ἑῖεῖτα do ἑορ
 δια ῖαῖζῖδ δια τῶcυῖρεαδ ζυρ an longpoρe ἰ mbaῖ ρυῖν. Ro ζεall Ua ρυαιρ
 [τεαῖτ] cuccae ap α βαραχ, ἡ ní no ῖαοῖλ ζο ρρῖcρῖδ Ua doῖναιλλ an longpoρe
 ζο εῖτοραδ ροῖν ἰνα ὀocom Nῖρ bo ἡῖδ ρῖν do ροῖνε Ua doῖναιλλ, ἀῖτ ἰαρ
 ccop α ἑῖεῖτα ζο hUa ρυαιρ no ῖαῖcαῖδ α longpoρe ἰαρ ἡῖδον λαῖ, ἡ no ἡῖcε
 δαρ Sliccech buδῶῖρ, ἡ ní no αιρῖρ co ραῖνῖc ζο κοῖρρῖαῖδ. Do ζῖνῖ ἰοηρῖ-
 ρεαδ βῖcε ann ρῖν co no τῶcαῖτῖοτ α μιντιρ ní δια λῖντιβ, ἡ co no ἡῖcερῖοτ

cerant, scalas in se ædificari, fossam, quæ muni-
 mentum circumdabat, excauando profundiore
 effecerant. Ob quod scalæ pleræquè ad cacu-
 men arcis non pertingebant. Ita qui ad summos
 scalarum gradus peruenerant, altius ascendere
 non valentes, deficientibus scalis, cum propug-

natoribus frustra præliantur. Quæ verò scalæ
 ad arcis summitatem pertinebant, tam paucæ
 fuerunt, vt facilè primi ascensores occisi sint,
 antequam a commilitonibus fuerint adiuti. Cen-
 tum viginti Catholici interierunt, &c."—Fol.149.

⁵ The Chancellor.—He was Adam Loftus,

from that day forth. On the next day they left provisions and warders in the fort, and then prepared to return back, but went no further than Armagh that night. It was in a carriage or in a litter that his people (or his faithful friends and servants of trust) carried the Lord Justice on that day, without the knowledge of the greater part of his army. O'Neill kept up a constant fire and attack upon the Lord Justice's camp during the night, by which the chief leader of the army and several others besides were slain. From thence they proceeded to Newry, and he died of the wounds which he had received between Armagh and the new fort. The keeping of the sword of state was then intrusted to the Chancellor^s and the [Chief] Justice of the King's [Queen's] Bench, Sir Robert Gardiner, until a new Lord Justice should come from England.

O'Donnell was greatly chagrined that the Governor and the Earls should have escaped as they did. There was, however, no attack^b from either side until the end of Autumn. O'Donnell thought it too long that he had left unattacked the English of Connaught and those Irish who had risen in alliance with them, and who had previously made friendship with himself. Among these was O'Connor Roe (Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe); and he [O'Donnell] was meditating how he could plunder his territory. This was very difficult for him to do; because the position he occupied was secure and intricate, and he had near him a fastness into which he could send his cattle and other possessions, beyond the reach of his enemies, unless they should come upon him unawares; [and] O'Rourke had promised him that he would not permit O'Donnell to march towards him without sending him notice. O'Donnell assembled his forces, and proceeding into Connaught, halted south-west of Gleann-Dallain¹, where he pitched his camp. When he received intelligence that a friendship subsisted between O'Rourke and O'Connor, he deceived O'Rourke by sending messengers to him to invite him, to his camp where he was. O'Rourke promised to go to him on the following day; for he thought that O'Donnell would not leave the camp until he should arrive there; but O'Donnell did not act so; for, after he had sent his messengers to O'Rourke, he left the camp at noon, and, proceeding southwards across the Sligo, never stopped until he arrived at the Curliou Mountain. Here he made a short stay, while his troops were

Archbishop of Dublin.

them attack the other till the end of Autumn."

^b *No attack*: literally, "Howbeit neither of

¹ *Gleann-Dallain*, now Glencar, near Sligo.

α ρσίρ, ἡ ὄνα νίρ βο háil lairp dol tap rhab buóðsr la foillri an lai ioir. lar τοοτ υπόροισῆ να hoιdhée dia paigió looap tap an rhab buóðsr, ἡ tap búill zo pangatar epia maḡ luirc an daḡda, ἡ epia muinchinn machairc connac̄t p̄ia maðain. Ro lísc̄ep̄iot a p̄cc̄sm̄el̄ta uāta i nuip̄opāc̄ laí po diaip̄raib̄ ἡ po diēp̄eðaið na ep̄ice ina nuip̄eim̄cell co na p̄o páccaib̄p̄iot míol n̄nn̄li o áth Slir̄fn̄ co baðgna, ἡ po ep̄sch̄loip̄ceac̄ad leo ina mbaii st̄op̄pa p̄ide. lom̄p̄aioit iap̄am̄ ina p̄p̄riēisḡ co na mbótaip̄tib̄, ἡ co néðalaib̄ iom̄ða leá. Óa haðnár la hUa puairc an típ̄ do ep̄eachað ḡan aip̄iucc̄að dó, níρ βο luḡa ba méla lár an ngobep̄nóip̄ Sip̄ conep̄ cl̄ip̄op̄t ep̄eachloip̄ceac̄ad an típ̄e baí po a mámuip̄, ἡ po á cúmāc̄taib̄.

Slóicc̄eac̄ad la Máḡuioip̄ Aoð, mac̄ conconnacht, mic̄ conconnac̄t, ἡ lá cor̄b̄mac̄ mac̄ p̄ip̄oip̄c̄a, mic̄ cuinn̄ bac̄aiḡ uí néill (ap̄ tap̄p̄ainḡ p̄il̄ p̄p̄h̄ḡail) zo muil̄fn̄ c̄sr̄p̄ na míðe zo po ep̄sch̄p̄at an típ̄ ina ep̄im̄cell, ἡ po líp̄ p̄ep̄ioip̄að leó an Muil̄fn̄ c̄sr̄p̄ p̄fn̄, co náρ páccaib̄p̄iot āt̄maoín̄ dóρ, nó ðaip̄ḡst̄, ðuim̄a, na diaip̄ann, ðeðeð na ðsp̄raðaið allmuip̄ða, ná ðaoín̄ ní buò éioip̄ ðiom̄c̄ap̄ no do éiom̄án̄ ip̄in̄ mbaīle ḡan a táðair̄t̄ leo, ἡ acc̄ τοοτ̄ ðoib̄ tap̄ a naip̄ do cúip̄p̄iot an baile ep̄e ðoiḡip̄ ðonnp̄uaiō ðsp̄c̄cl̄ap̄p̄ac̄, ἡ ep̄iaḡat̄ iap̄am̄ p̄lán̄ dia ep̄iḡib̄h.

Oilen̄ buip̄ilep̄ inḡfn̄ iap̄la up̄muim̄an̄ .i. P̄iap̄up̄ puac̄, mac̄ ðemair̄, mic̄ em̄ainn̄, mic̄ Rip̄oip̄nō b̄fn̄ an ðapā h̄iap̄la do hoip̄ðneac̄ ap̄ éuaðmuim̄ain̄ .i. ðonn̄chað, mac̄ concobair̄ mic̄ ep̄ip̄p̄ðeal̄baip̄ uí b̄p̄iaip̄ ðécc̄.

Muip̄c̄sp̄rāc̄ ull̄tāc̄ mac̄ ðf̄ain̄ ðécc̄ i noip̄uim̄ na loip̄te io p̄eb. iap̄p̄ an noim̄að bliað̄ain̄ och̄t̄moḡat̄ a aóip̄i.

Sip̄ lohn̄ noip̄up̄ baí na ḡep̄ep̄al̄ ap̄ coc̄cað na baip̄p̄ioḡan̄ ip̄in̄ p̄p̄p̄ainḡc̄, ἡ i nep̄inn̄ do ðol̄ ðon̄ muim̄ain̄ iap̄ mbuain̄ a oip̄p̄ici ðe lar an lup̄t̄ip̄ nua po tap̄in̄cc̄ i nep̄inn̄ po ðeoið. Óaí p̄ide hi p̄p̄ap̄p̄að a ðsp̄ðp̄at̄ap̄ Sip̄ tom̄ap̄ noip̄up̄ baí na p̄p̄ep̄iðep̄p̄ uaðap̄oim̄ ip̄in̄ muim̄ain̄ p̄p̄i p̄é ða bliað̄ain̄ ðécc̄ p̄oim̄e p̄in̄. Ro ḡab̄ ḡalap̄ Sip̄ lohn̄ zo po écc̄ in̄ oib̄ne i p̄p̄oḡmap̄ na bliað̄ain̄

‡ *Magh-Luirg-an-Daghda*, i. e. the plain of the tracts of Daghdá, who was king of the Tuatha De Dananns, *anglice* Moylurg, now the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

‡ *Upper part*.—*Muiméinn* .i. uāc̄tap̄, O'Clery in *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 3.

‡ *Ath-Slisean*, now Beal Atha-Slisean, on the

River Uair, near Elphin.—See it already mentioned at the years 1288, 1309, 1342, 1595.

‡ *Baghna*, now Slieve Baune, a well-known mountain in the east of the county Roscommon.

‡ *Second Earl of Thomond*, literally, “the second Earl who was inaugurated over Thomond,” is not correct phraseology, according to

taking some refreshments and resting themselves, because he did not at all wish to pass southwards over the mountain by daylight. When the beginning of night came on them they proceeded southwards over the mountain and across the River Boyle; and before morning they had passed through Magh-Luirg-an-Daghda^l, and the upper part^k of Machaire-Chonnacht. Early in the day they sent marauding parties into the wilds and recesses of the country in every direction; and these left not a single head of cattle from Ath-Slisean^l to Baghna^m, and they plundered and burned all that lay between these limits. They then returned back with their herds of kine and many other spoils. O'Rourke was ashamed that the country should have been plundered without his knowledge; and the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, was not less grieved that a country, which was under his rule and jurisdiction, should have been [thus] plundered and burned.

An army was led by Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught), and Cormac, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh O'Neill, at the instance of the O'Farrells, to Mullingar, in Meath, and they preyed the country around them, and totally pillaged Mullingar itself, in which they did not leave in the town any property of gold, silver, copper, iron armour, or foreign wares, or any other thing that could be carried or driven from the town, which they did not take away with them. Upon their return back they set the town in a dark, red blaze and conflagration; and they afterwards returned safe to their homes.

Ellen Butler, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond (Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard), and wife of the second Earl of Thomondⁿ (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien), died.

Murtough Ultach [Donlevy], the son of John, died at Druim-na-loiste^c, on the 10th of February, after [having passed] the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Sir John Norris, who had been the General of the Queen's army in France and Ireland, was deprived of his office by the new Lord Justice, who had last arrived in Ireland, and went to Munster, where he remained with his brother, Sir Thomas Norris, who had been previously President under him of Munster for the period of twelve years. John was seized with a disease and died sud-

the English law of succession.

^o *Druim-na-loiste*, now Drumnalust, a town-

land in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

ρο. ἡ βα he Sir tomár nob oídhe ar a íomáimib. An Sir tómar rin do
 gnóugaó na hoiprici céda rin baí aicce rín íoime rin .i. bíte na íreirídeit
 iar nécc a ósrbáatar; ¹

Emann, mac uillice na ceíno, mic Riocaird, mic uillice enue tuaí o baile
 hilií d'écce hí Saípaó na bliáda ro.

An dubáltac mac tuaíail uí concobair decc.

Conn, ἡ διαρματε da mac an dubaltací rin, ἡ mac m'ec διαρματα
 μαίγε luícc .i. Maolruanaid, mac brian, mic Ruaidrí, mic ταιόγ do óol pa
 baile Mhec dáuid .i. glinnreci go ro gabrat gabala. Acc fillacó doib co na
 cepeic on mbaile rucc mac meic dáuid oppa i lúib na Sucac go pasímead
 forpa, μαρβ'atar lair conn o concobair in aen lám m'arcatí ar luza nob
 olc i cconnactaib, ἡ an Maolruanaid rin mac m'ec διαρματα, ἡ opoíng mór
 do dáoinib uairle cenmoat. Do taéd mac Mheic dauid dia tigh iar
 mbuaid ecor'cair;

Mac uilliam do éoit dia tír po íamain na bliáda ro .i. tepoite mac
 uáteir éioταίgh, ἡ a bíteh athaid i ndaingnióitib a óuithee daimóloin a ear-
 ccapat. Na huíall do éreachad lair an tan rin, ἡ a ósrbáatar Tomár
 do m'arbad i cclonn m'uirir na mbriú don éur céda.

Scan ócc mac Riocaird mic Scan an éírmáinn do m'arbad ar ionnraíú
 oídce la cuid do clonn ndoinnaill ar oílén na nenuigíó ar rionnloc éírae.

Iar íráccbaíl barúin inhir uí chuinn i tír conaill amail a dubramar,
 tarla fearann ina íeib an tan rin, ἡ i íeib a íinnreap ríime ar b'ú na
 Sionna don taoid tall, Popt epoiri a coíainm. An tan at éualatar bur-
 caígh b'ruaicch na Sionna, ἡ clann uilliam aéí τρι μαίgi b'ar an barúin, arreaó
 po chinriot a huídarpar' íncairte a íinnreap toirmlícc do éop ar íoi-

¹ *Died suddenly.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare tells a strange story about Sir John Norris and the Devil, which would do credit to the writer of the Life of Dr. Faustus.—See it already referred to at p. 2021, *supra*.

² *Edmond of Baile-Hilighi*, i. e. Edmond Burke of Balleely, in the barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway.

³ *Died.*—Charles O'Connor adds that he died at Breaccluinn, now Bracklon, near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

⁴ *Mac David.*—He was the head of a sept of the Burkes who were seated at Glinske, near the River Suck, in the east of the county of Galway.

⁵ *The Owles*, i. e. the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo.

⁶ *Clann-Muiris-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Clanmaurice of Brees, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo. The ruins of the Castle of Brees, from which this territory received the

denly^p in the autumn of this year; and Sir Thomas was the heir to his property. Sir Thomas continued in the same office after the death of his brother.

Edmond (the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh), of Baile-Hilighi^q, died in the summer of this year.

Dubhaltach, the son of Tuathal O'Conor, died^r.

Con and Dermot, the two sons of this Dubhaltach, and the son of Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Mulrony, the son of Brian, was son of Rory, son of Teige), made an irruption into Glinske, the castle of Mac David^s, and took preys. On their return from the castle with their booty, the son of Mac David came up with them at a sinuous winding of the Suck, and defeated them, and slew Con O'Conor, by no means one of the least expert horsemen in Connaught, Mulrony Mac Dermot, already named, and many other gentlemen. The son of Mac David then returned home in triumph.

Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh) returned to his territory at Allhallowtide this year, and remained in the fastnesses of his country in despite of his enemies. During this time he plundered the Owles^t. His brother, Thomas, was slain in Clann-Muiris-na-mBrigh^u, on the same occasion.

John Oge, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon, was slain in a nocturnal assault by a party of the Clann-Donnell, on an island of Annies^v in Finnloch-Ceara^x.

At the time when the Baron of Inchiquin was lost in Tirconnell, as we have stated, he had in his possession, as his ancestors had before him, lands on the farther brink of the Shannon, called Port-croisi^y. When the Burkes of the Shannon side, the Clann-William of Aes-tri-Maighe^z, had heard of the death of the Baron, they resolved, on the authority of an old charter of their ancestors,

distinguished adjunct of na-mBrigh, are still to be seen in the parish of Mayo in this barony.

^v *Annies*, in the parish of Robeen, barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490.

^x *Finnloch-Ceara*, now Lough Carra, near Balinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 491.

^y *Port Croisi*, now Porterush, a townland on the south side of the Shannon, in the parish of Castleconnell, and county of Limerick. See

note ^d, under the year 1506, p. 1287, *suprà*.

^z *Aes-tri Maighe*: i. e. the people of the three plains, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory had belonged to the Irish family of O'Conaing. They were dispossessed, shortly after the English Invasion, by the Clann-William Burke, who fixed their chief residence at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, i. e. O'Conaing's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell.

ḡnoimáib muinntire an bharúin, ḡ a maéar (.i. mairḡrecc inḡln tómar cioroc) irin pḡrionn rin. Do éodar urong do cenél pḡrmaic (.i. dútaig an bharúin) i ccionn Mhairḡréige do conḡnaim, ḡ do éuiduccáð pḡra. Do éuaíð dha Mairḡreḡ, ḡ an luét rin dionnraigíð a mḡle ḡ a muinntire co port ciorri. O Ro pḡdipriot na búrcuigh pempáitte an ní rin .i. Tomár, mac tepóite, mic uilliam, mic emainn, ḡ uillecc mac uilliam, mic emainn po tionoilriot an lion ar lia po pedraḡ ḡ po ionnraigriot Mairḡrecc ḡ muinntir an bharúin. Feácar pccainnḡr epóða stoppa ḡ ḡer bo huathad do muinntir an bharúin po ḡabḡraḡ ḡo epóða aḡá nimolḡail budḡin. Ro marbað daḡdaoiné stoppa ar ḡach taeb. Ro fáccbað do lḡith bupcach uillecc mac Uilliam bupc, mic Emainn, ḡ epriúr nó cḡrpar do daḡdaoinib ele. Topáir dha bḡor don taeb arail Aóð o hóccáin, an taén mac duine oipeḡta ar luḡa pob olc maíḡ, ḡ inme baí i cconntae an élaír, ḡ daḡduine ele .i. Murchad, mac donnchaíð, mic murchaíð ruaid, mic bhriain, ḡ mac an épriurigh .i. tómar mac Criorpora.

Caprin tipial, Caprin nungent, caémánaig, Síol cconcóbair pailḡig Síol mórdá, ḡ ḡabal raḡnaill do bhé, acc denaim coccaíð, poḡla, ḡ uibḡre moire illaigmb, ḡ i mbuilepcoib ó pel Muire ḡo nodlaicc móir na bhiaðna po, ḡ ar einle a pccpobad an po loipriot, ḡ in po millriot ip na tipib rin pḡir an pé rin. Ro marbað leo dha da banna Puirḡ laoiri an pccḡmað la do december.

Ḥobernóir cáirḡe pḡrḡura ḡ epí banna raḡdóir amalle pḡir do mar-

^a *Their mother.*—Murrough O'Brien, fourth Baron of Inchiquin, who was drowned in the River Erne in 1597, was married to Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and had by her Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin, and other children. The baron's own mother was Mable, eldest daughter of Christopher Nugent, Baron of Delvin.

^b *Kinel-Fearnaic.*—This was originally the tribe name of the O'Deas, but it was at this period applied to a territory co-extensive with the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

^c *Reapers.*—The word *meéel*, which makes *meéle* in the genitive singular, is still used in the south-east of Munster to denote "a party

of reapers," which is unquestionably the meaning of the word in the text, for the baron was drowned in July, and this rencounter between the Burkes of Castleconnell and his wife Margaret took place soon after. The word *meéel* is explained in Cormac's Glossary thus:

"*Meéel, quasi meéal, ab eo quod est meto.*"

^d *Gavall-Rannall.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in the present county of Wicklow, of whom Felim, the son of Fiagh O'Byrne, was chief at this period.

^e *To Christmas:* literally "from the festival of Mary to the Big Christmas of this year."

^f *Port-Leix.*—This is still the Irish name of the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^g *The Governor of Carrickfergus.*—He was Sir

to prevent the Baron's family and their mother^a (i. e. Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Cusack) from working on those lands. A party of the people of Kinel-Fearmaic^b, the Baron's territory, went to aid and assist Margaret, and she set out with them to her reapers^c and people to Port-croisi. When the aforesaid Burkes, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond, and Ulick, the son of William, son of Edmond, had learned this, they assembled as large a number as they were able, and attacked Margaret and the Baron's people. A fierce battle was fought between them; and though the Baron's people were few in number, they proceeded valiantly to defend themselves. Several gentlemen were slain between them on both sides. On the side of the Burkes fell Ulick, the son of William, son of Edmond Burke, and three or four other gentlemen. On the other side also there fell Hugh O'Hogan, by no means the least distinguished son of a chieftain, for goodness and wealth, in the county of Clare, with another gentleman, namely, Murrough, the son of Donough, the son of Murrough Roe, son of Brian [O'Brien], and the son of Cruise, namely, Thomas, the son of Christopher.

Captain Tyrrell, Captain Nugent, the Kavanaghs, the O'Conors Faly, the O'Mores, and the Gavall-Ranall^d, were making great war, plunder, and insurrection in Leinster, and in the country of the Butlers, from the festival of the Virgin Mary to the Christmas^e this year; and it would be tedious to write of all they plundered and destroyed in these territories during this period. On the 7th day of December they slew two bands of soldiers that were stationed in Port-Leix^f.

About Allhallowtide this year the Governor of Carrickfergus^g and three

John Chichester, the brother of Sir Arthur, the founder of the Donegal family. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the following account of this encounter, in his *Hist. Cathol. Ibern. &c.*, tom 3, lib. 4, c. ii. fol. 149.

“Hyeme sequente Ioannes Chichester Anglus eques Auratus, qui Rupem Fergusiam arcem firmo præsidio tenebat, cum peditibus quingentis, & equitum turma prædatum egreditur. Cui fit obuius ad Alfracham tumulum, & vadum Iaimus Macdonellus Glinnæ princeps peditibus quadringentis, & equitibus sexaginta stipatus. Bombar-

darij bombardarios aggreduuntur: à Catholicis regij propulsantur. Iohannes cum equitatu veniens auxilio bombardarios suos restituit in pugnam, & Catholicos recedere cogit. Iaimus quoque equitatum in pugnam ducens bombardarijs suis confirmatis in Iohannem proruit, & tribus hastæ ictibus percussus, lorica tamen defenditur. Iohannes occisus equo labat, cuius etiam equitatus, & peditatus terga vertit. Sequitur Iaimus per tria circiter millia vsque ad arcem, per quod interuallum, regijs, vt quisque à Catholicis cursu superabatur, occisis, vix cladis nuncijs effuge-

bað la Sémur mac Soimairle buide mec doimnaill hi ccloinn Cloða buide po Shamham na bliaðna po.

Clann τρίτγih .i. Murchað baclaímac mac murchaíð baillb, mic maḡnupa méc pithiḡ co na ósbrapaetar Ruaiðri, ḡ Emann, mac murchaíð bacaiḡ, mic Emann mic maḡnupa méc pithiḡ do baruccað la gallaib a lop a cooccaíð, ḡ a noibhírece.

Iar nécc an Iurair .i. Tómar lord burough irin iubar do bitin a ḡon, ḡ iar ttabairt coiméda cloidim an piḡ i nEriinn don tpoimriler, ḡ do Sir Robhro garðiner Iurair bhinnri an piḡ aīaill do puidsmar, ba hé neach dia po horðaicceað generalaict coccaíð, ḡ pioctana na hErienn diapla urmuian .i. tómar, mac Semur, mic Piaruir ruaið, comíð aipe rin do gabað orpað etir an iarla rin ḡ maite coiccið ulað. Nír bó cian iar rin ḡo ndeachaíð an general .i. an iarla urmuian rin, ḡ iarla tuaðmuian .i. donnchað mac concobair i coicceað ulað i mí december gar pia noðlaic, ḡ po battar pñin, O néill, ḡ O doimnaill ppi mí tóra noíðce in aén maiḡin ḡ iomluað pioða etir na iarplaðaib rin a huēt na bainprioḡan ppi ḡaioðelaib líte cunn, ḡ pob é epiochnuccað a noala, piē do óenam etir ḡalloib ḡ ḡaioðelaib pá móio na iarplað rin ḡo beltaine ar cion. Teēta ḡ pccribenna na ḡaioðel rémpaite, piop na naipscéal ḡ na coingell ar a ḡebðair piē uoib pñin, ḡ da coimrann coccaíð in ḡach airm i mbáttaḡ do óor do paiḡið na bainprioḡna ḡo Saḡoib la iarla tuaðmuian, ḡ ḡibe pccela do tiucpað anoir i mbeltaine imipt a bur dia pñir.

O concobair plicciḡ donnchað mac cañail óicc, do ðol i Saḡoib tð bñcc pia noðlaic na bliaðna po.

runt. Barnabal Baro cum Midhiensibus copijs Angloibernis, & aliquot Anglis cohortibus Auriliam deuastans á Macmagauno Auriliæ principē funditur, & fugatur."

Lodge, however, says that Mac Donnell had laid an ambushade for Chichester.

^b *Murrrough Baclamhach*: i. e. Murrrough or Morgan of the Lame Hand.

¹ *The Lord Borough*.—Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 108, has the following remark on the chief Governor:

"The only circumstance at all memorable,

that connects itself with this Lord's name is the doubt that exists as to the manner of spelling it; some writing Burke, while Camden makes it Borough, and the owner of the name himself wrote Bourgh."

Camden calls him "Thomas Baro *Borough*, vir acer, et animi plenus, sed nullis fere castrorum rudimentis."—*Ann. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1597.

^k *And therefore*.—This should be: "and the result of this appointment of Ormond was, that a cessation [¹ Cessationem armorum vocant Hibernici.—*Camd.*] of two months took place between

companies of soldiers were slain in Clannaboy by James, the son of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell.

The Mac Sheehys, namely, Murrough Baclamhach^b, the son of Murrough Balbh, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, with his brother, Rory, and Edmond, the son of Murrough Bacagh, son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, were executed by the English for their war and insurrection.

After the Lord Justice, Thomas Lord Borough¹, had died of the effects of his wounds at Newry, and the keeping of the regal sword had been given to the Lord Chancellor and to Sir Robert Gardiner, Justice of the King's [Queen's] Bench, as we have stated, the person who was appointed to the generalship of war and peace in Ireland was the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), and therefore^k an armistice was concluded between this Earl and the chiefs of the province of Ulster. Not long after this [namely], in the month of December, and shortly before Christmas, this Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor), went into the province of Ulster, where they and O'Neill and O'Donnell passed three nights together at one place; and a treaty concerning a peace was carried on by those Earls, on behalf of the Queen, with the Irish of Leath-Chuinn; and the issue of their meeting was, that a peace was made between the English and the Irish, on the oath of these Earls, until the May following. The proposals and writings of the Irish aforesaid, and an account of the articles and conditions on which they would accept of peace for themselves and their confederates in the war, in every place where they were seated, were dispatched to the Queen to England by the Earl of Thomond^l; and whatever news^m should arrive from England in May should be acted upon here.

O'Connor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) went to England a short time before the Christmas of this year.

him and the chiefs of Ulster."—See *Carte's Ormond*, Intro., p. 59. Fynes Moryson says that this conference took place at Dundalk, on the 22nd of December, 1597.—See folio edition, p. 22; Dublin edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 51, 52, 53; and Cox, vol. i. p. 414.

¹ *By the Earl of Thomond*.—This may be an error of the transcriber for "la hiaqla upinu-

man," i. e. by the Earl of Ormond.

^m *News*, *Scela*.—This is a bad word, and the Four Masters could have found technical words in abundance in their own language to express this idea more distinctly. The word *freagrao* would be better, if they did not wish to introduce the technicalities of the old Irish laws. An English writer would say: "And both

As for the Baron of Inchiquin, of whom we have already spoken^a as having been wounded and drowned when the Governor and the aforesaid Earls were crossing the Erne with their forces, his body was taken up by Cormac O'Clery, one of the monks of the monastery of Assaroe, and the body was buried by him, with due honour, in the monastery. In consequence of this a dispute and contention arose between the friars of Donegal and the monks of Assaroe; the friars maintaining that the body should be of right buried in their own monastery, because the ancestors of the Baron had been for a long period before that time buried in the Franciscan monastery in his own country, and the monks insisting that it should remain with themselves; so that the friars and the monks went before O'Donnell, and the two Bishops who were then in the country, namely, Redmond O'Gallagher^o, Bishop of Derry, and Niall O'Boyle, Bishop of Raphoe, and these chiefs, decided upon having the Baron, Murrough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal. This was accordingly done, for the body was taken up at the end of three months after its interment in the monastery of Assaroe, and the friars reburied it in their own monastery^p with reverence and honour, as was meet.

O'Conor Don (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry), who had been for a long time imprisoned by O'Donnell, was set at liberty by him on the 4th of December, after he [O'Conor] had given him his full demand; and he solemnly bound himself to be for ever obedient to O'Donnell, by guarantees and oaths of God and the Church; and he also delivered up to him, as hostages for the fulfilment of this, namely, his own two sons, the heir of O'Beirne, the eldest son of O'Hanly, and the heir of O'Flynn, &c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1598.

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

The Blind Abbot (i. e. William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke), who had styled himself Mac William after the death of the last lord, namely, Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, did not happily enjoy his

little progress. See *Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops*, p. 275.

^p *In their own monastery*: literally, "with

themselves," which would not be well understood in English. It is strange that the Cistercian monks of Assaroe, and the Franciscans of

εἰς ἴνα ῥιν υαῖρ πο ἡιονναρβαδ ἔ αρ α ατάρδα λα Σῖρ Ρῖρδερδ βινζαμ ζο
 mbaí ina ionnarréach ó tír do tír ζό πο ἔcc hi ccloinn cunlein hi mí rep-
 tember, ἡ πο ἡαδναῖσδῆ ἔ hi ccuinche ipróim áδnacail ῖil aóda. Αρ e
 Mac uilliam bai ann an ῥιν τεροῖτε mac uateῖρ ciotaῖζ, mic Sῖain, mic
 Oibuepaῖρ dia πο ζαῖρ ó doimnaill Mac uilliam amail πο ρccῖriobamar pe-
 máinn.

O caῖain Ruadῖρi, mac maghna, mic donnchaῖδ, mic Sῖain, mic aῖbne
 decc an cῖtῖraimáδ la decc do mí arῖil, ἡ a mac doimnaill ballac doῖrδnead
 ina ionad.

Riocard, mac Sῖain, mic tomáῖρ, mic Riocairδ ócc a búrc ó ῖoῖpe mic
 laῖctna decc hi mí Auguῖρt.

Siuban cam ingῖn iarla dῖrmuῖan .i. Semuῖρ, mac Sῖain, mic tomáῖρ
 dῖroῖct áta decc i ngῖmpead na bliadna πο, iap ccacῖtm mór mbliaδan i
 mbairtpeῖῖacáρ iap noῖt a dῖrῖῖpῖne ἡ na noῖgῖῖr noῖongmala láρ πο
 ἡῖrῖnaῖdmead fῖoiaῖdῖ iῖoiaῖdῖh.

Mac donnchaῖδ tῖpe hoilellae .i. Muῖrῖῖr caoc mac tairdecc an tῖriubair
 do ῖarῖad i mbῖeῖpῖne uῖ ῖuaῖrc i tῖimcell ῖuaῖán cῖῖche, ἡ Mac donnchaῖδ
 do ζaῖρm do cῖncobáρ ócc mac maoleclainn ó baile an dῖin.

Occáin, mac Sῖain, mic [Maoleaclainn Uí] occáin ó αρῖ cῖoῖne decc m
 eaῖpῖac na bliadna πο.

Donegal, should have thus contended for the
 body of a Protestant baron.

⁹*Sil-Aodha*: "i. e. semen, progenies seu, genus
 Aidi, seu Hugonis." This was one of the tribe
 names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond, who
 were otherwise called Ui-Caisin and Clann-
 Coileain. — See note 7, under the year 1592,
 p. 1910, *supra*.

¹*Doire-mic-Lachtna*: i. e. *Roboretum filii Lacht-
 nai*, now DerrymacLaughny, a townland contain-
 ing the ruins of a castle, situated a short distance
 to the north-east of the hill of Cnoc-tuagh, or
 Knockdoe, in the barony of Clare, and county of
 Galway. — See map to *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many*,
 on which the situation of this castle is shewn.

²*Baile-an-duin*, now Ballindoon, near Balli-
 nafad, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Sligo. See it already mentioned at the years 1352
 and 1468. The family of Mac Donough, who are
 an offset of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, re-
 tained some property in the county of Sligo till
 very recently. In 1688, Terence Mac Donough,
 Esq., of Creevagh, was M. P. for the town of
 Sligo; he died in 1713. — See *Memoir of O'Conor*,
 p. 141. He was the only Catholic counsel that
 was admitted to the Irish bar after the viola-
 tion of the Conditions of Limerick. This Ter-
 ence, who is traditionally called in the country,
 "the great Counsellor Mac Donough," was the
 lawyer who saved to Donough Liath O'Conor,
 of Belanagare, a small tract of property from
 confiscation. A bill of discovery had been filed
 against this Donough by Mr. French, of French
 Park, under the Statute 1 Anne, chap. 32, but

title of lord, for he was expelled from his patrimony by Sir Richard Bingham; after which he went about wandering as an exile from territory to territory, until he died in Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], in the month of September; and he was buried in the abbey of Quin, in the burial-place of the Sil-Aedha^s. The Mac William who was lord at that time was Theobald (the son of Walter Kitagh, son of John, son of Oliver), whom O'Donnell had nominated Mac William, as we have written before.

O'Kane (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough, son of John, son of Aibhne) died on the fourteenth day of the month of April; and his son, Donnell Ballagh, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of Rickard Oge Burke, from Doire-mic-Lachtna', died in the month of August.

Joan Cam, the daughter of the Earl of Desmond, namely, of James, the son of John, son of Thomas of Drogheda, died in the winter of this year, having spent many years in [a state of] widowhood, after the destruction of her tribe, and of the worthy men to whom she had been successively espoused.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Maurice Caech, the son of Teige-an-Triubhis) was slain in Breifny-O'Rourke, as he was carrying off a prey from thence; upon which Conor Oge, son of Melaghlin, from Baile-an-duin', was appointed the Mac Donough.

Ogan', the son of John, son of [Melaghlin O'h.]Ogain of Ard-Croine, died in the spring of this year.

Mac Donough managed the reply so ably, and being supported by the interests of Lord Kingsland and Lord Taaffe, finally succeeded in restoring Donough O'Connor to about seven hundred acres of land, which descended to his son, Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, the historian. The family of Mac Donough have now scarcely any property remaining, and the race have latterly fallen into obscurity.

It will be seen, from reference to the statement under the year 1468 (*ante*, p. 1053), that the then Lord of Tirerrill was also Lord of Baile-an-duin.

' *Ogan, son of John.*—This passage is left imperfect by the transcriber, who omitted the

words in brackets, which are supplied from Duald Mac Firbis. The O'Hogans were seated at Arderony, four miles to the north of the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ogan mentioned in the text had four brothers: Conor, of Arderony; John, Prior of Lorha; Gillapatrik, Erenagh of Lorha; and William. Their line of pedigree is given by Duald Mac Firbis as follows, p. 403:—Ogan, son of John, son of Melaghlin, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Siacus, son of Conor, Bishop of Killaloe, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Rory, &c. A considerable portion of O'Hogan's castle is still to be seen at Arderony.

Murtough Cam, the son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Thomas [Mac Mahon] of Cnoc-an-lacha^u, in the territory of East Corca-Baiscinn, died in the month of March.

Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, from Cnoc-Finn^v, in the county of Clare, died in the month of April. He was a man fluent in the Latin, Irish, and English languages.

Dermot, the son of Edmond, son of Rory O'Dea of Tully-O'Dee^w, was killed in the month of July by the insurgents of the county of Clare.

The Earl of Thomond went to England in the beginning of the month of January. The proposals and letters of the Irish in general were also sent to England; and Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, Baron of Dunkellin, also went to England in the spring.

After the concluding of the peace which we have already mentioned, from Christmas to May, between the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and the General, the Earl of Ormond, the Irish of the North issued orders to all the insurgents of Leinster and Meath, namely, the Kavanaghs, O'Conors, O'Mores, the Gaval-Rannall^x, the Tooles, Tyrrells, and Nugents, to desist for a short time from their acts of plunder and rebellion; and they did so, at the bidding of their chiefs. The General, the Earl of Ormond, permitted them to frequent Leinster, Meath, and the east of Munster, and to eat and drink [with the inhabitants], until news should come from England, in May, respecting peace or war. By this instruction they continued traversing and frequenting every territory around them, from Cill-Mantain^y, in the lower part of Leinster, to the Suir; and from Loch-Garman^z to the Shannon. It was not easy for [the inhabitants of] these territories to bear their inordinate demands during this period.

James (i. e. the brother of the Earl of Ormond), the son of Edward, son of James, son of Pierce Roe Butler, and the son of Mac Pierce, sheriff of the county of Tipperary^{zz}, and many other gentlemen, proceeded precisely at Easter

howne O'Dea, and Desert, belonging to Donell Moel O'Dea."

^x *Gaval-Ranall*, i. e. the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, in the south-west of the now county of Wicklow.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the town of Wicklow.— See note ^v, under the year 1454, p. 991, *supra*.

^z *Loch Garman*, i. e. the town of Wexford.

^{zz} *Of Tipperary*, *Τιοππατ άραν*.—This name signifies the well of Ara, the name of an ancient territory. This well, which gave name to the town of Tipperary, is now closed up. It was situated near the north bank of the River Ara, at the rear of Mr. O'Leary's house, the front of which is in the main street of Tipperary.

δο ἰονηραὸ ἀρ ἰονηραιζιὸ ἀρ βριαν ριαβὰς ὁ μόρδα δυινη υαπαλ δον φῶδαι
 ζαιοῦδελαιζ βαί acc denaím na cápcce i nuib cairin ἡ πο βαὸ δο luét na hionn-
 ραιζτε α ὁμοιοίν ἡ α δοβαρταν υαιρ πο páccbað ὄρονζ μόρ δια νδαοιμβ
 υαιρle, δια νοιρεέτ, ἡ δια ραιζδουιριβ, ἡ πο ζαβαὸ ann Sémuyp mac eduaiyb
 buicileip, ἡ δο παὸ βριαν ριαβὰς ἐ διαρλα upmumian πο ἔσιν ρεέτμυινη ιαρ
 ριν ἀρ δάιζ na ρσοτέαna α δουβραμαρ, ἡ ἀρ na ὄσρβαὸ naς δο ἔσδ an ζene-
 ραλα (.i. an ιαρla) tuccað an ἰονηραιζιὸ ριν.

Ὑα ρυαιρc βριαν ὄcc, mac βριαιν, mic βριαιν ballaiζ, mic eoζain, bá ρεαρ-
 ccac ριδε ρρι hὙα νδοίμnaill Ἄοδ ρυαὸ mac Ἄοδα mic μαζνυρα πο δαιζ
 ορccene Ὑί concobaip ρυαὸ εἰριρ ἀίαιλ πο ρεcpμoδamaρ ρείμαιν, ἡ ἀραιll
 ele nἡρ βὸ ριὸδach ετιρ ἐ, ἡ α ὄσρβραέταιρ βυδσιν .i. ταὸζ ο ρυαιρc mac βριαιν
 mic βριαιν ballaiζ im cōmἡpoimn α ccἡice ἡ α ρφῆραιν ρρι α ροιle. Conað
 αιρe ριν πο epnaiðm Ὑα ρυαιρc α cōp ἡ α cαραετραὸ ρριρ an ηγοβερηἡόιρ διρ
 conepp clἡpoρc. Nἡρ βὸ ραίλιζ Ὑα δοίμnaill δο clοιρτεέτ an ρεceóil ριν, υαιρ
 βάδαρ cάιρδε ρυαρcaιζ δια cenel ο ἔσιν μάιρ, ἡ ba βραέταιρ δὸ ειρριυἡἡ βυδσιν,
 ἡ nἡρ βὸ laim laip ammuyp ραιρ no ἰνδραὸ α epice ἀίαιλ cάc ele i cconnac-
 taib, ἡ ba ὄσρβ laip ζomað éiccim δὸ α hionηραὸ muna τείopað i ccombáio
 na ηζαιοῦdel δορἡόιρ, υαιρ nἡρ βὸ ριὸδac ροἡἡ ρριρ naς ἀέν no βιαὸ i cclἡit
 ζall. Nὸ βιοὸ ρεέτ ann aζa λδαρζυιὸde co hinclἡite im ρὸδ ina ρἡιότιηζ, ἡ ρεέτ
 ele aζ baιζ ἡ acc baccap ἰνδραὸ α εἰρe muna τείopað πορ cculaib. Ro baí
 Ὑα ρυαιρc acc cοιρτεέτ ρριρ an τεεέταιρceέτ ριν ὁ υἡτέopaç εαρραιζ co bel-
 taime ἀρ ccἡoδ, ἡ δο cōið an tan ριν co haé luam, ἡ δο παὸ α βραιζδε δον
 ζοβερηἡοιρ, ἡ δο βερτρατ α μοιδε ἡ α ηζεallaím im cōmall. δια ροιle, ἡ ζέρ βὸ
 ταίριρ an τινγεallað nἡρ βὸ cian πο cōmaillað.

Ταιμcc ρἡccερα α δαχοιβ ἀρ ρεcpἡβῆnnaib í neill, í δοίμnaill, ἡ na ηζαιοῦdel
 badaρ i naén ρann ρριύ, ἡ ní πο ραοἡἡ an baηηριοζain ná an cōmaipἡ na nἡite
 πο ιαρἡρατ δο ταβαίρc δοιβ, ἡ ο na πο ραomað tuccερατ na ζαιοῦil α ccαon-

^a *Befell the assailants*, i. e. the disasters which they had intended for Brian Reagh O'More fell upon themselves.

^b *League of friendship*.—This friendship was of very short duration indeed, and Clifford met his death soon after in attempting to force the pass of the Curliues, which was defended by O'Rourke and O'Donnell.

^c *He was not at peace*.—Hugh Roe O'Donnell's intense hatred to the English seems to have principally arisen from his having been so long detained in prison without any ostensible reason, for the English writers themselves acknowledge that he was captured treacherously, and loaded with irons after his recommittal, though there were strong reasons for believing that the Vice-

on an incursion against Brian Reagh O'More, a gentleman of the Irish party, who was passing Easter in Ikerrin; but disaster and misfortune befell the assailants^a, for many of their gentlemen, of their followers, and of their soldiers, were slain; and James, the son of Edward Butler, was taken prisoner, but Brian Reagh delivered him up, in a week afterwards, to the Earl of Ormond, on account of the peace we have mentioned, and after it had been ascertained that it was not by the permission of the General (i. e. the Earl) this attack had been made.

O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen) was angry with O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus), because of his having plundered O'Conor Roe against his wish, as we have written before; and, moreover, he was not at all on terms of peace with his own brother, i. e. Teige O'Rourke, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, [in consequence of a disagreement] about the partition of their territory and land. Wherefore, O'Rourke confederated and formed a league of friendship^b with the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford. O'Donnell was not pleased at hearing this news, for the O'Rourkes had from a remote period been the friends of his tribe, and he [the present O'Rourke] was his own kinsman, and he did not wish to make an incursion against him, or plunder his territory, as he would treat all others in Connaught; but he felt certain that he must needs plunder him unless he should return to the confederacy of the Irish, for he [O'Donnell] was not at peace^c with any one who was under the tutelage of the English. For a certain time he privately solicited him to return, and at another time he menaced and threatened to plunder his territory unless he should come back. O'Rourke continued to listen to these messages from the beginning of spring to the May following, at which time he went to Athlone, and delivered up his hostages to the Governor; and they made [mutual] vows and promises to be faithful to each other; but though the engagement was sincere [at the time], it was not long kept.

An answer arrived from England to the letters of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the other Irish chiefs who were in alliance with them. The Queen and the Council did not consent to grant them the conditions they demanded; and,

roy was privy to his escape. This, and the loss of his two great toes, raised his open hatred to the English name to a pitch of sublimity which

disqualified him from being a great statesman like Tyrone, though, according to Cucugry O'Clery, "a Cæsar in command."

because they did not, the Irish exchanged their peace for war, their quietness for turmoil, and their tranquillity for dissention; so that they rekindled the ancient flame of hatred in the beginning of the summer of this year.

After the Governor and O'Rourke had parted from each other in peace and friendship, in May, at the town of Athlone, and when O'Rourke saw that the English and Irish were not at peace with each other, and that the English were not at this time more powerful than the Irish, he was afraid that O'Donnell would plunder his territory; and therefore he came at the [first] summons of O'Donnell, and did whatever he requested him. This he [O'Rourke] did by advice of his people, for they felt it safer to have the Governor in opposition, than to be pursued by O'Donnell's vengeance for remaining under the protection of the Governor.

O'Rourke, after having confirmed his friendship with O'Donnell on this occasion, proceeded with his forces, at the instance of O'Farrell Bane (i. e. Ross, the son of William, son of Donnell), into Meath; and they plundered Mullingar, and [the country] from Mullingar to Ballymore-Lough Sewdy^d.

Another hosting was made by O'Rourke in the first month of autumn; and he did not halt until he arrived at Tyrrell's-Pass^e, and the Pass of Kilbride^f in Fertullagh. He seized a prey, and slew some persons at Tyrrell's-Pass, and (then) returned home to his country without wound or danger.

After the peace before mentioned had been set aside, Redmond Burke, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of James, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, with a party of his young kinsmen, [all] of the first distinction, came to O'Neill to complain to him of the answer he had received from his father's brother, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick Burke: that "if Redmond would be satisfied with one mantle's breadth of his inheritance or patrimony, from Sruthair^g to Abhainn-da-Loilgheach^h, he" [the Earl] "would

which states that Sliabh Echtghe, the mountain in which it rises, derived its name from Echtghe Uathach, the daughter of Ursothach, son of Tinde, one of the Tuatha De Danann colony. She married Fergus Lusca mac Ruidi, who held this mountain in right of his office of cup-bearer to the King of Olnegmacht. He had no stock, but she had, and she came to him with her cows,

according to the law entitled, *Slabhradh juithir fosadh*, and he gave up the mountain to her. On this occasion, according to the legend, two cows were brought hither, of remarkable lactiferousness and equally fruitful; but, on their removal hither, it turned out that one of them, which was placed to graze on the north side of the mountain, did not yield one-third as much

comairé coccairé nó ríodá dó. Ro gab ó néill an cōppaoíte rín Rémann, 7 ro g'eall a cōbair dia tóirad de 7 tucc uac'tarántaéct dó ar nuimír aipíde do cédaib raiǵhduiríde 7 ro é'fdaig dó gac aé'n ball d'firinn aga mbhíe buain no báidh le Saxancoib dargain 7 da'balrcuiof. Iar p'pacbáil uí néill do Remann a buic 7 dia bhairéib do éuat'tar i ccommbairé gaoídel laig'n co mbat'tar ina p'parrad ne h'fó an t'raimírad rín.

Sé céo raiǵduír do tóct o Shaxoib don t'aoib buó d'f' d'firinn do éuid-uiccáó i nacchaid eapccarat an p'pionnra. Iar t'oc't doib go dún ngarbáin arreat ro chinnrioc dol hi ccl'n an g'enerala .i. Iarla urmuían, 7 ag gabáil doib t're líéimel laig'n do pala d'ronz do gaoídelaid an é'fhntair rín doib. P'chair iomairfoc t'opra co ro marbad d'f'nebar 7 ceit're céct uio' rín maig'in rín.

Sluac'cead la hiarla urmuían do dol illaoig'ir a mí lún. Rob é líon a p'loig'h c'it're banna p'ic'te dia ccoir, 7 da céo marcad. Do roine an t'iarla com'nai'de im t'rác nóna ar enoc ár'd baí i nimel an t'ipe. Ro hairn'fídead don Iarla in adhairg rín na baóí ac't uachad dia haer iomcoim'f'eta ipin t'ír. Ro p'p'cōngair ar a b'arac ar ínac a d'f'brat'ar .i. Sémur mac Eudaird mic Semuir buitilér dol go pé, nó a p'eaéct do bandad'aid amaille p'p'ir tar beilg'ib ip'teac' ipin c'f'n ba n'f'ra dó don t'ír d'ur an p'f'uib'ead ec't, nó a'it'f' ne a d'énam, 7 g'er b'ó doilig' la Sémur dol an t'urur rín a muca na maíone dia doimnairg do cóid ann ar p'p'cōngra an Iarla. An céo bealac i ndeachaid ar am'lad' p'uar é ar na é'f'ccad, 7 ar na t'p'f'ng'f'p'rad, 7 b'rian r'ia'bac ó mórd'á, go ccéó go líe' raiǵduír iar t'oc't dia iomcōrnam ipin ló céona. Da hairg'tiue aduat'mar an t'air'benad tucc b'rian co na p'óc'raite do Shemur 7 dia raiǵduíríob, 7 nó bhíod r'f'mpo 7 ina ndeadhaid ga t'tac'maing, 7 ga t'tim'ceal-lad, ga t'tp'f'g'ad, gá t'teac'ó ammur, go ro p'ac'cbad cuip' c'p'éc'tnairg'te c'nf'toll'ta ne h'f'ó naé'gairíct r'f'chnóin an bealairg' laip'f'. Ro marbad ec't mó' ann rín .i. Sémur mac Eudaird mic Semair, mic P'iarair, p'f' a aera ar ar

milk as the one placed on the south side. This river forms the boundary between the fertile and barren regions of Sliabh Echtghe, alluded to in this legend.

¹ *Hearkened to*, literally, received this complaint.

² *Six hundred soldiers*.—The Editor has not

been able to find any account of this conflict in any other authority. Peter Lombard, in his work, *De Regno Hiberniæ Commentarius*, published in 1632, p. 406, records that, in the year 1598, Sir Samuel Bagnal was dispatched from England with two thousand foot and one hundred horse, and that he landed with these forces

not give him so much, as a reward for war or peace." O'Neill hearkened to this complaint of Redmond, and promised to assist him, if in his power; and he gave him the command of some hundreds of soldiers, with permission to plunder and devastate any part of Ireland which had any connexion or alliance with the English. When Redmond Burke and his kinsmen left O'Neill, they went into the confederation of the Irish of Leinster, and remained with them during this summer.

Six hundred soldiers' arrived from England in the south of Ireland, to assist in opposing the enemies of the Sovereign. On their arrival at Dungarvan^k, they resolved to proceed [directly] to join the General, i. e. the Earl of Ormond; and as they passed along the borders of Leinster, a party of the Irish of that district met them; and a battle was fought between them, in which four hundred and ten of the soldiers were slain.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond in the month of June, to proceed into Leix. His forces amounted to twenty-four companies of foot, and two hundred horse. In the evening he encamped on a high hill on the borders of the territory. The Earl was informed that night that there were only a few to guard the territory, [and] on the morning following he ordered his brother's son, i. e. James, the son of Edward, son of James Butler, to go with six or seven companies through the passes into the nearest part^l of the territory, to see whether he could perform any exploit or achievement; and although James was loth to go on that expedition early on Sunday morning, yet he set out at the command of the Earl. The first road he went by he found it cut down and deeply furrowed, Brian Reagh O'More having come with one hundred and fifty soldiers to defend it on the same day. Fierce and terrific was the salute which Brian and his forces here gave James and his soldiers. They were attacked in the front and in the rear, hemmed in and surrounded, speared and shot; so that in a short time bodies were left [stretched] mangled and pierced along the pass. A lamentable death occurred here, namely, James, the son of Edward, son of Pierce, son of Pierce, a man of whom greater expectations had

at Wexford, whence he marched for Dublin, but was attacked by the Irish Catholics, who slew great numbers of them.

the county of Waterford.—See note °, under the year 1574, p. 1676, *supra*.

^l *Nearest part*, literally, "the nearest head of the territory."

^k *Dungarvan*, a sea-port town in the south of

μό δόιζ δαοινη δα παιδε βεό δο βυτιλερχοις αν ταν ριν, γ αν μέδ ná πο μυδαιγθεαδ δια μυνντιρ ιριν μαγιρ ριν δο θεοκαταρ ταρ α ναιρ ινα ρεεο- langaib ριαεβριρτε δο ραιγιδ αν ιαρλα γ αν έαμπα. Ρο ζοναδ βριαν ριαβác ua μορδα ριρην γ ηρ βο ειαν ιαρ ριν ζο ρρυαιρ βάρ δο ζαίβ ερό να ηγον δο ραδαδ ραιρ δον chur ριν. Δα ιριν lo ριν ριν ι νδιαδ να ερδα ρεμράιτε ταιμíc Uaite mac Ruδραγε δicc υί μορδα, γ Remann mac Sfam na ρσμαρ, γ Caprin τιριαλ, γ πο ζαβρατ ρορρλονζπορτ ι nupcoimar έαμπα αν ιαρλα. Ρια μδον λαοί δια luain αρ να μαρác αν ταν δο ραοίεαδ αν τιαρλα δο δολ ιρτεχ ιριν τίρ βα ηδδ δο ροινη ρόαδ ταρ α αιρ co cill cainniζ γ α ραιζδουιρι δο έορ ινα ηγαραρυαιβh.

Αν πορτ νua ριν ιρα ρεελα πο ρεεριοδμαρ ρεμαινν, βαίρθε αζα ιομ- κομέδ le linn ερσοδα γ εοεκαδ acc μυνντιρ να βαηρηοζνα. Αν ταν ερα να πο ριοδαίγριοττ ζοιλλ, γ ζαοιδι ρρι ροιλε ι ηυρτοραδ ραίμραδ, Ρο ειρ Ua néill ιομκομέδ ρορ αν mbarle ζο mbaτταρ αν βάρδα ι τεσίρce βίδ ιριν μί δνδδναδ δον εραίμραδ. Ιαρ νδολ δο να ρεελαίβ ριν co hach ειατ, βα hí

¹⁰ *Brian Reagh O'Mora.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Bernardus Fuscus O'Morra."—See *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 3, c. x. He gives the following account of the resistance made against the Earl of Ormond by the O'Mores and adherents in tom. 3, lib. 4, c. iv.:

"Vtrumquē periculum, & Lageniensis motus, & Portmor arx commeatus inopia laborans præter cætera Elizabetham Angliæ Reginam angebat, quæ sedulò suis, vt vtrique damno eant obuiam, & Lageniorum tumultum pacent, & Portmori munimento subsidium ferant, imperat. Ad id ex Anglia tyrones mittuntur: præsiarij euocantur: Ibernorum prouincialium delectus habetur: equitum, & peditum omnis generis millia circiter octo coguntur. Ex ijs, qui vel senio confecti, vel ætate immaturi præliando minus idonei videantur, dimittuntur. Angli tyrones nuper acciti in præsiarijs collocantur. Ex cæterorum numero Iberni, & Angli pedites quater mille, & quingenti, & equites quingenti robore, rei que militaris peritia electi ad opitulandum Portmori destinantur. Ex auxiliariibus

Ibernis, paucisque militibus legionarijs Ibernis, & Anglis millia duo, quorum erant equites pauci, ad Lagenienses motus suppressendos Vrmonio Comiti attribuuntur. Quibus haud dubitabat Vrmonius, quin subigeret Lisiam, & omnes Lageniæ motus pacaret. Lisiam, in qua plus esse negocij videbatur, primum aggreditur. Bernardus Omorra, qui pedites tantum trecentos habebat, in summis rerum angustijs Vrmonium auso prohibere minimè cunctatur, itinerum angustias obsidens. In illum Vrmonius mittit pedites mille Ibernos, & Anglos Duce Iaimo Buttlero nepote suo ex fratre Eduardo. Bernardus loci natura fretus præliari non dubitat. Iaimus copijs in duas partes diuisis illum adit. Vnde Bernardus commoditatem loci deserere coactus, cum altera parte, in qua Iaimus erat, in plano missilibus, maxime bombardicis pilulis dimicat, & pilulem iactu vulneratus magis animo accensus, quàm fractus, suos cohortatus acris pugnat. Iaimus duplici plumbea glande triectus vir religione Catholicus, & genere clarus pro Hereticis prælians miserrimè periuit. Quo

been formed than of any other of his age of the Butlers living at that time. And such of his people as had not been cut off at that place returned as broken-shielded fugitives to the Earl and the camp. Brian Reagh O'More^m himself was wounded; and it was not long afterⁿ till he died of the virulence of the wounds which he received on this occasion. On this very day, after the battle aforesaid, Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'More; Redmond, the son of John of the Shamrocks [Burke]; and Captain Tyrrell, came and pitched their camp opposite the Earl's camp. Before the noon of the next day, Monday, when it was thought that the Earl would march into the territory, he returned to Kilkenny, and sent his soldiers into their garrisons.

The New Fort, of which we have before written an account, was defended during the time of peace and war by the Queen's people; but when the English and Irish did not make peace [as had been expected] in the beginning of summer, O'Neill laid siege to the fort, so that the warders were in want of provisions in the last month of summer. After this news arrived in Dublin, the

interfecto cæteri terga vertunt. Et alteraquoque copiarum pars auxilio veniens funditur. Fugientes Bernardus secutus stragem multorum edidit, maioremque fecisset, nisi Vrmonius, subveniens pauidos recepisset: qui re infecta à Lisia discessit. Bernardus intra quadriduum vulnere moritur. Cuius obitu tota Lagenia non magno negotio fuisset forsitan pacanda, nisi Huonis Omorrae peroportunus aduentos conspiratos confirmasset. Quo tempore Huon ab Onello petebat auxilium, apud illum erat, Raymundus Burkus Lietrimæ Baro possessionibus orbis. Quemadmodum enim superius demonstravimus, Iohannes Burkus Lietrimæ Baro ab Vlligo fratre suo Anglorum permissu fuerat occisus Raymundo filio impubere relicto, & Baronatus administratio Reginae abiudicata eo nomine, quòd Anglorum instituto penes reges solet esse tutela nobilium ætate minorum. Baronatus autem administrationem Regina dono dedit Phintoni Anglo Ibernæ consilij secretario, à quo illam pecunia emit Vlligus Clanrichardæ comes Raymundi patruus, & ita in possessionem missus

Raymundo, qui iam per ætatem tutela exierat, Baronatum restituere differebat. Raymundus intenta lite illum Anglorum, & Reginae iudicio superavit. Cæterum, quia sub hoc tempus bellum exardebat, priusquam Raymundus fuit possessione potitus, omiserunt Angli sententiam suam executioni mandare, ne Comitis viri potentis iram tam periculoso tempore lacerarent. Idcirco Raymundus Onelli opem implorabat ad paternam hæreditatem recuperandam. Onellus Tirone defendendæ intentus, quia differebat auxilium, spem tantum præbens, Raymundus vna cum Huone in Lageniam proficiscitur, ac etiam Dermytius Oconchur vir nobilis ex Connachta, quos omnes Connachti, qui finibus pulsi apud Onellum agebant, sequuntur. Richardus etiam Tirellus, cuius mentionem fecimus, ab Huone conducitur, quibus cum Huon in Lisiam venit eodem die, quo Bernardus cum hostibus pugnavit, sed nec pugnam integram, nec Vrmonium à Lisia discedentem potuit assequi."

ⁿ *It was not long after.*—An English writer would say: "he died soon after of his wounds."

airle ro éinneort an comairle an ro ba uirle, 7 ar mo ro úrbað irin cooccað do raiğduirib na bainriogha i neirinn hi coimpoirib Áta cliað, 7 baile áta luain do tionol go haoin ionadh, 7 iar na roctain co haon baile ro tfeclamað eirtib ceithre míle raiğduir dia cooir 7 pe céd marcað, 7 ro cuircað iad-ribe le lón gur an bpoir nua. Ro cuircað leó riðe an ro ba lor leó do biúð, do ðiğ do martraigect, do luaiðe, do rúdar, 7 da gac naidilec ar éna. Lottar iaram co droichset áta, arriðe go traiğ baile, 7 don iubar, 7 go hArmaða, airpirt in Armaða in adhaig rin. Sir hanry beging marpurcál an iubar ar é ba general dóib.

Iar ppoir Ua neill an trocraite aðbal moir rin do bñt acc tionol dia raiğib Ro cuir a teçta do tocuircað Uí domnaill, 7 dia cuingib fair teçt dia foiridib ar an anppolann ectrann báttar ağ toct dia tír. Do éoib oin O domnaill ro cédoir co lír tionol a laocraide eir troiğteac, 7 mar- cað, 7 urong móir do cóicceað éonnaçt amaille ppoir do cobair a cóiccele por an ppoirion ro ðalpat éuice. Tangatar éfor gaoibil coiccið ulað uile ir in trocraite ceona go mbáttar inellma por cionn na ngall riariú pangatar go hArmaða. Ro toclað leo ðna domaindíoeca talman por cionn na ngall por an ceonar coitcinn in ro bað doigh leo a roctain dia raiğib.

Imtúra na ngall iar mbñt adhaig in Armaða ro sirğsetar a mocha do lo ar na bparac, 7 arreað ro chinriotte a mbiad, a ndeoc, a mná, 7 a mion- daoine, a ceapail, a ceapairde a ngiollanraib, a ndaorccaprluağ ðpacdbál irin mbaile rin Armaða. Ro focairpirt dá gac aén baí inpñma aca eir marcað 7 troiğteac dol in gac airin nó pupailreað an marpurcal 7 cuingíða an trloig ar éna forra arcnaim i naghaib a namat. Do éottar iaram i minnell 7 i norpuccað amail ar ðc ro fédrat. Ro ésinniğriote iaraim epe rið ðirge gaca róid bai rímpa ina ttuinnrib tuğa toirctíla, 7 ina ndoiríðuib ðluite ðorccaoilte go pangatar gur an cenoc or cionn beól an áta buide. Iar roctain dóib hiruiðe att connattar Ua neill, 7 Ua dom-

^o *Beging.*—This should be Bagnall.

^p *Marshal of Newry, recte, Marshal of Ulster.*

^q *Squadrons:* literally, “in dense and impenetrable derrys or oak woods,” which is not a very correct figure to apply to an army on their march.

^r *Béal-an-atha-buidhe, i. e. Mouth of the Yellow*

Ford. The site of this battle is shewn on an old “Map of the Country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk,” preserved in the State Papers Office, London, as on the banks of the River Callen, to the north-east of the city of Armagh. The place is called Ballymackilloune, and the following words are written across the spot: “Here

Council resolved to assemble together the most loyal and best tried in war of the Queen's soldiers in Ireland, [who were those] in the neighbourhood of Dublin and Athlone; and when these [soldiers] were assembled together, four thousand foot and six hundred horse were selected from among them, and these were sent to convey provisions to the New Fort. A sufficient supply of meat and drink, beef, lead, powder, and all other necessaries, were sent with them. They marched to Drogheda, from thence to Dundalk, from thence to Newry, and from thence to Armagh, where they remained at night. Sir Henry Beging^o, Marshal of Newry^p, was their General.

When O'Neill had received intelligence that this great army was approaching him, he sent his messengers to O'Donnell, requesting of him to come to his assistance against this overwhelming force of foreigners who were coming to his country. O'Donnell proceeded immediately, with all his warriors, both infantry and cavalry, and a strong body of forces from Connaught, to assist his ally against those who were marching upon him. The Irish of all the province of Ulster also joined the same army, so that they were all prepared to meet the English before they arrived at Armagh. They then dug deep trenches against the English in the common road, by which they thought they [the English] would come to them.

As for the English, after remaining a night at Armagh, they rose next morning early; and the resolution they adopted was, to leave their victuals, drink, their women and young persons, their horses, baggage, servants, and rabble, in that town of Armagh. Orders were then given that every one able to bear arms, both horse and foot, should proceed wherever the Marshal and other officers of the army should order them to march against their enemies. They then formed into order and array, as well as they were able, and proceeded straightforward through each rood before them, in close and solid bodies, and in compact, impenetrable squadrons^a, till they came to the hill which overlooks the ford of Beal-an-atha-bhuidhe^f. After arriving there they perceived O'Neill

Sir H. Bagnall, Marshal of Newry, was slain." The name Béal-an-atha-buidhe, *anglice*, Bellanaboy, is now applied to a small marsh or cut out bog, situated in the townland of Cabragh, about one mile and three-quarters to the north of the city of Armagh. A short distance to the north

of this bog stands a white-thorn bush, locally called the "Great Man's Thorn," which is said to have been planted near the grave of Marshal Bagnall. Captain Tucker, R. E., who surveyed this part of Ireland for the Ordnance Survey, has marked the site of this battle on the Ordnance

naill, Uí eachdác ulad ꝥ ariꝥialla, coíriꝥ ꝥ tꝥníuill, láirꝥaile ꝥ gairꝥcío an tꝥairꝥeipꝥ amaile fꝥiú ina naén bꝥoin aighꝥeighe fꝥoꝥ a ccioinn iar na

map by two swords in saltier, and the date 1598. —See the Ordnance map, Armagh, sheet 12.

Accounts of this battle have been given by Camden, Fynes Moryson, Philip O'Sullivan Beare, and Peter Lombard, and from them by Mageoghegan, Taaffe, O'Connor, and a host of modern writers of no authority. Philip O'Sullivan Beare gives by far the most circumstantial account of it, and the Editor is tempted, on account of the extreme rarity of his work, to give the whole of it in this place :

“In Lagenia dum hæc aguntur, Henricus Bagnal Anglus eques Auratus Ibernæ castrametator, & Vltoniæ præfectus in oppidum Jurrem in Vltoniæ finibus situm, & valido Hæreticorum præsidio munitum non longius á Portmore munimento millibus passuum vnde viginti maiorem regium exercitum ad opitulandum Portmori ducens peruenit. Inde tertijs castris substitit in vrbe Ardmacha. Erat Bagnal militaris artis peritus, & quod rarè in imperatore inuenies, consilio simul, & animi magnitudine præstans, in rebus secundis cautus; in aduersis animosus, in victos, & dedititios minus contumeliosus Anglis plerisque: qui nunquam conuitijs parcunt. Itaque gentis suæ Ducum audeo paucos illi conferre, antepone pauciores. Erat Onello non solum publica causa Religionis, & Regina, sed etiam priuatis inimicitijs infensissimus. Ducebat quatuor millia, & quingentos pedites sub signis quadraginta, & totidem cohortium ducibus, optionibus, signiferis, & tesserarijs, & equites quingentos sub signis octo, quorum magister erat Monteguus Anglus. In vniuerso numero paulò plures Iberni, quam Angli stipendium faciebant, veterani omnes, Angli superstites eorum, qui vel duce Iohanne Norrisse in Gallia belligerauerant, vel à præsidijs Belgicis fuerant acciti, vel ab huius belli principio rei militaris regulas in Ibernia percepe-

rant: Iberni quoque qui sub bellicæ disciplinæ præceptis contenti in legionibus Regina stipendium merentes suæ virtutis documenta sæpè præbuerant. Erant ibi nonnulli iuuenes Iberni genere clari, præsertim Melmorrus Orelli principis filius ab raram stature elegantiam, & miram faciei venustatem cognomento Pulcher, & Christophorus Sanlaurentius Baronis Hotæ filius. Ibi nullus tyro, nullus militiæ rudis. Omnes omni genere armorum instructissimi: pedites, & equites cataphractarij: Bombardarij alij grauibus, alij leuibus sclopijs ad pugnam parati, gladio, & pugione accincti, galeis capita munientibus. Totus exercitus plumeis apicibus, sericis baltheis, cæterisque militaribus insignibus fulgebat. Ænea machinamento rotis uehebantur, trahentibus equis. Sulphurei pulueris, globorum ferreorum, atque plumbeorum vis magna suppetebat. Caballi, bouesque biscocci panis, falsæ carnis, casei, butyri, seruitiæ sat & exercitui in vinctum, & arci Portmori in comestum portabant. Impedimenta muliones comitabantur, lixarum, pabulatoremqüè numerus magnus sequebatur.

“Distabat á Bagnale Portmor arx tribus millibus passuum Ibernicis ab Onello obsessa, & inedia laborans. Qui cum de Bagnalis aduentu intellexisset, contra illum castra mota mille passibus vltra munimentum, & intra duo millia passuum ad Armacham collocat, relictis paucis, qui Portmoris propugnatores eruptionibus prohibeant. Eo die Catholici recensuerant peditum quatuor millia, & quingentos, & equites circiter sexcentos. Interfuit Odonellus, qui Connachto duce Maculliamo Burko stipendiatos circiter mille, & Tirconnellos suos, vtrosque ad numerum duorum millium duxit. Cæteri Onellum, eius fratres, & consanguineos, & magnates cum eo veteri iure coniunctos sequebantur. Ac planè eò conuenerat omnis ferè Vltoniæ nobilis iu-

and O'Donnell, the Ui Eathach Uladh, and the Oirghialla, having, together with the chieftains, warriors, heroes, and champions of the North, drawn up one

uentus, atque multi Connacti iuvenes ortu minime obscuri. Erant tamen armis longè inferiores, namque tum equitatus, tum peditatus erat leuis armaturæ præter paucos bombardarios grauium scloporum. Ob id Onellus de hostis apparatu præliandi, militis robore, ducis animo deliberato certior factus, dubium erat, quin vir cantus locum desereret, nisi Farfasius Oclerius Ibernorum vatum interpres confirmasset Diui Vltani vaticinio fuisse prædictum eo in loco Hæreticum fuisse profligandum, & præensionem Ibernico metro prolatam in libro diuinationum sancti ostendisset. Qua confirmatus Onellus ad pugnam suos hac oratione cohortatur.

“Quod à Deo optimo maximo (viri Christianissimi, atque fortissimi) summis precibus sæpe petiuimus, atque contendimus, id, & amplius etiam hodie diuino quodam munere sumus assecuti. Vt pares aliquando cum Protestantibus dimicaremus, Deum, atque cœlites, semper exoramus. Huc orationes nostras, huc vota intendimus. Iam verò non modo pares, sed etiam plures numero sumus. Igitur qui pauciores agmina Hæretica fudistis, eisdem plures obstabitis. Ego quidem non in exanimi cataphracta, non in tormentorum inani sonitu, sed in viuis, & intrepidis animis constituo victoriam. Mementote, quoties nobiliores duces, maiores copias, & ipsum etiam Bagnalem minus parati, & instructi superaueritis. Angli nec animo, nec virtute, nec præliandi constantia fuerunt vquam cum Ibernis conferendi. Qui verò Iberni contra vos dimicaturi sunt, Catholicæ fidei oppugnata, sui sceleris, atque schysmatis conscientia consternabuntur: eadem Catholica fide vobis vires augente hic Christianam religionem, patriam, liberos, vxores defendendum. Hic Bagnal Hæreticorum omnium acerrimus vester hostia, qui in bona vestra impetum facit, qui vestrum

sanguinem sitit, qui meum honorem oppugnat, debito supplicio afficiendus. Hic viciscendum dedecus illud, quod, ego apud Tumulum Album accepi à Bagnale parte castrorum eiectus. Hic mors commilitonum vestrorum, quos in Portmoris oppugnatione amisimus, vindicanda, & arx ipsa, quam diu obsidetis, dum eam commestui intercluditis, expugnanda. Hic obtinenda victoria, quam vobis Dominus Diui Vltani prædictione pollicetur. Ergo Deo, cœlicolisque iuutibus rem feliciter gerite. Contra Bagnal ita suos alloquitur.

“Fortitudinè vestra, commilitones invictissimi, fretus, vos mihi socios elegi, rudes, atque ignaros in præsidijs constituens, & fœces omnium, homines imbecillos Vrmonio Comiti relinquens, quorum ignauia æquo illum rem fœdè gesturum putauit, ac mihi promisi gloriosam victoriam opera vestra reportandam. Id namque vestræ magnanimitatis, atque virtutis periculum semper feci, vt non possim non concipere hodiernæ victoriæ spem indubitam, atque certissimam. Neque credo, quin fatali quadam felicitate tot casus aduersos, tot discrimina, incolumes euseritis, vt hodie faustè vincendo totam vitam decoretis, commilitonumque vestrorum à rebellibus, atque perfidis aduersa fortuna Norrisis, & Burughi peremptorem mortem viciscamini. Quid? Audebunt ne insani corpore nudo cum armatis, cum viris coporis, & animi robore præstantissimis congregari. Demens ego sim, si conspectum vestrum sustinuerint, & nisi hodie totam Vltoniam sub iugum mittatis, totamque Iberniam Regiæ subigatis, ipsique ingente præda potiamini. Mementote vestræ virtutis, qui me duce Ardmache opem tulistis, Onello non minima parte castrorum ad Tumulum Album exuto. Ad vesperum, qui mihi Onelli, vel Odonelli caput dono dederit, huic mille auri libras polliceor, & singulis recipio pro meritis

puibiuccáð, 7 iar na ráimucchað for na hÍnaigib érbálta an ro bað dóig leó iathrom do roctain dia raigib.

gratias quam accumulatissimas, & á Regina, & á me esse referendas. Eamus, properemus, ne victoriam nostram differamus.

“Concione absoluta Bagnal ante solis exortum Ardmacha castra mouet decimo quinto circiter die, quam Comes Vrmonius fuit á Bernardo Omorra repulsus. Hastati in agmina tria erant digesti, quæ præbant & sequebantur equitum, & fulminatorum alæ. Sereno, & grato die vexillis explicatis, tubarum clangore, tibiærum concentu, tympanorum militarium sonitu homines, & equi ad pugnam accensi per lætam planiciem nemine prohibente procedunt. Mox excipiebat iter angustius iuniperis, sed humilibus, atque rarissimis consitum. Hoc Bagnal ingressus hora circiter septima á quingentis imberbibus adolescentibus, bombardarijs velitibus ab Onello missus densissima globulorum grandine per totum arboretum continuata obruitur. Velites ponè iuniperos stantes, & inter arbores cursitantes equites; atque pedites éminus iactu sternunt, & eó tutius, quod & equites regij propter iuniperos esse non poterant, vel suis adiumento, vel Catholicis impedimento, & præoccupantibus velitibus locus erat æquior, quam venientibus regijs. Ab his augustijs magna difficultate Bagnal denique copias expediuit non parum vexatas acri velitatione, & tristes ob impunè receptum damnum à velitibus, qui puerile, atque ridiculum hominum genus videbantur. Lata planicies vsque ad Catholicorum castra succedebat. In hanc egresso Bagnale regius equitatus in Catholicos velites quam celerrimo gradu currit. Cæterum per primam planiciei partem in ipso maximè itinere, sed & circum illud Onellus crebras foueas, atque fossas excauauit stratis super virgulis, & feno sparso dissimulatas. In quas cataphractarij equites incauti cadunt, casuque crebro equorum simul, & assessorum crura franguntur, qui, vt á socijs leuantur,

haud absque contentione Catholici velites sinunt. Strata gemmate regius exercitus non nihil animo fractus equitibus, atque peditibus aliquot desideratis, & sauciatis in minus impeditum planum peruenit. Hic Onelli velitibus defessis vegetes, & integri succedunt, à Bagnale quoque velites, & grauis armaturæ bombardarij mittuntur éminus vtrinque acerrimè dimicatur. Regij quoque equites cataphractarij in certamen prodeunt. His occurrunt Catholici equites ferentarij, vel leuis armaturæ. Cataphractarij cataphractarum munimine tutiores locum obtinebant. Ferentarij dexteritate, & velocitate præstantes, & iterum, atque iterum circumactis equis in pugnam redeuntes vulnera plura inferunt, loco tamen cedentes. Cataphractarij hastis sex circiter cubita longis dextero femini innixis cominus pugnant. Ferentarij armati hastis longioribus, quas medias manu tenentes super dexterum humerum gerunt, rarè nisi ex commodo feriunt, interim tela ligneo hastili quatuor ferè cubitorum ferrea cuspidè infixæ iaculantes. Ita Bagnal procedens sæpe ab Onelli leui armatura subsistere coactus, sæpè etiam eandem repellens haud procul á Catholicorum castris substitit hora diei ferè vndecima. Hic planicies illa duplici uligine hinc, inde coarctabatur, et inter utramque uliginem humile, et tenue vallum altitudine quatuor pedum, profundiore vero fossam interius per quartam milliarii partem Onellus duxit, magis, ut esset hosti impedimento, quam sibi adiumento. Inter medium vallum, & regium exercitum exsilibant turbidi coloris latices ex uliginibus coeuntes. Unde forsàn locus multis dicitur vadum pallidum (*Beal atha bui*, os vadi pallidi) & si aliis placeat vadum Sancti Buiani vocari. Pro vallo, et utroque exercitu equitum, & fulminatorum pugna vehementius instauratur. In æstu pugne scloperarius Anglus, qui nitratum puluerem inter pugnandum consumpsit,

terrible mass before them, placed and arranged on the particular passages where they thought the others would march on them.

sulphur sumpturus in Lagenam in quâ erat, fortè iniecit manum, quâ bombardicum funem ignitum tenebat. Iniecto igne accensa Lagenam, et duæ proximæ nitri plene nonnullos combustos in ærem tollunt. Interim Bagnal contra Catholicorum vallum, et agmina disponit ænea machinamenta, quorum unum sulphure, et Globis onustum, dum exploditur, vehementia pulveris in varia frusta diruptum interfecit circumstantes nonnullos. Cæteris Bagnal vallum discutit, et hastatorum Catholicorum agmina tormentis nuda verberat, eorum equitibus, et bombardarijs, qui pro vallo continenter certant, minimè obstantibus: aliquot partes valli solo æquat, et ab eo arcet agmina: in quorum locum irrumpunt duo prima regia agmina, alterum adversus Onellum, alterum adversus Odonellum lævum cornu tenentum, et aliquot agminum ordines vallum transgrediuntur, in quorum subsidium agmen ultimum Bagnal ducit. Eodem tempore equitatum et bombardarios Catholicorum intra vallum pulsos regius equitatus, et bombardarii sequuntur, et æquo jam loco utrique strenuè præliantur, et utrique mixti viri viros amplexi equis detrahunt. Hic hastati Catholici, qui tormentorum ictibus à vallo fuerunt remoti, videntes tormenta non esse iam hosti usui, sese in agmina regia conuertunt nondum tamen manum conserunt. Eodem temporis momento Bagnal qui munitus erat cataphracta, et casside ex calybe factis grauis sclopi iactum sustinentibus ratus se iam vicisse, ut liberius lætam prælij faciem videret et facilius respiraret, armaturæ grauis pondere fatigatus, cassidis conspiciendum aperit, et tollit, nec prius demisit, et clausit, quam iacuit humi exanimis plumbea glan- de fronte confossus. Cuius morte tertium, agmen in quo erat, magna trepidatis inuasit. Agmina duo ad quæ ducis extincti nuncijs nondum fuit perlatum, rem fortiter gerunt. Catholici quoque

nihil segniter prælium committunt. Odonellus bombardariorum virtute sese tuetur. Onelli agmen magis periclitari videtur. In hoc ancipiti rerum statu Onellus, qui iuxta suum agmen equo insidebat cum equitibus quadraginta, et totidem Bombardarijs, bombardarios, jubet, ut regium agmen glandibus carpant. Obedientes imperio bombardarij non parum molestant, et ordines cogunt laxare agmen fulminatorum ope nudum. Perculsis Onellus addit terrorem cum quadraginta equitibus in medium agmen laxatis habenis irrumpendo. Onellum sequens suum hastatorum agmen clamore sublato regium in fugam vertit hora ferè prima pomeridiana. Id conspicati ij quoque qui cum Odonello certant, agmine turbato terga vertunt. Monteguus etiam cum equitatu pedem refert. Bombardariorum alæ sese fugæ mandant. Onellus, Odonellus, et Macguier, qui præerat equitatu, fugientium tergis hærent. Fossa, vallumque regijs erat magis impedimento tunc fugientibus, quam antea agredientibus, qui cadentes alij super alios fossam implent, & iacentes unguibus equorum pedumque pedibus obteruntur. Ultimum agmen, in quo Bagnal erat, duce mortuo læstum et trepidum turbatis alijs auxilio non erat. Tamen Melmorrus Orellus cognomento Pulcher trepidos iubet adesse animo et secum hosti resistere, speciosius esse interfici præliantes, et ultos, quam fugientes impunè occidi, et adhuc fieri posse, ut hostis impetum sustineant, ipsumque repellant. Pulchri cohortatione nonnulli confirmati, maxime iuvenes Iberni cum eo consanguinitate coniuncti redintegrant prælium. Quibus pugnantibus Pulcher sese in omnes partes vertit, ut magis laborantibus, et periclitantibus opem ferat. Cæterum illi pauci, qui cum eo manserunt, & a regijs deserti et à Catholicis circumuenti multis vulneribus affecti cadunt et Pulcher ipse solus relictus pugnans fortissimè sternitur. Et omnes

Ἀν ταν το βήτρατ αιγῆ αν τσαιρσειτ δια νυθ αν ζυαρατ πο μορ πο
 βατ φορ σινδ τοιβ, Ρο ζαβρατ φορ ζητρατλαοσοθεαδ α μυνντιρε ιν εάλμα

regij effusa fuga salutem pedibus quærentes per planiciem, quæ venerant, et arboretum, inde Ardmacham usque dissipati, et palantes occiduntur. In Ardmachæ templa sese receperunt equites, & circiter mille, & quingenti pedites. Perierunt prælio regiorum plus duo millia, & quingenti, et inter eos Bagnal exercitus imperator, cohortium duces viginti tres, multi optiones, signiferi, et tesserarii. Capta sunt signa militaria triginta quatuor omnia militaria tympana, tormenta bellica, magna vis armorum, et totus commeatus. Neque victoribus quidem pugna fuit incruenta, et si enim minus ducenti fuerunt desiderati, tamen plus sexcenti fuerunt vulnerati. In Ardmachæ templa, quæ regiorum præsidio tenebantur, qui sese abdiderunt, à victoribus obsidentur. Monteguus cum equitatu noctu tenebrarum auxilio fugit. Eum sine ordine, et effusa fuga fugientem ex Onelli castris secutus Terentius Ohanlonus cum parte equitatus impedimenta, et equos ducentos capit, duces tres interficit: Romlius etiam Anglus dux cum die sequente iuxta iter Tabacci herbæ fumum fistula sorberet, deprehensus occiditur. Pedites ex pacto inermes dimittuntur, Ardmacha, & Portmore Onello traditis.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, fol. 150–155.

Camden, who knew the names and movements of the English party better than O’Sullivan, gives the following brief but valuable account of this battle in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1598:

“Toto hoc anno rebellio Hibernica admodum exarsit. Tir-Oenius enim, etsi veniam, quam simulate imploraverat ab Ormundio Locum-tenente, sub magno Sigillo Hiberniæ impetra-
 verat, ex improvise munimentum ad *Blackwater* obsidione incinxit. Ad eam solvendam Locum-tenens exercitus Generalis (nullus enim adhuc Prorex substitutus) selectissimas submitit turmas scilicet xiii vexillationes sub Hen-

rico Bagnallo Marescallo, acerbissimo Tir-Oenii adversario. Die xiv. Augusti a castris prope Ardmacham triplici acie moverunt: primam duxerunt Marescallus & Percius; mediam Cosbius, & Thomas Maria Wingfeldius; postremam Cuinus & Billings. Equitum turmis præfuerunt Calisthenes Brookus, Carolus Montacutus, & Flemingus. Vix mille passus confecerant, nimio plus inter se disparati per colles leviter surgentes, inter uliginosam hinc planiciem, inde sylvas, cum in primam aciem Tir-Oenius, acrioribus odii in Marescallum stimulis excitatus, omnibus viribus involaret: statimque eo inter confertissimos hostes occiso, primam illam aciem a cæteris longius subsequentibus & ex objectu collis ne conspectam, dum ordines laxarat, multitudine facile oppressit: eodemque momento pulvis tormentarius fortuito in media acie igne concepto multos sustulit, & plures mutilavit; Cosbiusque, qui missus ut primæ aciei recolligeret, magna clade affectus. Montacutus tamen non sine magno periculo reduxit; Wingfeldus cum postrema acie, pulvere tormentario deficiente, Ardmacham rediit. Ita Tir-Oenius perjurandum de adversario triumphum, & de Anglis victoriam insignem, reportavit. Nec sane, ex quo in Hibernia pedem firmarunt, major clades accepta, xiii strenuis ordinum ductoribus desideratis; & mille quingentis e gregariis, qui fæda fuga dissipati, totis campis palantes cæsi victique. Superstites non suam ignaviam, sed ducum imperitiam, quod jam in morem cessit probose culparunt. Nec sine culpa videbantur, qui adeo disparati præter militarem disciplinam incesserunt contra barbaros, qui semper in unum conferti impetu magis quam consilio pugnant.

“Paulo post munimenti ad *Blackwater* subsequuta est deditio, cum præsiarii, fide & armis ad extremam famem retentis, spem omnem subidii evanuisse viderent.

When the chiefs of the North observed the very great danger that now threatened them, they began to harangue and incite their people to acts of

“*Hæc victoria rebellibus gloriosa, & imprimis usui; hinc enim arma & comeatum nacti & Tir-Oenius per Hiberniam magna fama, tanquam libertatis auctor, ubique celebratus, ferocia & superbia supra modum intumuit.*”

Fynes Moryson, in his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. p. 58, 59, also confesses that the English received a great overthrow on this occasion. The following are his words :

“Because the English fort of Blackwater was a great Eye-sore to him” [Tyrone], “lying on the chief passage into his country, he assembled all his forces and assaulted the same; but Captain Thomas Williams, with his company under him, so valiantly repelled the great multitudes of the assailants, with slaughter of many, and the most hardy attempting to scale the Fort (which was only a deep trench or wall of earth to lodge some one” [*recte*, three] “hundred soldiers), as they utterly discouraged from assailing it, resolved to besiege it afar off, and knowing they wanted victualls, presumed to get it by famine.

“This Captain, and his few Warders, did with no less courage suffer hunger, and having eaten the few horses they had, lived upon herbs growing in the ditches and walls, suffering all Extremities till the Lord Lieutenant, in the month of August, sent Sir Henry Bagnol Marshal of Ireland, with the most choice companies of foot and horse troops of the English Army, to victual this fort, and to raise the Rebels siege. When the English entered the pace and thick woods beyond Armagh, on the east side, Tyrone (with all the Rebels Forces assembled to him) pricked forward with rage of Envy and settled Rancour against the Marshal, assailed the English, and, turning his full force against the Marshal’s person, had the success to kill him, valiantly fighting among the thickest of the Rebels. Whereupon the English being dismayed

with his death, the Rebels obtained a great victory against them. I term it great, since the English from their first arrival in that kingdom never had received so great an overthrow as this, commonly called, the defeat of Blackwater; thirteen valiant Captains and fifteen hundred common soldiers, (whereof many were of the old companies which had served in Brittany under General Norris) were slain in the field. The yielding of the fort of Blackwater followed this Disaster, when the assaulted Guard saw no Hope of Relief; but especially upon Messages sent to Captain Williams from our broken Forces retired to Armagh, professing that all their safety depended upon his yielding the Fort into the Hands of Tyrone, without which Danger Captain Williams professed that no Want or Misery should have induced him thereunto.

“Shortly after Sir Richard Bingham, late Governor of Connaught, and unworthily disgraced, was sent over to succeed Sir Henry Bagnol in the Mastership of that kingdom.

“By this victory the Rebels got plenty of Arms and Victuals; Tyrone was among the Irish celebrated as the Deliverer of his Country from Thralldom, and the combined Traitors on all sides were puffed up with intolerable pride. All Ulster was in Arms; all Connaught revolted, and the Rebels of Leinster swarmed in the English Pale, while the English lay in their Garrisons, so far from assailing the Rebels, as they rather lived in continual fear to be surprised by them.”

It is difficult to believe that Moryson’s account of the fort, called Portmore, or Portnua, by the Irish, is correct. Cucogry O’Clery, in his Life of Hugh Roe O’Donnell, states that it was a strong earthen fort, having “fighting towers,” with windows and loop-holes to fire through, and that the English garrisoned it with three hun-

δο δένανι. γ ατβεργατ φριύ munbuò leó corccar an la rin na biad a naτ-
maoín da éip, áct a marbaò, γ a muòuccaò gan cóiccill γ no bépτα αραιλλ

dred select warriors to check the Kinel-Owen. This writer gives a much better account of this battle than that abstracted by the Four Masters. He says that very few of the Irish were dressed in armour like the English, in comparison with whom they were "naked;" but that they had a sufficient quantity of spears and broad lances with strong handles of ash; of straight, keen-edged swords, and thin polished battle-axes; but devoid of the flesca and ecclanna, which distinguished the axes of the English. They had also javelins, bows and arrows, and guns with match-locks.—*O'Reilly's copy*, p. 53.

The most curious part of Cucogry O'Clery's account of this battle is the speech of O'Neill to the Irish, and the prophecy read to them by Fearfeasa O'Clery. As the speech of O'Neill, given by P. O'Sullivan Beare, was composed by O'Sullivan himself, in imitation of Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus, the Editor is tempted to lay before the reader the very words of Cucogry O'Clery, which are evidently more authentic than those of O'Sullivan Beare :

“Ro gáð O'Neill γ O'Doinnaill αγ γνέρατ λαοιδεαò na nγαλγατ γ αγ μαοιδεαμί na mί-
leaò, γ αγ τιονόοργ na επρέινφear, γ αρεαò ατβεργατ φριου :

“Α δεαγμίυνειρ, αρ ριαò, na huamínιγέφρ
ριβ, γ na γαβαò γράιν ριαρ na gallaib αρ
allmυρóaττ a ninnill, γ αρ ιονγγνατέχιu a
n-ειτεγ γ a napm, γ la topainnbeice a επρομ-
ρα, a επάβύρ γ a ccaipmeapra caéa, γ αρ a
n-ιomaτ lionmaipeaττ φέριρ αρ αρ deapb
deimín comaaò φορρα buρ poen iph lo baγa pa
anιu. Αρ δεαατ linn ón, αρ ατάτέφρ φορ φιορ
γ ατάτ an luéτ oile φορ γοί, oγaðap ccuim-
pυuch ι ccaipριβ, γ oγaðap naícínuaò do
γαιττ ðap n-αεapóa noιιρ φορριβ. Ατά ðna
lanpaoileaττain linn co n-ειτεργλεφ an lá pa
anιu ειτρ φηρ γ γοί पेð aτβεργ Mοpann mac

Maefn an rísharurc airdéarac: 'ní fhé, ní
fuiγδιέφρ ðpείcín ðup φίριu caépaε,' amíal
at clop lino ó ár φφίleaðaib, γ ðo po ionóoiρ-
ccpυε ðáinn ó ééin níap. Αραλλ ann ðna
αρ upa ðaoib ðap n-αεapóa φέριρ ðo cópmaí
φρι hainpíne eaéapíceíneoil oloap aεapóa
neich oile ðo éionγaίpe iap na ðap επopann
αρ ðup επίρ noιιρ φιλ in ðap φeílð ó né 3500
bliaðan ó'aoiρ ðoímaíu γup an laίeίριu anιuín.

“Αεβεαργατ na huapail γ na hαιριγ cor
bo φιορ ðo na φλατέð αρ φυγεallpατ. Ro
γað γpείm ooibpυim an óιργγpépaττ ðo poηpaτ
φορ na ðeιγφeapαib, uaiρ paéταταρ mínmanna
na mίleaò γ aiceeanta na n-annpaaò γo po
lín bpué γ bpuγ γ aίγφr imbeapra apm Co-
naill, Eoγain, aίργiaλλαγ γ Uí Eaéac Ulaò la
h-αιéepaγa a φflath, γ a φφιορ cóðnaé γ po éin-
γeallpατ ðóib na eιubpaταίρ επoiγ φορ ccύla
γ no poðeμðaίρa n-αιéeaò φορ aon laéaίρ ρια
pυ no baò paon φορpa.

“Fáé oile ðna ima po eipιγ aiceeanta na
n-óγ. Αε coaðataρ ðoib co po τιορchan na-
oim ðeapchán fáid Oé cò επιubapéa caé in ðu
pín φορ γallaib Duiblinne la h-Oeò O néill γ
laρ an ccóigeaò αρ éína, uaiρ po éinγeall co
επυεφαταίρ ina éoiρéim γ cenel Conaill paim-
peaò.

“Ro épείpτε na cupaò na h-epεpaò an
fáid naomí γoa. Αρ é po foillpιγ ðóib céτυρ
pεmέφicaanta an naomí apoiu φιλ oipóeίρc ðo
paimmυειρ uí ðoinnaill ðo pala ina φapaò
φορ an φλυaίγeaò φρi h-αιpεaγ tuile óó. Feap-
peapa O Cléιpιγ a cómaim. Ro iomcómaίρc
pύe cia h-aimm baof φορ an maίγín pín. Ro
hαιpνείðeaò óó. Αε beapε poim γup no éaip-
ngup naomí beapchan φpaoíneaò φορ γallaib
an ðu pín ρια Oeò Ua Neill amuil at pubp-
moρ, γ γup ðo meaðaίρ laρ φρi né foða an
eapíceapbaì ðo pome an φίρ naomí, γ no γað
occ γpépaττ γ occ laoideap na laoépaíðe amíal

valour, saying that unless the victory was their's on that day, no prospect remained for them after it but that of being [some] killed and slaughtered without

πο βα ου οια ανεραναι, εο νεεβαιρ ιηρο.

“ Α εεαε αν Αεα βυιθε
Αρ λαρ ευερε να οαναρ
λαρ νοειυγαδ Αλλμυρεαε
Θιδ φαοιθδ ρη δ Τηοραη.”

“O'Neill and O'Donnell proceeded to incite and harangue the heroes, and to exhort the soldiers, and to instruct the mighty men, and they said :

“ ‘ Brave people,’ said they, ‘ be not dismayed or frightened at the English on account of the foreign appearance of their array, and the strangeness of their armour and arms, the sound of their trumpets, and tabours, and warlike instruments, or of their great numbers, for it is absolutely certain that they shall be defeated in the battle of this day. Of this we are, indeed, convinced, for ye are on the side of truth, and they are on the lie, fettering you in prisons, and beheading you, in order to rob you of your patrimonies. We have, indeed, a high expectation that this very day will distinguish between truth, as Morann, the son of Maen, said in the celebrated proverb: *There has not been found, there never will be found, a more veritable judge than a battle-field,*’ [This is not unlike the notion about the wager of battle among the English], ‘ as we have heard from our poets, who have instructed us from a remote period. Moreover, it is easier for you’ [now] ‘ to defend your own patrimony against a race of strangers, than to seek another's patrimony, after being expelled from your own native country, which has been in your possession from the year of the World three thousand five hundred, to this very day.’

“ The gentleman and the chieftains said that what the princes had uttered was true. The spirited exhortation of the chiefs made the desired impression, for the minds of the heroes, and the courage of the common soldiers, were raised;

and the Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, Airghialla, and Ui-Eathach-Uladh were filled with fury, vigour, and a desire of plying their arms, by the harangues of their princes and true leaders, and they promised to them that they would not yield a foot, and that they would suffer death on that field sooner than be defeated.

“ There was another cause also for the exaltation of the minds of the youthful soldiers. It was told to them that St. Bearchan, the prophet of God, had prophesied that a battle would be fought at that place against the Galls of Duibhlinn” [Dublin] “ by an Oedh O'Neill” [Hugh, descendant of Niall] “ and by the province in general; for he had promised that they” [the inhabitants of the province of Ulster] “ would come to his relief, and the Kinel-Connell in particular. The heroes believed that the prophet of God would not tell a lie. The person who had first exhibited this prophecy was a certain famous poet of the faithful people of O'Donnell, who accompanied him” [O'Donnell] “ on this expedition, to excite and encourage him. His name was Fearfeasa O'Clery. He asked what was the name of that place, and, being told it, he said that St. Bearchan had predicted a defeat of foreigners at that place by an Oedh Ua Neill” [Aidus, nepos Nigelli], “ as we have said; and that he had, for a long time, a recollection of the prophecy which the true saint had delivered; and he proceeded to harangue the heroes, as was proper for one like him, and he said” [reciting the words of St. Bearchan]:

“ In the battle of the Yellow ford,
By him the Danars” [barbarians] “ shall be
slain;
After cutting off the foreigners
The men from Tory shall rejoice.”

The Editor has been much puzzled what to

ԾԻՆ ԿԻ ԸՍԱՐՔԱԻՆ, Դ ԿԻ ԸՍԱՄՐԻՃԵԻՆ ՔԵԻՆ ԾՈ ՔԱՄԵՆԱ ԶԱՍԻԸԼ ԶՈ ՄԻՆԻՑ ՔԵՇՇ ՔԻԱՄ,
 Դ ԱՆ ԾՈ ԵՐՆԱՐՔՈՒ ԱՐ ԻՆ ԸՍԱՐՇԼԵՈ ՔԻՆ, ՈՒ ԿԱՇՍԱՐՔԻԸ Դ ՈՒ ԿԻՈՆՆԱՐՔԱԻԸ
 ԿԻ ԸՔՐԻՈՒՆ ԸԻԱՆԱ ԸՈՄԱՅԻՆ. ԱՇԵՐԵՐԱՏ ՔՐԻՍ ԵՆՔ ԶԱՐ ԵՅ ԿԱՐԱ ԾՈԻՆ ԸՔՐ-
 ՆԱՄ Ա ՆԱՏԱՐԸԱ ՔՐՈՐ ԻՆ ԱՈՒՔՐԻՆԵ ՆԵԱՇՏԱՐՔՆԵՆՈԼ ՔԻՆ ՕԼԾԱՐ ԾՈՒԿԱՅ ՆԵԻՇ
 ԷԼԵ ԾՈ ԶԱԲԱՐԼ ԱՐ ԵԻՇՈՒ ԻԱՐ ՆԱ ՄՈՆՆԱՐԽԱԾ ՔՈՄ ԱՐ Ա ՏՐԻ ՈՒԼԻՐ ԵՍԸՆ. ՐՈ
 ԶԱՆ ԶՐՆՈՒ ՏՐԱ ԱՆ ԶՔԵԱՐՔԱՇ ԼԱՍԻԸԵԱԾ ՔԻՆ ԾՈ ԵՐԵՐԱՏ ՆԱ ՄԱԻՏԵ ՔՈՐ Ա ՄԱՈՒՆ-
 ՏԻՐ, Դ ՈՒ ԶԵԱԼԼՐԱՏ ՆԱ ԿՈՇՇԱ ԶՈՄՈՐ ԵԱԼԼՄԱ ԾՔՍԼԱՆՅ Ա ՈՒՍԻԸԱ ՔԻԱՐԻՍ ՈՒ
 ՔՈԵՄԸՈՒՐ ԱՆ ՔՈՔ ՕՄԱՆ ԼԵՈ ՔՈՄ ԾՈ ՏՇՇՄԱԼ ԾՈԻԿ.

make of this prophecy, that is, whether it was a pure extempore invention of O'Clery's to excite the common soldiers, by convincing them of the certainty of victory, or an application of an older prophecy to the present occasion; but he has been for some years convinced, from the word *Danair* introduced in the second line, that the quatrain above given was taken by O'Clery from a prophecy relating to the period of the Danes in Ireland, and that O'Clery ingeniously transferred it (as the Cromwellians did quotations from the Old Testament in the next century) to the present occasion. A similar prophecy was circulated on the Protestant side, by the Earl of Thomond, before the battle of Kinsale, the details of which were so strikingly fulfilled, that the incredulous Sir George Carew, Governor of Munster, or his secretary, felt it his duty to put it on record in the following words:

"Although no man is lesse credulous than myselfe is of idle Prophecies, the most whereof are coyned after things are done; yet I make bold to relate this which succeeds, for a long time before the thing I speak of was brought to light, myself was an eye witness when it was reported; in concealing it I should wrong the truth, which makes me bold to remember it: Many times I did heare the Earl of *Thomond* tell the Lord President, that in an old Booke of Irish prophecies which hee had seene, it was reported, that towards the latter dayes there should be a battell fought betweene the Eng-

lish and the Irish, in a place which the Booke nameth, neere unto Kinsale. The Earle of *Thomond* comming out of England, and landing first at Castlehaven, and after at Kinsale, as aforesaid: in the time of the siege, myself and divers others heard him again report the Prophecie to the President, and named the place where (according to the Prophecie) the field should be fought. The day whereupon the victorie was obtained, the Lord President and the Earle rode out to see the dead bodies of the vanquished, and the President asked some that were there present by what name that ground was called; they, not knowing to what end he did demand it, told him the true name thereof, which was the same which the Earle so often before had reported to the President. I beseech the reader to believe mee, for I deliver nothing but trueth: but, as one Swallow makes no Summer, so shall not this one true Prophecie increase my credulitie in old Predictions of that kinde."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. 21. For some account of other prophecies of this nature, see note ¹, under the year 1583, pp. 1796, 1797, *supra*.

Dr. Leland asserts, without any authority whatever, that "the superstitious Irish were driven, even to phrenzy, by their priests, who assured them, from old prophecies, that this day would prove fatal to heresy."—Book iv. chap. 4. But it is quite clear, from the words of Cucogry O'Clery, that this prophecy was

mercy, and others cast into prisons and wrapped in chains, as the Irish had been often before, and that such as should escape from that battle would be expelled and banished into distant foreign countries: and they told them, moreover, that it was easier for them to defend their patrimony against this foreign people [now] than to take the patrimony of others by force⁸, after having been expelled from their own native country. This exciting exhortation of the chiefs made [the desired] impression upon their people; and the soldiers declared that they were ready to suffer death sooner than submit to what they feared would happen⁹ to them.

not read by a priest; nor was it ascribed to St. Ultan, as O'Sullivan Beare asserts, but to St. Bearchan of Cloonsast, in Fidh-gaibhle [Figile], in Offaly.

In an Irish poem by Duffy O'Duigenan, written this year, on the History of the O'Neills, and preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 14, fol. 140, it is stated that this battle was fought on the festival of St. Bartholomew, and that seventeen hundred English soldiers, and twenty-three captains, were slain, among whom was a knight of great distinction, and the Marshal of Ireland, and the son of O'Reilly, who had joined the English.

Cox, who passes over this victory as lightly as possible, grumbles that the Irish got so much reputation by it, that the "English could act only on the defensive part, and not that itself without continual fear and danger."—Vol. i. p. 415. By foreign nations Tyrone was hailed as the deliverer of Ireland, and he received from the Pope (through the hands of the Spanish envoys, Martin de la Cerva, and Matthæo Oviedo, the Pope's Archbishop of Dublin) a number of indulgences, and, still more precious, "a crown of phoenix feathers!"—See Camden's *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1599, p. 744, and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i, p. 102. And it may be remarked that, from this time to the defeat at Kinsale, O'Neill was as much monarch of all Ireland, and more universally talked of

throughout Europe, than any of his ancestors since the time of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

⁸ *To take the patrimony of others by force.*—This alludes to the custom among the Irish, since the English invasion, of settling by force in other territories, after having been driven from their own by the English. Thus Mac Carthy More had settled in Kerry after being expelled by the English from the plains of Cashel; the O'Donovans and O'Sulleivans acquired new settlements in the country of the O'Driscolls, after their expulsion from the plains of Limerick and Clonmel; the O'Flahertys settled in the mountains of Connamara, after being expelled by the Burkes from Magh Seola, on the east side of Lough Corrib; the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles acquired new settlements in the mountains of the present county of Wicklow, after being expelled from the plains of Moy-Liffey and Moy-Alvy by Meyler Fitz-Henry and the Baron Walter de Reddlesford, &c., &c. It is curious to observe that the Irish chieftains, in their speeches, did not think of reminding their followers that it might be probable that, on losing this battle, they might be reduced to utter helplessness, incapable of acquiring any new settlements.

⁹ *Would happen*: i. e. the soldiers declared that they would rather be slain in this battle than survive it, in case the English were the victors, under whose iron hand they dreaded to become enslaved.

Dala an Mharurccail co na ġallajb iar pfaicepin na nġaoidéal for a ccionn ni po tairbñiriot nach nairrðe nuireccla ior, aét po cñimnigriot co coinnart for a ccfraacchaid co po lingsriot tarr an ccedna lñan clair lán ndomian do pala for a ccionn, 7 torépatar apail diob innte riðe acc toéta tairri dóib. Ro doireriot iaram an ploġ ġaoidelaé ġo dioġair darac-tach, 7 ġo hainmin agġarb ina ccfnd, 7 po ġairriot rñmpa 7 ina ndeadhaid, 7 dá ġac lñt diob. Rob sicfn dia ttopac anñain pe hiomġuin 7 airirium pe hiombualad, 7 coúccad pe caéfn co po tanaiġb a tpiuġ, co po huirbñri-naiġ a nuarail, 7 co po tpaotad a tpióin. Aét éfna arpead a cumair po marbad an ġeneral .i. Marurccal an iubar, 7 amail nac ġnat caélaéair do cornam lar an luét ppiu a nðarurccarar a ccuingið caéa, 7 a ccfnd cor-tada 7 coimairle po ppaomead for muirir an ġenerála po dñóid tpe nñit iomġona, 7 iombualta darri na foðollajb talman 7 tarr an lñanclair lán ndomian tarr a tpuðcatar. Ro báp acca nairlec 7 acca natécuma, aġa ccumac, 7 aġa cenaimġirrad ġo lñómeac lámatarad lar an luét batatar ina lñman.

Da hann rin do ðeonaid dia, 7 do cfdaiġ an coimðe daén do řaiġdiuirib na bairriðġna ġo po caith i mbaí do púdar ina uirémcell la lionmuire a lámaiġ, 7 do cóid ġur an mbairille púdar ba coimñfra dó do mepñonad a miorúr 7 a pócóide co po rceinn dñitè ó a mairde irin búpdar baí irin mbairille ġo po bloccurair riðe in áirde irin aéř foarbuar 7 ġac bairille po ba coimñfra dó diað a ndaid, 7 bñor an ġonna mór do pala aca. Ro tócc-bad ðna on muð ccedna anáirde dñonġ mór do na daóimib bátar in uirémcell an púdar hirin. Ro baí ðna an tulariġ ina nuirémceall ina haén meall doðarða dořca duib cñac co cñn athaid do ló iar rin. An do épnatar do muirir na bairriðġna ġan marbad ġan muðuccad, ġan doġ, ġan dianoidéad po ériallrat tar a nair co harðmacá. Niri bo hiomcoimairceé po báp ina lñman ġa tpaotad, ġa tpiómeallad, ġa naðeod, ġa nairlech, na ndñirib na tpiarairib, na pñicrib, na tpiocrib, ġo pangatar tar na múraib irteach in Arðmacha.

^u *Close lines*, literally, "so that their thick was thinned."

^v *They were being slaughtered*.—It is almost impossible to translate this sentence into English, without transposing the words, and changing

the passive into the active voice.

^w *The Lord*.—The word *coimðe* occurs very frequently in the *Leabhar Breac*, and other ancient manuscripts, in the sense of "*the Lord*," and is always applied to Christ, in a religious

As for the Marshal and his English [forces], when they saw the Irish awaiting them, they did not shew any symptom whatever of fear, but advanced vigorously forwards, until they sallied across the first broad [and] deep trench that lay in their way; and some of them were killed in crossing it. The Irish army then poured upon them vehemently and boldly, furiously and impetuously, shouting in the rear and in the van, and on either side of them. The van was obliged to await the onset, bide the brunt of the conflict, and withstand the firing, so that their close lines^u were thinned, their gentlemen gapped, and their heroes subdued. But, to sum up in brief, the General, i. e. the Marshal of Newry, was slain; and as an army, deprived of its leader and adviser, does not usually maintain the battle-field, the General's people were finally routed, by dint of conflict and fighting, across the earthen pits, and broad, deep trenches, over which they had [previously] passed. They were being slaughtered^v, mangled, mutilated, and cut to pieces by those who pursued them bravely and vigorously.

At this time God allowed, and the Lord^w permitted, that one of the Queen's soldiers, who had exhausted all the powder he had about him, by the great number of shots^x he had discharged, should go to the nearest barrel of powder to quickly replenish his measure and his pouch; and [when he began to fill it] a spark fell from his match into the powder in the barrel, which exploded aloft overhead into the air, as did every barrel nearest, and also a great gun which they had with them. A great number of the men who were around the powder were blown up in like manner. The surrounding hilly ground was enveloped in a dense, black, gloomy mass of smoke for a considerable part of the day afterwards. That part of the Queen's army which escaped from being slaughtered [by the Irish], or burned or destroyed [by the explosion], went back to Armagh, and were eagerly pursued^y [by the Irish, who] continued to subdue, surround, slay, and slaughter them, by pairs, threes, scores, and thirties, until they passed inside the walls of Armagh.

sense, not to the Holy Trinity, as O'Brien and O'Reilly have most erroneously asserted. It is also applied to a temporal lord.

^u *By the great number of shots*: literally, "from the multiplicity of his shooting."

^v *Eagerly pursued*.—It is stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that the recruits and ca-

lones of the Irish army returned to strip the slain, and to behead those who lay severely wounded on the field:

"Impairte a nglaipaire, ⁊ a ngiollanpaio, ⁊ no gabpat ag foobas an fianlarg at poch-airte i'm cae, ⁊ occ dic'noas na spuinge pobtar beo'aoice ann."

Ro ḡabpat ḡaoidil acc iompuide an baile in ḡac aipd ina iométacmonḡ, ḡ battar aḡ caitém ḡ aḡ coimidiubraccað a cele co cfnh epí lá, ḡ tsoira noiðce co no pccitigite ḡoill po ðlóid. Ro cúirpior teéta hi ccfhn na pee hiḡim do ḡaiḡid na ḡḡaoidel dia pað ppiú co ppiúcipitir an pupte dia líccetí don barða báttar ann toét ḡan ḡuin ḡan ḡabaid dia ḡaiḡid ḡur in mbanle pin Arðmaáca, ḡ iar poétain doib hiḡuide (dia ttapoéta eineað ḡ maitém nanacail doib, ḡ a ttiðlacað plán ar an típ ḡo poétain doib hi ccpic innill) ḡo ppiúcipidír Arðmaáca buðm. O no haiḡnðieað na haiḡspca pin do na ḡaoidelaib do cóttar na maíte do épúð a ccoimairle dup ciðð do ḡendaír imon ccaingim pin. Ro báttar ðronḡ doð aḡa ráða nar bo cóip na ḡoill do léccað ar an iomécumang i mbatar co no marbéta iad ioir, no ḡo neiblioir a naenar do ḡorca. Ar a aí ba ḡair veirið leo po ðeóidh a léccað uaðair ar na maigmb i mbatar, acé namá na beḡdair leo biað no veoch, éideað, arim, na oḡdanar, púdar na luaiðe ar in bpoḡe ḡionmoéta a épone ḡ a arim do léccað lap in ccapitín baí ann. Ro aéttaiḡhpiot dá ḡach líte anmáin ar na coingellaib pin, ḡ no cúirpior ðronḡ dia ḡðaoimib uairle ar ḡac taeb ðaccallaim an barða ḡur an bpuḡe, ḡ iar naiḡnðir pccel doibride no páccaibpiot an baile acc Ua néill amail po ppccongḡað pppra. Tánaicc an capitín, ḡ an barða ḡo hArðmaáca hi ccfh an no máir dia múinncip, ḡ no cuipeað iðlacað leo uile ó Arðmaáca ḡur an iubar, ḡ on iubar ḡo pangattar hi pfine ḡall. Iar ppaécbaíl típe heóccain doibride, Ro ppccongair Ua néill ppc ðaoimib paipḡðaca, uairle, ḡ anuairle an ármaig dáipm ḡ ðaðnacal ḡ ba pðh a líon iar na náipm ḡo líp, dá mile ḡo líte imon ḡgenerál, ḡo noét ccapitínib vécc, ḡ ðronḡ móp do ðaoimib uairle nac ttaðairtér a nanmanna ppc arpo.

Roptar mípctig, mípínmnaig múinncip na bainpíogha ḡ roptar púbaig ppppbraoiḡ ḡaoidil don caitéḡleo pin. An ðschmað lá do mí Augupḡe do pðpað an iomarpail pin áta buide. Do cóðar maíte ulað dia ttiḡib iar molach cpcccair, ḡ coimmaðme ḡe no páccbað ðaoine iomða uaðair.

Baile an Móttaiḡh baí aḡ múinncip na bainpíogha ppi pe epí mbliaðan ndecc ḡur an tan pa do ḡabáil la a ðuétapacair pñ (hi paipḡað na bliaða

² *Unmolested*, literally, "without wounding or danger."

³ *Were dispirited*, Roptar meipctig, mípínmnaig.—This is a very old construction, which

would not be at all understood at the present day in any part of Ireland. The above sentence would be constructed in modern Irish as follows:

The Irish then proceeded to besiege the town, and surrounded it on every side; and they [of both parties] continued to shoot and fire at each other for three days and three nights, at the expiration of which time the English ceased, and sent messengers to the Irish to tell them that they would surrender the fort [at the Blackwater], if the warders who were [stationed] in it were suffered to come to them unmolested^a to Armagh, and [to add] that, on arriving there, they would leave Armagh itself, if they should be granted quarter and protection, and escorted in safety out of that country into a secure territory. When these messages were communicated to the Irish, their chiefs held a council, to consider what they should do respecting this treaty. Some of them said that the English should not be permitted to come out of their straitened position until they should all be killed or starved together; but they finally agreed to give them liberty to pass out of the places in which they were, on condition, however, that they should not carry out of the fort meat or drink, armour, arms, or ordnance, powder or lead [or, in fine, any thing], excepting only the captain's trunk and arms, which he was at liberty to take with him. They consented on both sides to abide by those conditions; and they sent some of their gentlemen of both sides to the fort, to converse with the warders; and when these were told how the case stood, they surrendered the fort to O'Neill, as they were ordered. The Captain and the warders came to Armagh, to join that part of his people who had survived. They were all then escorted from Armagh to Newry, and from thence to the English territory. After their departure from Tyrone, O'Neill gave orders to certain persons to reckon and bury the gentlemen and common people slain. After they had been reckoned, there were found to be two thousand five hundred slain, among whom was the General, with eighteen captains, and a great number of gentlemen whose names are not given.

The Queen's people were dispirited^a and depressed, and the Irish joyous and exulting, after this conflict. This battle of Athbuidhe was fought on the 10th day of August. The chiefs of Ulster returned to their respective homes in joyous triumph^b and exultation, although they had lost many men.

Ballymote, which had been in the possession of the Queen's people for the space of thirteen years before this time, was taken in the summer of this year

^a “*Ḍa meirneac mí-meanmaic muinir na baipiozna, 7 ba ruac go-foibfoileac Ḍaol-* *oíl do'n cáitléo rin.*”
^b *Joyous triumph, iolac corccair.* The word

ρο) .i. la cloinn ndonnchaíð an éorainn (.i. tomaltaé ḡ caetal duib). Dá an gobernoir Sir conerr cluport, ḡ O domnaill Aóð ruad acc daopað an baile for apoile, ḡ acc tairccerín cñnaigh da chionn do éloinn ndonnchaíð. Rob é epioénuccaó an dála clann ndonnchaíð do tabairt an baile d'Ua domnaill do óruim cñnaigh, ḡ éonnaireta i mí meóoin fogmair na bliadna ro. Ceirre ceo punt, ḡ epri ceo bó do ruad Ua domnaill do éloinn ndonnchaíð ar an mbaile.

Slóicéaó adbal la hiarla urmuían do éur lóin hi bpoirt laoiḡiri, ḡ iar narccnaím ipin rliḡið doib do pala for a ccionn ipin cconair do deacaatar Uaitne mac Ruðraige óicc, mic Ruðraige caoicé uí mópda, ḡ Remann mac Slain na Smair mic Riocaird Shaxanaigh, ḡ caprim tipial .i. Riróspó mac tomáir óicc tipial. Ro bað moo ina luac an lóin do caill iarla urmuían don turpur rin do daóimib d'schaib, ḡ darrm, ḡ ar ar eiccin terna an tiparla pfin iar na ḡuin.

Ro éur Ua neill pccribhñn illaighimib ipin ccéio mí d'pogmar na bliadna ro dia pupailhñ ar Remann a bupe, ar Uaitne ua mopda, ḡ ar caprín tipial, comíte laighneac d'paccauil for an ceuid ele dia ccompann coccaíð ḡ iad pfin do dol do denam gabaltair, ḡ do éabairt araill do na tiprib báttar ina nacchaíð ipreach dáir nó dhiccn. ḡ ro forconḡair forpa do iponpað dol don muíain ro éogairm éloinne tómair ruaið, mic Semuir, mic Slain mic an iarla. Iar léghaó na pccribhenn do na huairhib a d'ubramar do éottar ríde ḡur an lion, ḡ ḡur an cconḡaib ar lia ro p'edpac i noḡpnaighib. Tangattar an tip rin dia raighið ar a tcoil pfin ḡionmoéta Mac ḡiollapacraicc pínḡin, mac bhriain mic pínḡin. Lottar ar a hairele ḡur an ccionn tuaið do rliab blaðma ar dáig ḡaoiðel oip'ir muíain, ḡ iarpaip miðe do chur daén pann ppiú .i. ó Maolmuaið, ḡ conall mac caéaoip, ḡ Máḡ cocláin .i. Sfan ócc, mac Slain, mic aipre, mic corbmaic, ḡ O csp'baill an calbaé, mac uilliam uioip, mic p'irḡanaim, mic maolpuanaíð. Ḥe ro bátar na maite rin le haehaið aḡ p'raim a hué a bhrionnaia ro bað buiðe leó an óccbaíð anaicimíð rin ro

iolac is explained "puðacur no luéḡáir, i. e. joy, or enthusiastic exultation," by O'Clery.

^c *Auctioning*: literally, "were making the castle dear upon each other," i. e. bidding against each other, or outbidding each other's price, as at an auction.

^d *Fineen, the son of Brian*.—He was Florence, the son of Brian, or Bernard Fitzpatrick, the first Baron of Upper Ossory, who slew Rury Oge O'More in 1578, from which period the heads of the Fitzpatrick family continued remarkably faithful to Queen Elizabeth,

by its rightful inheritors, the Clann-Donough of Corran, namely, Tomaltagh and Cathal Duv. The Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) were auctioning^c the castle against each other, in offering to purchase it from the Clann-Donough. The close of the bargain was, that the Clann-Donough gave up the castle to O'Donnell, for a purchase and contract, in the middle month of the autumn of this year. Four hundred pounds [in money] and three hundred cows was the price which O'Donnell gave the Clann-Donough for the castle.

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond, to place provisions in Port-Leix [Maryborough]. When they had advanced a certain distance on their way, they were met by Owny, the son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech O'More; by Redmond, the son of John, son of John of the Shamrocks, son of Rickard Saxonagh [Burke]; and by Captain Tyrrell, namely, Richard, the son of Thomas Oge Tyrrell. On this expedition the Earl of Ormond lost more than the value of the provisions in men, horses, and arms; and it was with difficulty the Earl himself escaped, after being wounded.

In the first month of the autumn of this year O'Neill sent letters to Leinster, requesting Redmond Burke, Owny O'More, and Captain Tyrrell, to intrust the guarding of Leinster to some of their allies in the war, and to proceed themselves to make conquests, and to bring some of the adverse territories over to their cause, by solicitation or force; and he particularly requested them to go into Munster, at the invitation of the sons of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond]. The gentlemen whom we have mentioned, after reading the letters, proceeded with the greatest force and arms they could command into Ossory. The people of that territory spontaneously came to [join] them, except Mac Gillapatrik (Fineen, the son of Brian^d, son of Fineen). They afterwards went to the northern extremity of Slieve Bloom, in order to induce the Irish of East Munster and Westmeath to join them, namely, O'Molloy, and Connell, the son of Cahir [O'Molloy]; Mac Coghlan (John Oge, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), and O'Carroll (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony). Although these chieftains had for some time stood by their Sovereign, they were glad to obtain

and strenuous opponents of the Irish insurrection.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 354.

baí acc tairtel gáca típe daontuccáð ptoécána uaðabí 7 o po ptoðaiçpíoc
 iaðpein tuccpat a nacchaíð ap an dá upmuíam 7 níð bo píoð no capattpað
 po iarrpat poppa, acé a cepeachað po céðóip tpe ná nfpccapíðfp ppi hiapla
 upmuíam, 7 po gabað cúice capléin do baítib upmuíam leá, Ro bað oibpíðe
 oipim aiðneach ap bpiú na Sionna. Ro cónçaið Rémann a bupc aicece pín po
 comáip coccaíð cloinne piocaipe do pfpítal 7 do ppiotailín arf. Óatap
 dan a dó nó a tpi do ppaçtmuimib co campamail ina ccomnaitçe ipin típ pin,
 7 epíca airip Siúipi, 7 cloinne huilliam acca ttabaipc dia paizíð do cum a
 pfpolngpopt, 7 a ccomarpain çaiðel acc toçt dia naccallaim, 7 acc dol
 i naénpam ppiú. Ro bað oibpíðe ó duibíðip çoilte na manacé .i. diarmat,
 mac uaitne, mic Pílip, 7 clann Mhíic bpiam ó ceuanach .i. clann Muipçfpaiç,
 mic toippíðealbaiç, mic muipçfpaiç, 7 Rianaiçh im cónçobar na mainçe
 mac uilliam çaióic, mic diarmata uí maóilpíam, 7 piol mbpiam ócc ðuítche
 ara.

Iap ndol do na çaiðelabí pin i ccommbáid 7 hi ccapattpað muinntipe
 Uí neill, 7 ap ceop çac típe çup a pangatar ðaén pam ppiú, Ro tpiallpat
 (ço nípçe amac na noiçfp pin) i ngfpaltacáib ap tappainç cloinne tomáip
 puaið mic an iapla. Arpeað lottap céðamup hi cconntacé luimniçh. Óa
 hann boí an Ppripíðenp .i. Sip tomár noiçup an tan pin hi ceill moçellocc.
 Iap na tuiccpin dó na baóí inepoða ppiç an ngarpaið ngaiðelaiç do çuaiðh
 ap a momçabail ço copçaiç. Óo céðarpom ðna tap máiç ppiç i cconallçaið
 i ccompoçpabí plebe luacéra, 7 çlinne copçpaiçe. Táimcc Sémuç mac tomáip
 puaið ina ceínd hi cconallçoið ðon çup pin, 7 bai an ðapa mac (.i. Sfan) do
 cloinn tomáip puaið ina ppoçaip pín ap na himteacéaið pin aça tappainç
 ðon típ. Óo bípiti an çamínach no in bó inlaozça ap íé piñçinnib 7 an láip
 çpíoiçð ap tpi piñçinnib, 7 çac muc dá pebuç ap piñçinn 7 ná connapéa pin
 aça ppoçera, 7 acca ppuáił in çach campá i mbíoiç.

Óc cualaiç iapla upmuíam caitépim na ceatèuioðín pin taimcc co na

^o *Druim-Aidhneach*, now *anglice*, Druminagh, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, situated on the margin of Lough Derg, which is an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna, in the parish of Derryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. It has lately received the modern name

of Castle Biggs from the present proprietor. According to the tradition in the country this castle was erected by O'Madden in despite of the O'Kennedys.

ⁱ *The borders of Sliabh-Luachra and Gleann Corbraighe.*—These places are far asunder, the Sliabh Luachra mountains being near Castle

terms of peace from those strange warriors, who were traversing every territory. After agreeing upon terms of peace with these, they turned their faces towards the two Ormonds; and from them they sought neither peace nor friendship, but proceeded to plunder them at once, on account of their enmity towards the Earl of Ormond. They took five of the castles of Ormond, one of which, *Druim-Aidhneach*^c, on the margin of the Shannon, Redmond Burke kept to himself, for waging and maintaining war on Clanrickard out of it. They remained for two or three weeks encamped in that country; and the spoils of the region bordering on the Suir, and those of Clann-William, were carried to their camp; and their Irish neighbours came to converse and join in the same confederation with them. Among those who joined them were O'Dwyer of Kilnamanagh, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owny, son of Philip; the sons of Mac Brian O'gCuanach, namely, the sons of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough; the Ryans about *Conor-na-Maingé*, the son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan; and the race of Brian Oge of Duharra.

After these Irish [septs] had formed a confederacy and friendship with O'Neill's people, and after having induced [the people of] every territory into which they came to join them, they marched with the rising-out [i. e. forces] of these districts, at the instance of the sons of Thomas Roe, son of the Earl [of Desmond], into the country of the Geraldines. They first went to the county of Limerick. The President, Sir Thomas Norris, was at this time at Kilmallock; and when he perceived that he was not able to contend with the Irish party, he went to Cork, to avoid [meeting] them. They [the Irish] then proceeded westwards, across the River Maigue, into Connello, and to the borders of *Sliabh-Luachra* and *Gleann-Corbraighe*^f. James, the son of Thomas Roe [Fitzgerald], came to join them in Connello on this occasion; and James, the second son of Thomas Roe, was already along with them upon these expeditions, for he had come to draw them into the country. At this time they offered and sold at their camp a stripper, or cow in calf, for sixpence, a brood mare for threepence, and the best hog for a penny; and these bargains were offered and proclaimed in every camp in which they were.

When the Earl of Ormond heard of the progress of these warlike troops, h

Island, in Kerry, and *Gleann-Corbraighe* in the north-west extremity of the county of Limerick.

It is the glinn or valley from which the Knight of Glinn takes his titular title.

μαρκερλουαζ co. na coiριγετιβ πο na τυταιριμ go conntae luimniζ, 7 πο cιur
pceela go corcaiz da pupal ap in bpreidenr τεετ ina coinne go cill mocel-
l6cc. O πο βιοηριος an pluaζ γαιοδelaδ βαταp 1 μαρταp conallaδ an nι rin,
πο ceimniζpιοt amiap 1 mompocpaib cille mocell6cc 7 τυccpāt a τταιpbenad
pfin non dā τιζεapna rin ταpλα αγα ττόpαιδεετ. Oo δσcαταp na τιζεapnaιζε
rin (ap iomζabaal εfcoμάλα ppiuποm do cfo a cele) go μαιζ eala. Tιαζαιτ
pium ina noeaδhaiδ go doypur μαιζε heala, 7 πο γαβpαt αγα ηgrfnuccaδ, 7
αγα ηgrioπαδ, 7 αγα παδ ppiu na puiζβιτετp d6ol pιαδ ina pfoltanap baδ pfrp,
ina iaδpom θιονηpαιγιδ an tan βατταp 1 naen μαιζin. Ap a aoι rin appead πο
chinnpιοt na θαoίne moπα ηipin an ppreident do d6ol go corcaiz, 7 an ταpλα
δpillead ταp a αιp 1 mbuιtepacaib.

O πο paccbaδ an τip non chup rin ap cumap an επλοιζ γαιοδelaiz do
γαpριος iaπλα dfrmuian a ηυζδappap Uι Neill do Shemur, mac tomair
puaδ, mic Semuip, mic dcan mic an iaπλα, 7 an τip rin (.i. γspaltaiz o dun-
ccaoin go Siur) baι τιτε τεεταιγηte acc Saخانoib, lan θατιuccaδ, 7
uolmaoimib, nι πο paccbaτταp pom (πο cfn pect la nu6cc) en mac Saخانaiz

² *Magh Ealla*: i. e. the plain of the River Ealla, now Allo. From this name it is evident that the name Ealla was anciently applied to that part of the Blackwater lying between Kanturk, where the modern River Ealla ends, and the town of Magh Ealla, now *anglice* Mallow. P. O'Sullivan Beare calls this place *Moala*. It was a manor belonging to the Earl of Desmond, and upon his attainder it was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir John Norris, a most distinguished general, who settled the crown of Portugal on the royal house of Braganza, and was then Lord President of Munster.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 331.

³ *By the authority of O'Neill*.—This clearly shews that since O'Neill had received the consecrated crown of “phoenix feathers” from the Pope, he was regarded as the lawful monarch of Ireland. The English writers, however, made so light of this regal power, arrogated to himself by the ex-Earl of Tyrone, that they continued to style his vassal “the Sugane Earl.”—

Moryson, ed. 1735, vol. i. p. 61. Cox (vol. i. p. 415), states that this Sugane Earl was “the handsomest man of his time;” and Camden calls him “hominem obscenissimam!”

¹ *The Saxons*.—These were the English Undertakers who settled in Munster after the ruin of the Geraldines. Fynes Moryson gives the following account of the doings of O'More, and the other allies of O'Neill in Munster on this occasion: “After the defeat of the *Blackwater*, Tyrone sent *Ony mac Rory O'More*, and one Captain Tyrel (of *English* race, but a bold and unnatural enemy to his country and the English), to trouble the Province of Munster, against whom Sir *Thomas Norris*, Lord President, opposed himself; but as soon as he, upon necessary Occasions, had withdrawn his forces to *Cork*, many of the Munster men now, first about *October*, 1598, broke into rebellion, and joined themselves with *Tyrone's* said Forces, spoiled the Country, burnt the Villages, and pull'd down the Houses and Castles of the *English*, against

set out with all his cavalry and infantry for the county of Limerick, to meet them, and sent a message to Cork, requesting the President to come to meet him at Kilmallock. When the Irish army, who were encamped in the west of Connello, heard of this, they marched eastwards towards Kilmallock, and shewed themselves to these two lords, who were in pursuit of them. Upon seeing them, the lords (i. e. the Earl and the President) agreed to avoid meeting them, and turned off towards Magh-Ealla^s. The Irish pursued them to the gate of Magh-Ealla, and proceeded to defy, provoke, and dare them [to battle], saying that they could never wreak their vengeance upon them better than now, when they were [all] together in one place. Notwithstanding this, what the two great men determined upon was, that the President should repair to Cork, and that the Earl should return to the territory of the Butlers.

As the country was left in the power of the Irish on this occasion, they conferred the title of Earl of Desmond, by the authority of O'Neill^b, upon James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl; and in the course of seventeen days they left not within the length or breadth of the country of the Geraldines, [extending] from Dunqueen to the Suir, which the Saxons^l had well cultivated and filled with habitations and various wealth, a

whom (especially the female Sex) they committed all abominable Outrages. And now they raised *James Fitzthomas*, a *Geraldine*, to be Earl of *Desmond* (which Title had, since the Wars of *Desmond*, been suppressed), with Condition that (forsooth) he should be Vassal to O'Neal. The Munster Rebellion broke out like a Lightning, for in one Month's Space almost all the Irish were in rebellious Arms, and the *English* were murdered, or stript and banished. Thus having inflamed *Munster* with the Fire of Rebellion, and leaving this Sedition to be cherished and encreased by this new Earl of *Desmond*, and other Rebels of that Province, the Ulster forces returned back to Tyrone. The Infection which *Munster* Men have drawn from the corrupted Parts in Rebellion did more and more spread itself, so as the old practices, long held by the Arch-traitor *Tyrone* to induce them to a revolt, now fully attained their wished Ef-

fect; to the working whereof, in the Hearts of the Seditious, there wanted not many strong Motives, as the hatred which those *Geraldines* bear to those Undertakers (of whom I formerly spoke in *Desmond's War*) which possessed their Ancestor's Lands; also the Encouragement they received by the good Success of the Rebels, and noless the hope of pardon upon the worst Event." —Vol. i. p. 61.

P. O'Sullivan Beare says that Pierce Lacy was instrumental in drawing O'More, and others of O'Neill's allies, into Munster on this occasion. He describes this outbreak of the rebellion in Munster as follows, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.* tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ii.

"In hoc statu rerum Petrus Lessius nobilis eques Momonius vir animi plenus, nec eloquentiæ inanis Anglos, in quos aliquod crimen commiserat, fugiens, in Lageniam Huonem Omorram adit, eique persuadet, vt in Momonias faciat ex-

αρ α παδ, νό αρ α ρήλιέστε ζαν μαρβαδ, νό ζαν ιονμαρβαδ ειρε. 7 ní μο πο ράccaιβριος αρ ρβδ να ρεε cédna cfnáit, να cαιρλέν, ná én πόδ το δυταιζ ζήραταc ζαν cup 1 ρειλβ ιαπλα δρμumán, acé namá cαιρλέν να mange hi cconntae cιαρραίγε, 7 Εαρρ ζειδτινε 1 nuib conuill ζαβρα, 7 Μαζ eala 1 cconntae copcaίγε. Ιαρ cεριοcνuccáδ an móρραoεταρ ριν le blcc naimpive το να ρήρβίρεachaίβ ριν Uí neill πο ζαβατταρ cfd, 7 ceilepυáδ az an Ιαπλα δρμumán ριν το óρpηncδap ρίν. Το cοιδ Uaitne ó μορδα (7 an mñd baí acc ρήccρα dó το να ρβδnacίβ ριν) ιλλαοιζιρρ. Το δεachaίδ Remann α δυρε (ζυρ an lucé baοί πορ α πορταδ, 7 πορρ mbaοί α cυμαcτα don cονζάρ cεδνα) ζο hupmumán. Το ταéd ειρζε amac na nulltac βάτταρ αρ aon Ιαρ να huairib ριν δια ττιριβ, 7 δια ττιζιβ ζαν eapβαίδ ιονμαίρ no éδαλα το εαρβα τυραίρ να huape ριν. Ρο an Caprin τιρια 1 ρφαρραδ Ιαπλα δρμumán, 7 baí an ταπλα az caéfm, 7 acc euapucáδ na mumán, 7 acc dol 1 ndaoímib διαίδ 1 ndiaíδ ρε hfd an dá míορ baí ρήme το δήρεαδ να bliadna πο.

Τiccήρνα Μhότα ζαρρετ .i. Emann, mac Ríρdήρδ, mic ριαραίρ builteρ το dol 1 muinteapup ui neill 1 ρφοζμαρ να bliadna πο.

Τiccήρνα έρhνα cluana meala, 7 caépach dūm ιαρccaίζ .i. tomár mac tepóid mic Ριαραίρ, mic Emáinn, 7 barún luaómaiζi, 7 dponζ móρ το ζίλλιβ ócca buitilepach το ειρζε 1 ccommbáíδ coccaíδ na nγαοιδel.

peditionem: id plerosque Momonios summopere exoptare: rebellandi cupidus esse: omnes Giraldinos Iaimum Giraldinum creaturos Desmoniae Comitem, & Ducem secuturos: Maccarrhas Desmoniae aliquem sibi principem electuros. Quod Huon consilium probans, Onello consentiente, in hanc opinionem amicos suos, qui in Legenia bellum administrabant, mouet. Hi erant Raymondus Burkus Lietrime Baro cum Gulielmo fratre, Dermysius Oconchur cum duobus fratribus Carbrio, & Quinto, Richardus Tirellus. Huon ducens pedites octingentos, & equites circiter triginta celerius omnium opinione in Momonias ire contendit, Lisis custodia Edmundo fratri demandata. Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator, illi obuiam iturus videbatur, sed non iuit, vel Huonis celeritate anteuersus, vel paelio experiri non ausus. Thomas Norris

Anglus Momoniarum praefectus suae provinciae non ignarus esse à prouincia hostem arcere, praesidiarios milites, Momoniarum delectum, Momonios optimates, quam maximas breuitate temporis vires potuit comparare, Moalam conuocat, praesefereus ibi velle cum Huone configere. Illi Huon appropinquans magnificas litteras scribit, quibus ab eo petit, vt acie dimicet. Quam conditionem Norris recusans Moales constituto praesidio Corcacham refugit. Huon sequitur, & eius velites cum Norrisis vltimo agmine leuiter missilibus pugnant. Sine mora multi praeter opinionem Momonij ab Anglis deficiunt, Patritius Giraldinus, qui Macmoris, & Lacanae Baro dicitur, Gulielmus Giraldinus eques Auratus Kierrius Rasinnanae dominus, Edmundus Giraldinus eques Auratus vallis, Edmundus Giraldinus eques Auratus Albus & omnes fere nominis

single son of a Saxon whom they did not either kill or expel. Nor did they leave, within this time, a single head residence, castle, or one sod of Geraldine territory, which they did not put into the possession of the Earl of Desmond, excepting only Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry; Askeaton, in Hy-Connell-Gaura; and Magh-Ealla [Mallow], in the county of Cork. When these agents of O'Neill had [thus], in a short time, accomplished this great labour, they took their leave of and bade farewell to this Earl of Desmond, whom they themselves had appointed. Owny O'More, and such part of the forces as adhered to him, set out for Leix; Redmond Burke and that part of the same hosting which he had employed, and over which he had command, proceeded to Ormond; and the Ulster troops who were along with these gentlemen proceeded to their territories and homes, not without wealth or booty acquired¹ on this expedition. Captain Tyrrell remained with the Earl of Desmond; and the Earl continued spending and subjugating Munster, and gaining more and more² people over to his side, during the remaining two months of this year.

The Lord of Mountgarrett³, namely, Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Butler, concluded a friendship with O'Neill in the autumn of this year.

The Lord of Clonmel-Third and Cahir, namely, Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce, son of Edmond, and the Baron of Luachmhaigh⁴, with many others of the young Butlers, joined in this war of the Irish.

Giraldini Momonij, quorum plerique Iaimum Giraldinum Desmonie Comitem renunciarunt, quo nomine à nobis etiam hinc erit appellandus. Conspirarunt etiam Dermysius, & Donatus Mac-carrhæ Allæ principatus competitores, Daniel Maccarrhæ Magni filius, Patritius Condon, Odonnochus Onachtæ, Odonnochus vallis. Desciuerunt quoque alij viri clarissimi, Rocheus Faraminæ Vicecomes, Richardus Buttlerus Montis Gerarti Vicecomes, qui Onelli filiam vxorem habuit, Thomas Buttlerus Catharæ Baro, & alij: sed plures in Beginæ amicitia manserunt, non solum ciuitates omnes, & magistratus, sed principes, vel optimates. Illicò ex Connachta confluunt multi, qui depopulata patria inedia laborabant, & à Momonij armantur, ducibus Dermysio Oconchure, Gulielmo Burko, Ri-

chardo Tirello, Bernardo Okealla, & alijs. Momonij quoque milites conscribuntur, & duces creantur. Ita in Momonij bello accenso, Huon in Lageniam reuertitur."—Fol. 167.

¹ *Acquired*: literally, "without want of wealth or booty of the benefit of the expedition of this time."

² *Gaining more and more*: literally, "going into people gradually," i.e. "becoming more populous, or more numerously followed."

³ *Mountgarrett*.—A castle situated on the east side of the River Barrow, and a short distance to the north of the town of New Ross, in the county of Wexford. The keep of Lord Mountgarrett's castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

⁴ *Luachmhaigh*, now Loughmoe, a church giving

O Doimnail (.i. Aod ruadh) do chóir íláig, 7 íóráitce a tír éonaill la Mac Uilliam (.i. tepóitce, mac uatéir éioctaiḡ, mic éfain, mic oíuepar) hi rann méic uilliam i ppoḡmar na bliadhna po. Ro éuir din Ua doéapctaiḡ lair (ḡo íócaide móir amaille ppoir) .i. éfain ócc, mac éfain, mic íeílim, mic concobair éapraíḡ. Ba ruail má po hairiḡead íad in aén tír dar ḡabrat, nó triapa tceudcatap ḡo pangatap na humail ḡan ráucéad, 7 ba hinneíbribe batcap upmór epuid, 7 éfira, innle, 7 airníirí raimn méic uilliam uile. Ro líir éionóilead leó ina mbaói do epodh ppoir tír ó oílenab bícca amach, 7 ḡer mór an tceclamaó, 7 an epuinuicéad epéach do rónrat ní íuapaccap poim duadh no doéap ina tceiméall, aét ualaé a nairctepiḡhée 7 a íomána amáin ḡo pangatap ílán tap a nair dia tceipib .i. Mac uilliam ḡo tír amálḡaid, 7 Ua doéapctaiḡ ḡo himp eoghain.

AN tan epa do cóidh ó doimnail i íeílb baile an Mhóctaiḡ i mí míoín paḡmar na bliadhna po amail íeínebíremap, po éuirpíot conallaiḡ a ccaopaiḡeaéta hi cconntaé ílíḡiḡ, 7 baí Ua doimnail ífín ina coimnaiḡe i mbaile an Móctaiḡh ó aimpí a íaḡbala ḡo duíó noblacc mór. Ro éuir Ua Doimnail éionol ppoir a íloḡaid in ḡach airn i mbatap. Tangatap ina doéom cétur cenel cconail ḡo líon a tceionoil. Tánaicc dha Mac uilliam bupc tepoio mac Uatéir éioctaiḡ co na mbaói po a mámup, 7 íap íóctain doíbribe ḡo haon maíḡir do íaḡiú uf doimnail ḡo baile an móctaiḡh i ndeírean mír december do íonraó ar íair díríó lair dol hi ccloinn Ríocairp ḡe po batcap luét an tpe i ííaitéíí 7 i ííuiríéíur 7 ḡe po baí a uáman, 7 a uíreaccla pppa. Luíó íuim co na íloḡaid ḡan pabaó, ḡan ráucéad ḡo íaimicc ḡo taí táíéfnach ḡo donup cille colḡan hi ccepepccail na maíone muice. Róíicc íapamíccaoilead da íceimeltoib in ḡac airpdon tír ina uíreimceall, 7 po uplár cloinne Ríocairp do íonraó. Do íaicht epoḡ díoó i íomíocpaib doíreét íeímainn, 7 íaimicc epoḡ ele ḡo dún ḡuairp hi ccoill ua ííaiéíach.

name to a parish and village in the barony of Eliogarty, county of Tipperary, and about five miles to the north-east of Thurles. Near this village are still to be seen the magnificent ruins of the ancient castle, and more modern mansion house, of Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe.

^aThe small islands: i.e. the islands in Clew Bay.

^a *Caused.*—The language is here too abrupt. The literal translation is: “O’Donnell put a gathering on his hosts in every place in which they were.”

^o *Kilcolgan, Cill colḡan*: i.e. St. Colgan’s Church, now Kilcolgan, near Clarinbridge, in the county of Galway.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350, where this place is referred to

In the autumn of this year O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) sent a body of forces from Tirconnell with Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver) into Mac William's territory. He sent with him on this occasion O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh) with a great force. They were scarcely noticed in any country by which they marched, or through which they passed, until they arrived in the Owles; and it was in these [territories] the greater part of the herds and flocks of cattle of all Mac William's country then were. They collected all the cattle that were on the main land outside the small islands^m; and though great was the gathering and collection of preys they made, they encountered no danger or difficulty on account of them, save only the trouble of removing and driving them off. And they returned safe to their territories, i. e. Mac William to Tirawly, and O'Doherty to Inishowen.

When O'Donnell had obtained possession of Ballymote, [which was] in the middle of autumn, as we have before mentioned, the Kinel-Connel sent their creaghts into the county of Sligo; and O'Donnell himself resided at Ballymote from the time it was given up to him until after Christmas. O'Donnell [at this time] causedⁿ his forces to be mustered in every place where they were: first, the Kinel-Connell, with all their forces, came to him; and next, Mac William Burke (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh), with all those who were under his jurisdiction: and when these had come together to O'Donnell, to Ballymote, [which was] precisely in the end of the month of December, the resolution he adopted was, to proceed into Clanrickard, although the inhabitants of that territory were on the alert and on their guard, such was their fear and dread of him. He marched silently and quietly with his forces, and arrived unnoticed and unobserved at the gate of Kilcolgan^o by break of day. He then sent marauding parties in every direction around him, through the level part of Clanrickard. One party went to the borders of Oireacht-Redmond^p, and ano-

as near Atheliath Meadhruidhe.

^p *Oireacht-Redmond*: i. e. the tribe of Redmond, *anglice* Eraght Redmond, which was a tribe name assumed by a sept of the Burkes of Clanrickard. It appears, from an Inquisition taken at Galway in 1608, that the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, comprised

three territories, viz.: Kinelea, otherwise called O'Shaghnes's country, comprising one hundred and five quarters of land; Eraght-Redmond, fifty-eight and a half quarters; and Killovyeragh, otherwise O'Heyne's country, forty-five quarters. These districts are still well known in the barony of Kiltartan.

Do rónad eéta moira lár an luét rin do éoið go coill ua ppaírach .i. ua
 mac Ropra mic Uaitne mic maoleclainn uí loclainn, toirpdelbac buide, 7
 brian do marbad. Ro marbad ðna ðuine uapal do éloinn ndomnaill gallóc-
 lac baí 1 pparpad Mhic uilliam ar an pluaigé rin .i. Aoð buide ócc, mac
 Aoða buide, mic maolmuire mec domnaill la toirpdelbac buide, mac Ropra
 don éur rin ria na marbad buðín. Ro marbad bfor la ðruing ele do
 muinntir Uí domnaill, dá mac uilliam mic Sðain ó rinn míl, 7 mac éspoit
 mic dabóg ó ðoire uí domnaill, 7 mac a míc. Ro gabad ðna la Maðnur,
 mac Aoða mic maðnura la ðearðpatair uí domnaill Mac hobðro ó ðirðre
 cellaig .i. uilliam, mac uillice puad mic uillice ócc. 7epðtar iomða iolarða
 buannaða on iarla ar ópða hi écloinn Riocairð Rainice la hUa ndomnaill a
 puccad cuice do cplcaib comaðble, do éáinrib epoma, ðaircetit 7 ðéðalaib
 do bpeith lair ar an típ gan epoid, gan taðar go painice iomlán tar a airp
 go baile an Mhoðtaigh.

Ro baí impðrain 7 íppaonta epir ðruing do ðaoimib uairle tuaðmuían
 im comþoinn, 7 im comaðeðr a cepice, 7 a pðpáinn, a mbailtead, 7 a mbuan
 cairlen po bad eimile do pccpoidað no ðairnðr.

O po hairnðeað do ðairpíogain Shaxan 7 don comairle go po ípððetar
 Eipðnaigh na haghað amail po hairnðeað éna, 7 an lion ðpmaír ðia
 ðaoimib topepattar an bliaðainri, Áppeað po chinn an pþionnpa 7 an
 comairle ðir Rirðpð biongam do líccfn anoir go noét míle do paigðuipribh
 amaille pþip do epuaðuccað 7 do cotuðað an éoccað abur go ttiopað
 larla of epex ðia po hopðaiðeað an tan rin toét in epinn ó pélðpíðe amach
 1 cculað, 1 ccorpéðr, 7 in armail na po tionnpccnað a hionnpamail do cop go
 hepinn piam ó po gabpat Saxoin do laim a gabail gur an tan rin. An ðir
 Rirðepð pemþaite Rioppe onopað epide do muinctir na ðairpíogna, pob

^a *Dun-Guaire*, now Dungorey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle near the town of Kinvarra, said to occupy the site of the palace of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, in the seventh century, ancestor of the family of O'Heyne, by whom this castle was erected.— See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 67.

^r *Rinn-Mhil*, now Rinville, near Oranmore, on the shore of the bay of Galway.

^b *Doire-Ui-Dhomhnaill*: i.e. O'Donnell's Derry, or Oak Grove, now Derrydonnell, in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore. For the origin of this name see the year 1213, p. 179, *supra*, and note ^d, *ibid.*

^c *Mac Hubert of Disert-Ceallaigh*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Isertkelly, a castle in a parish of the same name, situated to the south-

ther to Dun-Guaire^a, in Coill-Ua-bhFiachrach. This part who went to Coill-Ua-bhFiachrach committed lamentable deeds, namely, they slew the two sons of Ross, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, i. e. Turlough Boy and Brian. But a gentleman of the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, who was along with Mac William on that expedition, namely, Hugh Boy Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Mulmurry Mac Donnell, had been slain on this occasion by Turlough Boy, the son, before he himself fell. By another party of O'Donnell's people were slain the two sons of William, son of John [Burke] of Rinn-Mhil^b, and the son of Theobald, son of Dabuck, from Doire-Ui-Dhomhnaill^c, with his brother's son. Mac Hubert of Disert-Ceallaigh^d, namely, William, the son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick Oge, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's brother, Manus, son of Hugh, son of Manus. Although the Earl had great numbers of hired soldiers quartered in Clanrickard, O'Donnell happened to carry off out of the territory all the immense spoils, heavy herds, and other booty and property, which had been collected for him, without battle or conflict, until he arrived safe at Ballymote.

There existed strife and dissensions among some of the gentlemen of Thomond, concerning the division and joint-tenure^e of their territory lands, towns, and strong castles, which it would be tedious to write or describe.

When it was told to the Queen of England and the Council that the Irish had risen up against her in the manner already described, and the vast numbers of her people who had been slain in this year, the resolution adopted by the Sovereign and the Council was, to send over Sir Richard Bingham with eight thousand soldiers, to sustain and carry on the war here, until the Earl of Essex should [be prepared] to come, who was then ordered to go to Ireland after the festival of St. Bridget with attire and expense, and an army, such as had not been attempted to be sent to Ireland, since the English had first undertaken to invade it, till that time. This Richard aforesaid was an honourable knight^f of

west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^a *Joint tenure*.—"Comaitecar .i. comhap."—*O'Clery*.

^b *Honourable knight*.—By this the Four Masters mean a man on whom honours had been heaped by his Sovereign. On account of certain

complaints which had been lodged against this honourable knight, of *illibata fides*, by the chieftains of Connaught, he was removed and incarcerated by the Queen, who felt convinced that he had killed too many of the Burkes in cold blood; but when she heard of the defeat of her Field-marshal, Sir Henry Bagnal, she was per-

eolach i neirne eiride, 7 baí na gobepnóir i ccóiccead connact feal do bhað-noib moime rin. An tiarla of eprex rin a dubnamar bfor, neach é baí hi ccion, 7 hi ceiridóimain, 7 i nonóir ag an mbainpíogain, neach é do nuò poğail 7 poğabáil for ppouinnrib iartair eorra a huct na bainpíogna céona, 7 ba líppide po gabað catair ðaingn diotoğlaiği hi moğacht na Spainne gar bice piar an tan rin. Calir ainm na cathrach irin.

Iarla tuadmuian do bñth hi Saçuib on callainn go céle an bhaðain ri.

Iarla cille dapa .i. Uilliam, mac gearoite, mic gearoite do ðol hi Saçuib irin earrac.

O concóbar ðlicciğh Donnchað mac catail óicc do tóct a Saçuib irin nğinreað.

Ar ðona ðaoinð uairle do tuadmuian batap i nimpíainpria poile amail a dubnamar Taðcc mac concóbar mic donnchað uí brian lep gabað ðpoicct þuirct epoirri, 7 ðion ġur'bo heiride céttur po tìonnpğain a gabaíl for Mair-ğprij ciorócc ar cúicce do tuit po ðfóð. Ro gabað lair cairlen cluaine i nuibh cairin, 7 cairlen na pccairbe i noipctir ó mbloio ar tynnaé mñic eppcoip na mðe. Ro bað diob bfor concóbar mac ðoinnaill mic mağğanna, mic brian uí brian do gabaíl baile an cairlém i cclonn cùilém uaçtapaig ar Mhac conmara þionn, ðlan, mac taidğ, mic conmíða. Ða diob ðna toiprðeal-bac mac mağğanna, mic toiprðealbaiğ, mic mağğanna ó còill ó pplancharða

sueded that Bingham had acted with that severity due to such obdurate rebels, and accordingly set him at liberty, and appointed him as successor to Marshal Bagnal. Camden mentions these facts briefly as follows, in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1598 :

“Ad hujus insolentiam” [O-Neali] “comprimendam imprimis habilis visus est Richardus Binghamus, contra rebelles in Hibernia fortis & felix si quis alius. Ille igitur qui jampridem Connacthiæ Præfectura, provincialibus de severitate quiritantibus, amotus, in Angliam vocatus, & in custodiam datus, nunc remittitur cum honore & autoritate Marescalli Hiberniæ & Lageniæ Generalis. Verum statim atque appulit Dubliniæ diem obiit. Vir genere claro & antiquo in agro Dorsettensi, sed veterani militiæ

gloria clarior. Ad S. Quintini enim Conquestum in Armonica ad Leitham in Hebridibus, Scotia, Creta Insula, ad Chrium contra Turcas, in Gallia & Belgio militavit, & quæ dixi, in Hibernia gessit.”

² *Calis*.—This is a mere error of the transcriber of Cadis, i. e. Cadiz.

³ *Portcroisi*, now Portcrush, on the Shannon, not far from O'Brien's Bridge.—See it already mentioned under the years 1506, 1510, 1597.

⁴ *Cluain*, now Cloone, near the village of Tulla, on the east of the county of Clare.

⁵ *Sgairbh*, now Scarriff, a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, in the north-east of the county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the year 1564.

⁶ *Hy-mBluid*.—This was the name of a sept of

the Queen's people, and was acquainted with Ireland; for he had been Governor of the province of Connaught for some years before. The Earl of Essex, whom we have also mentioned, was one who was in favour, esteem, and honour with the Queen, and one who had made plunders and descents upon the provinces of the west of Europe for the same Queen. It was he who, a short time before, had taken a strong and well-fortified city in the kingdom of Spain, named Calis^a.

The Earl of Thomond remained in England the entire of this year, from one calend to the other.

The Earl of Kildare (William, the son of Garret, son of Garret), went to England in the spring.

O'Connor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) returned from England in the winter.

Among those gentlemen of Thomond, of whom we have spoken as being at strife with each other, was Teige, the son of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, by whom the bridge of Portcroisi⁷ was taken; and although he was not the first who had attempted to take it [by force] from Margaret Cusack, it was to him it finally fell. He also took the castle of Cluain² in Hy-Caisin, and the castle of Sgairbh^a, in the east of Hy-Bluid^b, from the attorney of the Bishop of Meath's son^c. Among these was also Conor, son of Donnell, son of Mahon, son of Brian O'Brien, who took Baile-an-chaislein^d, in Upper Clann-Cuillein, from Mac Namara Finn (John, the son of Teige, son of Cumeadha). Among them was Turlough, son of Mahon, from Coill O'Flannchadha^e, who took from

the Dal-Cais, of whom the O'Kennedys, O'Shanahans, O'Duracks, and O'Kearneys, were the most distinguished families. These families were dispossessed in 1318, by Turlough na Caithreime O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, who, shortly after this period, took possession of the whole region lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon. The name UimBluid is still retained in the ecclesiastical division, and is now applied to a deanery in the east of the county of Clare.

^c *The Bishop of Meath's son*: i. e. the son of Hugh Brady, Bishop of Meath, who succeeded

in 1563, and died in 1583. How the son of that Bishop came to have property in Clare, the Editor has not been able to discover. The Bradys of Tomgraney, who suppose that their real name is O'Grady, still possess property in the neighbourhood of Scarriff. The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland is descended from this Bishop, according to the tradition in the family.

^d *Baile-an-chaislein*, now Castletown, in the parish of Dury, a short distance to the east of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^e *Coill-O'bhFlannchadha*: i. e. O'Flannchada's

λέρ γαβαὸ δοίρε Εοζαίη ἀρ Σηλόρηρρρ ριορόεε, διαρ βό δουέαραίγη εεδυρ clann ἀνλαοίβ, μίε είνη Οὐί Σηέχναραίγη, ἡ δο είνγαίλ Ματζαμίαιη, μαε τοιρρδέαλ-βαίγ βυεεε υί βρμιαη λε κοίλλ ο ρϕλαννχαῶα. ἅα δο να θαομίβ υαίρλε εέδνα τοιρρδέαλβαέ μαε μυρχαίὸ μίε concobaίρ υί βρμιαη ὁ κάταίρ μίοναη, εο να βραταίρ διαρμαίτ ρυαὸ δο ὄολ ἰ εεομβάίὸ εόεκαίὸ να ηγαοίδεαλ. Ρο βαὸ δίοβ ερὰ ταὸγ εαοέ, μαε τοιρρδέαλβαίγ, μίε βρμιαη, μίε donnchaíὸ, μεε ματζαμίηνα δο ḡabail λυηγε Σαχαναίγε ρα νοδλαίεε μόρρ ιαρ μβήεε δι ρορ ρέεράη ἀθαίὸ ράδα ριαρ ἀη ταν ρην. Αρεαὸ δο ραλα δι ḡο ρο ḡab ρορτ ἰ εεορκα βαίρ-εοηη ιαρταραίγε ἰ εεομρὸεραίβ εάρρηγε ἀη εοβλαίγ, Ρο βήη ταὸγ ἀη long εο να ρομάοίη δια ροιρηνη. Νηρ βό ειαη ιαρ ρην ḡυρ βεετρομ α ταρβα δο ταὸεε, ἡ ḡυρ βό ερομ α τόραίγεεετ ραίρ. Αη ταὸγ εεδνα δο ḡabail ἀη δύνη βίεε baile δια βαιετἰβ ρήη βαί ἀγ εήηηαίγηε ὁ λυμνεαχ α ηḡιoll λε ριαέαίβ.

wood. This was a woody district in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and on the borders of the county of Galway. The old inhabitants of this district informed the Editor, in the year 1839, that they had seen considerable remnants of Coill O'bhFlannchadha, in the townlands of Bun-achiopain and Ait-tighe-doighte, in the parish of Kilkeedy. They also told him that the castles of Doire-Eoghain, or Derryowen, and Cluain-Dhubhain, were always considered as in the district of Coill O'bhFlannchadha.

¹ *Cathair-Minain*, now Caherminane, in the parish of Kilelagh, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See note ², under the year 1591, p. 1907, *supra*.

² *Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh*: i. e. the Rock of the Fleet, now corruptly pronounced in the Irish language Cappaig a' còbaltaig, now anglicised Carrigaholt, a village in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare. It is situated on a bay to which it gives name, and near the Moyarta River, which falls into the Lower Shannon. Near the village, on a rocky cliff overhanging the bay, are the ruins of the castle of Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh, built by Mac Mahon, chief of Western Corca-Vaskin.

³ *Of debt*.—The chieftain mortgaged this castle to a Limerick merchant, and, taking advantage of the troubles, ousted the merchant without paying the debt.

Under this year Camden records the death of three learned Englishmen, of whom one was the poet Edmund Spenser, — who lived for about nineteen years in Ireland, which he described as being “as beautiful and sweet a country as any under heaven,”—of whom he gives the following notice:

“Tertius, Ed. Spenserus patria Londinensis, Cantabragiensis etiam Academiæ alumnus, Musis adeo arridentibus natus, ut omnes Anglicos superioris ævi Poëtas, ne Chaucero quidem concive excepto, superaret. Sed peculiari Poëtis fato semper cum paupertate conflictatus, etsi Greio Hiberniæ proregi fuerit ab epistolis. Vix enim ibi secessum & scribendi otium nactus, cum a rebellibus è laribus ejectus & bonis spoliatus, in Angliam inops reversus statim expiravit. Westmonasterii prope Chaucerum impensis Comitæ Essexiæ inhumatus, Poëtis funus ducentibus, flebilibusque carminibus & calamis in tumultum conjectis.”—*Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1598.

Ware, however, states, in the Preface to his

George Cusack Derryowen, at first the patrimony of the sons of Auliffe, the son of Cian O'Shaughnessy. Mahon, the son of Turlough Boy, obtained Coill O'Flannchadha. Among the same gentlemen was Turlough, the son of Murrrough, son of Conor O'Brien, from Cathair Mionain', and his kinsman, Dermot Roe, who joined in the war of the Irish. Among them, moreover, was Teige Caech, the son of Turlough, son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, who, about Christmas in this year, captured an English ship that had been going astray for a long time before. It happened to put in at a harbour in Western Corca-Bhaiscinn, in the neighbourhood of Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh^s. Teige took away this ship from the crew, and all the valuable things it contained. It was not long after till Teige found the profit very trivial, and the punishment severe. The same Teige took Dunbeg, one of his own castles, from a Limerick merchant, who had it in his possession, in lieu of debt^a.

Edition of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, that he died in the year 1599, though others have it wrongly 1598. Spenser came to Ireland in 1580, as Secretary to the Lord Grey, and got a grant, in 1585, of 3000 acres of the lands of the county of Cork, forfeited by the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond and his confederates, and resided in the castle of Kilcolman, two miles north-west of Doneraile, where he wrote his *View of the State of Ireland*, in the year 1596, and finished his celebrated poem, "*The Faery Queen*."—See Smith's *County Cork*, book ii. c. vii. Ware says that it were to be wished that some passages in his *View of the State of Ireland* "had been tempered with more moderation;" and Walter Harris, who was a man of great research and honesty, though deeply imbued with prejudices against the Irish Catholics, has added the following words in brackets to Ware, giving his opinion of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland* :

"This Book lay in MS. in Archbishop Usher's Library, and was from thence published by Sir James Ware, the year aforesaid" [1633] "and dedicated to the Lord Wentworth, then Lord Deputy of Ireland. The Scope and Intention of

the Book was to forward the Reformation of the Abuses and evil Customs of *Ireland*; and some things in it are very well written, particularly as to the Political main design of reducing *Ireland* to the due Obedience of the Crown of *England*. But in the History and Antiquities of the Country he is often miserably mistaken, and seems rather to have indulged the Fancy and Licence of a Poet, than the Judgment and Fidelity requisite for an Historian. Add to this his want of Moderation, in which, it must be confessed, he was exceedingly defective."—*Irish Writers*, p. 327.

It is very much to be regretted that Thierry and other writers, being deceived by the celebrity of his name, have helped to perpetuate some of his fictions; but truth will finally triumph; and the Editor, who intends to publish a review of Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, in which he will give him full credit for his discernment of abuses, and expose all his intentional figments, shall take no further notice of this divine bard-hunter, except that we learn from Ben Jonson's letter to Drummond of Hawthornden, that he died in London, in 1599, *for lack of bread!*

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1599.

Αοιρ εριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, nocat, anaoí.

Αν τιαπλα chillle δαρα ριν α δυδραμαρ το δολ hi δαχοιβ ιριν μβλιαδαιν ρεμαινν .i. Ulliam, mac γεροιττ, mic γερόιττ, Ro τριαλλ τοct in epinn i nŕpach na βλιαδνα ρο. Iap ndol do hilluing co nocet pŕŕaibh décc do maírib na miðe, 7 ŕine gall maille ρριρ, o ρο ŕeolpat ſð ραιρccpiona ιριν ρραιρριγι ní conŕacup bŕó aéin neich διοð opin alle 7 ρο βαð α τιοιβ οile ρο cŕnn da níop iap ριν ταιμcc δŕímin α mbáir zo δαχοιβ 7 zo hŕpinn. Ní ρο ρaccaib-ϕiuim mac, na δŕhpaéair ina δŕóid do zébað α cômopbur, acŕ ρο hoipðneað cômmbpaéair dó (.i. γερόιττ, mac eduaiρð mic γερόιττ, mic τόμαιρ, mic Sŕain cáim) Iap an mbainpιοζαιν 7 la cômairle δhaρan. Nŕch epioðe baí na cāpŕin ρop ραιζοιουριð ag dénaim ŕŕhβίρι von bainpιοζαιν zo ρο lícc dia an imne ρin dia ραιζιð zan caé, zan coccað, zan zábairð, zan zuappaéct.

Ο μαολμυαιð .i. Conall mac caéaoip decc i neappaé na βλιαδνα ρο, 7 α mac .i. an calbac do zábair α ionaid α huét na bainpιοζna. Apail do δaoimib uairle α cimð acc ρóccpa 7 acc ρuaiρpeað ρair (do ŕŕh zŕaéaizhte zaoiðeal) α noiað an anma ρin.

Ρŕiγup, mac bpiain, mic bpiain, mic Ruðpaizge, mic caéail uí ρŕhzail décc i mí máρta, 7 ρο βαð adbar eccaoine ina ép ŕŕn epioðe.

Domnall, mac neill míŕpizg, mic maolmuire, mic Aoða, mic neill do máρbað la Maolmuire mac bpiain óicc, 7 la hAoð mbuiðe, mic ρipŕŕða mec ρuibne 7 iapioðe (do cpochað) do lopcað la hUa noðmnaill Aoð puað ap mullaé ρite Aoða hi ccionaidh α miγmoim, 7 tpe coll α pearcha.

Semur, mac τοιρρðealbairg, mic τuaéail uí galleubair do cpochað la hUa noðmnaill ap mullaé na Siéte óp ŕp ρuað an cŕpaímað lá do máρta iap na δŕhbað ρair co mbaoí ag bpaŕh 7 ag τaircelað Uí ðomnail, 7 acc τappaing gall dia ép.

¹ According to the custom of the Irish.—Do péip zŕaéaizhte zaoiðeal: i. e. *secundum consuetudines Gadeliorum*. Calvagh O'Molloy succeeded as the eldest son of his father, according to the laws of England; but others of his tribe, who would be preferred to him according to the

Irish law of tanistic succession, attempted to depose him.

² *Mullach-Sithe-Aedha*, now Mullaghnashee, or Mulnashee, the hill on which the church of Ballyshannon stands.

³ *Violating his law*, tpe coll ap pearcha.—The

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1599.

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

The Earl of Kildare, whom we have spoken of in the last year as having gone to England, namely, William, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, prepared to return to Ireland in the spring of this year. He went into a ship with eighteen of the chiefs of Meath and Fingall; [and] after they had sailed till out of sight at sea, none of them was alive ever since; and it was from other countries, in two months afterwards, that an account of the certainty of their deaths arrived in England and Ireland. He [the Earl] left neither son nor brother behind him to succeed to his title; but his kinsman, Garrett, the son of Edward, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam, was appointed by the Queen and Council of England. He had been [only] a captain over soldiers in the Queen's service, until God permitted this property to devolve to him, without battle or war, peril or danger.

O'Molloy (Connell, the son of Cahir) died in the spring of this year; and his son, Calvagh, took his place, being appointed by the Queen. Some of the gentlemen of his tribe vied and contended with him (according to the custom of the Irish¹) for that name.

Fergus, the son of Brian, son of Brian, son of Rury, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died in the month of March; and [his death] was the cause of lamentation in his own territory.

Donnell, the son of Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall [Mac Sweeny], was slain by Mulmurry, the son of Brian Oge, and Hugh Boy, the son of Ferfheadha Mac Sweeny. Both of these [i. e. the slayers] were hanged [and] burned by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), on Mullach-Sithe-Aedha', for this crime, and for violating his law^k.

James, the son of Turlough, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, was hanged by O'Donnell on Mullach-na-Sithe, over Assaroe, on the fourth day of March, it having been proved against him that he was spying and betraying O'Donnell, and drawing the English into his country.

word *coll* is nearly synonymous with *ῥύπτω*, Glossary it is explained by the modern word and denotes to break or violate. In O'Clery's *milleab*.

Σεοιρρι ειοροcc, mac τομάιρ do μαρβαδ ι mí iuil la τοιρρδελβαδ, mac ματγαίηνα mic τοιρρδελβαίξ mic ματγαίηνα, mic an ερpuice uí bpiain iiii dúτχαιξ a ατάρ, uair do παδ Σιρ Ριρδεροδ biongam dúτχαιξ ματγαίηνα uí bpiain (ιαρ na cùr cum báιρ laίρ) don ερεοιρρι pempraice, 7 βαίριuή a ηοιαδ a ατάρδα co ηο μαρβαδ Σεοιρρι laίρ don chur ριη, 7 ηο ηαδηαιcδ ειριδε ι μαίηριτιρ ιηηρι.

Mac uí concobair cιappaίξe .i. donnchaδ maol, mac concobair, mic concobair, mic Seain do μαρβαδ ι mí Αυγουρτ la θpuing θαίηραιδ iaηla δςίmu-
mian .i. la cloinn Μαξηηυρα όicc, mic μαξηηυρα, mic emainn mec ριτχιξ, 7 ηο βαδ διε μόρ laρ an iaηla an μαρβαδ ριη, ap ba δια coήpann coccaίδ ό con-
cobair baδςiη .i. Sfan, 7 a δςίbpaταίρ an donnchaδ ριη co na mbaoί ina ττίρ uile.

Sfan mac an ξιolla duib, mic Semuir uí cιnnέιττιξ ό baile an ξαρρδα cηuic ρίτχε úηa ι ηυρmuίαιη do μαρβαδ la ηΑοδ, mac ηυρχαιδ uí cιnnειττιξ ό baile uí cηuic.

Ρριοιρ loτρα ι ηυρmuίαιη .i. Sfan, mac Sfan, mic ξιollaπαττpαιcc uí όccáη do μαρβαδ la θpuing do ριολ cιnnειττιξ ι mí iul do ροηηπαδ.

Μόρ ιηξίη doίηηαιll mic concobair, mic τοιρρδελβαίξ uí bpiain δέcc ι mí iaηuaρη bή ριη ηοδ ιοηηοlτα ι ηοδαίδ ηηηa.

Iaηla τυαδmuίαιη .i. donnchaδ mac concobair uí bpiain do τοιδεcτ a Saροίδ ηι mí Iaηuaρη, 7 anηαιη do ηι pφαρπαδ Iaηla ηpμuίαιη ι mbuιτiλεp-
acaίδ co cηηδ aτχαιδ iaηaiη.

Mac do cloinn uí neill .i. Conn, mac Αοδα, mic ριρθορδα, mic cuinn βαcαιξ do εοcτ ι mí Iaηuaρη do δéηaiη cuapτα aξ cáιρδib 7 aξ coήpann coccaίδ a ατάρ ιllaiξηib, 7 ιρiη muίαιη, δια ριορ cιa δίοδ ηο βαί ι mbun a ccapαττpαδ 7 a ττιηξeallτα dua neill, 7 do ξaοιδeλaίδ. Ρο an ηpμóρ an εappaίξ ιρ na ττίρib ριη, aξ pαξbáιl bíδ δια aίηραιδ, 7 aξα ηςίpαδ ιρiη coccaίδ ι ηbάτταpι.

¹ *Misfortune*, διε : literally, "loss."

² *Baile-an-Gharrdha-Chniuc-Síthe-Una*, now Ballingarry, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, about half a mile from the conspicuous hill of Cnoc-Sith-Una, now *anglice* Knocksheegowna, and about four miles to the south-east of Burrisokeane.

³ *Ballyquirk*, a townland, with a castle in good

preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See note *, under the year 1561, p. 1584, *supra*.

⁴ *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village with the ruins of several churches and abbey walls, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The pedigree of John O'Hogan, Prior of Lothra, who was the

George Cusack, the son of Thomas, was slain in the month of July by Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, on account of his father's territory. For Sir Richard Bingham, after he had put Mahon O'Brien to death, had given up his [Mahon's] territory to the aforesaid George; and he [Turlough] persevered in his endeavours to recover his patrimony, until he slew George on this occasion. And he [George] was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The son of O'Conor Kerry (Donough Mael, the son of Conor, son of Conor, son of John), was slain in the month of August, by a party of the soldiers of the Earl of Desmond, namely, by the sons of Manus Oge, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy; and that slaying was deemed a great misfortune¹ by the Earl; for O'Conor himself (John) was his ally in war, as was his brother, this Donough [who was slain], and all who were in their territory.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of James O'Kennedy, from Baile-an-Gharrdha-Chnuic-Sithe Una^m, in Ormond, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murrugh O'Kennedy, from Ballyquirkⁿ.

The Prior of Lothra^o in Ormond (John, the son of John, son of Gillapatrik O'Hogan), was slain by a party of the O'Kennedys in the month of July.

More, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, died in the month of January. She was a woman praiseworthy in the ways of woman.

The Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), returned from England in the month of January, and remained for some time afterwards with the Earl of Ormond, in the country of the Butlers.

One of O'Neill's sons, namely, Con, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, went, in the month of January, on a visit among the friends and warlike confederates of his father in Leinster and Munster, to ascertain who they were that were firm in their friendship and promises to O'Neill and the Irish. He remained in those territories during the greater part of the Spring, obtaining provisions for his soldiers, and confirming them in the war

brother of Hogan O'Hogan, of the castle of Ardcroney, near Nenagh, is given differently by Duald Mac Firbis, as follows: "John, son of John, son of Melaghlin, son of John, son of

Thomas, son of Siacus, son of Conor, Bishop of Killaloe." It is probable that Mac Firbis has omitted a generation i. e. Gilla-Patrick, between John and Melaghlin.

δαί ιοματάιγι coinne, γ capatpað etip an mac rin uí néill γ Mac iarla tuaðmuían .i. ταὺς mac concobair uí brian ap γαὰς ταεβ̄ do Shionainn.

Τοιρρθεαλβαὸς, mac doínnail, mic concobair uí brian dporettað óccbaíð γ αέρα τυαραρταιλ ι pporétopac̄ na bliaðna po do éongnaím lár an mbainpíogain ι naghaíð a híscapac̄. Ósrhpaéair ócc iarla tuaðmuían .i. doínnall, mac concobair, mic donnchaíð do bhíth ι ccfhbur, γ hi ccoðnac̄ur muin-tipe iarla tuaðmuían ag congnaím b̄s̄p̄ lár an mbainpíogain.

Iar ngabail na luinge saxanaige rin tap a ttangamar éuar do ταὺς caōc̄, mac τοιρρθεαλβαίγ, mic ματέγαίηνα po páp̄ moíuccāð míoínunntepair, γ αιρρθε s̄p̄p̄onta etip é γ an mac rin an iarla .i. doínnall. Óo éuaið an ταὺς rin ι ccfhnn iarla d̄sr̄muían, γ do róine a múinntepur map γαὰς p̄ann ele dar éfngail a ccor p̄p̄p̄. Iar ttoct̄ do ταὺς iarptain tap Shionainn tucc ionn-paighíð oibche ap an ócc macaém̄ ap doínnall ua brian an p̄eaçt̄mað la vécc do mí febru go cill Muire ó mbracáin. Óo gabad̄ γ do zonað doínnall lair, γ po mapbað d̄p̄ong da óaoíñib̄ díolmuine. Ruccāð é p̄ñ̄ don dún b̄sc̄c̄ dia iom̄c̄oím̄sc̄t̄ co na baóí ac̄t̄ p̄eaçt̄main illáim̄ an tan do línceāð amach é gan uppaða, gan ápach.

Ua domnail .i. Aoð puad̄, mac Aoða, mic μαγνυρα, baí p̄íde na coíñnaíde ι mbaile an móταίγ ι cconntaé p̄h̄z̄ḡ ó po p̄p̄aoíñte caé in Aéta buíde ι nuip̄topach Augur̄t̄ go féil b̄p̄íge na bliaðna po. Bá p̄ada lairp̄uím̄ gan dol ip̄in ccoiccp̄ich p̄p̄ an p̄é rin γ ni p̄íoir caíde an tionað ep̄oalta ip̄p̄aγāð uair ní po p̄áccaib̄ áip̄o, nó aip̄cionn, diaímaip̄ na d̄p̄oib̄él ι ccoicceað̄ connaçt̄ na po innp̄ep̄taip̄, nó na tapo γeill, γ eip̄ipe uaðab̄, zenmoçá tuaðmuíma an ep̄ainp̄íð. Ro p̄óccpað imop̄po p̄loiḡs̄o lair do t̄oçt̄ ι ttuaðmuímain in ecmaing na p̄ee p̄emp̄aite. Tangat̄ap̄ ep̄a cenel cconail cét̄tur ina t̄ionól. Ro bað d̄ib̄p̄íde Aoð ócc, mac Aoða d̄uib̄ mic Aoða puaið, mic néill γairb̄ uí doínnail, Niall γairb̄, mac cuinn, mic an éalbaíγ, mic μαγνυρα, mic Aoða d̄uib̄, O doçarp̄taíγ S̄lan ócc, mac S̄lan, mic P̄elim mic concobair éarp̄p̄aíγ, O baóiḡill Ταὺς ócc, mac ταίdec̄, mic τοιρρθεαλβαίγ, mic neill, Mac puíñe

^p *Teige, the son of Conor.*—This Teige was the brother of Donough, fourth Earl of Thomond, who was very loyal to the Queen and her government. Teige seems to have been disaffected, but very little of his history is known,

except that he had three illustrious sons, Colonel Dermot, surnamed the Good, Colonel Murtough, who figured during Cromwell's usurpation, and Turlough.

^q *Kilmurry-Ibrickane.*—This is the name of a

in which they were [engaged]. There was a communication and friendly correspondence carried on between this son of O'Neill and the son of the [late] Earl of Thomond (Teige, the son of Conor^p O'Brien), on both sides of the Shannon.

Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, hired soldiers and mercenaries in the very beginning of this year, to assist the Queen against her enemies. The young brother of the Earl of Thomond, also Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Donough, had the leading command of the Earl of Thomond's people in assisting the Queen.

After the taking of the English ship, of which we have above treated, by Teige Caech, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon, an appearance of enmity and an indication of contention arose between him and this son of the Earl, i. e. Donnell. Teige repaired to the Earl of Desmond and made his friendship with him, like every other party who had ratified their treaty with him. After Teige had returned across the Shannon, he made a nocturnal assault upon young Donnell at Kilmurry-Ibrickane^a, on the seventeenth day of the month of February. He wounded and made a prisoner of Donnell, and slew many of his faithful people; and he conveyed him to Dunbeg to be confined, but he was only a week confined there, when he was set at liberty without securities or conditions.

O'Donnell Hugh: i. e. Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, had resided at Ballymote, in the county of Sligo, from the gaining of the battle of Ath-Buidhe, in the beginning of August, to the festival of St. Bridget in this year. He felt it long to have remained during this time without going into some enemy's territory, but he knew not to what particular place he should go; for he had not left a quarter, limit, wilderness, or recess, in the whole province of Connaught [the inhabitants of] which he had not plundered, or from which he had not taken pledges and hostages, save Thomond alone. Wherefore, at the time aforesaid, he ordered an army to be mustered in order to proceed into Thomond. First of all assembled the Kinel-Connel, among whom were Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell; and Niall Garv^r, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv; O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the

church and parish in the barony of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Niall Garv.*—This is the Niall who afterwards betrayed Hugh Roe O'Donnell to the English.

πάντε domnall, mac toirpdealbais, mic maolmuire, Mac ruibne bágameac donnchaó, mac maolmuire mísrigh, mic maolmuire, mic neill, iadriúe uile co na roéraitibh. Tánaioc ipin toiréscat céona Máguidir Aod mac con-nachte mic conconnacht, mic conconnacht, mic briain, mic Pílip, mic Tómar, γ Mac uí ruairc .i. taócc mac briain, mic briain ballais, mic eoíam, γ an Mac Uilliam do hoirdnead la hUa ndomnaill fíin ruar an tan pin .i. tepóit mac uateir éioctais mic s'fain, mic oiluepar.

Iar ttoct do na maicib pin uile co na roéraitte do paigib Uí domnaill go baile an Mhóctais. Ro baí daible, γ diomat an t'pluais go no lícc pluas iprann Mhíic uilliam diob an cefin no biaó rom i t'uaómuíain γ ba ríad na hairis ropar coónais forpariúe .i. Mac Uilliam γ miall garb mac cuinn uí domnaill. Ro ríis γ no paipmíctis lar an luét pin on cefin éoir do goirdealbais go humall cloinne giobúin. Ro gabad leo don éur pin oilen l'charóain, γ no marbad oét p'fir décc do maichib cloinne giobúin, gionmotá roctiúe ele do daomib a maille p'riú. Rucorat c'rscha, aircete, γ édala ionda leo as road doib ón p'ann.

Oala Uí domnaill co na ploctais no a'rcnátar do dol i t'uaómuíain γ ní no hairiead leo go pangatar gan páctúccad go mbátar don taeb ipis dabainn hi c'clonn Riocaird. Ro gabad longpore l'fian laócarmac leo im t'rác nóna do lo ar an ruaidb'isigh etip éill colgan γ ap' p'aitin. Bátar hi ruide as cinnó a c'comairle dup cionnur nó foibepdair an c'p'ic naimíil gur a t'udcatar, γ go no éat'p'ic ní dia lóintib, γ go no éuilp'ic a ruan toirp'chim p'ia noil hi c'clonn mórapatar, γ mórp'asótar doib cen mo t'at an luét p'ioctaire bátar leo. Bádar ram'laib go m'fion o'úce. Ro for'cong'rad forpa iaram la hUa ndomnaill eirge gan p'uirech d'ar'cnáin ipin c'coic'p'ich p'ia r'ú no bad polup lá doib. Atp'airp'ic iaram fo céóir. Lottar p'f'p'ra iaram í r'ú d'iorga gaca p'óid zach no'p'ech go pangatar a moichdedoil na maíone ipin

² *Umhall of Clann-Gibbon*: i. e. Upper Umhall or Murrek, in which the Mac Gibbons, now Gibbons, were seated.

³ *Leath Ardán*, now Lahardaun, a lough in the townland of Ballyballinaun, parish of Aghagower, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

⁴ *Ruaidh-Bheitheach*: i. e. the red birch, now

anglice, Rovehagh, a townland containing a small village in the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See this place referred to at the years 1116 and 1143, in the earlier portion of these Annals, as published by Dr. O'Conor. See also the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

⁵ *Between Kilcolgan and Ardrahin*.—The ham-

son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Niall); Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry); and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Niall): all these with their forces. Into the same rendezvous came Maguire (Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); the son of O'Rourke (Thomas, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen); and the Mac William, whom O'Donnell himself had some time before nominated, namely, Theobald, son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver.

When all these chieftains had come with their forces to Ballymote, to O'Donnell, they formed so numerous and vast an army that he sent a force into the territory of Mac William, while he himself should be in Thomond; and the chieftains who were [appointed] leaders of this force were Mac William and Niall Garv, the son of Con O'Donnell. This force searched and mightily overran [the country] from the eastern extremity of Costello to Umhall of Clann-Gibbon¹, and during that excursion took the island of Leath Ardan², and slew eighteen of the chief men of the Clann-Gibbon, besides many other persons. They carried off great preys, plunders, and spoils, on their return from the territory.

As for O'Donnell and his forces, they marched forward to proceed into Thomond, and made no delay until they arrived, without being observed, inside the river in Clanrickard; and in the evening they pitched an extensive camp of armed heroes at Ruaidh-Bheitheach³, between Kilcolgan and Ardrahin⁴. Here they remained to consult with each other as to how they should attack the strange territory towards which they had come; and, having eaten some of their provisions⁵, they [all] went to take a sleep, except the sentinels, before they should undertake their great journey and toil. Thus they remained until midnight, when O'Donnell commanded them to rise up without delay, to march into the neighbouring territory before the day should break upon them. They rose up forthwith, and proceeded straight onwards by each direct road, until,

let of Roevehagh is nearly due east of Kilcolgan, and not exactly between it and Ardrahin.

⁵ *Eaten some of their provisions.*—All this is much better told in the Life of Hugh Roe

O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, which states, "that after having pitched their camp and lighted fires, they sat down to take refreshments and to drink to each other in ale and Spanish

cefnn éair do cóill ó pflannchada, do tpioéa céo ceneoil ppsrmaic i ttauá-
mumain. Ro pannaat a pshimelta an dú rin. Ro líceaitt úpong díob don
taob huó tuaid irteé i mboirinn im taóg ua puairc, 7 im Mac ruibne
mbaigainech, 7 úpong ele ésr irteac go baile uí occám na coillead moipe, go
tulairg uí deaðhaíó, go dorup baile uí gpióβta. Do deachaid maguúir go
ndruing moip do plog amaille ppur [co h-nir Uí Chuinn]. Do taéó tra
Ua domnaill go ttoéacht 7 go ttauúg a ploiú amaille ppur duplar cóille
ó pflannchada, do bealac an píoópaíl go cill ingine baosé i nuáctar balccair
ria míómfóon laoi. Sóait an luét do choibh buósr, tar a nair huó tuaid, do
úruim pionnglaipi, do cópaó pinn, 7 go cill ingine baosé i ccomóáil í domnaill.
Tucaó dia paicéú an dú rin cpeaca óeneoil ppsrmaic uile on dírsre, go
gléno colum cille, 7 go colairg cúmann, 7 ó cluan paicéspairg go lím an eich.

Ní piacé la Mac uí puairc na la Mac ruibne teét na éno la cpeacaúb
bóirne in adhairg rin. Ní paimec blór la Mágúúir teét don líé aile, ar po
gabratar rióe longpore in gaé airn iprucc adhairg pópna.

lap mbúé hi ppopplongpore úUa domnaill in adhairg rin hi cail ingine baosé
po paicéú an baile ar a bárach ria mífóon laí, 7 arpead do deacaúó i tpioéaitt

wine, without fear or dread, in the territory
of their enemy."—*O'Reilly's copy*, p. 61.

¹ *Coill-ObhFhlannchadha*: i. e. the wood of
the Uí-Flaney, a woody district in the parish
of Kilkeedy, in the north-east of the barony of
Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

² *Baile-Uí-Ogain*: i. e. O'Hogan's town, now
Ballyhogan, a townland in the parish of Dysart,
barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Coill
mhor, i. e. the great wood, was the name of a
woody district comprising the lands of Bally-
hogan and several of the adjoining townlands.

³ *Tully-O'Dea*, a townland in the same parish,
about three miles to the north of the church of
Dysart.

⁴ *Baile-Uí-Ghriobhtha*: i. e. the town of O'Griffy,
now Ballygriffy, a townland containing the ruins
of a castle in the same parish. In a *Description
of the County of Clare*, written about the year
1584, this castle is called Ballygriffie, and men-
tioned as belonging to O'Griffie.

⁵ *Inchiquin*.—The Four Masters have left the
sense imperfect here, and four blank lines. It is
stated in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, that
Maguire, with his part of the army, set out to
scour the lands near Kilnaboy, where he met
Conor O'Brien, whom he wounded, and took
prisoner, and carried to his (O'Brien's) own
castle of Inchiquin, which he took, and in
which he remained till the next day.

⁶ *Bealach-an-Fhiodhail*.—The position of this
road is still pointed out by the old natives of the
parish of Kilkeedy, as extending from Rockforest
to Kilnaboy. Fhiodhail was the name of a wood
now called Coill an píoópaíl, comprised in the
townland of Rockforest (which is but an attempt
at translating it from píóó, a forest, and paíl or
aíl, a stone or rock), in the parish of Kilkeedy,
about five miles eastward from Corofin.

⁷ *Cill-Ingine Bhaosé*, now Kilnaboy, near
Corofin.—See it mentioned before under 1573.

⁸ *Druim-F'inghlaisi*.—This name is now ob-

by morning twilight, they arrived in the eastern extremity of Coill-O'bhFlannchadha', in the cantred of Kinel-Fearmaic, in Thomond. Here they formed marauding parties, and sent one of them northwards into Burren, under the command of Teige O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Banagh; and another party southwards into Baile-Ui-Ogain^a of Coill-mhor, to Tully-O'Dea^b, and to the gate of Baile-Ui-Ghriobhtha^b. Maguire, with a strong body of his forces, went forth [towards Inchiquin^c]. O'Donnell [himself] proceeded, with the flower and main body of the army, through the middle of Coill-O'bhFlannchadha, Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail^d, and, before mid-day, arrived at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith^e, in the upper part of Dal-gCais. Those who had gone to the south returned to the north by Druim-Finnghlaisi^f and Corofin, and joined O'Donnell at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith. Thither the spoils of all Kinel-Fearmaic, from Disert^g to Glencolumbkille^h, and to Tulach-Chumannⁱ, and from Cluain-Sailchearnaigh^k to Leim-an-eich^l, were brought to O'Donnell.

The son of O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny were not able to return to him on that night with the spoils of Burren; nor was Maguire able to return from the other direction, for they had pitched their camps wherever the night overtook them.

O'Donnell remained that night encamped at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and left it before noon on the following day; and he then proceeded to Kilfenora, in

solete, but the situation of the place is certain, as it is shewn on the engraved map from the Down Survey, under the anglicised form of Drumfinglass, as lying due south of Corofin, and between it and Dysart.

^a *Disert*, now Dysart.

^b *Glencolumbkille*, *gleno colum eille*: i. e. St. Columbkille's Glen. This is a wild and beautiful valley in the east of the parish of Carron, barony of Burren, and county of Clare, and close to the verge of the county of Galway. There is in this valley a small church dedicated to St. Columbkille, and near it is the residence of Terence O'Brien, Esq., now the senior representative of Donnell Spaineach, the son of Col. Murtough O'Brien, who capitulated with General Waller.

ⁱ *Tulach Chumann*, now Tullycummon, a townland in the parish of Kilnaboy, adjoining Castletown in the barony of Burren.

^k *Cluain-sailchearnaigh*, now Cloonselherny, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the east of the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and close to the boundary of the county of Galway.

^l *Leim-an-eich*, i. e. *Saltus Equi*, now Lemaneh, a townland containing the ruins of a large castle in the parish of Kilnaboy, in the barony of Inchiquin, close to the boundary of that of Burren. This castle was erected by the ancestors of Sir Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland. From the situation of the places here mentioned, it is quite evident that Kinel-Fearmaic comprised the entire of the present barony of Inchiquin.

έέδ κορσυμυαδ̄ ζο cill βιονναβραδ̄. Ρο ργαοιτε ρεεεμεαλτα ειρτε ριδε βυδ̄ δ̄σρρ̄ ζο ησ̄δ̄οιζ̄, ζυρ̄ αν̄ μβρ̄ινητ̄ρ̄ ρρ̄ρ̄μακαιζ̄, γ̄ κορκαμαιζ̄ [κορμακαιζ̄] ζο δορυρ̄ ινρηρ̄ δ̄ιομαιν̄, ζο cill ερρυιυε lonain̄, ζο βαιλε ραιδ̄σ̄ν̄, γ̄ ταρ̄ ᾱ ναιρ̄ ροιρ̄ ζο cill βιονναβραδ̄ κο να κερσ̄χαιβ̄, γ̄ κο να νεδαλαιβ̄ ι κοοιννε Uí doimnaill. Ανανρ̄ ηρ̄ρ̄υιδε ζο ηορ̄βαραδ̄ κο ρυεερατ̄ ᾱ ρλοιζ̄ ραιρ̄ αρ̄ ζαχ̄ αρ̄ο ι μβατταρ̄. Τάναυε διν Mac uí ρυαιρ̄, γ̄ Mac ρυιδνε βαζαμεαδ̄ ζο κερσ̄χαιβ̄ βοιρνε δια ραιζ̄ιδ̄. Τάναυε δνα Μάζυιδιρ̄ ζο κερσ̄χαιβ̄ γ̄ ζο ναιρ̄κενιβ̄ ιομδα δια ιονηρ̄αιζ̄ιδ̄ δον λ̄ιτ̄ αιλε. Αη̄ ταν̄ ατ̄ κονναιρ̄ Ua doimnaill na enuic αζα lionad̄, γ̄ αζα νουβαδ̄ ινα υιρ̄ειμ̄εελλ̄ δο εαιρ̄τιβ̄ δο ερ̄ομαλ̄μαιβ̄ ζαδᾱ τ̄ιρ̄ε ερ̄ερᾱ τυυδ̄καταρ̄ ᾱ ρ̄λοιζ̄. Ρο ερ̄ιαιλλ̄ ρ̄οαδ̄η̄ ταρ̄ ᾱ αιρ̄ δο δ̄ρομ̄ελαδ̄ να βοιρνε β̄νηζ̄αιρ̄βε̄ ᾱ μοιχ̄ nell̄ να μαυιδνε δαρ̄ βοιρ̄ινη̄ ζο ρορ̄ ζαδ̄ ροιμ̄ε̄ δον νυαδ̄ονζ̄βαιλ̄ δον τυρ̄lach, ζο μαυιρ̄τιρ̄ κορσυμυαδ̄, δο εαρ̄καρ̄ να εελερ̄ρεαχ̄ γ̄ δο ροιμ̄ε̄ αιρ̄ιρ̄σ̄ιη̄ να ηοιδ̄ε̄ ριν̄ ιρ̄ιη̄ ρυβᾱ ι ναιρ̄εταρ̄ υα ρρ̄ιαεραδ̄ αιδ̄νε. Δο εαεδ̄ αρ̄ ᾱ δαρ̄αχ̄ ερ̄ε υαεταρ̄ ελοιννε ριοκαρ̄ο, λᾱ δορυρ̄ βαιλε ᾱθηᾱ αν̄ ριοζ̄. Νῑ ηαιερ̄ιρ̄ετ̄ρ̄ ᾱ ιμ̄τεετᾱ ιαραμ̄ ο̄ τᾱ ριν̄ ζο βαιλε αν̄ Μηοταγ̄η, Αετ̄ ρο βαί Mac uilliam γ̄ Νιαλλ̄ ζαρ̄β̄ υα δοιμ̄ναλλ̄ ρορ̄ ᾱ ε̄ιωνν̄ ιλλ̄η̄ειμ̄ελ̄ Ua maime ζο ναιρ̄κενιβ̄, γ̄ ζο ηφοαλαιβ̄ ιομδα λεο̄ ᾱ ρανν̄ Μη̄σ̄ις uilliam.

Ρο ιονηρ̄αιρ̄ιαιζ̄ αν̄ ερ̄αοῑ ρ̄σ̄ηαιδ̄ γ̄ ρ̄ιρ̄ δ̄άνα Mac βρ̄υαιδ̄εδᾱ Μαοιλ̄ιν̄ οζ̄ ζυρ̄ βο ι νοιοζ̄αιλ̄ διορ̄εκαοιτε̄ ζρ̄ιαν̄άιν̄ οιλιζ̄ λᾱ Μυιρ̄ε̄ιρ̄ταδ̄ μ̄ορ̄ mac

^m *Eidhneach*, now Inagh, the name of a river and of a Roman Catholic parish near Milltown Malbay, in the west of the county of Clare.

ⁿ *Brentir of the Fearmacaigh and Cormacaigh*: i. e. the fetid district of the Kinel-Fearmaic and Ui-Cormaic, so called from its situation on the frontiers of the territories of these tribes. Brenter, or, as it is now locally called, *δρ̄ε̄ιμ̄ετ̄ρ̄ε*, is a district comprising seven townlands, lying north-east of Sliabh Callain, or Mount Callan, in the west of the county of Clare. A family of the O'Connells were transplanted hither, from Kerry, in Cromwell's time; but the whole district is now the property of the Marquis of Thomond, under whom Charles O'Connell, Esq., of Ennis, rents two townlands of this district.

^o *Inis-Dimain*: i. e. Diman's holm or island, now Ennistimon, a small town in the west of the

county of Clare.

^p *Cill-Easbuig-Lonain*.—This is a mistake of the transcriber for cill εαρ̄ρ̄οιζ̄ ρ̄λαν̄άιν̄: i. e. the church of Bishop Flannan, now Killaspuglonane, a townland containing an extensive burial ground, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^q *Baile-Phaidin*, now Ballyphaudeen, a townland in the parish of Kilmacreehy, in the barony of Corcomroe.

^r *Nuachonghail*, now *anglice* Noughaval, an old church, giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Burren and county of Clare, and adjoining the parishes of Kilnaboy and Kilfenora.

^s *Turlach*, i. e. dried lough. There are many places of this name in the northern part of the county of Clare; but the Turlach here referred

the cantred of Corcomroe. From thence he dispatched marauding parties southwards to Eidneach^m, to Brentir of the Fearnacaigh^p, to Cormacaigh, to the gate of Inis-Dimain^o, to Cill-Easbuig-Lonain^p, and to Baile-Phaidin^q, who returned to him to Kilfenora, in an easterly direction, loaded with spoils and booty. O'Donnell remained here until the following day, when his troops came up with him from every quarter in which they had been dispersed. The son of O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Banagh came up with the spoils of Burren; and Maguire came up from another direction with much booty. When O'Donnell saw the surrounding hills covered and darkened with the herds and numerous cattle of the territories through which his troops had passed, he proceeded on his way homewards, over the chain of rugged-topped mountains of Burren; and, passing by Nuachongbhail^r, Turlach^s, the monastery of Corcomroe, and Carcair-na-gCleireach^t, arrived at Rubha^u, in the west of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, where he stopped for the night. On the morrow he passed through the upper part of Clanrickard, and by the gate of Athenry. His adventures from this forward are not related, until he arrived at Ballymote, except that he was met by Mac William and Niall Garv O'Donnell at the frontiers of Hy-Many, with many preys, and spoils, and booty, which they had carried off from Mac William's country.

The learned historian and poet, Mac Brody (Maoin Oge), represented that it was in revenge of the demolition of Grianan Oiligh^v, formerly, by Murtough

to is Turlach-na-geoilean, an old castle to the right of the road as you go from Corofin to the New Quay, in the barony of Burren, and county of Clara. It is very near the old church of Termon Cronan.

^r *Carcair-na-gCleireach*, i. e. the Narrow Pass of the Clerics or Priests. This name is still well-known (as the Editor has good reason to remember), and is applied to a steep pass over a rocky hill in Burren, in the townland of Rosalia, parish of Abbey-Corcomroe, barony of Burren, and county of Clara. It is called in English "the Corker road."

^u *Rubha*, now Roo, or Rue, a townland near the little town of Kinvarra, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, and on the

boundary of the barony of Burren, in the county of Clare. A castle called Coradh-an-Rubha, *anglice* Corranrue, which belonged to O'Heyne, stood at this place till the year 1755, when it fell at the very moment that the earthquake happened at Lisbon.

^v *Grianan-Oiligh*, now Greenan-Ely. The ruins of this fortress of the Kings of the northern Hy-Niall race, are still to be seen on Green-Hill, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, about six miles to the north-west of Derry.—See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore. This fortress was demolished, and many of its stones carried off as a trophy, by Murtough More O'Brien, in the year 1101.

τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖζ [μῖε ταῖδζ] μῖε βῖαιμ βοροῖμῖε ρεῖτ ριαῖν Ροῦῖδαιζ δια (τῖα
ερεῖαινε ῶολαιμ ῶιλλε πορ ρῖολ μβῖαιμ) λῖιρρεαχαῶ ἡ λῖιμνορεῶ τιαῶ-
μῖαιμ la hua νοῶμναῖλλ δον ῶυρ ριν, ἡ ταῖμῖε αν Μαιοῖλιν ὄεε ῶῶνα ἰ ῶῶνν
Υῖ δῶμναῖλλ δῶ χῖμῖζῖοδ αιρῖεε α ῶρῖῖῖ ῶάραῖῖαταρ ῶροηζ δῶ να ρλοζαῖβ ἡ-
ῖιν. ἡ δῶ παῖαῶ δῶ ἰν ὀῖζε ῶναῶ αν δῶ ροῖνε Μαιοῖλιν αν ρανν

Ὁ δῶ βαῖ ἰ νοῶν ἰ νοῖοζαῖλ οῖλῖζ,
α ῶῶδ ριαῶ δῶ ρῖε αν ραῖδ
τοῖτ βαρ ρλυαῖζ ζῶ ἡιαῖ ῖαζ ναῶαιρ,
α τιαῶ ἰαρῖαρ ῶαῶαιρ ῶαῖζ.

ἸS αν ῶῶνδ ρεῖῖτμαῖν δῶ Μάρτα ῶάναῖε ζοβερῖοῖρ ῶῖεεῖῖ ῶῶναῖτ
.1. Σῖρ ῶῶεῖρρ ῶῖρῖορτ ζῶ ζαῖλλῖν ζῶ ρλοζ ῖῖῖρ δῶ δαζῖδαιοῖνῖ ῶαιρλε ἡ ζῶ ραῖζ-
ῶῖμῖοῖβ ἰοῖῖῖα αμαῖλλε ρῖῖῖ. Ἰαρ μβῖῖῖ ῶῶ ἰ ηζαρ δῶ ρεῖῖτμαῖν ἰ ηζαῖλλῖμῖ
ρῶ ῶῖρ α ρεῖῖτ, ῖῖ α ἡῖῖτ δῶ βαῖνῶαῖβ ζαῖλλῶ ἡ ζαῖοῖδῖεῖα ζῶ ῶῶνῖαῖ αν
ῶῖαιρ δῖα ρῖορ ῶῖα δῶβ ῖμῖαλ, ῖῖ δῶβ ῖρρῖμῖαλ δῶν βαῖηρῖοζαῖν ἰνῖτε δῶ ὀρῖῖαῖζ
τερῖοῖτ ῶῖοῖλμαῖν ἡ ῶαρῖῖν ῖῖρῖαῖρ, ἡ Σῖρρῖαῖμ ῶῶνῖαῖ αν ῶῖαιρ ρῖῖν .1. Ρῖρῖῖρῖῖ
ρζορῖῖῖ ἡ ῶῶῖνῖρ ρῖορρα ζῶ ρῖῖτῖαῖν δῶῖβ ῶῶ ἡαιρῖμ ἰ μβαιοῖ τοῖρρῶεαλβαῖ

* *The curse of Columbkille.*—The reader will bear in mind that the Earl of Thomond was at this time a Protestant, and exercising the “bitterness of marshal law” against the Irish poets. In the Life of Hugh Roe O’Donnell, by Cucoery O’Clery, the words in which St. Columbkille is said to have delivered this prophecy are quoted, but they are decidedly modern, and fabricated for the occasion.—See the year 1572, p. 1657, *supra*.

† *Land of Magh-Adhair:* i. e. Thomond, so called poetically from Magh Adhair, the place where the O’Briens were inaugurated. This place, now called in English Moyry Park, is situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about three miles and a half west from Tulla. The mound on which the O’Briens were inaugurated is still to be seen at this place. It is of an irregular form, and measures 102 feet in length, and 82 feet in breadth.

According to all the ancient Irish accounts of the Fir Bolgs, this place received its name from Adhar, son of Umor (the brother of Aengus, who built the stone fort of Dun-Aengusa, on the Great Island of Aran), who was chief of this plain in the first century, long before the race of Heber and Oilioll Olum had obtained dominion in Thomond. For some account of the inauguration of chiefs of the O’Briens, at this place, see the *Cáithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the years 1242, 1267, 1277, and 1311. See also *Circuit of Muircheartach MacNeill*, p. 47, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, where the situation of this mound was pointed out for the first time since the invention of printing.

‡ *From the North.*—This line is very artfully contrived by Mac Brody, who intended that O’Donnell and Teige, the brother of the Earl of Thomond, should understand by it, that the Irish of the south expected that their deliverer would come from the north; and, on the other

More, son of Turlough [son of Teige], son of Brian Boromhe, that God, in consequence of the curse of Columbkille* upon the O'Briens, had permitted Thomond to be totally plundered and devastated on this occasion by O'Donnell. This Maoin Oge came to O'Donnell, to request of him the restoration of his cattle, which a party of the troops had carried off; and they were all given back to him; upon which Maoin composed the following quatrain:

It was destined that, in revenge of Oileach,
O Hugh Roe! the Prophet announced,
Thy troops should come to the land of Magh-Adhair';
From the North^a the aid of all is sought.

In the first week of March the Governor of the province of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, went to Galway with a great army of distinguished gentlemen and soldiers. After having been nearly a week in Galway, he sent seven or eight companies of English and Irish soldiers to the county of Clare, to know who were loyal or disobedient to the Queen there. He appointed Theobald Dillon, Captain Lester, and Richard Scurlock^a, the sheriff of the county of Clare, as commanders over them, until they should arrive at the place where Turlough

hand, if, in case he should be persecuted for it by his own lord and master, the Earl of Thomond, he could shew that it should be punctuated thus:

“Óg éaf í ndám í nfoigáil Oig,
O Aod ruaid, oo níc an fáid,
Tóce éap rluaidg go hiaé maige n-Aóair
O tuaid. Iapéap caóair éaig.”

“It was in destiny in revenge of Oileach,
O, Hugh Roe, the prophet announced
The coming of your host to the land of Magh
Adhair
From the North. Let the help of all be
sought.”

By understanding the quatrain in this way, the last three words would mean nothing more than, “The Lord help us all;” and it would convey no direct insult to the Earl of Thomond (Donough O'Brien, fourth Earl), who firmly be-

lieved that it had been prophesied that he himself was predestined to be the instrument in subduing the northern rebels.—See *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xxi. That St. Columbkille had predicted that the northern Hy-Niall would one day plunder Thomond in revenge for the demolition of the northern palace of Oileach, was not too hard for this Earl's belief, and that it was fulfilled on this occasion, when his territory was overrun with fire and sword by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was a harmless inference by Mac Brody, who may have appeared to regret it before the Earl; but the last line, if read, “O tuaid iapéap caóair éaig, from the North the aid or relief of all is sought,” would cause the Earl to exercise the “bitterness of Marshall law” against him, as recommended by the *divine* poet Spenser.

^a *Scurlock*.—This name is now more usually written Sherlock.

ὁ βριαν δια τρυκαὸ μαρ αν οὐόνα υἱοαρράρ υαιριβ. βάδαρ αν ἐέν
αδαιῖ hi cail caeidi i noiret̄r o p̄r̄maic iar ποῦταιν τοιβ don τῖρ.

Οε cualatar i mbaói do δαοίμβ διολμυινε πορ μυινησυρ Ταῖδε mic
concobair uí brian ποῦταιν τοιβριδε don τῖρ βάδαρ ma noirehill, ἡ acc vol
tre bealac an pioðpáil o cill caoídi riar do μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna ar na
barac po ionnpaiḡriot μυινητιρ ταιδῖ iad go po μαρβαδ δαοίνε ιομβά στορρα
δα ḡac leth. Ἐερ bo mó po μαρβαδ do μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna, ni hinneṡr̄
eēt oirdearc τοιβ do εῖτιμ. Ro μαρβαδ do líe na ḡaoiḡel duine uaral do
riol mbrian .i. διαρμαιτε ρυαδ, mac murchaid, mic concobair. Ταρ a
noirenaḡ ann do líisceaḡ an t-ḡiḡe do μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna go po ḡabrat
airiṡm ἡ coínnaiḡe hi cail inḡine baoiṡ i ndeireaḡ laoi.

Αρρεαḡ po chinn ταδḡ mac concobair uí brian iar rin p̄iḡuecaḡ rir an
mbainpιοῖḡna, ἡ diultaḡ dia aṡraib, ἡ go ponnadaḡ do luēt tabairṡe an
tachair pempairte. Ro εῖρ a tēca do p̄aiḡiḡ tēpōite diolm̄uin go cill
inḡine baoiṡ, ἡ ḡur an ḡobernōir don ḡaillm̄.

Ro pácaib tēpōite diolm̄uin ἡ μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna cill inḡine baoiṡ
ar a barach, ἡ do cōiḡriot go harim i mbaói τοιρḡelbaḡ mac doinnail
uí brian baí ma cl̄iṡe p̄orcaid, ἡ ma εῖλαιḡ τοιρḡiḡḡa aḡ ḡach aén le buḡ
áil do μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna. O pangattar p̄om ἡ τοιρḡelbaḡ hi cclm̄
a cele po ḡabrat iom̄p̄iḡe im c̄atair mionain i mbaruntacht Chorcom-
p̄uaḡ baile eir̄iḡe baí ma uair̄m latt̄p̄onn, ἡ ma m̄uine m̄iṡle ḡur a t̄icc̄o
ḡlad, ἡ páuceaḡ an t̄iṡe ma t̄imcell a loṡ τοιρḡelbaḡ, mic murchaid, mic
concobair uí brian duine uaral eir̄iḡe baí hi p̄ann ḡaoiḡel an tan rin. Rob
éicc̄n an baile rin do tabairṡe ar láim̄ μυινητιρ na bainpιοῖḡna.

Ro pácaib Τοιρḡelbaḡ ἡ tēpōite co na μυινητιρ c̄atair mionain. ἡ
do cōiḡriot hi c̄oreḡairc̄iḡo iarṡairaiḡ do óenaim̄ p̄iḡoḡa le ταδḡ caoḡ mac
mat̄ḡaim̄na ἡ ó na po p̄eḡrat a p̄iḡoḡcaḡ p̄uccerat c̄r̄s̄cha ἡ éḡala iom̄ba ar
an t̄iṡ. Lotar p̄oir ar a harle do c̄oreḡairc̄iḡo airṡairaiḡ, ἡ iaraim̄ go

^b *Cill-Caeidi*: the church of St. Caeidi, now
Kilkeedy, an old church giving name to a parish
in the east of the barony of Inchiquin, and county
of Clare. The Ui-Fearmaic, otherwise Cinel-
Fearmaic, were the O'Deas and their correlatives,
whose territory comprised all this barony.

^c *Teige*, the son of Conor O'Brien.—He was

the Earl of Thomond's brother.

^d *Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail*, now the Rockforest
road, extending from Kilkeedy to Kilnaboy, in
the barony of Inchiquin.

^e *Cathair-Mionain*, now *anglice* Caherminane,
a castle in the parish of Killelagh, barony of
Corcomroe.—See note ^a, under the year 1591,

O'Brien was, to whom authority over them was likewise given. On their arrival in the territory, they remained the first night at Cill-Caeidi^b, in the east of Hy-Fearmaic.

When the faithful friends of Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien^c, had heard of their arrival in this country, they lay in ambush, and, as the Queen's people were on the following day marching westwards from Cill-Caeidi, through Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail^d, Teige's people attacked them, and many persons were slain between them on both sides; but although there were more of the Queen's people slain, the death of no distinguished man of them is recorded. [But] on the side of the Irish was slain a gentleman of the O'Briens, namely, Dermot Roe, the son of Murrough, son of Conor. Besides what was done there, the pass was ceded to the Queen's people, who at the close of the day halted and rested at Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith [Kilnaboy].

The resolution which Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, adopted after this was, to make peace with the Queen, and to dismiss his hirelings, and especially those who had made the aforesaid attack. He sent his messengers to Theobald Dillon, to Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and to the Governor, to Galway.

On the following day Theobald Dillon and the Queen's party left Cill-Inghine-Bhaoith, and proceeded to the residence of Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, who was a sheltering fence and alighting hill to any of the Queen's people that wished to go to him. When they and Turlough met together, they laid siege to Cathair-Mionain^e, in the barony of Corcomroe, a castle which was then a den of robbers and a cover for plunderers, into which the plunder and spoil of the surrounding country were wont to be carried to Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Conor O'Brien, a gentleman who was in alliance with the Irish at that time. The castle was obliged to be surrendered to the Queen's people.

Turlough and Theobald, with their people, then left Cathair-Mionain, and proceeded to West Corca-Bhaiscinn^f, to make their peace with Teige Caech Mac Mahon; but, as they could not come on terms of peace with him, they carried off many preys and spoils from the territory. Then, after this, they passed eastwards into East Corca-Bhaiscinn^g, and afterwards to Ennis, where

p. 1907. *supra*.

Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^f *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*: i. e. the barony of ^g *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*: i. e. the barony of

hιmip, zo mbaosí Seirpion cúicc lá décc aca i mhip, 7 daoine uairle an típe 7 na Conntaé uile aca ppscepa. A ccionn na pee rin do deachaid teoite diolmuin 7 captin lertair ar an típ iar pfacebáil cítepe mbanna raiξduiuidé, Shippiam, 7 Shuibpippiam (amaille le hadmáil ar éfor na bainpíogha do díol) innte.

Τάναιcc óna iarpla tuaómumán hi ccionn tpeéctmaine iar rin don típ ar mbfíe dó a ngar do raíte i mbuilepaáib. O do ríacc zo tuaómumán, arpead no epíall gan eodlaó da oídce i nen baile zo ndéchaíð do díogail fpponora 7 ionnpaíξte a ófphatatar ar eadξ caóc, mac maξamna. Ro tíonoił upmop an típe ina óócóm do díol hi ceopchaircino iaréparaiξ, 7 no fúio pe haghaíð éairpge an coblaíξ an luan pía ccairce hi mí appil do íonnpaíð. Tucaá epóð 7 cítepa an típe uile o énoc doipe, zo lím conculaimn dia raiξið gur an ppoplongpopte rin. Fuair an tíarpla an baile fo éfno cítepe lá ar a haíte, 7 ar úfípead paoipe na capce no éarppaiξ an tíarpla opdanar o luimneac do díol pe hacchaíð an dúm bícc, 7 iar fúioiuccaó an opdanáir pop ioncaíð an baile ní no anpat an bapda ppi haon upéop do éaítefín ppiú an tan no poccpaó uaéa an baile don iarpla, 7 ní fuairpíot do maítefín nanacail acé an peal badar agá mbpeie zo garpmain na epoíce in no epochad ina ccúp-laðaib íate aghaíð i naghaid. Fuair an tíarpla dúm mop méic an fspmacaiξ on moó ccéona. Iar nγαβαίł na mbailteaó mbairceneac rin don iarpla no léicc an opdanáir mop uaéa zo luimneac, 7 do éuaíð fín tar pliað pop zo huplár tuaómumán. Tucc pé da duécapacaíð fín gach baile óár gabaó

Clonderalaw, in the south of the county of Clare, adjoining West Corca-Bhaiscinn.

^b *For the dishonour*, literally, “for revenging of the dishonour and attack of his brother on Teige Caech Mac Mahon.”

¹ *Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh*, i. e. the Rock of the Fleet, now called corruptly, in Irish, cappaig a cobaltaig, and anglicised Carrigaholt, a village in the parish and barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare, about a mile and a half to the north of Kilcredane point. Near the village, on a rocky cliff overlooking the bay, to which it gives name, stands the castle of Carraig an Chobhlaigh, which was

built by Mac Mahon, chief of West Corca-Vaskin, or the barony of Moyarta. It is in good repair, and occasionally dwelt in by Mr. Burton, to whose family it has belonged since the confiscation of the property of Lord Viscount Clare in 1690.

^k *Choc-Doire*, now Knockerra, a hill situated close to the boundary of the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, and about four miles to the east of the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.

¹ *Leim-Chonchulainn*: i. e. Cuchullainn's Leap, now corruptly Loophead [for Leap-head], a headland in the north-western extremity of the

they held a session for fifteen days; and the gentlemen of the county in general attended them. At the end of this period Theobald Dillon and Captain Lester departed from the territory [of Thomond], leaving in it four companies of soldiers, a sheriff, and a sub-sheriff, and after having received a promise that the Queen's rent should be paid in it.

About a week after this, the Earl of Thomond came into the country, after having been nearly a quarter of a year in the country of the Butlers. Upon arriving in Thomond, he proceeded, without sleeping two nights in any one town, until he went to take vengeance on Teige Caech Mac Mahon for the dishonour^b which he had shewn to his brother, and the attack which he had made against him. The greater part [of the forces] of the country collected to him, and, marching into West Corca-Bhaiscinn, encamped before Carraig-an-Chobhlaigh^l on the Monday before Easter, in the month of April. The property and cattle of the entire country, extending from Cnoc-Doire^s to Leim-Chonchulainn^l, were carried to him to that camp. In four days afterwards the Earl obtained possession of the town; and when the Easter holidays were over, he carried ordnance from Limerick for the purpose of assaulting Dunbeg^m; and when the ordnance was planted against the castle, the warders did not await the discharge of one shot, when they surrendered the castle to the Earl; and the protection they obtained lasted only while they were led to the gallows-tree, from which they were hanged in couples, face to face. In the same manner the Earl obtained possession of Dun-mor-mhic-an-Fhearmacaigh^a. After having taken these castles of Corca-Bhaiscinn, the Earl sent the great ordnance [back] to Limerick, and proceeded himself eastwards across the mountain to the plain of Thomond. He restored to the lawful inheritors every castle that had been

county of Clara: This head is now always called *Ceann léime*, i. e. "Head of the Leap" in Irish. Mr. Brannan, in his Irish poem describing the Shannon, says that Loop-head is a corrupt translation of *Ceann léime*, or Leap-head, and asks, if the Irish language were lost what philologist could ever discover that Loop-head was a translation of *Ceann léime*. A still greater corruption of the same name has taken place in Connamara, where *Ceann léime* has been angli-

cised *Slime-head*, and *Slime-head*, for *Leam-head*.

^m *Dunbeg*.—See its situation already pointed out under the year 1598.

^a *Dun-mor-mhic-an-Fhearmacaigh*: i. e. the great *dun*, or fort of the son of *Fearmacach*, now Dunmore, a ruined castle within less than a mile of Dunbeg, in the parish of Killard.—See it already referred to under the year 1598.

maille le hŕonoir don bainŕioġain. Ro bað dibreir doire eoġain, dá baile cairléin cluaine. 7 lior Aoda finn.

Iarla of errex (.i. Robŕt) do ééct i nEirinn po beltaine na bliaðna po aĩmial do tingeallað go niomat nionnmair, 7 narpmála, 7 muimŕion, Pudaip, luaidhe, bíoh, 7 dighe, 7 atbŕiðŕ luét a pparcepciona na tangatar a hionnŕamail rin darpmaíl go heirinn maĩm gur an tan rin ó do ruacé Iarla pŕangboe 7 Robŕt mac pŕiamna le diairmaic mac murchaða la riġ laiġŕn peéct maĩm. Iar ttoéct diaipla of errex go baile aŕha chiaé po heppuaccrað níte iomða laip, 7 po ba dibriðe céctur ġac aon do ġaoidelaib la bað aĩreéct dol in acchaid na bainŕioġna go ppuicéað maĩcŕinnar 7 papóun in ġac coip da noŕna ġó rin. Ba dona foccartaib céðna ġac aén dŕipennchoib a dépað, go po bŕnað a baile, no a ðuethaig ðe la Saŕanachaib a loŕ anbpoplainn, nó pŕoĩreéctne go ppuicéað aĩŕŕe ma indliġŕh poġar 7 eĩreéct don chup rin. Ar a aĩ níŕ bó móŕ do clannaib ġáoidel do coĩð fan toġairm rin. Ro cuireað lár an iarla rin ġapapuin paĩġdiúiriðe maille le ġac ní pangatar aĩŕ go cappaicé pŕŕġura, go hiubar éinn epáġa go epáig baile duine dealġan, go dŕoicéct átha, go cill manntáin go náŕ laiġŕn, 7 go apale bailte ġen mo éat. Ro tŕclamað dan laipriðe peacé mile paĩġduip don apmaĩl ap pŕŕp ruair, 7 do éuaĩð a háth chiaé riap ġac noĩreac, uair po haĩŕnŕiðŕ dó na baĩ i neirinn do luét poġla na bainŕioġna dŕŕŕm po bað ura dó dionnŕaicchið ináð ġŕialtaig peib po báðap don éup rin. Ni po hanað Iar an iarla co na pŕloġaib go pangatar i ecŕipemŕiðón coiccið laiġŕn, 7 níŕ bó paĩġið carat i ecŕm dó ġaoidil laiġŕn dionnŕaĩġið don éup rin. Roptar iaŕpriðe dan Donnall pŕpaineac mac donnchaĩð, mic caéaop carpaĩġ éaománaig, 7 Uaitne, mac Ruðpaĩġe óicc, mic Ruðpaĩġe uĩ moŕiða, Siol cconco-

^o *Doire-Eoghain*, now Derryowen, a castle in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^p *Cluain*, now Cloone.—See it already referred to under the year 1598, *supra*. In 1584 the castle of Cloone, or Cloyne, in the country of West Mac Namara, belonged to Donogh O'Grady.—MSS. T. C. D., E. 2. 14.

^q *Lis-Aedha-finn*, i. e. the Fort of Hugh the Fair, now Lissofinn, a townland containing the

ruins of a castle situated to the south-west of the village of Tulla, in the parish of Tulla, barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This place took its name from Aodh Finn, the ancestor of Mac Namara Finn.

^r *About May*.—He landed on the 15th of April this year, and was sworn in Dublin on the same day. He was invested with larger powers and furnished with more splendid allowances than had ever before been conferred on

taken, to the dishonour of the Queen. Of these were Doire-Eoghain^o, the two castle-towns of Cluain^p and Lis-Aedha-finn^q.

The Earl of Essex (Robert) came to Ireland, as had been promised, about May^r this year, with much wealth, arms, munition, powder, lead, food, and drink; and the beholders said that so great an army had never till that time come to Ireland since the Earl Strongbow^r and Robert Fitz-Stephen came in former times with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. When the Earl had arrived in Dublin, he published many proclamations, among which the first was [to the effect], that every one of the Irish, who was sorry^r for having opposed the Queen, should receive forgiveness and pardon in every crime they had till then committed. Among the same proclamations was this, that every one of the Irish who would assert [and prove] that they had been deprived by the Englishmen of their mansions or patrimonies, by force or violence, should be heard and attended to, and obtain a restoration of such property as he was unlawfully deprived of. Not many of the Irish, however, responded to these proclamations.

Garrisons of soldiers, with all necessaries, were sent by this Earl to Carrickfergus, to Newry, to Dundalk, to Drogheda, to Kilmantan [Wicklow], to Naas of Leinster, and to other towns besides. He then selected seven thousand soldiers of the best of his army, and marched [them] from directly [south] westwards; for he had been informed that there were not of the plunderers of the Queen in Ireland a tribe that could be more easily invaded than the Geraldines, as they were then [circumstanced]. The Earl and his troops never halted until they arrived in the middle of the province of Leinster; and [surely] his approach to the Irish of Leinster was not the visit to friends from afar! These were Donnell Spaineach, the son of Donough, son of Cahir Carragh Kavanagh; Owny, the son of Rury Oge, son of Rury O'More; the

any Lord Deputy, and provided with an army the largest that Ireland had ever seen landed on her shores, consisting of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse. His instructions were to prosecute the Ulster rebels, and to plant garrisons at Lough Foyle and Ballyshannon; all which he neglected, but wasted his time in doing little service.—See Camden's *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1599; P.

O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ix.; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 416.

^o *Since the Earl Strongbow.*—The Four Masters should have added that the Earl Strongbow did not bring so great an army into Ireland as Essex had on this occasion.

^r *Sorry.*—The language is here defective. It

βαρ παλτιξ, γαβαλ παγναλλ, γ ποκαυδε το ναοιμβ ναυλε ele nác αιρημέτρ. Τuccαταρ διη αν λυετ ριν αμαρ αιγμειλε, εαργκαυρδσμίλα, γ δεβτα δουλξε δουρρστειλ δό ιη σναυγίβ αιρησθίβ, γ ι μβειλγίβ βέλκυμγαιβ ι ετοκραυττίρ ρε α ποιλε πο πο διοταυγίβ μοράν το μινντηρ αν ιαπλα λεό. Αρ α ασί ταρ γαε νεττυαλαυγ δα ρρβαρ ράιμκε ραδσοίβ ι μβυιτερακάιβη. Τικε λαπλα υρμυμιαη μαίλλε λε ηοηοιρ, γ λε ηαιρημυττιη ινα χησν. Τάναυκε διη τιεόσρνα

should be: "that such of the Irish as were sorry for having joined in the rebellion should, on returning to their allegiance, receive pardon and forgiveness."

^u *Gaval-Ranall*: i. e. the O'Byrnes of Ranellagh, in the present county of Wicklow, who were at this time the most powerful sept of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow.

^w *Narrow passes*.—The English writers make no mention of this attack by O'More; but O'Sullivan Beare says that five hundred of Essex's army were killed by Huon (i. e. Uaithne, a name now sometimes anglicised Anthony) O'More, in a defile called Bearna na gCleti, i. e. the Gap of the Feathers. This name is now obsolete, nor has any evidence been yet discovered to prove the exact situation of the place.

P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the following account of Essex's progress on this occasion in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. ix.:

"Tandiu per tot regios imperatores, & exercitus re infeliciter gesta, statuunt Angli summis viribus Catholicos extinguere. In quam rem Robertus Essexiæ Comes, qui tunc temporis omnium Anglorum primus fama rerum gestarum habebatur, auctoritate nulli secundus Ibernæ Prorex, & exercitus regij Imperator creatur. Qui Londino profectus sub finem Martij mensis anno millessimo quingentesimo nonagesimo nono (vt docet Camdenus) Dublinnam appulit. Vbi ex ijs, qui nuper ex Anglia venerant, & in Iberniam fuerant, comparato, quam maximó potuit, exercitu, in Onellum facturus expeditionem videbatur, & ita in illum

Onellus sese parabat, & etiam Odonellus Onello laturus opem. At ille præter omnium spem in Momonias ire contendit septem millia peditum, & equites nongentos ductitans. Cui in Lagenia per iter angustum exercitum ducenti factus obuius Huon Omorra cum quingentis peditibus vltimum agmen fundit, aliquot milites, atque duces occidit, spolia, & inter cætera multos plumeos apices capit. Vnde locus hodie dicitur Transitus plumarum In Momonias Essexius cum peruenisset, statim obsidet Catharam arcem Thomæ Buttléri Baronis, in qua tantum septem, vel octo bombardarij custodiæ causa erant relictæ. Arci auxilio veniunt Comes Desmonius, Raymundus Baro, & eius frater Gulielmus ducentes mille tantum pedites, & equites paucos, copias regijs minimè conferendas (neque enim se paraauerant quod existimabant in se Essexium tam citó signa non fuisse laturum.) Ad arcem aditus erat per pontem, quem Vinkel Anglus tribunus militum non inualida manu tenebat. Secundo die obsidionis Gulielmus Burkus cum peditibus quingentis, & ducentis equitibus arcis opitulatum profectus Vinkelem ex ponte eiecit nonnullis regijs interemptis, & Iaimo Thomæ Baronis fratre cum quinquaginta peditibus in arce præsidio collocato incolumis revertitur. Tamen arx continuè tormentis quassata diruitur, Desmonio non obstante, qui nullum pugnandi tempus intermittendo, conabatur oppugnationem prohibere. Decima nocte oppugnationis Iaimus cum militibus prostratam arcem relinquens ad suos fugit. Essexius in arce relicto præsidio Lomnacham adit, Catholicis

O'Conors Faly, the Gavall-Ranall^u, and many other gentlemen not enumerated. These people made fierce and desperate assaults, and furious, irresistible onsets on him, in intricate ways and narrow passes^r, in which both parties came in collision with each other, so that great numbers of the Earl's people were cut off by them. The Earl, however, in despite of all the difficulties which he met, at last arrived in the country of the Butlers. The Earl of Ormond came to receive him with honour and respect; as did also the Lord of Mountgar-

non ausis occurrere. Inde Asketiniam petit, præsidium firmaturus. Iam Daniel Maccarrha, Comesque Desmonius duo millia, & quingentos milites coegerant, cum quibus itineris angustias obsident. Primo ad hostem versus venientem fuit constitutus Gulielmus, secundo Dermysius Oconchur in locis planis, & expeditis: Vltimo Vaterus Tirellus, & Thomas Plunketus in ipsis itinerum angustissimis faucibus cum quingentis, & octoginta militibus sunt collocati. Inter quos si medius hostis circumueniretur (vt sperabatur) impunè delendus videbatur. Ac ita illud fuisse imperium datum à Petro Lessio tesserario maximo, vt illum Vaterus & Thomas primum, deinde Dermysius, & Gulielmus à tergo adorirentur, multi confirmant, sed vaderus, & Thomas contrarium afferebant. Itaque die Saturni Essexius copias in quatuor agmina distinctas ad angustias ducit, iamque Tomoniæ, & Clanrichardæ Comites, & Macpieriis Baro primum agmen ex Ibernis militibus habentes Gulielmum, & Dermysium prætereunt nemine repugnante, vt erat iussum. Deinde Vaterum, & Thomam prætereuntes ex angustijs in planum sese conferebant. Quod cum Dermysius vidisset ratus per perfidiam à Vatero, & Thoma hostem dimitti, in æquo loco, vbi erat, cœpit præliari, & à multitudine hostium cedere loco coactus ad Gulielmum sese recipit. Ambo rursus prælium redintegrantes tres horas hostes secuti acriter dimicant, sed parum damni inferentes, quia fuit hostis angustijs dimissus, in quibus Vaterus, & Thomas totis viribus resistere debebant.

Cæterum hi causabantur, sibi imperatum fuisse, ne præliarentur, donec alij pugnam inchoarent, sed contrarium multi affirmant, & dicunt illos pactos fuisse cum Essexio per quendam Tirellum, ne ipsi obsessent. Vt secundum crimen punirentur Daniel Maccarrha censuit, non tamen comes militum secessionem timens. Postea rixa orta Thomas fuit à Petro Lessio interfectus. Vt redeamus ad rem Essexius Asketiniam peruenit, in cuius castra Catholici noctu faciunt impetum. Asketinia firmiore præsidio munita Essexius vltius progredi non ausus die Lunæ sequente rediit per aliud iter. Vbi ex arboreto iuxta Finiteri pagum Catholici erumpentes primum, vltimum, & media agmina simul inuadunt. Henricus Norris eques Auratus Anglus Iohannis, & Thomæ frater in Catholicos equo vectus firmo bombardariorum agmine vallatus plumbea glande confossus equo corruit. Alij ex regijs multi, & ex Catholicis nonnulli desiderantur: nam ab hora nona ante meridiem, vsque ad quintam pomeridianam fuit pugnatum, donec Essexius Cruoniæ consederit. Vnde rursus Desiam vsque Desmonius sequitur per sex dies noctu, & interdiu prælians, & eius exercitum extenuans. Post Essexij reditum Dublinnam arx Cathara à Iaimo Buttlero Baronis fratre præsidiarijs Anglis occisis, breui recuperatur.

“Secundum expeditionem rursus Essexius facit in Oconchures Iphalios, & Omorras, cum quibus parum prosperè pugnans exercitum indies minuit. Quare in Onellum profecturus ex Anglia subsidium petit.”

móta gearrte .i. Eamán, mac Ríodóir, mic Riabair buiteir baí hi muinntear-
pur uí Néill athaíó Riabair an t-an rín. O do ruáctatar buiteirleairí hi cefn an
iarla loctar go líon a roéraitte hi ttrian cluana meala, 7 no gabrat acc
iomruide im cátair dúine hiarccairí. Tomár, mac teoirt, mic Riabair
buiteir no baó ticéirna for an mbaile hírin, 7 baí ríde hi ccombáid uí Néill
7 iarla d'fmuíán athaíó Riabair an t-an rín. Nír bó torba don iarla co na
rlozair an iomruide i mbatar go no cairrighí órdanar mór leó ó por-
láirce dia rairíó, 7 go no lécaó an lé fá nra doib don baile, conaó iar-
rín nob sicfn doib an baile do tabairt diairle of eprex 7 don bain-
ríogair;

Ir na lairíó in no ríud iarla of eprex me haghaid cátrairí dúine hiarccairí
tanaice pperidénr dá cóicid muián .i. Sir tomár nohur ó córcairí go cill
mócellócc do toct do lairíó an iarla ríá dicéirí go luimneac. baíríde i
ngar do cóicidénr ina cóinnairíde irín mbaile rín ag iomruideac ffor an iarla
do técht tar díúr, 7 no gnaíraígeaó gach me lá cuairt do éur im énoairí
cóntae luimnig dur an rruigbeaó baogal gona no gabála ar dhuing éicín
do biodbaíóir na bainríogair. In apoile ló dia ndeachaíó ir in cefn toir
don cóntae do pala dó (7 gan neac aca acc iarraíó apoile) Tomár a burc,
mac teoirt, mic uilliam, mic Eamán ó cárlén uí conairí. Ní baí aéin neach
for eoch i pfochair tomáir gionmoéaróir buóóin. batar dna a ngar do
céó rairíódíúr gairídelac ina fárraíó. Iar na rraicéirín don pperidénr tucc
ríde rannac rólairíó dia rairíó go no díolairíricheac a pfoccur dícít
do muinntir tomáir don éur rín, 7 do díngentá ní baó mó munda a éirce
no gonaó an pperidénr uair do pala forccóir ríng ríóairíur do ríce do hi
ccompac córráin a gail 7 uácair a brágar. Oe conncatar a muinntir
eirríur ar na crectnuccáó amlaíó rín no iadrot ina uiréimcell go ruccat

^x *Lord of Mountgarrett.*—Moryson says that
“in the county of Kilkenny the Viscount of
Mountgarret, a Butler of the Earl of Ormond’s
family, was son-in-law to Tyrone, and that he
was, at this period, in rebellion with his bre-
thren, and with some of his sons, and with his
followers, being in number one hundred and
thirty foot, and twenty horse; that he held the
castles of Ballyragget and Colekil, but that the

rest of the castles, and the whole county, were
held by the Earl of Ormond for the Queen.”—
Vol. i. p. 72.

^y *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, now Cahir, in the
county of Tipperary. There is a view of this
castle, as it stood at this period, in the *Pacata
Hibernia*.—See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 76.

^z *To fall in with*: literally, “*offendit illi.*” P.
O’Sullivan Beare, states that he met Thomas

rett* (Edmond, the son of Richard, son of Pierce Butler), who had been in alliance with O'Neill some time before. As soon as the Butlers had joined the Earl, they proceeded with all their forces to Trian-Chluana-Meala, and laid siege to Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh[†]. Thomas, the son of Theobald, son of Pierce Butler, was lord of that town; he was in alliance with O'Neill, and the Earl of Desmond, for a period previous to that time. The siege carried on by the Earl and his forces was of no avail to them until they drew great ordnance from Waterford to it, by which was thrown down the nearest side of the fortress, after which the fortress was forced to surrender to the Earl of Essex and the Queen.

In the days that the Earl of Essex was storming Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh, the President of the two provinces of Munster, i. e. Sir Thomas Norris, came from Cork to Kilmallock to wait on the Earl before he should go to Limerick. He was nearly a fortnight residing in the town, awaiting the coming of the Earl across the Suir, and was in the practice of scouring the hills of the county of Limerick every other day, to see whether he could kill or capture any of the Queen's enemies. On a certain day that he went to the eastern extremity of the county he happened to fall in with^a Thomas Burke, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond of Castleconnell, neither being in search of the other. Thomas alone^a, of all his people, was on horseback; he had nearly one hundred Irish soldiers along with him. When the President saw him he made a determined and dexterous attack upon him, and about twenty of Thomas's people were cut off on the occasion; and more would have been slain, were it not that the President was so soon mortally wounded; for he received a violent and venomous thrust of a pike where the jaw-bone joins the upper part of the neck. When his people saw him thus wounded, they collected around him and carried him back to Kilmallock^b, where he remained

Burke at Killthilia, now Kiltetele, a small village in the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick, and about two miles to the south of Pallasgreen.

^a *Thomas alone*.—The original is *incorrect Irish*, and, if literally translated, would stand in English thus: "There was no one on a horse along with Thomas *except himself*." This is nearly as bad as

Milton's

"—— God and his son except,

Created thing nought valued he nor shunned."
—*Paradise Lost*, book ii. lines 679, 680.

^b *Kilmallock*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare says that he returned to Maola, now Mallow, where he died in fifteen days after his arrival, and this is probably the truth.

λεό ε ταν α αν γο cill Moéellocc, γ βαί πέ ρεαότμυνε ινα οταρλιγε πο λαμαιβ λξ γο ρφuar bár ιαραν ι mí iul ραινρδ. -

Ο πο γαβαδ Καταρ δύνε ηιαρκαίγ λα ηιαρλα οφ ερεχ, ταναicc ρίν γ λαρλα αρμυμian, γ μαίτε αν ερλοίγ γο λυμνεαό, γ πο ρακαίβ α έαμπα von ταιοιβ αμυίγ do λυμνεαό. Τάναicc ινα έσnn von βαίλε ceona γοβερνóρ coiccíð connaót .ι. Sir Conery Clifford γ ιαρλα cloinne ριοκαρδ .ι. Uillícc mac Ríocaird Shaxanaiγ, γ ιαρλα τυαóμυμian Donnchaó mac Concobair uí brian. Ο πο έρποέναίγρτοc να ηυαιρλε ριν α ceomairle ηι ρροέαρ apoile πο ρίλλ αν γοβερνóρ γ λαρλα cloinne ριοκαρδ ταν α ναρ ηι ceondachtoibh. Ρο ερπiall λαρλα οφ ερεχ, λαρλα αρμυμian, γ λαρλα τυαóμυμian vol ι μυμíνεαάcιβ our ann ρφυίγβιττίρ ell ηγαβαλα ρορ γήαλταάcιβ.

Αν έéd οιδce πο ράκαίβρτοc λυμνεαό ι mí iun πο γαδραc camπα ρορ up abann áta vapa. Αξ γαβαλ doib αρ α βαραό δια ραταρην ριαρ ρεαό móin ροβαρ πο ταρβóληρτοc αήραίγ γ óccbaíð λαρλα óρμυμian, γ αν γαρραíð Θεαρaltach α ηγνύρι doíb. βα ρραóóα ροργρanna αν ριαóúccáð, γ αν ραλ-τιυγαó tuccatar óρπορ ιοναιð α bρρionηρα αρ α έéd έυαιρc δια ραιγíð, óρ πο λίccρτοc dé, γ δεταό α ndub ρύδαρ, γ ραιτε ρeilep α γonnaðcιβ γέρ ραóαρκαάcιβ ρο α ρύλιβ. Ρο clop λαρ beóρ γλαείðbñcñðac, γάρ γ γρíðan α ηγαλγαc, γ α ηγιollanραιðe ι μιοναð να ηυíλα, γ να ηonóρα, γ να mbριαταρ ρíñí ρomblarτα πο βαð cubaíð do cántain ρρυρρ. Αέc έcna ροb e ιomρcca-ραó να ηιοργαίλε ριν, ιλιomat δαοιne do díolaίρμυccáð ο λαρλα οφ ερεχ, γ γαν αρρταρ βαð ιονáίρme do λίccññ do an lá ριν γο πο γαδ longρορc cò bñcc ó eapρ γειðcιne ρορ. Δια doíναίγ αρ α βαραό αρρεαó πο chinn λαρλα οφ ερεχ, λαρλα αρμυμian, γ λαρλα τυαóμυμian μαρcρλυαγ do cóp le μυμíρρion

^c *Under the care*, literally, "under the hands of physicians."

^d *In the month of July.*—The English writers make no mention of the manner of Sir Thomas Norris's death. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives some curious particulars of his battle with the Munster chiefs, totally omitted by the Four Masters. He mentions his death before the expedition of Sir Conyers Clifford against O'Donnell, at Ballyshannon, when Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, was drowned (1597). O'Sullivan is probably right, for he appears to have been

better acquainted with the affairs of Munster at this period than the Four Masters. Sir Richard Cox says that "there is little credit to be given to that author, and yet, that some things that he says must be allowed to be true." O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

"Aliquot inde mensibus Thomas Burkus Castelconelli Baronis frater, qui ab Angliis descuiit receptis à Raymundo Barone, & eius fratre Guilielmo militibus in Museria Kurkia castella non satis munita expugnabat. Quæ circa loca Norris qui cum exercitu erat, cum equitibus am-

six weeks on his sick bed under the care^c of physicians, when he died in the month of July^d precisely.

When the Earl of Essex had taken Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh, he and the Earl of Ormond, with the chiefs of the army, proceeded with their army to Limerick, and pitched his camp outside Limerick. To this town the Governor of the province of Connaught, i. e. Sir Conyers, the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, son of Richard Saxonagh, and the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), came to meet him. When these nobles had finished their consultation, the Governor and the Earl of Clanrickard returned back to Connaught; [and] the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Ormond, and the Earl of Thomond, proceeded into Munster, to see whether they could get an opportunity of invading the Geraldines.

On the first night after they had left Limerick, in the month of June, they encamped upon the banks of the river of Adare^e; [and] as they advanced westwards on the next day, Saturday, through the bog of Robhar^f, the soldiers and warriors of the Earl of Desmond and the Geraldine host shewed them their faces. Fierce and morose was the salute and welcome which they gave to the representative of their Sovereign on his first visit to them [and to his army]; for they discharged into their eyes the fire and smoke of their black powder, and showers of balls from straightly-aimed guns; and he heard the uproar, clamour, and exulting shouts of their champions and common soldiers, instead of the submission, honour [that should have been shewn him], and of the mild and courteous words that should have been spoken to him. Howbeit, the result of this conflict was that great numbers of the Earl of Essex's men were cut off, and that he was not suffered to make any remarkable progress on that day; so that he pitched his camp a short distance to the east of Askeaton. On the next day, Sunday, he and the Earls of Ormond and Thomond resolved to send a body of cavalry to lay up ammunition in

plius ducentis, & peditibus mille in Thomam ire contendit, illumque cum equitatu, & bombardarijs ad Killthiliam nanciscitur. Thomas, qui ducentos tantum pedites tunc habuit, loco cedere putavit. Ea re non contentus Norris in eius ultimos ordines cum equitatu proruit: in cuius impetum Thomas sese conuertit, & Iohannes Burkus Nobilis Connactus Norrisem hasta

per Galeam ferit in capite ferream hastæ cuspidem relinquens. Norris vulnere afflictus Moalam redit vbi intra quindecim dies moritur."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. &c.*, tom 3, lib. 5, c. vi.

^e *The river of Adare*: i. e. the River Maigue.

^f *Robhar*, now *anglice* Rower, a townland on the west side of the River Maigue, in the parish of Adare, county of Limerick. It is now divided

go hÍrre d'áite, 7 gan iad fíin do dol ní baó ría ríar ír in muimain don chuip rín. Acc fílleaó doib' roip ar a bápac dia luain la taeb baile an eiletraigh fuaratar epoid, élnn, éalcaip, 7 gleo gonaó gáibéac ó gíraltacaib, 7 no marbaó oipng dírim do muinntip lapla of erpep an lá rín im Ríoirpe oipóipic no baó móp ainm 7 onoir .i. Síp hanng noipir. Do chuaid lapla of erpep iar rín go cill Mócéllócc, 7 iar mbíe epí hoídce dó ipín mbaile rín tucc a acchaó buóóip ar chénn feabhrac plebe caóin mic dípccdualaig do dol i ceipócaib roipceó, 7 an tan do raoíleaó gabáil dó go corcaig ba rí conaip i ndeachaó dar áé mainipreó pírmaige, hi ceonacaíl, hi maig íle, 7 do liop móp mócúda. Báttar din gíraltaig ag caéfm, ag coimlínmain, ag tocraim, acc tópaigecht, acc fuiluccaó, acc foipóipcecaó foipra an aipíte rín. O paimcc laplá of erpep do na dírib no pillipoc gíraltaig go mípóacht, 7 go móip mánmain dá tírib, 7 dá tígib. O páimcc an tíaipra ceona go dún ngarbáin fo aip lapla tuadómuian uaó laim le paipnge go heoóoil, go corcaig, 7 iaipam go luimneac. Do táéó lapla of erpep o dún garbáin go poip láipge, aipíde i mbuicilepacaib, 7 illaigib. Níp bó róimicé no aipcnaátaip epé gac conaip tíaipra tuóccattaip ó tá poip laipge go hat eliaé, uaip no báttar gaoiúil laigín aga tocraim, 7 acca naipmóipceé, aga ttaomang 7 acc taimcellaó go no marbaip, 7 go no mudhaigite oipéca dípmapa díob in gac réó, 7 in gac plige in no gabraé. Ba ríó aipbípóip gaoiúil Eipeann gup bó ríipr do na tíaipáó an tuipup rín ó aécliaé go huib conaill gabra, 7 tillaó do tar a aip lár an céó coimngleo no coáiccheaó na aghaó gan umla gan

into two parts, of which the greater is called Rowermore, and the smaller Rowerbeg.

⁵ *Baile-an-Eldeiraigh*, now Finneterstown, in the parish of Adare, about nine miles from the city of Limerick. This name was originally baile an feiriteriaigh, i. e. Ferriter's town, of which the form given by the Four Masters, and the present local Irish and anglicised forms of the name, are corruptions. There is another place of the name in the parish of Drehidstrasna, in the barony of Connello, where formerly dwelt a branch of the Fitzgeralds descended from John More na Sursaingé [of the surcingle], natural son of the celebrated John of Callan.

^b *Ceann-Feabhraí*.—See note ^b, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

ⁱ *Mountain of Caoin*, &c., now Slieve Reagh, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^j *Roche's country*: i. e. the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

^k *The monastery of Fermoy*, a small town in the barony of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork, where, on the bank of the Blackwater, an abbey for Cistercian monks was founded in the year 1270, by Sir Richard de Rupella, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1261. The barony of Clangibbon, in which this monastery

Askeaton, and not to proceed any further westwards into Munster themselves on this occasion. On their return eastwards the next day, Monday, [when they arrived] near Baile-an-Eleteraigh[†], they received a stout and resolute conflict, and a furious and formidable battle, from the Geraldines; and many of the Earl of Essex's people were slain on that day, and, among the rest, a noble knight of great name and honour, i. e. Sir Henry Norris. The Earl of Essex then proceeded to Kilmallock; and, having remained three nights in that town, he directed his course southwards, towards Ceann-Feabhrat[‡], [a part] of the mountain of Caoin[§], the son of Dearg-dualach, with the intention of passing into Roche's country[¶]; and, instead of proceeding to Cork, as it was thought he would have done, he directed his course across the ford at the monastery of Fermoy[‡], and from thence [he marched with his forces] to Conachail[¶], Magh-Ile[‡], and Lismore-Mochuda[¶]. During all this time the Geraldines continued to follow, pursue, and press upon them, to shoot at, wound, and slaughter them. When the Earl had arrived in the Desies, the Geraldines returned in exultation and high spirits to their territories and houses. On the arrival of the same Earl in Dungarvan, the Earl of Thomond parted from him there, [and proceeded] along the seaside to Youghall, and from thence to Cork, and afterwards to Limerick. The Earl of Essex proceeded from Dungarvan to Waterford, thence into the country of the Butlers, and into Leinster. They marched not by a prosperous progress by the roads along which they passed from Waterford to Dublin, for the Irish of Leinster were following and pursuing, surrounding and environing them, so that they slew and slaughtered great numbers of them in every road and way by which they passed. The Gaels of Ireland were wont to say that it would have been better for him that he had not gone on this expedition from Dublin to Hy-Connell-Gaura, as he returned back after the first conflict that was maintained against him, without [having received] submission or re-

is situated, is a part of the ancient Irish territory of Fears Muigh-Feine, the name of which is still preserved in that of the barony of Fermoy, which is much smaller than the ancient territory.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. vii.

[†] Conachuil, now Conna, a village near which are the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kina-

talloon, in the east of the county of Cork.

[‡] *Magh-Ile*, now Moygeely, a townland containing the ruins of an abbey in the valley of the River Bride, in the same barony, and close to the boundary of the county of Waterford.

[¶] *Lismore-Mochuda*: i. e. the town of Lismore, on the River Blackwater, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochuda,

aidide ó gsraltacaib, 7 gan aén cñm bað ionmasoidim pe a pagbail ina im-
tectoib, ac̄t amain gabail cātrāc̄ duine hiarccaiḡ.

Baí ó concobair rligiḡ donnchað mac cātail óiḡ ar aon la hiarla of
errex ar in rluaiḡeað rin go roadh dóib̄ on muimain amail no aignid̄mar,
7 acc tilleað doib̄ roir̄ ó conallcoib̄ go comtae luimniḡ ba hannraide no
reccar Ua concobair rriú, 7 do chuað hi cconnachtoib̄ hi ccln̄ an ḡober-
nora Sir conerr̄ clifort. Ní baí eim̄ aén baile dia baileib̄ ar cumar uí
concobair hi cconnatae rlicciḡ an tan rin cenmotā aén cāirtiall namá do
baileib̄ cloinne donnchað tpe hoilella, 7 ba hann baíride por eocharimlib̄
abann móipe, Cul maiole a ainmride. Ó no baí ua concobair aethað mbicc
hi rparrað an ḡoberrnora no arccná do ló 7 daðaiḡ go raimcc gur an mbaile
hi mí lul do ronnrað. Ó do ruac̄t ua concobair go cúl maiole tuccað
araill do c̄traib̄ muinntipe Uí doimnaill (ba tar an tan rin rccnóin an tpe,
gan aignuccað da muinntip̄ r̄sin) go hUa cconcobair gur an mbaile.

Ót cuar dua doimnaill an ní rin no ba lainn lair Ua concobair do tōct̄ don
t̄ip̄, 7 ba ró lair an do roine dur an t̄taip̄r̄s̄ lair a nd̄irḡine riar an tan rin
do aite rair. Ro r̄orconḡair Ua doimnaill por a marc̄loiḡ gan anað rri a
m̄l̄s̄aib̄ troiḡteāca co roir̄t̄ip̄ an caip̄len co ná roich̄s̄oh la hUa cconcobair
r̄accb̄ail an baile r̄ia r̄iú r̄ior̄taip̄ an r̄loḡ. Do rónað r̄air̄rim̄ in̄n̄rin, ar ní
laim̄ta up̄euaracht a b̄rīt̄pe id̄ir. Lotar iarom̄ an marc̄loiḡ r̄eib̄ ar d̄sine
no nuccrat co rangatar an baile, 7 tangattar iarom̄ an r̄luaḡ ina l̄n̄m̄ain co
nd̄ir̄n̄rat ciorcaill bodba d̄iōb̄ i nom̄taemang an d̄únaid̄. Ba danḡsh̄ d̄iōt̄oḡ-
laiḡ an caip̄tiall hi rin, 7 ní b̄o r̄ōdainḡ r̄or̄coim̄étt̄ r̄or̄r̄ an t̄i lair buð
lainn a r̄accb̄ail, ar ba gan r̄occur do d̄roib̄elaib̄ doim̄t̄ēcta an t̄ionad̄ i
t̄tarr̄ur̄taip̄ é. Gabair Ua doimnaill longport ar belair an r̄s̄da baí don
taōb̄ araill don ab̄ainn baí la hup an baile. Ro hor̄oaiḡs̄ lūct̄ r̄s̄t̄ime 7
poraire lair in oiōc̄ib̄ 7 hi laib̄ r̄or̄r̄ an d̄únaid̄ da ḡac̄ lēt̄, 7 no bíoir d̄ronḡ
d̄ior̄manna mora dia marc̄loiḡ por a neac̄aib̄ rin r̄r̄riōtaip̄e ó r̄uineð nell
nóna co had̄m̄ad̄ain, ná no elaid̄s̄oh Ua concobair uanaib̄. Ro l̄s̄h̄ t̄ra na
r̄ccela rin fo epinn. i. Ua concobair r̄licciḡ do b̄s̄it̄ rin ioncuim̄ge rin aḡ Ua
ndoimnaill hi cc̄uil maiole, 7 o no clor la hiarla of errex in ní rin no r̄afo

formed a religious establishment about the year
663.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ire-
land*, vol. ii. pp. 353, 355.

° *The Clann-Donough*: i. e. the Mac Donoughs
of Tirerrill, who were at this time tributary to
O'Conor Sligo.

spect from the Geraldines, and without having achieved in his progress any exploit worth boasting of, excepting only the taking of Cathair-Duine-Iasgaigh.

O'Connor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was along with the Earl of Essex on this hosting until their return from Munster, as we have related. It was on their return from Connello eastwards, through the county of Limerick, that O'Connor parted from them; and he then went to Connaught, to the Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford. O'Connor had none of all his castles in the county of Sligo in his possession at this time, except only one castle, belonging to the Clann-Donough^p of Tirerrill, which was situated on the banks of Abhainn-mhor; Culmaoile^p was its name. O'Connor, after remaining a short time with the Governor, proceeded onwards, both by day and night, until he reached this castle, [which he did] in the month of July. On O'Connor's arrival at Culmaoile, some of the cattle of O'Donnell's people that were then throughout the country were brought to him to the castle, without being noticed by their owners.

When O'Donnell was informed of this, he was glad that O'Connor had come into the country, and he was pleased at what he had done, that he might try if he could take vengeance on him for his former doings. O'Donnell then ordered his cavalry not to wait for his foot-soldiers, but to proceed to the castle before O'Connor could have time to leave it. This was done at his bidding, for his word durst not be disobeyed^q. The cavalry proceeded as quickly as they were able, until they arrived at the castle; the army followed them, and formed themselves into extensive circles around the fortress. This castle was an impregnable stronghold, and it was not easy to watch a person determined to leave it, for the place in which it was situated was close to impervious fastnesses. O'Donnell pitched his camp before a wood that lay on the other side of the river, in front of the castle. He appointed parties to reconnoitre and watch by day and night on every side of the fortress; and strong squadrons of his cavalry were mounted on their horses on guard from the dusk of the evening to day-break, in order that O'Connor might not escape from them. The news spread throughout Ireland that O'Connor Sligo was thus blockaded by O'Donnell at Culmaoile, and when the Earl of Essex heard it, he dispatched mes-

^p *Culmaoile*, now Colooney.

states, in his life of this Hugh Roe O'Donnell,

^q *Durst not be disobeyed*.—Cucogry O'Clery that "he was a *Cæsar* in command."

τεέτα δο φαίγιθ ζοβερνόρα κοίκεθ κοναάτ, γ πο αταιν δε τοέτ ινα κόιννε λά δάριθε ζο φήαιθ ceall. Φυαιρ αν ζοβερνόρι μόν φφορλαινη γ φφοριεικνε αζ γαβαίλ τρε φήαιθ cell αζ δολ ι νδάλ ιν ιαπλα αρ πο μαρβαθ ποάιθε μόν δο θαερεαρη'λυαζ γ δο θαζοδαοιθ υαδα. Ρο βαθ διβριθε Ριρθερο, mac uilliam, mic Ριρθερο, mic οιλυεραιρ α burc, ουινε uapar δο burcaéαιθ είρε hamalzaíθ, γ δο κυρεαθ ζυαιρ α πάζβαλα αρ αν ηζοβερνοιρ φλιν. Αρ α αοφ ραιμκε ηι cefnn αν λαπλα, γ βάτταρ φρί πέ δά λά co na noiochib ι φφαρραθ αροιλε acc φζρυδαθ α ceomairle. In eacmaing na pee rin πο λίκε αν τιαπλα φυilleaθ φλοιζ, γ φαίζδουιριθε λάρ αν ηζοβερνοιρ, γ πο φορconζαιρ φαιρ ιαρ ποόταιν βαίλε áτα luain δό α φυραιλ αρ τεπόιτε na long, mac Ριρθήρο αν ιαραινη, mic emainn, mic uillicc, αρ Μυρchaθ na maor, mac doínnail αν éoccaíθ, mic αν ζιolla ουιβ υί φλαιέβήραιζ, γ αρ éιρζε amac na ζaillme αν φοορυρ βίθ γ υίζε, γ α ναίθμε δένμα cairceóil tánaicc ó Shaixoib ζο ζaillm, δο ηρήε τιμκελλ θυδ τυαθ ταρ cfnaiθ cuan, γ calaóporc ζο cuan Slicciζ, γ αν ζοβερνοιρ φήρριν co na uile φόεραιτε δο τοche δο τίρ επέ ριθ δίρζε ζαχα ροίθ ζο ροicheaθ ζο cul maiole, γ Ua concobaip ρlicciζ δφρυταέτ, γ δφοιριέιν αρ αν αιρε, γ αρ αν λικκηδαίλ ι mbaoi αζ Ua doínnail. Ρο φορconζαιρ αν τιαπλα βλόρ αρ αν ηζοβήρνόρι ζαν ρόδ ταρ α αιρ φορ cculaib co πο κυνδαίρτε cairlen dainghn díoéozlaizi ηι Slicceach laip nó ζébaθ φρί hulltoib δο ζήέρ.

Ο πο ζαβ αν ζοβερνόρι δο λαίμ ινηρην υιλε ceileβραιρ don ιαπλα γ δο ταέδ ζο βαίλε áτα luain γ πο ρmacht φορ τέπόιτε na long, φορ Μυρchaθ na maor, γ φορ μυινητιρ na ζaillme ζο τετίορταιρ ηι loingf φρι hor népenn ζαé νοίπεé amap ζο Slicceach. Νι πο λίκερποε ροίμ ι νειρλιρ ινηρην uair δο ρuaéταταρ ζαν αναθ, ζαν οιρριυμ ζο πο φεολρατ α ccoblaé λαίμ δφρ φρι τίρ ζο πο ζαβρατ ιρην ccuan φρι Slicceach amap. Αηαιτε ανηραιθε φειβ πο ηήρβαθ φριύ ζο φφήρταοίρ ρζέλα αν τρλοιζ. Οο ταέδ διν αν ζοβερνόρι θυδίν ζο ρορρ comain, γ πο τεέclamaθ laip ιna mbaoi ιna cumang δο ζállaiθ γ ζaioidealaib βάτταρ ροιμάμαιρτε don βαηρηιοζαιν ιna comφόραιθ. Ρο βαθ

^r *Murrrough-na-Maer*: i. e. Murrrough of the Stewards.

^s *Donnell-an-chogaidh*: i. e. Donnel, or Daniel, of the War.

^t *Directly from the west to Sligo*.—This language is not to the point, for the people of Galway

should first sail due west for more than twenty miles, and next due north for more than seventy miles, before they could turn from the west towards the Bay of Sligo. Therefore the phrase ζο νοίπεé amap is useless. It should be, "should proceed in ships from Galway

sengers to the Governor of the province of Connaught, commanding him to come to meet him on a certain day in Fircall. The Governor encountered great toils and difficulties in passing through Fircall on his way to meet the Earl; for great numbers of his common soldiers and chieftains were slain, among whom was Richard, the son of William, son of Richard, son of Oliver Burke, a gentleman of the Burkes of Tirawly; and the Governor himself was in danger of being lost. Howbeit, he made his way to the Earl, and they remained for a period of two days and nights together in consultation. At the expiration of this time the Earl sent additional forces and soldiers with the Governor, and he ordered him, when he should reach Athlone, to command Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, son of Edmond, son of Ulick [Burke], Murrough-na-Maer', son of Donnell-an-chogaidh', son of Gilla-Duv O'Flaherty, and the rising out of Galway, to convey [in ships] northwards around the headlands and harbours to the harbour of Sligo, the store of viands and drink, and the engines for constructing castles, which had arrived from England in Galway; while the Governor himself was to proceed by land, by the most direct roads, until he should arrive at Cul-Maoile, to relieve and release O'Connor Sligo from the constraint and jeopardy in which he was placed by O'Donnell. The Earl, moreover, ordered the Governor not to return back until he should have erected a strong, impregnable castle in Sligo, as a constant defence against the Ulstermen.

The Governor having undertaken to execute all these commands, he took his leave of the Earl, and proceeded to the town of Athlone; and he commanded Theobald-na-Long, Murrough-na-Maer, and the people of Galway, that they should proceed in ships along the coast of Ireland [to Erris head, and then] directly from the west to Sligo'. These did not neglect his orders, for they got ready, without waiting or delaying, and sailed with their fleet, keeping the land on their right, until they put in at the harbour to the west of Sligo. Here they remained", as they had been ordered, until they should receive information concerning the army. The Governor himself repaired, in the mean time, to Roscommon, and assembled all those under his control, of the English and Irish who were obedient to the Queen in its neighbourhood.

around to Sligo."

here, as was ordered to them, until they should

"Here they remained: literally, "they remained know the news of the army."

διδρέιν clann iarla cloinne ríocairí .i. barún duine coilín Ríocairí ḡ tomár, ó concobairí Donn .i. Aod, mac diarmata, mic cairpre, Tεpóid díolmuid ḡ Mac ruibne na ttuat Maolmuire mac murchad moill, mic Eógain óig baói for rogaíl, ḡ srpaon ó Ua ndóinnail i rparrad an ḡbernóra an tan rín. Do deacatar iarain ó Rorrócómain co tuillce, dátar dha óct mbrataca ríctε raiḡdíuride acc raccbáil an baile rín doib rín doinnac ría lughnad do rónrad. Raimcc an ḡbernoir co na rlog ría mēdon laoi an lá rín ḡ mainirtir na buille ḡ no bui hiruide acc raicill an uirpialla do róine fo dfoid.

Dála Uí doinnail ó tairmic lair an iomruide do ḡrud ḡ do dlútcchaó rpir in dúnaid i mbaói ó concobairí ainail no ba darta lair co ná lícctε neach monn, no ille rín mbaile, Ro raccab Niall garb ó domhnail i ttoirigecht aépa an iomcoiméctta, ḡ no ttoncoircc dó ḡach ní bá dír do ḡiomh. Luid rpir co na rluag co coirrhliab na rígra, ḡ gabair longpore hiruide ar na tiorad an rluag eaétpann tairir ḡan raéuccaó, uair ón ccéidreéct no clop lair uirpiall an ḡbernóra dia rraicchió for forconḡra larla of errex baói ina foimdin ḡ ina foicill rpi ré dá míor ḡo cóicc decc Augur i nairc-ionn an bealaig buide rpi coirrhliab a tuaid. Acé éfna no batтар a rloga for rccaoilead ḡ for eirpdeadh uada i monadaib eccraimla .i. ḡronḡ doib i mionruide forr an ccairpiall i mbaói O concobair ḡ arail rpi huéct hrinne tεpoict na long, ḡ an coblaig rεmpáictε Arpile doib ag coiméct forr na conairí ó tá loc cé rpi rεḡair anoir, ḡo loch tēichéct rpi Seḡair amar. Atberpταc a tóirig, ḡ a comairlig lá hUa ndóinnail nat boi conḡaib caeta occa ainail no baó tēctta i naḡhaid ḡall uair na batтар a rloig in aen maigín leo. Do rarpom for dail mbicc ḡ for nřimn ruiḡle na nuaral

^v For.—The style is here left very imperfect. The uair should be omitted, and the two sentences remodelled thus: “As for O'Donnell, having, to his satisfaction, succeeded in blockading the castle of Collooney upon O'Conor, so as not to suffer himself, or any of his people, to pass in or out, he left his relative, Niall Garv O'Donnell, with a sufficient number of men, to carry on the siege; for he had heard that Sir Conyers Clifford, Governor of Connaught, was

approaching, by order of the Earl of Essex, to raise the siege, and, as soon as he was convinced that this was the fact, he proceeded, with the main body of his forces, to the extremity of the pass of Bealach Buidhe, to the north of Coirrhliabh, and there pitched his camp, to intercept the progress of this army of the strangers, and remained in readiness to attack them for a period of two months, that is, from the 15th of June to the 15th of August.”

Of these were the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, Rickard, Baron of Dunkellin, and Thomas; O'Connor Don, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbury; Theobald Dillon; and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Mulmurry, the son of Murrough Mall, son of Owen Oge), who was this time plundering, and in revolt from O'Donnell, along with the Governor. They afterwards proceeded from Roscommon to Tulsk, and on leaving that town, [which was] precisely on the Sunday before Lammas, they had twenty-eight standards of soldiers. The Governor arrived with his army at the abbey of Boyle before the noon of that day; and he remained there to prepare for his final march.

As for O'Donnell, after having to his satisfaction succeeded in closing and strengthening the siege of the fortress in which O'Connor was, so as not to suffer any one to pass into or out of the castle, he left Niall Garv O'Donnell in command of the besiegers, instructing him in everything that was proper to be done, [and] proceeded himself with [the main body of] his army to Coirrsliabh-na-Seaghsa [the Curlieu hills], and there pitched his camp to prevent the army of the strangers from passing that way unnoticed. For^v, from the first time he heard that the Governor was approaching him by order of the Earl of Essex, he was in wait and in readiness for him for a period of two months (until the 15th of August), at the extremity of Bealach-Buidhe^w, to the north of Coirrsliabh. At this time his forces were dispersed, and away from him in various places: one division of them besieging the castle upon O'Connor, another watching the motions^x of Theobald-na-Long and the fleet before mentioned, and others of them placed to guard the passes which are situated from Lough Key at the east of [the mountain of] Seaghais to Lough Techet^y to the west of Seaghais. The chief of his army and his advisers remarked to O'Donnell, that they had not battle engines fit to oppose the English [and that they should not risk an engagement], because they had not their forces together. But he made little or no account of the words of those gentle-

^w *Bealach-Buidhe*: i. e. the yellow road or pass, now Bellaghboy, near Ballinacfad, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^x, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

^x *Watching the motions*: “fronting or breasting.” A party of O'Donnell's forces marched along the coast, keeping the fleet in view, so as

to prevent them from landing, or, at least, from going to the relief of Collooney. Theobald Burke arrived in the bay, but was prevented, by O'Donnell's people, from landing.

^y *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, situated to the west of the town of Boyle.—See note ^x, under the year 1256. p. 357. *supra*.

ἡ ἀεὶς τῆς νῆας βόλας ὅσα ἐβίβησαν ἐκεῖ, ἀεὶς ἐκεῖθεν ἡσυχία καὶ εἰρήνη· ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν.

Ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦτον τὸν πόλεμον ἐποίησε διὰ τὸ ἴδιον καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἰσχυρῶς ἀντιπαραστήσειν τὸν βασιλεὺς τῆς ἀλλοτρίας, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν.

Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα τοῦ βασιλέως ἑαυτοῦ ἐπέβαλε τὸν πόλεμον, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ κοινὸν καὶ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν.

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^a *Promising*: i. e. boasting.

^b *Shooting parties*: i. e. his musketeers and archers. The verb *διυβραίνω* signifies, simply, to shoot, or discharge, and may be applied to the pelting of stones, as well as the discharging of musketry, arrows, or javelins.

^c *To hew down and wound*, *διυβραίνω* καὶ *διωμγίζω*.—In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is:

“*Ἐπιβραίνω καὶ διωμγίζω ἐπὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα τοῦ βασιλέως ἑαυτοῦ.*”

^d *Veteran soldiers*, *πολεμολογῶντες* .i. ὄγλας ἀσπιδας,

men, and said that it was not by numbers of men that a battle is gained, but that whoever trusts in the power of the Lord, and is on the side of justice, is always triumphant, and gains the victory over his enemies.

Thus O'Donnell remained until the 15th day of August, as we have stated, which was the anniversary of the day on which the Virgin Mary yielded her spirit; and he observed the fast, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, as was his wont; and mass was celebrated for him and the army in general; and he received the body of Christ, after making his confession and doing rigid penance for his sins. And he ordered his forces to pray fervently to God, first for the health of their souls, and [next] to save them from the great peril which hung over them from the English.

While the Governor was at the abbey of Boyle, he was daily in the habit of menacing and threatening, reviling and reproaching, the northerns, and promising^a that he would pass northwards across the mountain in despite of them; and on this day [i. e. the 15th of August] he undertook to perform what he had promised.

When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he ordered his forces to be assembled together, to be reviewed and marshalled; and after they had been reviewed, he then divided them into two parts. In one division he placed his swift and energetic youths, and his nimble and athletic men, and his shooting parties^a, with their high-sounding, straight-shooting guns, with their strong, smooth-surfaced bows, and with their bloody, venomous javelins, and other missile weapons. Over these soldiers he appointed a fight-directing leader, and a battle-sustaining champion, with command to press, urge, and close them to the battle, and to hew down and wound^b after them, when they should have their missile weapons ready. In the second division he placed his nobles, chiefs, and veteran soldiers^c, with strong, keen-edged swords, with polished, thin-edged battle-axes, and with large-headed lances, to maintain the fight and battle. He then converted his cavalry into pedestrians among his infantry, in consequence of the difficulty of the way that lay before them. When O'Donnell had thus arranged his people, he commanded his shooting party^d to advance before the other division, to meet and engage the foreign army before they

an aged soldier.—*O'Clery*.

English, but neither "musketeers, nor archers"

^a *Shooting party*.—This sounds awkward in would express the idea.

ταρ ιομδοραϊὸ ἀν ἐπλέβε δο ἑόσῃρ φριύ, ἡ δια νοιυδρασσαὸ ἰοιρ, ἡ ἄο μβλιε-
ριυμ ζυρ ἀν ὄρυνῃ ἀιλε ἡ νερκοίμαιρ κατὰ δοιὸ βαιλ ἡ πο βαὸ ὄσῃβ λαιρ ἡ
νῆαβαίλ υαιρ βα ἡυραϊδε φραοιμεαὸ φορρα πο ὄσοιὸ διαμδοαίρ ἐρεετῃαιζτε
υαὸαβηριυμ ἡ ἑτοραὸ.

No bioð eiccin forcoimédaizte ó Ua ndoinnaill zac laoi imareach for ino
an eplébe ap ná tíopað an plóg eaécpann éairipr zan pátuccáð. Do pala
ðronz uiob an lá rin ann, ἡ βάτταρ acc παρρερι na μαιριτρεεὸ υαὸαίβ, ἡ na
φορνε πο βαί ἡντε. An tan báτταρ acc an φραιρερι, ατ ειαð an φλοῃ ἡῃ
ῃαβáiλ ἡ naρm, acc τυρεεβαίλ ἡ μῃρῃσῃ, ἡῃ ρῃnm ἡ ἑτορποραὸ ἡ ἡ εααρμῃρε
κατὰ ap χῃna. Ro láρατ ρεεελα ἡ ὄνῃnmῃσῃαὸ δο ραιῃῃ Ὑί δοῃnnaill. Iar
na cloirteετ ρin ὄφορῃ ατβερε φριρρῃn βφορῃnm πο ορῃαίῃ ἡ ρέμῃτῃρ na
conaire co noianapconaiðίρ ρῃmῃb δο ὄεαβαὸ φριρ na ῃallaίβ ριαρῃ τῃορ-
ταρ ταρ μοιτηρῃb an μαίῃ ρλείβε. Coτταρ ἡαραῃm αῃmáil πο ἡῃρβαὸ φριύ co
naρῃδε αiccῃð, ἡ co mῃnmaῃn mῃlῃð lá zac naοῃnῃρ ἡca ἡ ῃangataρ ἡn an
eplébe ἡ ῃinnepnaὸ ριαρ na ῃallaίβ. Léiccῃr O Doῃnnaill ἡna nῃeαβαὸ
ἡ ῃobpaὸ céimrῃῃῃn ζυρ an φρῃanlac φφορραὸ ἡ ζυρ na ἑρῃnῃρῃaίβ ταρ-
ῃρme πο ἑοῃυρταρ ἡna ἑῃmcell ἡ ῃmbataρ ῃρῃn ἡnað epðalca ἡn πο βαὸ ὄῃmῃn
leὸ na ῃoill δο ῃaβαίλ. Αῃῃρῃτ anῃρῃm for ἡ cciονn.

^e *Summit*, “inn .i. cac bápp.”—*Cornac’s Glossary*.

^f *Awaited their coming up*.—O’Sullivan says that O’Donnell felled trees to render the passes of the mountain more difficult.

“O’Donnellus in ea montis parte quæ dicitur Iter Pallidum (*Bealach Bui*), arbores hinc inde cædi et in viâ sterna jubet ut venientibus impedimento, et resistenti sibi munimento sint: nam in eo loco statuit dimicare, citra quem duobus fere millibus passuum castra collocaverat.”—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 165.

Dr. O’Conor, in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, pp. 117, 118, has preserved a great part of the speech delivered by O’Donnell to his army on this occasion; he has translated it from an Irish copy of the same, in the handwriting of his grandfather. It runs thus:

“O’Donnell, impatient for the moment which, he was certain, would be decisive of the fate of his country, harangued his men in their native language; he shewed them that the advantage of their situation, alone, gave them a decided superiority over their opponents. Moreover,” added he, “were we even deprived of those advantages I have enumerated, we should trust to the great dispenser of eternal justice, to the dreadful avenger of iniquity and oppression, the success of our just and righteous cause; he has already doomed to destruction those assassins who have butchered our wives and our children, plundered us of our properties, set fire to our habitations, demolished our churches and monasteries, and changed the face of Ireland into a wild, uncultivated desert. On this day, more particularly, I trust to heaven for protection; a day dedicated to the greatest of all

should pass the difficult part of the mountain, and [he told them] that he himself and the other division would come in contact with them at a place where he was sure of vanquishing them, for [he knew] that they could be more easily defeated in the end, should they be first wounded by them [his first division].

O'Donnell had kept watchmen every successive day on the summit of the mountain, that the army of the foreigners might not cross it unnoticed. On this day the party of them who were there began to reconnoitre the monastery, and the troops that were in it. While they were thus reconnoitring, they perceived the army taking their weapons, raising their standards, and sounding their trumpet and other martial instruments. They sent the news speedily to O'Donnell. When he heard it, he commanded the troops whom he had appointed to take the van in the pass to march rapidly, to engage the English before they could pass the rugged parts of the flat mountain. They marched as they were commanded, each with the magnanimity and high spirit of a hero; and they quickly reached the summit of the mountain, before the English. O'Donnell set out after them, steadily and with a slow pace, with the steady troops and faithful heroes whom he had selected to accompany him; [and they marched] until they arrived at the place by which they were certain the English would pass; and there they awaited their coming up.

saints, whom these enemies, contrary to all religion, endeavour to vilify; a day on which we have purified our consciences to defend honestly the cause of justice against men whose hands are reeking with blood, and who, not content with driving us from our native plains, come to hunt us, like wild beasts, into the mountains of Dunaveeragh. But what! I see you have not patience to hear a word more! Brave Irishmen! you burn for revenge. Scorning the advantage of this impregnable situation, let us rush down and shew the world, that, guided by the lord of life and death, we exterminated those oppressors of the human race; he who falls will fall gloriously, fighting for justice, for liberty, and for his country; his name will be remembered while there is an Irishman on the face of the earth; and he who survives will be pointed at as the companion

of O'Donnell, and the defender of his country. The congregations shall make way for him at the altar, saying, 'that hero fought at the battle of Dunaveeragh.'"

The speech put into the mouth of O'Donnell, by P. O'Sullivan, is far inferior to this, and it is to be suspected that Dr. O'Connor has improved upon the original. O'Sullivan has these words in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib 5, c. x.:

"*Maris Deiparæ Virginis sacrosanctæ opem hostem Hæreticum cum antea semper vicimus, tum hodiè potissimum profligabimus Virginis nomine heri ieiunauimus, & hodiernum festum celebramus. Ergo eodem nomine fortiter, & animose cum Virginis hostibus pugnemus, & victoriam obtinebimus.*"—Fol. 165, 166.

According to Cucogry O'Clery, O'Donnell spoke much better to the purpose than either

Όαλα αν τρλοιζ πέμετέατο πο χορδαίγεαδ ιριν τοραχ, ζαβαίτε acc
 αρσναίη να conaίpe ηι ccoμδαιη να ccaτ νεαέτρων ζο mβατταρ uετ pη
 huετ. Ο πο ccoμποικεριζριοτ δια ποίλε, το peillecιτε να ζαοιδil pπορρα pη
 leaca ποταίβ οροζαδαίβ αλτσαάμα uινηριονη η ραιτε ραιζίτε pηuιbζεp α
 pιοδβαταίβ ποδα pηιδιμηστμαρα, η cαρραίρετα caop cεροίδσρεc, η ubaill-
 meall λαινοσρεc λuaiδe α ζonnaδαίβ cήρε οίρζε caολραδαίρε. Ρο pπεcραδ
 να pποίρpοιυbραίτε pη λα hόccβαίδ Saζan ζο cclop α pηumanna, η α pηpea-
 ccaρτα, η α pποζαρτεοpann ι pποίεpιb, ι pηιοδβαδαίβ, ι ccaίρταλλαίβ, η ι ccoμ-
 uαίζτιb cloc να cερίοc ccoμποccup. Θα macτναδ μόp να uicεριοίρ aέρ
 uιpήcτα η απαδα ποp οpειμne η δάρραcε λα cοίρτεcε pηιρρ να cαιpμηcταίβ
 caτα, pη mac alla, η pη τοpμάν αν επenoιυbραίcτε. Ρο cpeέcταιζδ
 cupaίδ, η πο λoιτεδ λαocραίδ αδιύ η anall cτορρα. Αc bήρεραc α ττοίριζ επoδα
 η α ηαιριζ ιomζona pη muινητιp uί δοίηnaill ζan αιpιpυμη ποp ιονcaίb να
 nallmυpach, acτ α τταcmanζ, η α ττιmcellaδ ιμα ccaίρτε. Λαpοδαιν πο
 ιαδpαc ιompa da ζαc λήc pειb ac ηυbραδ pηιύ, η ζαβαίc αζα ηοιυbραccaδ ζο
 dian, οήμημηδαc, διcοιμηpιcill ζο πο λάιpιοc α ηήcδoα caτα ινητιb ap mδoή
 la δlύp η οήne να ueaδta. Cιδ pη ann επά, acτ πο οίλpιζριοc να ζοιλλ πο
 θεοίδ α ηοpοmanna το επειpήpαιbη αν τuaiριpτε, η πο pηaoίηδ λάρ αν
 uαcθαδ ποpη να ηιλέδαίβ. Θα ηαιμαpμαpταc πο τοίρνεαδ ζοιλλ ταp α ηαιp
 το ραιζιδ αν ιοναιδ ιnhill ο cτυδcaτταp. Ρο βαί το cιμηηup τειχιδ ποpρα
 co να πο pηll neach uαδαίb ταp α αιp ποp caém nó ποp cαpαιτε, η co να pδa-
 τταp αν θεό pα αν μαpδ πο βαί aέν dia πο paccaίbριοc ιna ηοιύδ ιap
 τταβαίpτε cύil τοιb dia mβιοδβαδαίb. Νί επηνάpδoη cιδ pζεoλanga διοb
 munδαδ uαιτε α ηαέρα αιpηιζ βαταp ιna λήmμαιη, ap ηf πο cύmαιηζριοc αιp-
 leac αν ηειc no pέopαιτείρ λα λήpαcηc η λα λίονμαίpe να ποcαιδe βαταp

of these writers have told us. He addressed his
 people in a loud and majestic voice; he exhorted
 them to put their trust in the Trinity, as they
 were on the side of truth and justice, while the
 English were on the side of falsehood and in-
 justice, robbing them of their patrimonies and
 their means of support. "Fight bravely now,
 while you have your bodies at liberty and your
 weapons in your hands; for if you lose this day's
 battle, you shall be deprived of your arms, and
 your bodies shall be confined in dungeons and

bound with hempen cords."

Fynes Moryson, who passes over this battle
 very lightly, says that the English lost only some
 120 men, among whom was the Governor of Con-
 naught, Sir Conyers Clifford, and a worthy cap-
 tain, Sir Alexander Radcliff. But P. O'Sulle-
 van Beare asserts (*ubi supra*), that 1,400 of the
 royalists, or Queen's forces, perished.

"Perierunt ex regijs cum Cliffordo p̄fecto,
 & Henrico Ratcliffo alio nobili Anglo, mille, &
 quadringenti, qui feré Angli, & Midhienses An-

As for the advanced division, which was commanded to take the van, they proceeded on their way towards the battalions of the foreigners until they met them breast to breast. As they approached each other the Irish discharged at them [the enemy] terrible showers of beautiful ash-handled javelins, and swarms of sharp arrows, [discharged] from long and strong elastic bows, and volleys of red flashing flames, and of hot leaden balls, from perfectly straight and straight-shooting guns. These volleys were responded to by the soldiers of England, so that their reports, responses, and thundering noise were heard throughout the woods, the forests, the castles, and the stone buildings of the neighbouring territories. It was a great wonder that the timid and the servants did not run panic-stricken² and mad by listening to the blasts of the martial music, the loud report of the mighty firing, and the responses of the echoes. Champions were wounded and heroes were hacked between them on the one side and the other. Their battle leaders and captains commanded O'Donnell's people not to stand fronting the foreigners, but to surround and encircle them round about. Upon which they closed around them on every side, as they were commanded, and they proceeded to fire on them vehemently, rapidly, and unsparingly; so that they drove the wings of their army into their centre by the pressure and vehemence of the conflict. Howbeit, the English at last turned their backs to the mighty men of the north, and the few routed the many! The English were furiously driven back to the fortified place from which they had set out; and such was the precipitateness of their flight, after they had once turned their backs to their enemies, that no one of them looked behind for relative or friend, and that they did not know whether any of those left behind were living or dead. Not one of the fugitives could have escaped, were it not that their pursuers and slayers were so few in number, for they were not able to cut down those in their power, so numerous and vast was the number of them who were flying before them. They did not, however,

gloibeni erant: nam Connachti propter locorum peritiam facilius sunt elapsi. Ex Catholicis centum quadraginta fuerant vulnerati & desiderati. Capta sunt regionum omnia ferè arma, signa, & tympana militaria, impedimenta, & multe vestes. Onellus, qui Odonello auxilio veniebat, duorum dierum itinere aberat. Clif-

fordi nece divulgata Navalis classe Galueam reuehitur. Oconchur sese Odonelli arbitrio permittens ab eo in integrum Sligachæ principatum restituitur alijs donis cumulatus, & sacramento rogatus ipsi deinceps in Protestante fore auxilio."

² *Panic stricken*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 231, line 22.

ι παέν ρίμπα. Αρ α σοί ní πο ανρατ δια ττογραιμ σο πανγαταρ ινονη ταρ
μυραιβ na μαιμυρεπέσ αρα τυυδεατταρ ρια ριν.

Οο παλα Ο ρυαιρσ αν ταη ριν αλλα νοιρ δον εοιρρηλιαβ ιλλονγορτ φορ
λίε. Τιγγεαλλαδ ριδε ολλα δοιμναλλ βσίε ι νοιρσίλλ na ηγαλλ δια ρφυαβαιρσ α
εεμα εάιε εεκιβ ταη βαδ αδαίλεε. Οτ ευαλαγ ριδε βυιρσδ βσίεβ na τερομ-
παδ, η na τεάρυρ, τρομτορannah, η εαλαμειμρεεευγηαδ αν ερλινδιυηραιεε
ατραετ αρ α λοηγορτ εο na λαοεραδ λαιρ, η τυαργαηβριετ α μοδνα εατα
φορρα, η ní πο ανρατ δια ρίμμιμ ζο πανγαταρ ζυρ αν μαίγιν. ι μβάταρ μαιμν-
τιρ Υί δοιμναλλ αγ ζμοιή αν ιομαιρκεε. Ζαβαιεττιυμ αγ ελοιδμσδ, η acc
διυηραεαδ na εεραδ α εεμα εάιε, ζο πο ράεεβαδ ιολαρ είνω η φοδδ λαρ na
ρλινδθαδ. Ρο μαρβαδ αν ζοβερνοιρ διρ εονερρ ελιφορτ ζο λιον δίρίμε υιμε
οο Shaχanchaib, η δίρεανηχαib η πο βαδ ι νυρτοραε na ηιορζαile πο ραρεε-
βαδ ραέν ινα λιγε φορρ αν ρλειβ, η ε βσ ζαοίτε, η βα ηαιμρφορ οο na
ηόεεαib εια πο ζοη εέετυρ, αετ namá βα ρειλερ οο εοιδ ερλίμιτ, η ηι ταρδ-
ρατ αν όικε αιεηε ραιρ ζο τεορρachte ό ρυαιρσ πο υσίοδ ζυρ ιη αιρμ ι μβαοι
η οο βίρε αιεηε ραιρ ζυρ βό ηέ αν ζοβερνώιρ βαί ανη, η πο φορεονγαιρ α
διέίνθαδ. Οο ρόναδ ιαραμ ζυρ βό εαμιαη εςρεε ζήρρετα ιαρ μβλιν α εηινη οε.

Οα μόρ αν τεετ αν τί τορέαιρ ανηρην, οα οοιλιζ μίδιαε διμιρε ραιρ. Νίρ
βό ράιμ la ζαοιδελαib εοικεοδ μσβα α εεερομ, υαιρ βα ρερ τιοδναιεε ρέδ,
η μαοιηε οοιβ ε, η ní ειρβσδη ζαοί ρριύ. Νί οαοίν λιεη οο ζαβαδ λαρ αν
ηζοβερνοιρ αρ ιη ηγλεόετροιυ ριν, υαιρ ρυεαδ α εορρ οα αδναεαλ ζο ηοιλέη
na ερηνόιτε φορ λοεη εέ ι μβαρύνταετ μαίγε λυιρεε ηι εεονηεαε Ρορρα
εομαιη, η ρυεαδ α είνω ιαραμ ζο ευλ μαοίλε ι μβαρυνταεετ είρε ηοιλελλα ηι
εεονηεαε ρλυεειγη.

Ιαρ τερηνάμ οαέρ αν μαδμα ζυρ ιη μαίμυρετιρ ιομπαδ μαιμντιρ Υί δοιμ-
ναλλ ινα ρφρηεηηε ζο εείνθαib, η ζο ρροδβαib α μβίοδβαδ λεό η ειαεχαεετ
οια ρεεοραιύ ζο ρραοιλε μοιρ, η ζο ρυβαίγε, η τυεεραε αλυεεαδ βυιδε α
εεορεεαιρ δον εοιμθε, η δον ní ναέιμ μυιρε. Οα ρσδη αση ζλορ na ροάοιθε,
ναε α μορτ ιομζοηα πο ρραοιηεαδ φορ na ζαλλαib, αετ ερια ηιορβυιλιβ αν

^h *To fire on them*, literally, "to sword and to shoot the champions like all."

ⁱ *Stretched on the mountain*.—The spot where Clifford was killed is still pointed out near the old road called Bealach-Buidhe, in the town-land of Garroo, on the slope of the Coirrrshliabh

mountain. A small octagonal tower was built to mark the spot by the King [Lorton] family, but this is now nearly destroyed.

^j *A ball*.—According to P. O'Sullivan Beare, and the account of this battle in note ¹, p. 2134. *infra*, Sir Conyers Clifford was pierced through

desist from pursuing them until they [the English] got inside the walls of the monastery from which they had previously set out.

O'Rourke was at this time in a separate camp on the eastern side of Coirrsliabh. He had promised O'Donnell that he would be ready to attack the English like the rest, whenever it would be necessary; [and] when he heard the sound of the trumpets and tabors, and the loud and earth-shaking reports of the mighty firing, he rose up from his camp with his heroes, who put on their arms; and they made no delay, till they arrived at the place where O'Donnell's people were engaged in the conflict. They proceeded, like the others, to cut down champions with their swords, and fire on them^b [with their guns, arrows, and javelins], until the soldiers left behind many heads and weapons. The Governor, Sir Conyers Clifford, was slain, together with a countless number of English and Irish about him. He was left feebly stretched on the mountain^c, mortally wounded in the commencement of the conflict. It was not known to the soldiers who first wounded him (nothing was known about his death, except only that it was a ball^d that passed through him), and the soldiers did not recognise him, until O'Rourke at last came up to the place where he was, and recognised that it was the Governor that was there. He ordered him to be beheaded, which being done, his body was left a mutilated trunk. The death of the person here slain was much lamented. It was grievous that he came to this tragic end. The Irish of the province of Meave [Connaught] were not pleased at his death; for he had been a bestower of jewels and riches upon them; and he had never told them a falsehood. The Governor passed not in one direction from this battle; for his body was conveyed to be interred in the Island of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, in the barony of Moylurg^e, in the county of Roscommon, and his head was carried to Cul-Maoile, in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

When the routed party had escaped into the monastery, O'Donnell's people returned back with the heads and arms of their enemies, and proceeded to their tents with great exultation and gladness; and they returned thanks to God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary for their victory. The unanimous voice of the troops was, that it was not by force of arms they had defeated the Eng-

the body with a pike.

Boyle, in the north-west of the county of Ros-

^a Barony of Moylurg, now the barony of common.

κοιμῶν, ἡ τρε ἑκατῶν υἱ δὸνναλλ εὐο να ρλοῖ, ἰαρ τεόατεῖν ἡλανρυνε
 εὐρρ εῖορτ ἡ α ρολα δο ἰ νυρτορὰ εἰ λαοῖ ἡῖν ἰνδεδυχαῖο ἀν ερροεεε
 ρο αοῖν δο ναεῖν μυρρ εἰ λα ραῖν.

Ἰμέρρα να ἡγαλλ ἰαρ ρῖλλεαῖο υαδαῖο δο μῖνντῖρ Ὑῖ δὸνναλλ ρο ἡεεεε
 ἡ εεῖν ερῖδα ἡο εῖννερὰ εἰ ἡῖν ρο μαῖρ δῖοδ ἡο ρανῡατταρ δῖα εεῖγῖο
 ρο ἡελα, ἡ μέβαλ.

¹ *Sorrow and disgrace.*—The accounts given of this battle by Camden and Moryson are very unsatisfactory, and the prejudiced historian Cox, and even Leland, have made very light of it. These writers do not appear to have known that any of O'Donnell's forces were in this engagement. The best Irish account of this battle is that given in the Life of Hugh O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery, of which the account in the text is an abstract. The most minute and satisfactory English account of it was written by John Dymmok, who was in Ireland at the time, and who wrote this account as he "hard it related." This, which was edited for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, by the Rev. Richard Butler, is as follows:

"*A brief Relation of the Defeat in the Corleus, the 15 of August, 1599.*

"S^r. Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaght, going to the releefe of O'Connor Sligo, with 1900 men, vnder 25 ensignes, and about 200 English and Irish horse, came to the entrance of the Corleus, the moste dangerous passage in Connaught the 15 of August, about 4 a clocke in the afternoone, being then highe tyme to lodge his men after a paynefull jorney, where understanding that the rebels had not possessed that passage, he resolved to march thorow the same night; whereupon putting his troops in order, the vanguard was conducted by S^r. Alexander Rateliff; the Lord of Dunkellin sonne to the erle of Clanricchard followed with the battell; and S^r. Arthure Savadg brought up the reare garde. The horse (where also the baggage was left,) had directions to stand betweene the

abbey of Boyle, and the entrance into the passage, under the commaund of S^r. Griffin Markham, until the same should be freed by the foote about a quarter of a myle from the mowth of the passage, had the rebels traversed the same with a barri[ca]do with doble flancks, in which and in other places of advantage thereabouts were lodged about 400 of them, contrary to that which was advertised to the governor. They which possessed the barricadoes, at the approach of our vantguard, delivered a small volly of shott upon them, abandoninge the same allmoste without any force, which the governor possessing, made yt passable by opening the midst, and placed guardes upon the same, appoyntinge to the angle of the sinister flancke Rogers, lieutenant to S^r. Hen. Carye, to the angle of y^e Dexter flancke, Rafe Constable (a gentleman very esteemed to the governor for his vertu) and not much distant from him upon the same flancke, Capt. Water Fludd, and Capt. Windsore gevinge to them 40 men a piece, with commaundement that they should not abandon their places untill they heard further from himself. Things being thus ordered, the vantguard, followed by the batle and rearguard, advanced in short tyme by a narrow waye betwixt 2 large boggs to the side of a woode half a myle broade, through which lyeth a highe waye so broade as yt geveth liberty for 12 men to march in front, the same rysinge equally and gently untill y^e have passed the woode where yt is caryed upon the syde of a high hill, which yt leaveth on the left hand and y^e hill and grownde adjoyninge being

lish, but through the miracles of the Lord, at the intercession of O'Donnell and his army, after having received the pure mystery of the body and blood of Christ in the morning, and after the fast which he had kept in honour of the Blessed [Virgin] Mary on the day before.

As for the English, after O'Donnell's people had departed, they took to the road expeditiously, such of them as survived, and arrived at their homes in sorrow and disgrace!

a mayne bogg, vpon the right hand lyeth a thicke woode not more than muskett shott from the same, in either of which places, although the rebell from their contynual practiz, have exceeding advantage of our men, yet have they more advantage upon the bogge, which they well knowinge made at this tyme choise thereof, and even thither were followed by S^r Alex. Ratcliff, who although he were in the beginnige of the skirmish shott in the face, yet he ever contynued to spend all his powder upon them; and no supply coming unto him, prepared to charge them with a small number of such choice pikes as would either voluntarylie follow him or were by him called forth by name from the body of the vantguard; but before he could come to joyne with them, he had the use of a legg taken from him with the stroake of a bullet, by which ill fortune he was forced to retyra, susteyned upon the armes of 2 gentlemen, one of which receivinge the lyke hurte, died in the place, as did also himselfe, soone after, being shott through the boddy with a bullet. There was with Sir Alex: Ratcliff in the head of the vantguard Capt. Henry Cosbye, whome at his goinge to chardge he invited to accompany him; and perceivynge him slacke, 'well, Cosbye,' said he, 'I see I must leave thee to thy basenes, but I must tell the before my departure, that yt were much better for the dye in my company by the hands of thy countrymen, then at my returne to perish by my sworde;' but Cosbye, which is the general disposition of all tru cowards, yeelding to

have the terme of his lyfe a while deferred upon any condition, stood fyrm with at least a third parte of the vantguard, untill he see the adversyty of this noble knight, when by example of his turninge heade the vanguarde fled in such route, that yt discomfited the batle, with y^e sight of which (not abiding any impression), was broken the rearguard, the whole forces being almost without any enemyes force in a moment put all in confusion, which disorder the governor endeavouringe (but in vaine) to reforme, whilist he had any strength left in him, was after much fruitless travell, susteyned breathless upon the armes of S^r John mac Swine and Capt. Olyver Burke's lieutenant, who perceivinge the disordered flight of the whole army (disparing to save their lyves by other meanes) perswaded him to retyre himselfe with them; when he reproovinge the baseness of his men, replyed Romane lyke, that he would not overlyve that daies ignomynye. But that affection which moved S^r John Mc. Swyne to use intreatyes, perswaded him now to practis force, by which they caryed him from the pursueing rebels some few paces, where enraged with a consideration of the vildeness of his men which he often repeated, brake from them in a fury, and turning head alone, alone made head to the whole troopes of pursowers, in the midst of whome, after he was stroake through the body with a pyke, he dyed fighting, consecrating by an admyrable resolution, the memory of his name to imortaltye, and leaving the example of his vertu to be in-

Ρορραιζιτε μινντιρ Uí domhnaill ina bpuirib in aghaid rin, γ πο αδναοριοτ αν μηδ πο μαρβαδ υαδαιβ, γ οτ ευαλατταρ ροαδ δο να γαλαιβ πορ ουλαιβ τιαγατ ζο καιρλέν εύλα μαοιλε αιημ ι φφαρκαιβριοτ αν ιομπυιδε πορ Ua cconcobair. Οτ ευαλαιζ ό concobair an caípraéimib rin coirppleibe πορ Siu conepp cliφορτ γ α ετιοιμ ανη, φα διερσιωμεαχ λαιρ ιηηριη ζο πο ταιρελβαδ εβηη αν ζοβερνόρα δό. Οτ conhairc ριυη αν εβηη πο ββη ceill δια κομπυρταετ αρ αν capcair ι ιηβαοί, γ αρρβδ δο ριννε τεετ πορ εμεαχ Uí domnaill γ α όιγηριαρ δο εταβαρτ δό. βα υαζαριε υόροη όη, όηρ δο ραδ ό domnaill ειριυη ι φφορλαμυρ γ ηι εκβουρ α έριχε, γ δο ριυδναετ αρκαδα ιοιηδα δεοκαιβ, διηηιιβ, γ υα ζαε ναδαικε αρεβηα υό ζο πορ αιτρεαδ α έηρ ιαρ ρη.

Τεποιτε να λοηζ υηα οτ ευαρ υόριδε ρραοίηεαδ πορ να γαλαιβη, γ τωιτ:η αν ζοβερηορα, γ ο concobair δο ταβαρτ αρ ηη αιρτιαιλλ αμαηη πο αιρηβιοριυη, βα ρβδ πο χηηηριυη όκα ζαη φριεββρτ φρι ηUa ηοοηηαιλλ ηη βα ρβηι, γ πο ηαιδιη α capατρεαδ ηηρ ιαρταιη, γ πο εβδαιγη Ua domnaill υοη λοηζβρ ρειηηατε ιομπύοη πορ α ουλαιβ ζυρ αν ηγαλληηη υοηυδ ηε.

Οαοιηε υαιρλε δο ηαεζαηηηαχαιβ α ηοηρξιαιλλοιβ ζο κεεδ δο ραιζδουιρυδ αμαηηε φριύ δο ββηε αρ πορταδ αζ Ua εκββαηηη .ι. αζ αν εκαλβαε, μαε uilliam υιδιρ ηιε φηρζαηαιηη, ι ηεαρραε ηα βηιαδηα ρο, γ α ηοηαη α τευαρυρταη υο έηρυδ υοιβ υο δεαχαιδ ό εκββαηηη εκ να μινντιρ ηρ η οιδεε δια

tytuled by all honorable posterities. There died lykewyse Godred Tirwhit, brother to Mr. Robert Tyrwhit of Kettleby, in Lyconshire, fighting by the syde of S^r Alex. Ratcliff, of whome cannot be sayde lesse, then that he hath left behinde him an eternall testemony of the noblenes of spiritt, which he deryved from an honorable famylye. But these went not alone, for they were accompanied to the gates of death by dyvers worthy, both lieutenants and ensignes, who were followed, (for that they were not followed by them to fight) by 200 base and cowardlye raskalls. The rest which els had all perished were saved by the vertu of S^r Griffin Markham, who chardginge the pursewers in the head of my Lo: Southamptons troope gave securitie to this ignominious flight having in

his chardge the smaller bone of his right arme broken with the stroake of a bullett, and that which addeth moste to the commendation of his chardge is, that it was presented upon the narrow waye between the two boggs before mentioned, and forced with the losse of some both men and horses into the bogg vpon the right hand, where the rebels followed eagerly the execution of our men, untill the feare they apprehended vpon the sight of our horses, caused them to stay their pursuite and to thinke upon their owne safetye.

“ This defeat was given by O’Evrke, and mac Dermon O’Donnell being there, but came not to fight, to whome the governors head was sent that night for a present; his bodye was conveyed to a monastery not far from thence, as

O'Donnell's people remained that night in their tents, and interred all those that were slain of their people; and when they heard that the English had returned home, they proceeded to the castle of Cul-Maioile, in which they had left O'Conor blockaded. When O'Conor had heard of the victory of the Curleus, gained over Sir Conyers Clifford, and of his fall there, he did not believe it until the Governor's head was exhibited to him. When he saw the head he gave up the hope of being released from the prison in which he was, and what he did was to come forth on the mercy of O'Donnell, and to make full submission to him. This was a good resolution for him; for O'Donnell placed him in the full power and chieftainship of his territory, and made him many presents of horses, cattle, and all other necessaries; so that O'Conor then settled in his territory.

When Theobald-na-Long was informed that the English had been defeated and the Governor slain, and that O'Conor had been let out of the castle, as we have related, the resolution he came to was, not to oppose O'Donnell any longer. He afterwards confirmed his friendship with him; and O'Donnell permitted the aforesaid fleet to go [sail] back again to Galway.

Some gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of Oriel, with one hundred soldiers, were hired by O'Carroll (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim), in the spring of this year; and at the time that their wages should be given them, O'Carroll with his people went to them by night and slew them

appeareth by mac Dermons letter to the constable of Boyle, which is censured by S^r. John Harrington (from whom I received a copy of yt) to be barbarous for the Latyn but cyvill for the sence. For confirmation of whose judgment the letter yt selfe is contented by my hand for justification of his barbarisme to appeare before as many as will vouchsafe to read yt.

“Conestabulario de Boyle salutem: Scias quod ego traduxi corpus gubernatoris ad monasteriū Sanctæ Trinitatis propter ejus dilectionem, et alia de causa, si velitis mihi redire meos captivos ex prædicto corpore, quod paratus sum ad conferendum vobis ipsum; alias, sepultus erit honeste in prædicto monasterio et sic vale, scriptū apud Gaywash 15 Aug.

1599: interim pone bonum lintheamen ad prædictum corpus, et si velitis sepelire omnes alios nobiles, non impediam vas erga eos.

“MAC DERMON.”

“By this letre is too truly interpreted a troublesome dreame of the governora, which he had about a yeare before this defeat, when, being wakened by his wife out of an unquiet sleepe, he recounted unto her that he thought himselfe to have bene taken prisoner by O'Donnell, and that certen religious men (of compassion) conveyed him into their monastery where they concealed him and so indeed as he dreamed or rather prophesied the monastery hath his boddye, the worlde his fame, and his frends the want of his vertu.”

raigib go ro marbáid lair iad ar a ndéirgádaib codalta, 7 ina traigib órda. Ro epochaó eioó araill diobh ip na crannoib ba coimínra dó, ac nama tshna luét baile diob arf daimdeoin ui éirbaill.

Iar marbáid Ppresident da éicecead muían, 7 gobepnora coicció connact amail ro airníóiriam ina monaódaib comádaip, do deachaió lairpla of errex, 7 O neill .i. Aod mac riróora, mic cuinn bácaig hi ccoinne 7 hi ccomódaíl pe poile ip na ceolairib do mír September, 7 ba he crió a ccoinne rít do naídm scopra go éinn da míor, 7 a pann fín do gallaib, 7 do gáoiódaib do bhé ag zach aon aca in airíte rín. O Ro ríódaigh lairpla off errex rri hUa neill an tuét rín do éuaíó go baile Aca clat, 7 mr bo cian ro airip ann an tan do deachaió go Saxoib iar Statá ríóda ro éairbín amail ar onóraigí ro éairpín Saxanaó riam in Éirinn. Ro páccaib Ére gan rít h gan ríuaimhín, gan lurtip, gan gobepnóir, gan Ppresident, ac amáin íomchoimíte

^mA conference.—Camden, Dymmok, and Moryson have given a curious account of this conference, which took place at Ballyclinch, now Anaghlart Bridge, on the River Lagan, between the counties of Louth and Monaghan, near the chief town of the county of Louth. These writers assert that Tyrone made humble submission to the Lord Deputy on this occasion. But this statement cannot be true, for O'Neill's demands, on this occasion, were not those of a submissive suppliant, but of a powerful chief; for among the demands which he required to be transmitted to the Queen were, that the Catholic worship should be tolerated; that the principal officers of state and the judges should be natives of Ireland; that O'Neill, O'Donnell, Desmond [i. e. the Desmond created by the Prince of Ulster!], should enjoy the lands possessed by their ancestors for the last two hundred years, and that one-half of the army in Ireland should consist of natives.

Camden's account of the meeting between these two grandees of towering ambition is exceedingly interesting, and sufficiently minute for all historical purposes. It runs as follows :

“Interim in Anglia supplementum, quod Prorex petiit, conscribitur, & mittitur; verum pauculis interjectis diebus, aliis literis edocuit, se nihil aliud hoc anno amplius præstare posse, quam cum MCCC peditibus & CCC equitibus Ultoniæ limites adire. Quo cum pervenisset, Tir-Oenius se cum suis in collibus è longinquo uno & altero die ostendit, demumque per Haganum” [O'Hagan ejus ministrum], “colloquium cum Prorege orat. Ille abnuit: sin Tir-Oenius hoc vellet, die crastino ante principia in acie colloqui posse, respondet. Quo die levi facta velitatione, eques è Tir-Oenii turmis alta voce exclamat, Comitem pugnare nolle, sed cum Prorege colloqui velle, at nullo modo inter acies.

“Die insequente Proregi agminatim pergenti Haganus obvius nuntiat, Tir-Oenium misericordiam Regiæ & pacem exposcere, & ut tantisper exaudiatur, obsecrare; quod si concederet, illum cum omni observantia ad vicini fluminis vadum (*Balla Clinch* vocant) expectaturum, haud procul a Loutho primario Comitatur oppido. Eo Prorex quosdam præmisit qui locum explorarent: illi Tir-Oenium ad vadum offendunt: qui docet quamvis flumen intumuis-

on their beds, and in their lodging houses. He hanged some of them from the nearest trees. The party of one village, however, made their escape in despite of O'Carroll.

After the killing of the President of the two provinces of Munster, and of the Governor of Connaught, as we have related in their proper places, the Earl of Essex and O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh) came to a conference^m in the first days of the month of September, and the end of their conference was, that a peace was ratified between them till the end of two months, during which time each of them was to have his own part of the English and Irish. When the Earl of Essex had concluded a peace with O'Neill at this time, he proceeded to Dublin, and he remained not long there when he went to England, after having displayed a regal pomp the most splendid that any Englishman had ever exhibited in Ireland. He left Ireland without peace or tranquillity, without Lord Justice, Governor, or President,

set, facile utrinque exaudiri posse. Hinc Prorex, turma equitum in proximo colle disposita, solus descendit; Tir-Oenius equo ventre tenus in aquas immisso Proregem in ripa magna observantia salutatur, et multis ultro citroque verbis, sine arbitris habitis, fere hora est consumpta. Post unam & alteram horam Conus filius Tir-Oenii nothus Proregem subsequutus, patris nomine obsecrat ut alterum haberetur colloquium ad quod primarii aliquot viri utrinque admitterentur. Assensit Prorex, modo non sint plures quam sex. Die præstituto Tir-Oenius, cum Cormaco fratre, Mac-Gennyso, Mac-Guiro, Evero Mac-Cowley [Mac-Mahon], "Henrico Ovingtono, & O-Quino, ad vadium se ostendit. Ad eos Prorex cum Comite Southamptoniæ, Georgio Bourchiero, Warhamo S. Legero, Henrico Danversio, Edwardo Wingfeldo, & Gulielmo Constabulo, Equitibus Auratis, descendit. Quos singulos magno comitate Comes, & verbis non multis collatis, placuit, ut quidam Delegati die insequente de pace agerent. Inter quos convenit ut induciæ ab ipso die in singulas sex septimanas, usque ad Calend. Maii haberentur ita

tamen ut utrinque liberum sit, post præmonitionem quatuordecim ante dies factam, bellum renovare. Quod si quis Comiti confederatus assensum non præbuerit, illum Proregi prosequendum relinqueret."—*Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1599.

Of Essex's journey to the north, on this occasion, two minute accounts have been printed. The first, which was sent by Essex himself, with a private letter, to the Queen, was printed in the *Nuga Antiqua*. The second was written by John Dymmok, supposed to have been in attendance upon Essex, and was printed in the second volume of Tracts relating to Ireland, for the Irish Archæological Society.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 107, 109, where large extracts from Essex's own account of it are printed.

The conference between O'Neill and Essex has been made the subject of a vignette design, by H. K. Browne, which has been engraved to illustrate the frontispiece to the fourth volume of Moore's History of Ireland. The subject has been also painted by I. E. Doyle.

cloidim an rí g an chancellour, 7 ag Sir Robert Gardiner. Ní fí epra daon d'íreannchoib an do éect tar a air do rídirí, no an d'anaíam éoir do éóid an t'iarla a héinn an tan rín.

Mac mec ruibne baíamíz .i. doinnall mac neill mírgez do márbad le Maolmuire, mac brian óicc, 7 le hAod mbuidé mac ríppda mec ruibne 7 iadruide ina noír do lopead a ccionad a mígnómia la hUa ndóinnall for mullach ríte Aoda hi p'iaónairí cáic i ccoitcínne tpe éoll a peadta.

O cinnéidíz ríonn Uaitne mac donnchaíó óicc mic Aoda mic amlaíb o baile uí eachdaó i nuprímúam ioc'tair i cconntae thiorrat ápann do écc i mí november 7 ó cinneitíz do gairm don gíolla dub ua éinneidíz.

Mairgeir [O] mallám Semur, mac doinnall, mic amlaíb, mic donnchaíó uí mallám, fí epríe naíódead coitcínne, 7 ríóí i nealaónaíb do écc i mí october i mbaile uí aille i mbarúntaét chuinnche hi cconntae an cláir.

Carlen na mainge do gábil la hiarla d'íreann f'a r'áam na bliadna fo ar múinntir na bainríogna, t'ria aídilge arbhíra bíé do bíé for an mbáirda.

Loch gair beor do gábil lar an iarla cédna for múinntir na bainríogna.

Ua concobair Sliccíz donnchaíó mac catáil óicc do bíé i muin'tearur, 7 hi ccaratrad Uí doinnall on aírur in po márbad an góbernoir go duíó na fo. Ba haíérrad ar glan, 7 ba coimm r'ia ccioé d'óroim tóct írín ccaratradh rín ó na ruairéing'ealltoíb ímrígne e'ttarbada, no geallta d'ó ó bliad-an co bliadain go rín. O po ba r'iarac Ua concobair d'Ua doinnall, do r'iaóruide dua concobair d'íreann do buaíb, do cáirleíb, 7 dá gac n'íreann c'étra 7 ímle, darbar b'for, 7 da gach naídilge oile r'aincc a lír do a'ireb 7 do

ⁿ For violating his law.—This is a repetition, nearly word for word, of an entry already given, p. 2092.

^o Baile-Ui-Eachdhach: i. e. O'Haugh's town, now Ballyhough, a townland in the parish of Aglishcloghane, about four miles to the north-east of Burrisokeane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. An old castle stood in this townland till the 6th of January, 1839, when it was blown down by a storm.

^p Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally, a townland in the parish of Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See note ⁵, under the year 1559, p. 1571, *supra*.

^q Loch-Gair, near the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See it already mentioned under the years 1516 and 1579. The strength of this place is described by Sir George Carew, about this period, as follows:

“The four and twentieth” [of May, 1600],
“the Armie encamped at the Brough” [Bruff],

excepting only that he delivered up the regal sword to the Lord Chancellor and to Sir Robert Gardiner. It was not known to any of the Irish at this time whether the Earl had gone to England to remain there or return back again.

Mac Sweeny Banagh, i. e. Donnell, the son of Niall Meirgeach, was slain by Mulmurry, the son of Brian Oge, and Hugh Boy, the son of Ferfeadha Mac Sweeny; and both these were hanged by O'Donnell, in the presence of all in general, on Mullach-Sithe-Aedha, for violating his law^a.

O'Kennedy Finn (Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe), of Baile-Ui-Eachdhach^o, in Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, died in the month of November, and Gilla-Duv O'Kennedy was then styled the O'Kennedy [Finn].

Master O'Nialain (James, the son of Donnell, son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Niallain), a man who kept an open house of hospitality, died in the month of October at Baile-Ui-Aille^o, in the barony of Quin, in the county of Clare.

About the 1st of November this year Castlemaine was taken by the Earl of Desmond from the Queen's people, in consequence of the warders wanting the necessary food.

Loch-Gair^a was also taken by the same Earl from the Queen's people.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) continued in friendship and amity with O'Donnell from the time that the Governor was slain to the end of this year. It was a change for the better, and a shelter for him, to come over to this friendship from the cold, slow, and unprofitable promises made him [by the English] from year to year. When O'Conor became obedient to O'Donnell, he gave O'Conor a countless deal of cows, horses, and every other description of herds and flocks, as also of corn and of other necessaries, to

“ where the President left a Warde, partly to offend the Rebels of Loughguire, three miles distant from thence, and partly to open the way betwixt Kilmallocke and Limerick, which, for two yeares space, had been impassible for any subject. The five and twentieth, the army passing neere Loughguire, which was as yet held by the Rebels, the President, attended with a Troope of Horse, rode to take a particular view of the strength thereof, as also by what way he might most conveniently bring the Cannon to annoy

the same. Hee found it to bee a place of exceeding strength, by reason that it was an Iland, encompassed with a deep Lough, the breadth thereof being, in the narrowest place, a caliever's shot over; upon one side thereof standeth a very strong Castle, which, at this time, was manned with a good Garrison, for there was within the Iland *John Fitz-Thomas*, with two hundred men at the least, which shewed themselves prepared to defend the place.”—*Pacata Hibernia*, book i. c. vi.

άιτιυεεαδ α χήρε, ιαρ να βήθη ινα παρὰχ ζαν ιοναταχε ζαν αιτιύεεαδ
 ρρι ηαθηαδ ιμχήν ζο ριν.

Υα δομναλλ δο δουλ δο ριοδυεεαδ ειτιρ ελοινν υλλιαμ ινα νήραοντα .ι.
 ειτιρ Mac uilliam, τεβόιτε mac υατέιρ ειοταιζ, γ τεβόιτε να long mac Ριρ-
 δήρδ αν ιαριανν ι μίρ december. Ιαρ νdenam α ριοδα δό, Ρο τριall δο πολ
 ηι εελοινν Ριοεαιρδ, Αρ α σοί νί δεαχαιδ ταρ υαράν μόρ ιρτεε don chur
 ριν. Δαί ελόρα ηαιδce ηι ceampa ι μομφοεευ αν μάχαηρε ριαβαιζ, γ να
 ζαλλίηε. Δο παδαδ ερςch cuicce ο Spairpe αν βαίηε μόρ γ γε δο βαί α
 οίαν, γ α ιμςεελα ηι εοιτεοιηε αιρρθε εο λήν conceulainn νί δήρζene nach
 νί αετ ροαδ ταρ α αιρ don cup ροιη ι nultaiδ.

Coiccead ulaδ ινα linn lam, ινα εοπαρ εεχε γ ινα ευνν τεεεε ιρην
 mbliaδain ρι ζαν ζυαιρ εατα να ερείε, ζονα, να ζαβάλα πορρα α ηεηεαοίδ
 δερηνν γ α ηεεελα ροιη πορ ζαε ειη είρ ιοιρ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOS[Τ], 1600.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, Se céδ.

Αν τιαρλα ορ ερρεχ (.ι. Ροβήρδ) α δυδραμαρ δο εοετ ι ηερηνν ι mbeltaine
 να βλιαδνα ρο δο εuaiδ εοραινν, γ δο δολ ηι δαχαίδ ρο ραίμαηι να βλιαδνα
 εεδνα. Δα ηαεεοραηαε, ιμδςρεεεαε, ριομαχ, πορζηυαμδα αν ριαδυεεαδ
 ρυαιρ ό εομαηηε Shaxan ιαρ ετοεε δό δια ραιζιδ. Ρο τυδαδ ρριρ εέεεευ
 ελάιτε, γ εοιηε α ροζηαίμα don βαιηηιοζαηι αν εεήν βαί ι ηερηνν, γ να βαί
 αιδίεεε ηήε ραιρ ρο βαδ λαην λαηρ δο cum εοεααδ γ εαταηεε. Αραλλ ele
 δνα ρο τυδαδ ρριρρ, α δολ ζαν εείδ ζαν εελεδραδ don εομαηηε εοιρ no αδυρ
 ζο δαχοίδ don chur ριν. Ιαρ να ραδ ριν ρριρρ, γ ιαρ εεορ δάλ ηιομδα να λήε
 δοίδ, ρο πορεονζαδ ραιρ δεηηυαδ ηε ζαχ δηηηε, ηε ζαε ζαιρμ, γ ηε ζαχ
 οηοίρ βαοί οεαα οη mβαιηηιοζαηι, γ ρο ρυραιλδ πορ α αορ ιομεοιμςεεα ζιall,
 γ ειυιρε να εύητε, α εονζβαίλ αεα βυδήν ζο ρο ρίοελαίδδ ρήεε αν ρριονηρα

¹ *Gate*.—The Spairpe is now pronounced ρραρρα, and still applied to a military gate, at Athenry, Galway, and Limerick, as the Editor has ascertained by inquiry among the old Irish people dwelling in and near those towns:

² *Taking his leave of*.—This should be: “without the permission of the English or Irish Privy

Council, or without taking his leave of the latter.”

³ *The sovereign's anger*.—In Harington's *Nugæ Antiquæ* (printed in 1804), vol. i. p. 302, *et seq.*, there is a very curious account of Essex's insane conspiracy. Harington says, that as he knelt at her feet, and sought to excuse his

replant and inhabit his territory, after it had been a wilderness, without habitation or abode, for a long time till then.

In the month of December O'Donnell went to make peace between the Mac Williams, i. e. between the Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh) and Theobald-na-Long, son of Richard-an-Iarainn. After having made peace between them, he set out to go into Clanrickard; but, however, he did not proceed beyond Oranmore on that occasion. He remained three nights encamped in the neighbourhood of Machaire-riabhach, and of Galway; and a prey was brought to him from the very gate of the great town; and although a fear and dread of him was spread from thence to Leim-Chonchulainn, he achieved nothing further on this occasion, but returned into Ulster.

In this year the province of Ulster was a still pool, a gentle spring, and a reposing wave, without the fear of battle or incursion, injury or attack, from any other part of Ireland; while every other territory was in awe of them (i. e. of the people of Ulster).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1600.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred.

The Earl of Essex (i. e. Robert), of whom we have spoken in the preceding year as having arrived in Ireland in the month of May, and as having gone to England about the first of November, met with a repulsive, reproachful, sharp, and sullen reception from the Council of England, when he appeared before them. It was objected to him that his service for the Queen, while in Ireland, had been feeble and dastardly, while he wanted nothing which he deemed necessary for war or battle. Another thing objected to him was, his having come to England on that occasion without the permission of, or taking his leave of, the English or Irish Council. After these were stated to him, and many other accusations were laid to his charge, he was commanded to relinquish every dignity, title, and honour, which he held from the Queen; and the keepers of the hostages and pledges of the court were ordered to detain him in their custody until the Sovereign's anger against him should be appeased.

unfortunate master, she caught at his girdle and swore "by God's son, I am no Queen: that man is above me." Then she demanded of

Harington a journal which he had been ordered to keep of the transactions in Ireland; and on reading it, she said fiercely: "By God's son ye

πριρ. Ιαρ ριν τρα πο ειννοδ leo αιτρηραδ οιρριεαχ, γ αρμάλα δο λιεεφν ι νερινν ι. Σιρ Σεπλυρ δλυε Λορδ μουντιορ ινα λυρτιρ, υαιρ νι βαί λυρτιρ ι νερινν ρρι ρέ βα βλιαδαιν ζυρ αν ταν ριν, γ Σιρ Σφοιρρι εαρρ ινα Ρρεριδενρ ορ εφνδ βα εοίεεαδ μυμαν. Ρο hullμαιγεαδ εοβλαχ ι μβάταρ λιον βαδ λια ολοάτ ρε μίλε ρφρ ναρμαε εο να εονγαίβ τεετα δο εοετ αρ αον λάρ να ηοιρριεεαεαίβ ριν ζο ηερινν γ ιαδριδε υίλε δο εοετ δο μίυρ, γ δο τίρ ζο εοίεεαδ υλαδ αν τρανριε. Βα ιμ ρείλ Ραττραίεε ενα δο ροναδ να ειννε ριν λα εομαιρλε Shaخان.

Quine uaral do eigh uí concobair duinn .i. uarparat, mac an dubáltaiḡ, mic tuátail, baí ríde hi cefndur ar óruing moir do raiḡduirib zaoidealaća batari nampane acc iarla dfrmuían, irin muíain ρρι ρέ να βλιαδνα ρο αναλλ. Δο εαέδ διαρματ ι νδειρεαδ να βλιαδνα εέδνα α ετοραε μίρ December ρορ εuaiρ ι εεφν Uí neill, γ ρuaiρ ραιτε occa. Ιαρ εεριοεनुεεαδ α εελιδε εό αιμαί ρο βαδ λαίμν λαίρ, ρο εέδαίḡ εUa neill ράαδ ινα ρριείηḡ α ετοραε μίρ Ianuairr να βλιαδνα ρο, γ εοι ιριν μύμαιν. Ρο ροράίλ Ua neill ραιρ α αιρηνίρ ιρ να τίριβ ι ραζαδ ζο μβαοί ρφιν εο να ρλοζαίβ ινα διύδ ερφορ μίδε, λαίḡη, μυμαν, γ αν εαιοιβε βα δφρ εφρινν, ευρ εια ειοε βαί hi εεαιρoine no hi ρρριεβίρτε ρριρρ. Ιαρ ροεταίν δο διαρματ εο να ερονḡβυιδίον ζο ηαενταίδ ζαιδelaίḡ αιρεφρ μυμαν, Ρο εριαλλ ι ναίεḡιορρα ζαεα εοναιρε δο εοι ζο ηιαρλα εφρμύμαν, γ εο βίρτε α εḡηαδ αρ υαιεμβ, γ αρ ελοινν Uilliam ερυαίεη να Sionna.

Ot cualaíḡ barún eairleim uí eonairḡ Ríρδφρ, mac εεροιετ, mic uilliam, mic emainn a buρe, διαρματ εο εοετ αν εύ ριν, Ρο ερυινμηḡ ρίδε γ α

are all idle knaves and the Lord Deputy worse." During this foolish conspiracy was executed Captain Thomas Lee, who wrote, in the year 1594, "A brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many Corruptions in the same, discovering the Discontentments of the Irishry, and the Causes moving those expected Troubles."—See p. 1696, *supra*. Camden gives the following account of his conduct and death in his *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1601 :

"Die Februarii duodecimo Thom. Leæus, Henrici Leæi Georgiani ordinis equitis præclari agnatus, notissimæ audaciæ, militum in Hiber-

niæ ductor Tir-Oenio intimus, & Essexio devotus, qui eadem nocte, qua Essexius Consiliarios adire recusaraverat, operam suam ad Essexium intercipiendum aut perimendum obtulerat, Roberto Crosso ductori classiaro, gloriosum esse, innuit, si sex viri animosi Reginam simul adirent, eamque vi adigerent, ut Essexium, Southamptonium & reliquos, custodia emitteret. Hæc mox Consialiariis Crossus detulit, Leæusque quesitus, primis tenebris juxta ostium sanctioris cubiculi Regii deprehensus est, cogitabundus pallens, sudore diffuens, & sæpius perunctana, an Regina jam cœnatura, an consiliarii

After this they came to the resolution of sending a different officer to Ireland, with an army, namely, Sir Charles Blunt; Lord Mountjoy^u, as Lord Justice (for there had not been a Lord Justice in it for two years before that time); and Sir George Cary [Carew], as President over the two provinces of Munster. There was a fleet fitted out, in which there was sent a force of upwards of six thousand armed men, with befitting warlike engines, to accompany these officers to Ireland; and all these were to proceed by sea to the province of Ulster in particular. These resolutions were made by the English Council about Patrick's Day.

A gentleman of the house of O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal) was in command over a large party of Irish soldiers who were in the service of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster, during the last year. This Dermot went, towards the end of the same year, in the beginning of the month of December, on a visit to O'Neill, and received welcome from him. Having finished his visit to his satisfaction, he asked permission of O'Neill to return back in the beginning of January in this year, and proceeded into Munster. O'Neill desired him to mention it in the territories through which he should pass, that he [O'Neill] himself, with his forces, was marching after him to visit Meath, Leinster, Munster, and the southern side of Ireland, to know which of them were in friendship and which in opposition to him. When Dermot arrived with his force among the Irish confederates of the east of Munster, [and told them that O'Neill was on his march to visit them], he proceeded by the shortest ways to go to the Earl of Desmond; and he directed his course by Uaithne^w and Clanwilliam^x, on the borders of the Shannon.

When the Baron of Castleconnell (Richard, the son of Theobald, son of William, son of Edmond Burke) heard of Dermot's arrival there, he and his

adessent: inter hæc captus & examinatus, postero die in iudicium raptus, ex testimonio Crossi & sua confessione damnatus, ad furcas Tiburnas trahitur: ubi confessus, se hominem fuisse no-centissimum, in hac autem causa innocentem: & nihil contra Reginam vel cogitasse protestatus, supplicio afficitur. Et pro temporum ratione salutaris hæc visa est severitas."

^u Lord Mountjoy, &c.—They landed at the hill of Howth on the 24th of February, 1599

(1600). Sir George Carew staid at Dublin for some time to get his commission and instructions, and to learn the state of the kingdom, and on the 7th of April, 1600, went to his province.—See *Pacata Hibernia*, book i. chap. 1.

^w Uaithne, now Owny, forming two baronies, one in the county of Limerick, and the other in that of Tipperary.—See note ^b, p. 979, *supra*.

^x Clanwilliam, a barony in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

ὄσφραταίρ τομάρ αν lion αρ lia πο πέορατ το μαρκαάιβ ἡ τροιγέεαάιβ
 δια μινντιρ φίν, ἡ το μινντιρ να βαιρηιογνα, ἡ πο γαβρατ acc διυβραααὸ
 διαρματα co να μινντιρ ὅ τα μαιριτιρ Uaitne zo οποιέτε βυηδριτε hi
 cconntae luimniḡ zo πο δίοταιγεαὸ μοράν δά δαγδαιοινίβ, ἡ να δαορκαρ-
 ἴλσαιḡ in αιρτετ ριν. Αἡ dol το διαρματε co να μινντιρ ταρ αν οποιέτε
 ρεμπρατε βα hann πο βδῶρατ αν δά mac ριν τεποιτε a bupe .i. αν βαρύν, ἡ
 τομάρ la huabar, ἡ ανδάρachte a huét a μινντιρε φίν, i ceipiolach ὀρομḡ-
 βυιὸνε διαρματα. Νι ραιμcc leopoiḡ ρόαὸ ρlan ταρ a ναίρρ αν tan πο
 ηαδὰὸ impa, ἡ πο τραρκερατ, ἡ πο claiḡmic ḡan ἰοιḡill la a μβιοḡβαδὰιβ.
 ὀα ναίμνα eccaoíne a ndearnaḡ la διαρματε co να μινντιρ von ἰυρ ριν .i.
 μαρβαḡ αν ἡαρύν ἡ τομάίρ, ḡer bo hócc αρ αοί ναοιρε ιαορῶε πορταρ
 φέρραα αρ αοί nanma, ἡ νοιρβῆρταίρρ.

Slóicéaḡ la hua neill .i. Αὸ mac ριρδορcha, mic cuinn ἡααιḡ, a mí
 lanuapḡ na βλιαḡna πο το ὀol αρ in ταοίβ bu ὄσρ ὄσρῖονη το ἰνḡal a ἰαρατ-
 ραḡ le a coḡpḡann coccaíḡ, ἡ ναίτε a απρολαḡ αρ a εαρρκαίρτοίβ. Ιαρ
 ρραccβáil ἰοiccíḡ ulaḡ ὀUa neill αρρῶ το λυḡ hi ccóiccpich μῶε, ἡ βρείρνε
 ἡ το ὀεαḡna μῶιρ zo νḡρνα διοḡbala μορα αρ ρυḡ αν τῖρε, zo ταραττ
 βαρύν delbna .i. Cḡioρτοίρ, mac Rḡpḡrḡp, mic cpioρτορα a ριαρ φίν
 ὀUa neill. Ro λαιμῖlleaḡ λαιρ μαάιρε cuḡcne, ἡ ḡac ní ναρ βῆn le τεποιτε
 διοlmuin μαρ αν ccéḡna. ὀο ταέḡ ιαραḡ ὀ neíll zo δορυρ βαίλε ατα λυαι
 von ταοίβ ἰρρ το clóinn ἰolmáin, το ἰenel ρiachach hi ρφῆραίβ ceall. ὀαί
 ρῶε ναοί νοῶε hi longpope ριν τιρ ηῖρῖν, ἡ το βάτταρ ριρ ἰeall, uaḡταίρ
 λαιḡn, ἡ ιαρῆταίρ μῶε δια οἰḡρῖρ, ἡ acc ναῶm a ccαραττραḡ ριρρ.

Acc ρáccbaíl na τῖρε ριν ὀUa neíll αρρῶ λυḡ ταρ μινντιρ ἡlebe βλαḡma
 ριαρ, ἡ πο lícc τιρ ρεccéimelta i naén ló πο ὀuchaiḡ Ele αρ ὀάḡ a βιοḡbanair
 ρe hUa ccḡrbaíll τῖḡεαρνα éle .i. αν Calbaḡ mac uílliam υῶοιρ, mic ριρ ḡan
 ann a νδιοḡail αν ουνεμαρβῆα ναορclanḡa, ἡ να ὀρccμαρτρα διορfulaiḡ πο

¹ *Uaithne*, now Abbington, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ownybeg, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

² *Bun-briste*, now Bunbristy bridge, near Grange, about eight miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

³ *Delvin-More*: i. e. the barony of Delvin, in

the county of Westmeath.

^b *Machaire-Cuirene*, now the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^c *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

^d *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath.

^e *Fircall*, a territory comprising the baronies

brother, Thomas, mustered all the forces they were able, both horse and foot, of his own and the Queen's people; and they continued to fire on Dermot and his people [while they were passing] from the monastery of Uaithne^f to the bridge of Bun-briste^g, in the county of Limerick; and many of his officers and common soldiers were slain during this time. As Dermot and his people were crossing the aforesaid bridge, these two sons of Theobald Burke, i. e. the Baron and Thomas, advanced with pride and boldness in front of their own forces, and towards the borders of Dermot's party. But they were not able to return back safe, for they were surrounded, prostrated, and unsparingly put to the sword by their enemies. What Dermot and his people committed on this occasion was the cause of lamentation, namely, the killing of the Baron and Thomas; for, though they were young in age, they were manly in renown and noble deeds.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh) in the month of January in this year, and he proceeded to the south of Ireland, to confirm his friendship with his allies in the war, and to wreak his vengeance upon his enemies. When O'Neill left the province of Ulster, he passed along the borders of Meath and Breifny, and through Delvin-More^h, and did great injuries throughout the territory, [and continued to waste it], until the Baron of Delvin (Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher) came and submitted to O'Neill on his terms. He [also] totally spoiled Machaire-Cuireneⁱ, and all the possessions of Theobald Dillon. O'Neill afterwards marched to the gates of Athlone, and along the southern side of Clann-Colman^j, and through Kinel-Fiachach^k, into Fircall^l. In this country he remained encamped nine nights; and the people of Fircall, of Upper Leinster, and Westmeath, made full submission to him, and formed a league of friendship with him.

On leaving this country, O'Neill passed over the upper part^f of Slieve Bloom westwards, and sent forth three parties in one day to ravage Ely, because of the enmity he bore O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, i. e. Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, and in revenge of the base murder and intolerable massacre which he had committed upon the gentlemen of the Mac Mahons of

of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Eglishe or Fircall,
in the King's County.

^f Upper part, muinninn .i. uaítar.—O'Clery,
in *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 3.

ιμιρ πέ αρ να δαοιμιβ υαιρλε διοργιλλαιβ μέζ ματζαμίνα βάταρ αρ α ιονέαιβ, γ αρ α φορσαδ άμιαιλ πο αιρηνιόμαρ ιριν μβλιαδαιν πεμáιιν. Ρο βñ υποέδιαέ αν ιμιζμοίμα ίριν δο δυχαίγ Ele don chup ριν, υαιρ ρuccaδ ειρτε α huile ρεαλβα ρογλυαιρτε α μαοινε, γ α μόρ μαιτέρ co náρ ράccβαδ ιννε αέτ λυαιτέραδ ι μοναδ α harba γ αοιβλε ι μοναδ α háιτιγχε. Δο πασαδ ι νοταίρλιζε έccα, γ οιδόδα υρονζα υήρμάρα δα ρφίραιβ, δα μναιβ, δα macaib, γ δα μηζήναιβ. Ρο ράccβαδ βφορ δαοινε υαιρλε δα ρινε ρñν, γ δα ριαλυρ ι ρφίραβρα ριρρ ό ccήρβαίιλ ιριν έρ.

Δο ταέδ ιαραίμ Ua neill ρειμε ζο βρυαιόιμιβ βεαλαίγ μόρ μαιζε δαλα, δο Ρορρ cρέ, δο υιβ αιρίν, δο έορco έññδ on ρφορλονζορρε ζο α έέλε δό άμιαίδ ριν ζο ραιμιcc ζο δορυρ μαιμρτε να cρoiche ναοίμ. Νιρ bo cian δοιβ ηιρυιδε αν ταν tuccaδ an cρoc ναοίμ έuca δια ccomδa γ δια ccomαιρce, γ δο βήερατ να ζαοιδίλ τοιρβεαρτα cρoma, alμρανα, γ οφφάλα ιομδa δα μαοραιβ, γ δα μαñcοιβ ι nonόιρ in coimδe να νδύλα. Tuccρατ cρα cήρmonn, γ ταιρρεέτ don μαιμρτιρ co να μυραιβ, γ co να ρεαρonnaιβ ροζναίμα, γ δνα δια huile αιτρεαδταχαιβ αρ cήνα.

Αιρριδό διη Ua néill αθαίδ δο μί ρεβρυ ηαιμρρε ρο in ιμιβ Ele υήρ- ceαρταίγε, ιαρταίρ βυιτιλέραδ, έοιρρ Siuirpe, γ coille να manach.

βαί Ιαπλα υρμυίαν .ι. tomár mac Semur, mic Πιαραίρ βυιτερ, Ιαπλα cille δαπα .ι. ζεαρoιττ, mac eduairp, mic ζεαρóιττ, γ βαρύν δελβνα .ι. Cριορ- τόιρ, mac Ριρδειρδ mic cριορτορα co να μβαοί α ρροζναίμ γ ι numla αζ an μβαιρριοζαιν ό τά ριν ζο baile άέα cηαέ αζ baccap ammarρ γ ιονηραίγδ δο έαβαιρ αρ Ua neill ζαέ νοιδέε, γ ζε πο έccαιρριοτ in ní ριν, ní πο cριοέ- ναιζεαδ leo hé.

Δο δεαχαιδ Ο neill ιαρ ριν ζο δορυρ Cαιριλ. Ταμιc δια ραίγδ ζυρ an μαιζην ριν, an τιαπλα υήρμυίαν πο ηοιρδνεαδ φορ α φορconζαρροίμ γ αρ α υζδαρράρ βυδñν in αghaiδ ρεατυτε an ρριοηηρα ροιñε ριν .ι. Sémur mac tomair ρυαιδ, mic Semair, mic Sñain, γ βαταρ ραοιλιδ cach διοδ ριι α ροιλε. Ρο αρccνάταρ ρñμπα ιαραίμ ταρ Siúr ριαρ, δο ένάμηcoίιλ δο ρλειδ μυice,

^ε *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, now Ballaghmore, near Borris-in-Ossory.—See note ^e, 1750, *supra*.

^β *Corca-Teineadh*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Templemore, in the north-east of the county of Tipperary.—See note ^a, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *supra*.

^ι *From one encampment*: i. e. pitching his camp wherever he stopped.

^κ *Its houses*.—The abbey church of the Holy Cross still remains in good preservation, as do some of the *murs*, or houses, but particularly the abbot's *mur*, or stone house.

Oriel, whom he had under his protection and in his service, as we have related, in the preceding year. The evil destiny deserved by that wicked deed befel the territory of Ely on this occasion, for all its moveable possessions, wealth, and riches were carried away, and nothing left in it but ashes instead of its corn, and embers in place of its mansions. Great numbers of their men, women, sons, and daughters were left in a dying and expiring state; and some gentlemen of his own tribe and kindred were left in opposition to O'Carroll in the territory.

After this O'Neill moved onwards to the borders of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^s, to Roscrea, to Ikerrin, and to Corco-Teineadh^b, from one encampment^t to another, until he arrived at the gate of the monastery of the Holy Cross. They had not been long here when the Holy Cross was brought out to shelter and protect them; and the Irish presented great gifts, alms, and many offerings, to its keepers and the monks, in honour of the Lord of the Elements. They gave protection to the monastery and steward in respect to its houses^u and glebelands, and to all its inhabitants.

O'Neill remained for some time in the month of February on the borders of Southern Ely^l, [also] in the west of the country of the Butlers, in Cois-Siuire^m, and in Kilnamanaghⁿ.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Butler; the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garret, the son of Edward, son of Garret; and the Baron of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, the son of Richard, son of Christopher, with all those who were in the service of, or in obedience to the Queen, from thence to Dublin, threatened every night to attack and assault O'Neill; but, though they meditated doing so, they did not accomplish it.

O'Neill afterwards proceeded to the gates of Cashel, and there came to him to that place the Earl of Desmond, who had been previously appointed by his own command, and on his authority, contrary to the statute of the Sovereign, James the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, and they were rejoiced to see each other. They afterwards proceeded westwards, across the

^l *Southern Ely*: i. e. Eile-Ui-Thogartaigh, now Eliogarty.

^m *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a sept of the Burkes, situated on the west side of the

River Suir, to the west of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁿ *Kilnamanagh*, the country of the O'Dwyers, a barony in the county of Tipperary.

δοιρέτρ πλέβε κλίρε, τον βίρηναϊζ δήρεε, το κλονη γιοβύν, το ερχη Ρόιρεε, γ το ουτχαιζ αν βαρραιζ μόιρ. Νι πο λοιρεοη γ νί πο λαμμίλεαδ λα ηυα νέιλλ νί ιρ να τίριδ ι ταυόλσδ γεν μο εά αν λυετ νο πριετ ταυιρεαδ πριρ ι μβιοδ-βανυρ βυναϊδ το γνέρ. Το δεακαϊδ ιαπαϊν γο δύτχαιζ αν βαρραιζ υαιρ βά υασιν λετ λαρ αν μβαιρηιογαιν νο βιοδ το βυναδ. Αρέ φα βαρραχ ανν αν ταρ ριν, Οαυο, μαε Σεμυρ, μιε Ριρδύρηδ, μιε τομαυρ μιε εμαϊνν. Αιριρση υα νέιλλ ιριν τίρι εο πο ερχηλοιρεεαδ, γ γο πο ευαρταιγσδ λαυρ ηί ό όυιλ γο κυιλ ετιρ μαζ, γ μοταυρ, ετιρ μίν, γ ανμιν εο νά βαοί ρύιλ να ραιλεχταιν ασον ουνε πρι α ηαιτυεαδ, νο πρι α ηαιτυρεαδ γο ηαιμριρ ιμχλίν.

Το όοϊδ τρα ό νέιλλ ταρ εορκαϊζ, γ ταρ λαοί (.ι. αβανν) βα όλρ γο πο ρυϊδ-ιγήςδ longpore ταυρ ετιρ λαοι, γ βαννδαν (.ι. αβανν) ι ετόρανν μυρρεαϊζε

^ο *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, a short distance to the east of the town of Tipperary.— See the exact situation of this place already pointed out and proved in note ², under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

^ρ *Sliabh-Muice*, now *Sliabh-na-muice*, and *anglice* *Slievenamuck*, a low mountain on the north side of the glen of Aharlagh, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. It extends from Bansa to Corderry, within a mile of the village of Galbally.

^σ *Sliabh-Claire*, a considerable hill, on which stands a remarkable cromlech, the tomb of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century, situated a short distance to the east of the church of Duntryleague, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about three miles to the north-west of the village of Galbally.

^τ *Bearna-dhearg*: i. e. the Red Gap or Chasm, a celebrated gap in the mountain of *Sliabh Caoin*, now *Slieve Reagh*, about one mile to the south of Kilflin church, on the borders of the counties of Limerick and Cork. This gap is well known to the readers of ancient Irish history, as the place where Mahon, the brother of Brian Borumha, King of Munster, was mur-

dered in cold blood by the ancestors of the O'Mahonys and O'Donovans, in the year 976. It lies between the hills of Kilcruaig and Bearna-dhearg, *anglice* *Red Chair*, the former on its east, and the latter on its west side.

^υ *Loyal to the Queen*.—The Lord Barry, although he had been an accomplice in Desmond's rebellion, had now become a staunch partisan of the Queen. In a letter, which O'Neill addressed to him, he says:

"You are the cause why all the nobility of the south, with each of whom you are linked, either in affinity or consanguinity, have not joined together to shake off the yoke of heresy and tyranny, with which our souls and bodies are opprest."

In answer to this letter Lord Barry declares, "that her Highness had never distrained him for matters of religion;" and adds: "though ye, by some overweening imaginations, have declined from your dutiful allegiance unto her Highness, yet I have settled myself never to forsake her."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book i. c. 1.

^φ *Extremity*: literally, "from corner to corner."

^χ *Lee*.—This river has its source in Iveleary, in the mountain range which separates the counties of Cork and Kerry, and issuing from

Suir, by the route of Cnamhchoill^r, Sliabh-Muice^p, by the east of Sliabh-Claire^q, and Bearnadhearg^r, through Clann-Gibbon, through the country of the Roches, and through the territory of Barry More. O'Neill did not injure or waste any in these territories through which he passed, excepting those whom he found always opposed to him in inveterate enmity. He afterwards marched into the country of Barry More, who was always on the side of the Queen. The Barry at this time was David, the son of James, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond; and, as he was loyal to the Queen^s, O'Neill remained in the territory until he traversed, plundered, and burned it, from one extremity^r to the other, both plain and wood, both level and rugged, so that no one hoped or expected that it could be inhabited for a long time afterwards.

O'Neill then proceeded southward, across the River Lee, and pitched his camp between the Rivers Leeⁿ and Bandon^m, on the confines of Muskerry and Carbery. To this camp all the Mac Carthys, both southern and northern, came

the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, after a course of about forty miles, divides itself into two unequal branches, one mile above the city of Cork, and again meeting after a separation of nearly two miles, discharges itself into the ocean below Cove.

^w *Bandon*, a river flowing through the towns of Bandon, or Bandonbridge, and Inishannon, and discharging itself into the harbour of Kinsale, in the county of Cork.—See it already mentioned under the year 1560. It appears from a letter to Donough Moyle Mac Carthy, dated March 2nd, 1599, signed by Florence Mac Carthy, Owen Mac Egan, and Donnell O'Donovan, and published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. ch. 6, that O'Neill was encamped at this time at Iniscare [Inishcarra]. This letter runs as follows:

“Cousin Donogh, wee haue us commended to your selfe, and to your brother Florence: I haue (I assure you) taken the paines to come hither to Tyrone, not so much for any danger of my owne, as to saue the countrey of Carberry from danger and destruction, which, if it bee once destroyed, your living” [i. e. food] “(in my opinion) will

growe very scarce. These two Gentlemen, your Brother” [in law], “Odonevan, and Owen Mac Egan, are verie careful with mee of your good. Therefore, if ever you will bee ruled by us, or tender the wealth of your selfe and your Countrey, wee are heereby earnestly to request you to come and meete us to morrowe at Cloudghe; and so requesting you not to fayle heereof in any wise, to God's keeping I commit you.

“Your very loving Friends,

“FLORENCE MAC CARTIE.
OWEN MAC EGGAN.
DONNELL O'DONEVAN.

“*O'Neale's Campe at Iniscare,*
Martij 2, 1599.”

This Donnell O'Donovan was chief of his name, and the eldest legitimate son of Donnell-na-gCroicann O'Donovan, son of Teige, son of Dermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1581, p. 1762, *supra*.

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General Richard O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, who was the lineal descendant of this Donnell O'Donovan, asserts that O'Donovan was never

ἡ καθρέα. Τανταρ πολ ἰοῦταιῖς υἱε ἔστ ἡ τιαῖο δο ἔῖῖ ἰ νέλλ αρ
 ἰν ἴορλοῖγορτ ἴν. Τάναῖο ἰν ἰορ βαῖ ἰ ἰῖραῖοτα, ἡ ἰ ἴῖοῖῖῖ

implicated in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, or in that of O'Neill. But this is not true; for, that Donnell-na-geroiceann, the O'Donovan who died in 1584, was implicated in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, is quite evident from P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 1, c. i. p. 115, where "Odonnobhanus" is set down among the "*Veteres Iberni, qui pro fide Catholica pugnaverunt*," and that his eldest legitimate son, this Donnell O'Donovan, who succeeded as chief of his name in 1584, and who submitted to O'Neill on this occasion, had been a rebel so early as 1585, when he burned to the ground the house of the Lord Bishop of Ross, which had been a short time before built by William Lyon, Bishop of Cloyne, is quite obvious from the manuscript entitled *Carbric Notitia*, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 565, where Harris quotes a Visitation Book of 1613, stating "that William Lyon built a House at Ross [in 1582], which cost him at least three hundred pounds, which, in little more than three years after, was burnt down by the Rebel O'Donovan."

It also appears, from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. vii. that of the twelve thousand pounds divided among the rebels of Munster by Dr. Owen Mac Egan, the Pope's Bishop of Ross, this O'Donovan obtained £200. P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that O'Donovan joined O'Driscoll More and two knights of the Mac Carthy family, to assist the Spanish Admiral Zubiaur, when he landed at Castlehaven.

"Adfuit etiam Odriscoll Magnus cum Cornelio filio, et aliis, Odonnobhanus & equites Maccarrhæ. Quorum aduentu Anglus territus se nauibus continet, & Zubiaur lætus, & confirmatus tormentis ex nauibus expositis Anglicam classem biduum acerrimè oppugnat."—*Hist. Cathol. ꝑc.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. viii.

But we learn from a letter of the Lord Deputy and Council, written on the 20th of March, the last day of the year 1601, to the Lords in England, that Sir Florence O'Driscoll, O'Donovan, and the two sons of Sir Owen Mac Carthy, who were O'Donovan's brothers-in-law, had joined the English. His Lordship writes:

"As for Sir Finnin Odrischall, Odonnevan, and the two Sonnes of Sir Owen Mac Cartie, they and their Followers, *since their comming in*, are growne very odious to the Rebels of those parts, and are so well divided in factions amongst themselves, as they are fallen to preying and killing one another, which we conceiue will much auaille to the quieting of these parts."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xxx.

This explains the words of P. O'Sullivan Beare, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. i., where he says:

"Osulleuanus Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Trello, & aliis conductis, obætorum delectu conscripto & sociorum auxiliis milliâ militum circiter duo iuuentutis electæ comparat. Quibus ea hyeme Torrentirupem (Carraig an neasig) arcem quam solam in Beantria tenebat Eugenius Osulleuanus semper Regiæ partes secutus, partem aggere, turribus, vineis, musculis, pluteis oppugnatam, partim æneis tormentis quassatam in suam potestatem redegit. Odonnobhanum ad Anglos reuersum, & alicis Anglorum auxiliares deprædatur. Regias copias, quæ in Momonijs erant, terrore perculsas in oppida munita, & arces compellit."

Again, it appears from the following passage in the instructions given to the Earl of Thomond, on the 9th of March, 1601, that O'Donovan, and his Irish neighbours, were under protection:

"The service you are to perform is, to doe all your endeavours to burne the rebels Corne in Carbery, Beare, and Bantry, take their Cowes,

into the house of O'Neill in this camp [i. e. submitted to him]. Thither repaired two who were at strife with each other concerning the Lordship of Desmond,

and to use all hostile prosecution upon the persons of the people, as in such cases of rebellion is accustomed.

“Those that are in subjection, or lately protected (as Odrischall, Odonevan, and Sir Owen Mac Cartie's sonnes), to afford them all kind and mild vsage.”—*Pacata Hibernia*, book 3, c. ii.

By these authorities the Editor is satisfied that Collins is wrong in asserting that this family never joined in either of the great rebellions of Desmond or O'Neill.

According to a pedigree of O'Donovan of Carbery, preserved in a manuscript at Lambeth Palace, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 151, this Donnell O'Donovan, who submitted to O'Neill at Inishcarra, and afterwards relapsed to the English who pardoned and protected him, married the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. He had eleven sons; two of whom, Donnell and Conogher, are given in this document by name, but the others are marked, “*nine sons more, all children*,” which shews that this pedigree was penned during the life-time of this Donnell O'Donovan, who lived to a great age. It appears by a Chancery record, signed by Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in February, 1592, that this Donnell O'Donovan became chief of his name on the death of his father, in 1584, and that he had married, some time before 1592, the daughter of the “great and potent” Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. But there remains sufficient evidence to shew that he had been previously married to Helena Barry, daughter of William Barry, of Lislea, in the barony of Barryroe, the son of James fitz Richard Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and that she was the mother of his son and heir, Daniel O'Donovan, and probably of three others of his sons. This appears from an ode addressed to his eldest son on his succession

to the chieftainship of Clancahill in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison. Of his eleven sons the names of only eight have been ascertained from contemporaneous documents, viz.:

1. Donell or Daniel O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill. He accompanied Lord Castlehaven at the taking of Mallow, Doneraile, Milton, Connagh, and Rostellan, but he submitted to the peace of Ormond, in 1648, and afterwards raised, at his own expense, two companies of foot to serve His Majesty, by commission from the Duke of Ormond. It appears, from the King's letter in his favour, that, in 1649, he was reduced to great extremities by Cromwell's forces, “who seized upon all his estate, burning, killing, and destroying all that came in their way; and blew up with powder two of his, the said Donnell's, castles.”

It further appears, from the family papers at Bawnlahan and Montpellier, that this O'Donovan surrendered his castles to the Commonwealth, Colonel Robert Phaiet (Governor of Cork for the Parliament in 1649 and till 1660), having engaged to him “some satisfaction.” This Daniel had four sons, the eldest of whom was the Right Honourable Daniel O'Donovan, M. P. for Baltimore, and a colonel of thirteen companies of foot, in the service of James II., and who was put on his trial for high treason at the Cork assizes of 1684. This appears from various documents, and particularly from his petition to James II. in 1689, in which he states that “his father raised two companies of foote, commanded by Petitioner's uncles, who were both slain in his late Majesty's service. That, by his late Majesty's letter, Petitioner was to be restored to an ancient estate, worth about £2000 per annum, but, by the partiality of the late Government, was deprived of it. That Petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the op-

pe poile im tigeannur dšmuman .i. mac mēg cārtaig riabaiḡ pīngin, mac donnchaib, mic doinnall, mic pīngin, 7 mac mēg cārtaig móir .i. doinnall,

pression of the late Earl of Orrerie, and was tried for his life before Lord Chief Justice Keating and Sir Richard Reynalls, upon account of the late pretended plot. That Petitioner, by Commission, raised, about Christmas, a Regiment of foot, and ever since kept them without any subsistence from your Majesty, whereby Petitioner is exposed to censure, &c., &c. That Petitioner's habitation and estate are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently annoying the inhabitants, so that it is requisite to have still men in arms thereabouts."

The descendants of this Colonel Daniel, the eldest son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill, became extinct, in the senior line, in the late General Richard O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan (the son of Daniel, son of Richard, son of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, M.P.), in the year 1829, and in the next and only surviving line, in 1841, in Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, who died without issue at Dingle in that year.

2. The second son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Teige, who died in 1639, and who is now represented by O'Donovan of Montpellier, near Cork, who is the present chief of the O'Donovans, according to the English law of primogeniture, which has been observed by this family since the year 1584, but scarcely ever before that year; for it appears from a Chancery record, already quoted, that, previously to that year, "the best and worthiest of the blood of the O'Donovans" was elected to be chief, according to the law of tanistic succession. On the nature of this succession the celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, wrote the following remark, in 1571, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi.:

"The inheritance descendeth not to the sonne, but to the brother, nephew, or cousin-germaine, eldest and most valiant: for the Childe being

oftentimes left in nonage, or otherwise young and unskillfull, were never able to defend his patrimonie, being his no longer than he can hold it by force of armes. But by that time he grow to a competent age, and have buryed an Uncle or two, he also taketh his turne, and leaveth it, in like order, to his posterity. This custome breedeth among them continuall Warres and treasons."

3. The third son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Captain Morogh O'Donovan, who had command of one of his brother's companies of foot, and was killed in His Majesty's service, at Rathmines, during the siege of Dublin, in 1649. This Morogh had one daughter, Joan, who was living in 1629, as appears by her grandfather's will, made in that year, but no son of his is anywhere mentioned.

4. The fourth son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Donough or Denis O'Donovan, who was his son by Joan, or Juanna Mac Carthy, as appears from an Irish poem addressed to him in his mother's lifetime. This Donough had a son, Captain Daniel O'Donovan, who took Castletownshend on the 9th of March, 1688-9, and who is the ancestor of the present James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragha, who is believed, among the peasantry of Carbery, to be the *O'Donovan*, since the death of Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, of Dingle, in 1841.

5. The fifth son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Dermot, or Jeremias, who was wounded at Prague in 1648, where he was highly commended for his dexterity and bravery, as appears from Carve's *Lyra*, pp. 332, 333, in which the following notice of him is given:

"Ferdinandus Tertius Romanorum Imperator cum Pontificia dispensatione Mariam Leopoldinam *Lincii* sibi copulavit. 26 Mensis Quintilis

namely, the son of Mac Carthy Reagh, i. e. Fineen, the son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, and Mac Carthy More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell,

Konigsmarchius arcem Pragensem cum parva parte ex improvise per stratagemata occupavit, ubi præter ingentem thesaurum, & spolia Cardinalem ab Harach, cum variis Regni proceribus interceptis: nihilominus novâ & antiquâ civitate potiri non potuit, quare postmodum Carolus Pfaltzgravius Suecorum Supremus Bellidux cum nonnullis copiis illuc advenit, ubi sine intermissione ambas civitates tormentis bellicis quatere cœpit: tamen à Cæsarianis strenuè resistantibus, perditis aliquot millibus, repulsus fuit. Inter hos quidem Hiberni fortiter dimicaverunt, quorum duces Jeremias *Donovan*, & Joannes *Murrian* [Mulrian?] è quibus Donovan in Læva globulo trajectus fuit, unde ob suam dexteritatem, ac magnanimitatem à supremis Ducibus Civitatis apud suam Cæsaream Majestatem plurimum commendatus fuit."

6. The sixth son of this O'Donovan, was Captain Richard, who, as stated in the King's letter already quoted, "had command of one of his brother's companies of foote, and retired himself and company into forraigne partes, and there was also killed in our service, when he had first, as Captaine of the other foote company in Collonell O'Driscoll's Regiment, contributed his best endeavours for the furtherance of our service, till the late usurped power became prevalent in our said kingdome of Ireland." This Richard had a son, Richard, who was educated in the University of Toulouse, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of both Laws, and afterwards studied the Canon Law in England, and was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland by James II. This Dr. Richard O'Donovan was elected Member of Parliament for Baltimore in April, 1689, but he resigned to Jeremie O'Donovan, head of the sept of Clanloughlin. This Dr. Richard O'Donovan left four sons, and some of his race, many

of whom served in the English navy, are still extant, but the Editor has not been able to learn where they are.

7. The seventh son of the O'Donovan who submitted to O'Neill was Keadagh O'Donovan, who is mentioned, in his father's will, as a boy in 1629, and who was living in 1689, when he is referred to as one of the burgesses of Baltimore. He had two sons: 1. Daniel, the ancestor of Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, Ballincollig; and 2. Richard, the ancestor of Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of Ardahill, near Bantry, who is married to a niece of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

No reference to the Conogher mentioned in the Lambeth pedigree, or to the other three sons, who were children when that pedigree was written (circ. 1610), has been found in the family documents at Bawnlahan or Montpellier. They probably died young or left their native territory. According to the vivid tradition among that sept of the O'Donovans to which the Editor belongs, his ancestor, whose name was Edmond O'Donovan, removed from Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, to Gaulstown, in the south of the county of Kilkenny, some time previously to 1643; and the Editor has been long of opinion that he was one of the sons of this O'Donovan, who succeeded in 1584, by his first wife, Helena Barry.

The Editor has carefully examined all the tombstones, parish registries, and old persons of the race of this Edmond recently, and had questioned others, now many years dead, on the exact nature of this tradition, and found that the tradition is simply as follows: Edmond, the son of O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, killed the eldest son of O'Sullivan Beare [quære Dermot, son of Sir Owen, ætatis 20, A. D. 1616?] in a dispute about the boundary between

mac domhnaill, mic domnaill mic corbmaic laoirraig. Τανγατταρ ανν μειρ
 ριογ εαλλα. Τανγατταρ ανν υι donnchuδα, υι donnabaίν, γ υι μαζγαμνα.

their estates, which adjoined each other, and, fearing the vengeance of the O'Sullivans, fled to the county of Kilkenny, where he took shelter with William, son of Walter Bourke, commonly called "the Gaul Bourke," whose daughter, Catherine, he married. His father having discovered where he was, came to Gaulstown, accompanied by several gentlemen, to bring him home. The fugitive, Edmond, apprehensive that his father, who dreaded the English Government, might wish to coax him home to have him put on his trial, according to the English laws, for the killing of O'Sullivan's son, hesitated, for some time, before he would make his appearance; but at length, by advice of the Gaul, he consented to come to an interview with his father, but with such a guard as to prevent him and his attendants from seizing his person. They parleyed near the gate of the castle of Gaulstown. The father earnestly entreated him to return home, saying that it was the belief among the septs of Carbery that the death of O'Sullivan's son was accidental, and that no enmity then existed between the two families on account of it, and that both wished the fugitive to return home. Edmond replied, that he had no wish to return home; that he was married, and dwelt at a place called Ballinlaw; that his posterity might return to Bawnlahan; but for himself, if he got the whole of Carbery, he would not think his life safe, and would not live there. His father returned home in anger, and Edmond was soon after slain, together with his father-in-law, the Gaul Bourke, at Ballinvegga (March 18, 1642-3), where a spirited battle was fought between General Preston and the Duke of Ormond, in which a great slaughter was made of the county of Kilkenny gentlemen. The descendants of this Edmond, as carefully traced by the Editor, were as follows:

I. EDMOND left two infant sons, viz.: Richard, who grew up a fierce freebooter, and lived at Ballinlaw, one of Gaul Bourke's castles, out of which, according to tradition, he shot many persons; but he was finally shot himself, at Snow Hill, on the brink of the River Suir. He had led a party of men across the Suir, who seized on a prey of cattle in Gaultier, in the county of Waterford, but, being overtaken by a strong force, he was deprived of the booty, and obliged to cross the river by swimming. The Gaultier men pursued him in boats, and shot him dead, with his own gun, on the opposite strand, near Snowhill. This is said to have been the last *creach*, or prey, attempted in this part of Ireland. This Richard left one daughter, but no son.

II. CONCHOBHAR, or CORNELIUS, the second son of Edmond, who lived with his mother at Ballymountain, near Gaulstown, where the ruins of his house were shewn when the Editor was a child. He lived an honest man, and married Rose Kavanagh, of the family of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, the aunt of the "renowned warrior," Brian-na-Stroicè Kavanagh, who fought with great bravery at the Boyne and Aughrim, in the service of James II. He had by her three sons, viz.: John Donovan of Ballynearl, William of Drumdowney, the Editor's great grandfather, and Edmond, who went to France. John of Ballynearl, who was usually called *Shane-na-gerann*, i. e. John of the Trees, from the number of trees which he planted, and *Shane a' phudair*, from powdering his wig, was a very respectable gentleman. He was born in 1672, and died in 1735, aged sixty-three years, as appears from his tombstone in the churchyard of Dunkitt. He lived at Ballynearl, near Kilmacow, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, where

son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladrach. Thither repaired the sons of the chiefs of Allow. Thither repaired the O'Donohoes, O'Donovans, and O'Mahonys,

he acquired a considerable property by marriage and otherwise. His hatred of the Cromwellian settlers amounted almost to insanity, and, in one of his angry moods, he let drop words about the glaring injustices of the Act of Settlement, on account of which he was committed for Treason, on the evidence of one of those settlers. He was tried at Kilkenny; but his neighbour, John Bishopp, Esq., of Bishopp's Hall, *alias* Gaulskill, made the most strenuous exertions to defeat his accuser, and succeeded, amid the rage of party feelings, in procuring an acquittal. His relatives, the Fitzpatricks of Upper Ossory, and the Kavanaghs of the mountains of Carlow, are said to have flocked into the town of Kilkenny on the day of his trial, determined to rescue him in case of his being condemned, and twenty-four beardless youths entered the court-house, dressed in their sisters' clothes, having swords concealed under their mantles! No riot, however, took place, for, on John's acquittal, they left the town quietly, very grateful to Mr. Bishopp for the high testimony he bore to their cousin's character. This John had many sons, of whom three went to France, but the Editor has not been able to learn their names. Four of his sons remained in Ireland, of whom three were buried in the churchyard of Dunkitt, as appears from a large tombstone near the south wall of the old church, viz.: the Rev. Edmond Donovan, P. P. of Kilmacow; Dominick Donovan of the Ferrybank, Waterford; and William Donovan, a youth of gigantic size and strength, who died of the small-pox in the twentieth year of his age. He had another son, Cornelius Donovan of Graigoving (Ḑrúig O'Ffionn), whose only son, Thomas, died at Illud, a few years since, without issue. The race of this John are now extinct in Ireland.

Edmond, the third son of Cornelius, went into

the French service. The last account ever heard of him by his family was his having been taken prisoner at Waterford in 1739, whither he had come over to enlist men, *alias* "Wild Geese," for the French service. The Editor's grandfather saw him in the hands of the authorities, and conveyed to the old gaol of Waterford, but was not able to get in to speak to him; but, in about a week afterwards, the prisoner sent a messenger from the village of Passage, to his brother William, who was then living at Aughmore (a part of Drumdowney), stating that he had been set at liberty, and that he was ready to set sail for France. His family never afterwards heard from or of him. He had gone into the French service with several of his relatives, the Kavanaghs of the county of Carlow, who were all killed in the wars except Morgan More, who was considered to be the largest man in Europe in his time, and who returned to Ireland, after various romantic adventures, and died at an advanced age at Graigue-namanagh about the year 1780.

III. WILLIAM KAVANAGH O'DONOVAN, the second son of Cornelius of Ballymountain, son of Edmond of Bawnlahan. The old people who remembered him, when the Editor was young, were wont to describe him as immoderately vain of his descent from the Kavanaghs of Ballyleigh and the Burkes of Gaulstown, who stated in their family epitaph, that they were descended from Sir William de Burgo, who was "Vice-chamberlain to Kinge Edward the Third." He always asserted that his grandfather, Edmond, was the *eldest* son of O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork (an assertion which the Editor has not been yet able either to substantiate, or entirely to refute), but he knew little or nothing of the history of his paternal ancestors beyond a vague idea of their being descended from the

Ṭangatar ann umhór gall, 7 gaoideł da dóiccíð muñan (ma mbaí o baile mór amac) go numla 7 gonurpaim dUa neill, 7 an tí lár ná riact roctam

kings of Munster, and possessed of very extensive estates till deprived of the greater part of them by Cromwell and William III. Though proud, almost to lunacy, of his Irish and Anglo-Norman lineage, and imbued with irremovable prejudices against the Cromwellian settlers,—to whom he was wont to say, without reserve, that they were descended from “English pick-pockets,”—he was induced to marry the daughter of one of those settlers, namely, Mary, the daughter of Richard Oberlin or Hoberlin, who came over with his father, Richard Hoberlin, in Cromwell’s army, in 1649. This woman, who had been brought up in all the puritanical prejudices of her time, fell in love with William, though she detested his race and his religion! Laws, and even religious prejudices, sometimes prove but insignificant barriers against the propensities of humanity, and the powerful affection of the sexes. In this instance a plebeian Puritanical heiress married a proud but poor Papist; thereby so horrified her grandmother that she returned to England; and in course of time, being far removed from puritanical preachers, gradually submitted to all the ceremonies of the Church of Rome; permitted all her children to go to Mass, who, strange to say, learned to hate and despise the Cromwellian settlers. By Mary Hoberlin, William had five sons and eight daughters, whose progeny have since contributed largely to the population of Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States of America; but the Editor has not been able to trace their exact localities. The sons were: 1. Richard, born in 1718; he was a man of powerful strength of body, but of a ferocious and murderous disposition, inheriting the pride, vanity, and folly of his father, and the iron constitution, stature, and recklessness of his Cromwellian grandfather. After he had grown up to man’s estate,

perceiving the power which the laws allowed him to obtain over his father, he quarrelled with him about certain lands which were obtained in right of his mother, but the father not acceding to his demands, he conformed to the established religion of the State with a view to dispossess his father and mother; but not succeeding at all to his satisfaction, he left his father, and the last account heard of him was his having committed suicide on board an English man-of-war. The second son was Edmond, the Editor’s grandfather; 3. Cornelius of Ballyfasy; 4. John of Rochestown; and 5. William of Attateamore. When this William, the fifth son of William, was a child, there was no Roman Catholic school in the barony of Ida, and he remained illiterate till he was about thirty-five years old, when, fired with the love of learning, he went to school along with his own children, and, amidst the ridicule of his neighbours, learned to read and write! It is painful to allude to the laws which, at this period, brought the enthusiastic people of Ireland to this level. The descendants of the proud and improvident ancient Irish chieftains multiplied, about this period (from 1704 to 1789), in obscurity and poverty, as if destined, in future ages, to send forth swarms to people the back woods of America.

William, No. III., held the lands of Drumdowney on lease, and he possessed, in fee, the townlands of Ballyvrougham, Ballybrahy, and Knockbrack, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny; and, with a view to carry on trade as a merchant, he built a store-house at the Ferrybank, Waterford, which was burned to the ground, about the year 1748, by an accidental fire, which involved him in such difficulties and anxieties as hastened his death, which took place in the year 1749, as appears from his tombstone.

and the greater number of the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster (except those in the great towns), to submit and pay their homage

IV. EDMOND, SON OF WILLIAM. He was born in the year 1720, and married, in 1750, Mary Archdeacon, daughter of John, son of Patrick, son of Pierce Archdeacon, of Ercke, in the county of Kilkenny, who was commonly called "Sir Pierce Mac Oda."—See note ¹, under the year 1544. p. 1488, *supra*; and who was also descended from Edmond Denn the Tory (who was believed to be the representative of William Denn, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1260), from whom Sliabh-Ua-gCruinn, in the south of the county of Kilkenny, was called Tory Hill.

This Edmond took the lands of Attateemore, *alias* Putney's Part, in the parish of Kilcolumb, barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, from Colonel Dyas of Melville, in 1763, where he settled, with his wife and family. He had five sons: 1. William (born in 1752, died in 1802), whose descendants have settled in various parts of the United States of America; 2. Patrick, born in 1754. This Patrick was a good scholar, and travelled much in his youth, and, after varieties of strange and romantic adventures by sea and land, he returned to Ireland about the year 1784. He was a very sensible man, of strong powers of intellect, good memory, and much experience. He was the living repository of the traditions of the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford. The Editor spent much of his time with him in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, and from him he first caught that love for ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish history and traditions which have since afforded him so much amusement. He died in November, 1831, and was interred at Dunkitt, leaving several sons who are still living. 3. John, born in 1758, died in 1837, leaving three sons still, or lately, living near Waterford; 4. Edmond, the Editor's father, of whom presently; 5. Michael, still living in the eighty-fourth year of his age,

who has several sons living; and 6. Cornelius, who died young. This Edmond, son of William, died on the 26th December, 1798, aged seventy-eight. After his death Nicholas the *Keener*, the local dirge-composer, the last of his profession in this part of Ireland, came to the Editor's father, offering to sing the pedigree of the deceased, and praise all his relations, widely diffused throughout the region extending from Mount Leinster to Waterford, and from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir; but the latter would not allow him to proceed, as he knew that Nicholas would sing much hollow flattery about the glories of the Kavanaghs, &c.; he turned the *Keener* out of his house, which was considered a daring violation of ancient custom; and the traditions remained unsung ever since. But a few years before, on the death of his nephew, John, son of William, son of William, son of Cornelius, son of Edmond of Bawnlahan, the traditions were, for the last time, sung in the most sincere and enthusiastic strain of natural eloquence by his nurse, Bridget Dwyer, who repeated his pedigree and recounted many members of the Kavanaghs, his relatives, and various other families whom the Editor has not been able to identify.

V. EDMOND OGE, SON OF SEAN-EDMOND. He was born, in the year 1760, at Kilcolumb, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, but removed to Attateemore, *alias* Putney's Part, in 1763, with his father, mother, and grandmother. His elder brothers, William, Patrick, and John, did not remain with their father after they had grown up, but went to seek their fortunes to different parts of the world. The Editor's father, Edmond, alone remained in Ireland, and took a lease, in his own name, of the lands of Attateemore some time about the year 1791, and, being an industrious man, he was pretty

ma ðocom úioð, paime comarða umla, 7 peóiu uaða dia íaiǵið cen-
moá an bannað mói rémpaite, 7 ticéirna muipcepaize .i. Copbmac mac
diarimata, 7 ó Suillebáin bñirpe .i. doinnall, mac doinnall, mic diarmata.
Tannað O néill oét mbraiǵoe décc do maírið muíman ar in pporlongpore
rin, 7 baí ppi ré íicéte lá ag epúð cñre, 7 caingín ííri muíman, 7 accá pioducchað
fñin ppi apóile ma nñraonta.

Μαγουίρι .i. Αοð mac conconnaét baipide i pparpað í neill an tan rin.
Laipe naén (a mír marpa na bliaðna po, gar`bñec pna ppeil Paipaicc) dia
nðeachaið pide díorma marpeloíǵ, 7 apaill do épriǵtecoib do cor cuapra
na noipñr i nmeéctair an longpuipe, 7 ni po haipireað laip zo páimcc zo
dopur chinn tráite, 7 arpide zo pinn Choppáin .i. baile an bannaíǵ óicc hi
ccenel Αοða. Soaio íapaím co naipceoið 7 co néðalaib, co lion ppaob 7
ppeolmaiǵ. O poptar pccitǵih díúðlaoi íar ccian artap la haíðble a
naipceoi 7 a néðala, ba íbð do ponnaic muinneíñ méǵuoið aipñíñ írin maíǵin
ba coimñíra uoið do cóimda a cepeach 7 a neðala, 7 Ro epiaill Máǵuoið
zan anað zan aipñioim do ðenam zo poétain úó zo longpore uí néill. An
tan po fáccaib Máǵuoið an pporlongpore topac an laoi rin fñin do ðeachaið
pǵéla zo Copcaíǵ do íaiǵið ðir Uáram palender (fñr ionaio pñepidenp dá
coicco muíman) dia aipñíñ úó Μαǵuoið do ðol ar an longpore i nuathað
píoiǵ amañ do cóioð, 7 an lñth i nðeachaið. Ní tapo ðir Uáram i ppaill in ní rin,
acc po tñclamað laip zarpaið do marpeloíǵ mñpða po céðoið, aciað arpða
epiǵte, 7 po ǵluair a Copcaíǵ amach do íaiǵið ínaiǵ íomcúimainǵ in pob
epóálta laip Máǵuoið do poétain dia íaiǵið acc róað úó tap a aip. Cian,

affluent during Napoleon's wars. He was mar-
ried on the 6th of October, 1788, to Eleanor
Hoberlin, of Rochestown, by the Rev. Dr. Ste-
phen Louer, Vicar-General and Protonotary
Apostolic of the see of Ossory. He had by her,
Michael, who died in May, 1840, leaving one
son, Edmond, now living; 2. Patrick, who died
young; 3. William, still living in America; 4.
John, the Editor of these Annals, who was bap-
tized by the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, P. P. of
Slieveroe, on the 26th of July, 1809, "Ed-
mundo Wall & Eleanorâ Neill sponsoribus."—
Regist. Par. Slieveroe: and 5. Patrick, still living.
This Edmond, who was a man of great strength,

courage, and *illibata fides*, died on the 29th of
July, 1817, desiring his eldest son, who sat
by his bedside till he expired, to remember his
descent, which he repeated to him emphatically
several times over, in the Editor's hearing, and
not to allow his children to disperse, if pos-
sible! He requested that his body should be
buried "along with the good men at Dunkitt,
but not under the large tombstone." This
was complied with, and the Editor, in twenty-
four years afterwards, remembering his dying
request, caused the following epitaph to be
inscribed to the memory of him and his an-
cestors:

to O'Neill; and such of them as were not able to come to him sent him tokens of submission and presents, except Barry, before mentioned, and the Lord of Muskerry, i. e. Cormac, the son of Dermot [Mac Carthy], and O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot. O'Neill obtained eighteen hostages of the chieftains of Munster at that camp; and he remained twenty days examining the disputes and covenants of the men of Munster, and reconciling them to each other in their contentions.

Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, was along with O'Neill at this time. One day in the month of March of this year, a short time before the festival of St. Patrick, he sent out a troop of cavalry, and another of infantry, to scour the districts in the neighbourhood of the camp; and he did not halt till he arrived at the gates of Kinsale, and from thence [he went] to Rinn-Corrain^x, the castle of Barry Oge, in Cinel-Aedha^y. He afterwards returned back with preys and spoils, with a deal of accoutrements and flesh meat. As Maguire's people were fatigued at the end of the day, after a long journey, on account of the vastness of their plunders and spoils, they halted and encamped at the nearest [convenient] place, to protect their preys and spoils; but Maguire set out, [resolved] to make no stay or delay until he should arrive at O'Neill's camp. When Maguire had left the camp in the morning of that day, a message was sent to Cork to Sir Warham Salender^z, deputy of the Governor of the two provinces of Munster, acquainting him that Maguire had gone forth from the camp with a small force, as indeed he had, and [mentioning] the direction in which he had passed. Sir Warham did not neglect this thing, but immediately assembled a body of vigorous, well-armed, mail-clad horsemen, and marched with them from Cork to a narrow defile, by which he was sure Maguire would pass on his return back. He had not been long in this ambush^a when he saw

“POSTERIS EDMUNDI O'DONOVAN
DE GAULSTOWN, GALLI DE BURGO GENERI,
VIRIS VERE HONESTIS AC PHS,
MENTIS CORPORISQUE VI POLLENTIBUS,
QUORUM CORPORA HIC JACENT SEPULTA;
AC PRESERTIM PATRI EDMUNDO,
DE ATA-TEMORIA,
QUI OBIT 29^a DIE JULII A. D. 1817.
ET AVUNCULIS GULIELMO ET PATRICIO,
JOANNES O'DONOVAN
HOC MONUMENTUM POSUIT.”

^x *Rinn-chorrain*, translated *cuspis falcis* by P. O'Sullivan Beare, and anglicised Rincorran.—See *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xiii.

^y *Cinel-Aedha*, now Kinelea, a barony in the south of the county of Cork.

^z *Salender*: i. e. St. Leger, now pronounced, in Ireland, Salengèr. P. O'Sullivan Beare writes it *Salincher*.

^a *In this ambush*.—A very different account of this transaction is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*,

ζαιριτ, βασιριυμ ιριν λαρναιδε ηιριν ατ χι Μάγυιριν συκκα σο να υαθαδ μαρπλοιζ, γ ιαρ φραιππειν α ποιλε σοιδ ηιρ βο εμ αρ εούλαιβ, γ ηιρ βο ρύν ιομγαβαλα, να μνημα τειχημε πο βα ζιρέρατ λάρ αν τι σο ριαττ ηιριυδε, ατ α αιικνεαδ θαρδουεαδ γ αρκναμ φορ α αγηαιδ σο βαρυεαδ α βιοδβαδ αμιαλ σο ροινε τον χυρι ριν, υαιρ πο ιοηηραιζ ριυμ γ Σιρ Υαρηαμ α εέλε ζο ηαμναρ ανδιαρραδ, γ ζο δάνα δυρπροιθεαδ ζο πο ζον σεεταρναε διοδ αροιλε. Αττ εμνα τορκαρ Υαρηαμ φο εέδοιρ λά Μαγυιριν. Το ροεραταρ βεορ κοικερ τον μαρπλοιζ βαί ηι φραρραδ Σιρ Υαρηαμ λά Μάγυιριν μαρ αν εεέδνα. Αρ α αιότρα πο ζοναδ γ πο ζερπρεαζθαδ ειριυμ βυδην ιριν ιορζαιλ ριν σο νάρ βο ηιηέδμα ριι ρηίρεταλ ανφροπλαινν τον χυρι ριν. Κοιδ λη σο ροινε πολ τρημπα ζαν αιριριυμ ριι ηιομζυιν νί βαδ ριι, γ ηιρ βο ειαν σο εοιδ α ηιοναδ αν ιομαιρρε αν ταν δυρ φαμικ ανβραμνε έεκα συκκα ζυρ βο ηιικεεην δό δβαλ ριι α εοχ σο νερβαλ ζαν ριιρεε αρ α ηαιελε. Το εοιδ αν

book I, c. ii., in which it is stated, that "Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir Henry Power riding out of the Citie for recreation to take the aire, accompanied with sundry Captaines and gentlemen, with a few horse for their Guard, not dreaming of an enemie neere at hand, carelesly riding, every one as he thought good; within a mile of the Town, or a little more, Sir Warham St. Leger, and one of his servants, a little stragling from his companie, was, in a narrow way, suddenly charged by Mac Guire, who, with some horse (likewise dispersed), had spread a good circuit of ground, in hope either to get some bootie, or to have the killing of some Subjects: they charged each other. Sir Warham discharged his Pistoll and shot the Traytor, and he was stricken with the other Horseman's staff in the head, of which woundes either of them dyed, but none else, on either side, was slaine."

^b *On perceiving each other,* ιαρ φραιππειν αροιλε σοιδ. This phrase is incorrect language. It should be constructed thus: ^α ιαρ δ-φαιρζιιν α βιοδβαδ ηιρ βο εέμ αρ εούλαιβ σο ροινε, γ ηιρ βο ρύν ιομγαβαλα να μεανμα τειχημε πο ταιρειβ, αττ (μαρ βα ζιρέρατ), α αιικνεαδ

δ'αρουζαδ, γ αρκναμ φορ α αγηαιδ σο βαρυεαδ α βιοδβαδ."

^c *Five of the horsemen.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book I, c. ii., that Sir Warham St. Leger and Maguire were mutually slain by each other, but that "none else, on either side, were slaine," and it is to be suspected that the Four Masters are wrong. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the following account of this rencounter, and of O'Neill's expedition to the South of Ireland, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. xii.:

"Paucis inde diebus in Ultoniam venerunt Frater Mathæus Ouetensis Hispanus Dublinæ Archiepiscopus, & Martinus Gerda nobilis eques Hispanus deferentes à Summo Pontifice omnibus, qui pro fide in Anglos arma caperent, indulgentias, et peccatorum veniam, et Onello Phœnicis pennam, & á Rege Catholico Philippo Tertio (nam secundus obierat diem) viginti duo millia aureorum numorum in militum stipendium. Hispanis legatis reuersis, Onellus relicto in Tirona validis presidijis ipse cum nonnullis belli socijs non spernendas copias ducens, & visum frustulum sacrosanctæ Crucis, quod in

Maguire coming on with a small party of cavalry ; and after perceiving each other^b, the person who had arrived thither did not retreat back, or exhibit a desire to shun, or an inclination to fly ; but, rousing up his courage, as was his wont, he advanced forwards to kill his enemies, as he did on this occasion, for he and Sir Warham attacked each other fiercely and angrily, boldly and resolutely, and mutually wounded each other severely. But, however, Sir Warham was immediately slain by Maguire, and five of the horsemen^c who were along with Sir Warham were also slain by Maguire ; but he was himself so deeply and severely wounded in that conflict, that he was not able to contend with an overwhelming force on that occasion, so that he passed through them without waiting for further contest ; but he had not passed far from the scene of battle when he was overtaken by the languor of death, so that he was obliged to alight from his horse, and he expired immediately after. The death of Maguire

monasterio Sanctæ Crucis fuisse fertur, & exploratum Ibernorum animos, & an hostis aude-
ret occurrere, in Momonias hyeme media procedens in agro Corcachano tentoria collocat. Vbi Macguier è castris digressus ab Edmundo Mac-caphrio signifero suo, Nello Odurnino, & vno sacerdote comitatus incidit in VVarhamum Salincherum Anglum equitem Auratum Momoniarum præfectum equitibus sexaginta stipatum. Inter eos præter publicas inimicitiarum causas ea etiam priuata æmulatio erat: quòd Macguieri Ibernî, VVarhamo Angli præter omnes partis vtriusque equites fortitudine, & dexteritate palmam, & principem locum deferebant. Macguier conspecta hostilis equitatus multitudine, nec fugere, nec sese dedere ex sua dignitate esse putauit. Sed additis equo calcaribus in medios hostes proruit. Illum hasta vibrantem plumbea glande ex bombardula VVarhamus ferit. Nihilominus Macguier VVarhamum hasta appetit & ictum euitare cupientem capitis declinatione per cassidem transfigit, & hastam à capite pendentem relinquens stricto gladio per medios hostes euadit, duobus equitibus etiam saucijs, & sacerdote sequentibus: rursus-

què circumacto equo proruens omnes fundit, & fugat, nec longè secutus priusquam in castra venit ad Onellum, equo descendens à sacerdote expiatus ex vulnere animam efflat. Cuius equus postea cibo spontè abstinuisse fertur, donec inedia perierit. VVarhamus quoque ex vulnere ad insaniam redactus intra dies quindecim è vita discessit. Onellus secum deferens Donatum Maccarrham Allæ competitorem, ne in Anglorum gratiam prædret, in Vltoniam reuertitur, Vrmonio Comite, qui videbatur prælio dimicaturus, nihil obstante. Vertebatur annus millesimus sexcentus, cum Carolus Bluntus Montis læti Baro cum proregio imperio mense Februario in Iberniam mittitur. Qui profectus in Vltoniam omnium antecessorum minimè progressus Fachartam tantum peruenit. Vbi tribus amplius mensibus castrametatus, & ab Onello quotidianis prælijs, & vallo fossaque ductis in itinere interclusus aditu ad Ardmacham, & Iurem infecta re Dubhlinnam redit. Onellus nihil memorabile damni fecit præterquàm, quòd Petrum Lessium Momonium strenuum equitem, cuius superius mentionem fecimus, bombardæ iactu in capite vulneratum desiderauit."

bár rin Mhéguidir i nuemalle mánman 7 i nuirte aicmió dUa neill, 7 do maicib gaoidel aréna. Nír bó maétnaó pon ar bá heirióe rinm ága, 7 iomgona, reiat imóglá, 7 anacail tuir foéaighce, 7 fulaing, uaitne eimig, 7 fngnaíma na noirgiall ina ríimír, 7 urmóir gaoidel archéna.

Αεβίρατ απαίλε na poípsóh O neill ar an muíain go beltaine ar ceimó munbaó oidheaó Mhéguidir amlaó rin. Comó fó do poime gabail don taoibh buósr poir do Chorcaig, do dúthaiç an bapraicg móir, do epíc Roirpocé, 7 do cloinn gíobúin. Ceileabpaur do Mhuimneachab iar rin, 7 po g'eall dia ccaompaó ón ccoccaó baí paip acc Saxanchoib toct do ruóirí dñoirgílóó a nuirpáin 7 do epúó a ccaingín, 7 dia ríóduccáó ppi a poile. Rucc dna dponç dia paéplannab i ngeillpime, 7 i nglímib laip go ríacé go típ eoçain. Ro páccaib apail ele diob i nopláim lapla dñmumán, 7 Rémainn mic Sñain a bupc. Do paó a uçdarpár pñn, 7 barántar ar búannachte da míle pír do diaipmaic ó cconcoðaur, 7 do cloinn tSñain a bupc i nglpaltacaib ar daiç a cconçanta, 7 a ppollamnaicçte do bñt acc iarla dñmumán. Luó Ua neill iarctain a ríó dírçe gaáa róio do cliaó Máil mic Uçaine, do Shiúir, laimósr le Cairpeal, gé po baóí an luptir, 7 an ppepídenp go narpmáil iomóa do múir, 7 do típ iar ttect go haé cliaé ip na céo laicib do Márta 7 gé po baí lapla tuadómumán 7 lapla upmumán hi luimneac i noirchill ar a gabailpium a noír do cóio píum tapra hi pppioéropcc, 7 a pppúing gaáa conaipe in po çab ag vol don muíain go poctain dó tap a air i ttip eoçain çan turbaó çan tscemáil, çan amur healaiç, ná bñnaó, çan ecé, baó ionmaoióim dpaçbáil uáda, acé Máguidir a aénap amail pemebepctmar.

Iapla upmumán, 7 lapla tuadómumán do óol o luimneac i ccoip Siuip i marpmópeche í néill, 7 ar nool dó taprib çan tacap, çan tscemal, po loipcecaó arðar 7 poirçgním hi ccloinn gíobúin i nuethaiç in Ríuipie pino lá hiarla tuadómumán. Do cóioipoc an da lapla rin i mbuilepaçaib, 7 go cill cáinnigh comó inntepíde do pionpat an cáipcc, 7 loctar iar paóipe na cáipcc co háé cliaé dpaóduccáó, 7 donopuccáó na noipficceac nua rin tançatar i nepinn. i. Lopó mounçioç an luptir, 7 Siu Sçoirpí Carr ppepídenp

^d *Valour and prowess.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare agrees pretty well with this character of Maguire, and Sir John Davis acknowledges that he was "a valiant rebel."

^e *Cliadh-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, a district lying between the hill of Knoekany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the

caused a giddiness of spirits, and depression of mind, in O'Neill and the Irish chiefs in general ; and this was no wonder, for he was the bulwark of valour and prowess^d, the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defence, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the Oirghialla, and of almost all the Irish of his time.

Some assert that O'Neill would not have returned from Munster until the May following, had it not been for the death of Maguire. He proceeded to the south-east of Cork, and through the country of Barry More, Roche's country, and Clann-Gibbon. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, promising them that, if he could seize an opportunity during this war waged upon him by the English, he would return again to settle their disputes, confirm their covenants, and establish peace among them. He took with him to Tyrone some of their chieftains, as hostages and prisoners, and left others of them in the hands of the Earl of Desmond, and of Redmond, the son of John Burke. He transferred his own authority, and gave a warranty for the hiring of two thousand men, to Dermot O'Connor and the sons of John Burke, in the country of the Geraldines, in order that the Earl of Desmond might have their assistance. O'Neill then passed on through the direct roads by Cliadh-Mail-mhic-Ugaine^e, and by the Suir, keeping Cashel to the right ; and although the Lord Justice and the President had a great army, by land and sea, having landed in Dublin in the first days of March, and the Earls of Thomond and Ormond were at Limerick, awaiting his return from the south, he passed by them on his return by the same roads through which he had gone to Munster, until he got back to Tyrone, without receiving battle, opposition, or attack, upon any road or pass, and without losing any person of note, except Maguire alone, as we have before stated.

The Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Thomond set out from Limerick along the Suir, in pursuit of O'Neill ; but he having passed them without receiving battle or rencounter, the Earl of Thomond burned corn and dwellings in Clann-Gibbon, the country of the White Knight. These two Earls [then] proceeded to the country of the Butlers, and to Kilkenny, where they passed Easter ; and after the Easter holidays, they repaired to Dublin, to welcome and pay their respects to the new officers who had come to Ireland, namely, Lord Mountjoy,

year 1560, note ^c, under 1570, and a passage a ford on the Morning Star River, is referred
under 1579, p. 1719, *supra*, in which Athneasy, to as in the very centre of this territory.

δα δόικειδ μμάν. Ιαρ νδενάμ α εουαρτα δο να ηιαπλαδαίβ ριν ι náth elath, ρόαιε ταρ α ναιρ ζαν ρυρεέ, γ αν ρρεριδενρ μαπαέν ρύ ζο πανγαταρ ζο cill canniḡ.

Νιρ βό ειαν ιαρ ριν ζο ρο ζαβαδ λά κοιννε ετιρ ιαπλα υρμμυαν γ υαιτνε mac Ruδραίξε όιεε υί μορδα ζο εοιμίλιον δαοίνε, αιρμ, γ έιδεδ λα εεακταρναε ιρην ιομαεαλλαίμ ιρην. Ruεε ιαπλα υρμμυαν αν ρρεριδεντ γ ιαπλα τυαδ-μυμυαν δια λήθη ρήν ιρην εκοιννε ριν. Αν ταν πανγαταρ δο διδ λήτιβ ζυρ αν τυλαιḡ ιομαεαλμα ρο τοζαδ ιτορρα α εκομροεραιβ βεόιλ άτα ραζατ. δάτταρ αζ εαρρρυεαδ α εκαιηζή, γ αζ αιηιςρ ιμα ναεαρταίβ ρορ α ροιλε

^f *Carey*.—He wrote it Carew himself, as appears from the State Papers; but his contemporary, Sir Henry Docwra, writes it Carey. The name is now called in Irish Cappún, Carroon, in the south of Ireland. For a full account of his appointment to the Presidency of Munster the reader is referred to the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. i. ii. and iii.

^g *Bel-atha-Raghat*, now Ballyragget, a small town situated on the left bank of the River Nore, in the barony of Fassadinin, and county of Kilkenny, and not far from the boundary of the Queen's County. The ruins of the castle of Ballyragget are of considerable extent. They are situated in the demesne of Ballyragget Lodge, which belongs to Kavanagh of Borris-Idrone. In the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. iii., is given a minute account of the manner in which the Earl of Ormond was taken, in a joint letter from the Lord President of Munster and the Earl of Thomond to the Lords of the Council. In this letter it is stated, that this conference was held at a place called Corronneduffe, eight long miles from Kilkenny. There are two drawings of the taking of the Earl of Ormond which belong to two distinct points of time; one in the *Pacata Hibernia* (*ubi supra*), which refers to the moment of meeting, when both parties were ranged opposite each other, and the parley beginning; and a sketch in Trinity College, Dublin, which has been engraved

for Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland (see second Edition, p. 276), which shews the taking of the Earl after the conference.

Leland says, book 4, c. v., "that the rebels of all quarters were considerably elated at this event, while the friends of Government, in this time of danger and jealousy, easily entertained suspicions that a leader, who had usually acted with due circumspection, could not have ran so blindly into danger unless he had formed a clandestine scheme of delivering himself into the hands of the rebels." The loyalty of Ormond, however, was not suspected by Carew or Thomond, or even by his enemy, Sir Charles O'Carroll, who, in a letter to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy at this period, acknowledges the Earl's loyalty, but observes, that "he hath no heyre male of his body to inherit his title," and that his next heirs were not over loyal to Her Majesty. This wily Irishman then writes:

"If the Erle of Tyrone (as his fact well deserveth) were cutt off, who were then so mightie in Ireland as the Erle's kindred, who, degeneratinge from his Lordship, yf they were once invested with that honor, I will not say they would, but may well feare least they would follow their old bias, and become as undutyfull as they haue bene. And perhaps it boath is, and willbe nedfull for her Majestie to have a duteful subiect nere them that may be a meanes to crosse their actions. I know not to what

as Lord Justice, and Sir George Carey^f, the President of the two provinces of Munster. After having paid this visit to Dublin, the Earls returned back without delay, accompanied by the President, until they arrived at Kilkenny.

It was not long after this when a day of meeting was appointed between the Earl of Ormond and Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'Moreach, to have an equal number of men in arms and armour, to hold a conference; and the Earl of Ormond brought the President and the Earl of Thomond to be present, at his own side, at that conference. When they arrived at the appointed place, which was in the neighbourhood of Bel-atha-Raghat^g, they began to state their [mutual] covenants, and to argue their claims on each other, until a gentleman^h

end the plott is laid, and followed with such heat by his Lordshipp, to cut me off uppon so slight an occasion. Yet, consideringe with myself my own loialtie (in which I hoappe, by God's Grace, boathe I and myne shall contynue) and the occasion of suspition heretofore gyven by those who are lick to inheritt after his Lordshipp, it gyves me occasion to suspect that which I feare may follow."

Leland remarks that Mountjoy, who possibly was not dissatisfied at the removal of a man who rivalled him in authority, and conceived that this event might induce the Queen to send him reinforcements from England, affected to treat it with indifference. Ormond remained in O'More's hands from the 10th of April till the 12th of June, when he was set at liberty upon delivering sixteen hostages for the payment of £3000.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. vii.

^h A gentleman.—His name was Melaghlin O'More.—See Ledwich's *Antiquities*, p. 275. Peter Lombard, Comment., pp. 436, 437, 438. It looks strange that the Four Masters should have known nothing about the real cause of the taking of the Earl. Sir George Carew writes, that the Earl of Ormond, "after an hower, or more, was idly spent, and nothing concluded, &c., was desirous to see that infamous Iesuit, Archer, did cause him to bee sent

for; assoone as he came, the Earle and hee fell into an Argument, wherein hee called Archer Traytor, and reproved him for sending, under pretext of Religion, her Majesties subjects into Rebellion."

The most curious account of this conference is given by P. O'Sullivan Beare in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 5, c. viii., which runs as follows:

"Interim in Lagenia Huon Omorra Portum Lisis arcem commeatu intercludendo in magnas angustias deducit. Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator arci laturus opem cum amplius quatuor millibus equitatus, & peditatus Dublinna profectus ad riulum nomine vadum Nigrum pervenit. Vbi Huon circiter mille, & quadringentos milites ducens illum in aperta planicie aggreditur. Acriter, & contentiosè dimicatur. Huon hostis alas ad agmina sæpè compellit, itidem hostis multitudinem repulsus. Vrmonius eo die milites sexcentos amisit, quorum corpora sedibus accensis combustis, ne intelligeretur tantum sibi damni fuisse illatum. Nam mos est Anglis occisos suos occulendi, hostes verò in publicis locis spectandos collocandi. Catholici sexaginta succubuerunt: circiter octoginta sunt vulneribus affecti. Vrmonius multitudine militum iter sustinens in arcem commeatum intulit. Cathirius, Mauritus, & Iohannes Oconchures Iphalij equites

γο πο κυρ ουνε uapal do μιννετηρ Uaitne α λαιη ι νεριβ, η ι παραδνακαιβ ειχ lapla upmuman, go πο ποδαιμ αν τιαπλα α γαβαιλ πο δλοιδ. Οτ connairc αν Ppewident η iaπλα τυαδμουμαν in νι ριν ροαιε α neich πορ cculaib, η νι πο anpat go pangatar go cill chainnigh. Ait chfna πο zonad lapla τυαδμουμαν ipin tscemal ριν. Rucc Uaitne mac Ruopraige lapla upmuman lhr ap danngmictib α duitce. Ro bad pccel iongnad pcaonon epeann lapla upmuman do blit illaim an ionnar ριν. Οο deachaid tpa an Ppewident, η lapla τυαδμουμαν ipin tpectmain iaη ngabail lapla upmuman ο cill caimig go Porclairge, airpide go hechoill, η ο echoill go copcaigh. Οτ cualaiig lapla dhrmuman η ριγγιν mac donnchaid meg captaig α ttoct an du ριν, tangatar go lion α tcionoil go πο γαβpat longport parringz pianboctaiig go mbattar ina cciorcaill booba ap zach taoib do Chorcaig tfr η τυαιδ. Datap ppi pe coictidepi comlaine amlaid ριν go πο γαβαδ oppad miopa etip ριγγιν mag captaig, η an Ppewident, η iaη naitm an oppaitd itopra do deachaid lapla dhrmuman ap pud an tpe do cuingid bid dia buandadaih. Ο πο ριωip an Ppewident, η lapla τυαδμουμαν go πο pccailpict an lucr battar ina naghaid ο apoile, η go mbaof an conair ο corcaig go luimneac poimtecta aca, Ro apcnatar α do no atpi do cedaid marpac go mile no do paitdiuir ο corcaig go maiig eala, ο maiig eala go cill mocellocc, η ο cill

cum centum peditibus improuisè scalis altissimis admotis Cruochanum castellum, quod in Iphalia principatu Thomas Morus eques Auratus, & Siffirdus Angli præsidio tenebant, ascendunt, & propugnatoribus occisis expugnant. Rursus Comes Vrmonius regij exercitus imperator, & Huon Omorra vterque in alterius conspectum copias perducit. Erat tunc apud Huonem Pater Iacobus Archerus è Societate Iesu Ibernus vir Catholicæ Religionis amplificandæ studiosissimus, perindeque Hæresis hostis acerimus, & ob id ab Anglis odio inexpiabili habitus; quippè qui primum Onello, deinde Huoni, tandem Osulleuano, & alijs Catholicis praua dogmata oppugnantibus, suo studio, consilio, suaque opera, & industria minimè defuit, ac sua etiam autoritate Catholicorum agmen cogens cum Hæreticis signa ssepènumerò contu-

lit. Hic religiosus motus spe reducendi Vrmonium ad sanam mentem petit, vt liceat colloqui. Colloquendi facultatem Vrmonius non negat. Itaque ex altera parte Vrmonius Dionysius Obrien Tomoniæ Comes, Lomnachæqué princeps, & Georgius Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus equis vecti; ex altera verò religiosus Archerus pedes tribus Ibernis militibus comitatus in vtriusque exercitus conspectu ad colloquium conueniunt, nulla incolumitatis fide interposita. Ibi Archerus, qui linguam Anglicam optimè callebat propter Caruum Ibernicum idioma non intelligentem, Anglico sermone pié, sanctèquè suo more incipit facere verba. Eum Vrmonius interrumpit futile quoddam argumentum in Summi Pontificis sanctitatem objiciendo. Qua re subiratus Archerus cum pristinum oris habitum aliquantum mutasset, & simul baculum,

of Owny's people placed his hand on the reins of the bridle of the Earl of Ormond's horse, and finally determined to take him prisoner. When the President and the Earl of Thomond perceived this, they turned their horses back, and did not halt until they arrived at Kilkenny. The Earl of Thomond, however, was wounded in that rencounter. Owny, the son of Rury, [then] took the Earl of Ormond with him into the fastnesses of his territory; [and] it was a wonderful news all over Ireland that the Earl of Ormond should be detained in that manner.

The week after the taking of the Earl, the President and the Earl of Thomond went from Kilkenny to Waterford, from thence to Youghal, and from Youghal to Cork. When the Earl of Desmond and Fineen, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, heard of their arrival at that place, they set out with all their forces; and, pitching an extensive camp of tents, they formed a wide circle on every side of Cork, north and south. Thus they remained for a whole fortnight, when Fineen Mac Carthy and the President concluded an armistice for a month. The armistice being agreed on, the Earl of Desmond went forth through the country to procure provisions for his retained soldiers. When the President and the Earl of Thomond learned that their adversaries had parted from each other, and that the road from Cork to Limerick was left open to them, they went forth with two or three hundred horsemen, and with one or two thousand soldiers, from Cork to Magh-Ealla¹, from thence to Kilmallock, and from thence

seu stipitem, quo seniles artus sustinebat, dextera fortè tolleret, tres Iberni pedites, qui eum comitabantur, Anglici sermonis ignari, velle religiosum stipite cum Vrmonio congregari, existimarunt. Quamobrem periculum, quòd inermi religioso ab armato impendere putabant, antevertere cupientes duo Urmonium aggressi equo deturbant, tertius quoque ferrum stringit: in quorum auxilium pluribus accurrentibus ex Catholico exercitu, multitudinem veriti Comes Tomonius, & Caruus se fugæ mandant. In Archerum regij magna turba prouunt: Quibus Cornelius Orellus ab Huone missus occurrit. Vtrinque equestri pugna & bombardariorum velitatione dimicatur, donec nox prælium dirimerit. Postero die pars vtraquæ ab eo loco

discessit. Vrmonius ab Huone custodiæ mandatus ad fidem Catholicam ab Archero conuertitur. Sed Onelli iussu veterum amicitiarum memoris incolumis dimissus iterum ad pristinum Hæresis vomitum rediit, de Archero verò silentio inuoluendum non est, eum Hæreticus non modò terrori, sed etiam adeò vel admirationi, vel stupori fuisse, vt per maria siccis pedibus incedere, per aerem volare, aliaque supra hominum vires assecutum esse crediderint, inde non Archerum, sed Archidiabolum rectius appellandum esse confirmantes."

¹ *Magh-Ealla*: i. e. the Plain of the River Ealla, or Allo, now the town of Mallow, in the county of Cork.—See note ², under the year 1598, p. 2080. *suprà*.

moellócc go luimneó. Taimic uia iarla d'fmuíam h' cconallchoib go roíraite d'fmuíar d'fíctín 7 d'roircoimíte ar an bpreibent 7 ar iarla tuadmuíam.

Ba írin tan ra do pala accallaim inclíte ecip an ppreibent, 7 iarla tuadmuíam do éaoib, 7 Diarmaic mac an dubaltaig uí concobair don taoib arail. Neac eipide baí ag c'risic a amíaine la h'iarla d'fmuíam tar c'fhn tuillme, 7 tuarurcaib, féo, 7 roímaoine p'ru pé mbliadhna riar an tan ra 7 batar amíra iomda iolartha ró a r'maéct, 7 ró a cúmaécta an tan rin. Arreacó airícc ro éionóircc a aipén do diarmaic, iarla d'fmuíam do éarberc don ppreibent, 7 d'iarla tuadmuíam dar c'fhn ionnmar, 7 euala, 7 ar íaoirri, 7 ar íochar dúchaige do ísin, 7 dá gac aon no g'ebad lair, 7 no íaoíó

* *To deliver up.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare tells this story somewhat better; but he and the Four Masters were ignorant of the machinery set at work by Carew to effect this dishonourable capture of the Sugane Earl. But Carew himself, who appears to pride himself on his powers of cunning, subtlety, and treachery, has thought proper to transmit a detailed account of it to posterity in the *Pacata Hibernia*, from which the Editor is tempted to present the reader with the following abstract of it.

The two most powerful leaders of the rebels in Munster were James Fitzgerald, commonly called the Sugane, or Straw-ropé Earl, and Dermot O'Conor Donn, who commanded fourteen hundred bonnachtmen, or mercenary soldiers, consisting of Ulstermen and Connaughtmen, employed in the Earl of Desmond's country, by commission from O'Neill, the Pope's King of Ireland. This Dermot O'Conor was married to the Lady Margaret, the daughter of the late unfortunate Gerald Earl of Desmond, and sister to the present heir to that title, who was detained a prisoner in the Tower of London while his dignity and estates were usurped by the Sugane Earl. In this complicated state of affairs Sir George Carew "resolved to try the uttermost of his witt and cunning" to turn

it to advantage. In a very secret manner he provided and sent a fit agent to sound the inclination of the Lady Margaret, and, finding her fit to be wrought upon, it was propounded that if her husband would take the Sugane Earl prisoner, and deliver him into the hands of the President, he should receive one thousand pounds sterling, and that he should have a company of men in pay from the Queen, and other conditions of satisfaction to herself and her brother. The Lady Margaret, who, by an English education, contracted an affection for English government, and was particularly solicitous for the interests of her brother, naturally hated the man who had usurped his dignity by Irish law, on O'Neill's authority, and prevailed upon her husband to form a scheme for delivering the Straw-ropé Earl into the hands of the Lord President.

The President's secretary and historian gives, as matter of triumph, some very vile details of the little and paltry wiles to which the Lord President had recourse on this occasion. In that age of cold-blooded murders and dishonourable dealings, such details were read with amusement, while, to us of the nineteenth century, they sound worse than the history of the Red Indian or the Bushmen of Africa! One

to Limerick. The Earl of Desmond then went into the Connelloes with numerous forces, to reconnoitre and watch the President and the Earl of Thomond.

At this time it was that a private interview had taken place between the President and the Earl of Thomond, on the one side, and Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach O'Conor, on the other. He was one who had been for a year before in the military service of the Earl of Desmond, for hire and wages, jewels and riches, and he had many hireling soldiers under his jurisdiction and command at this time. The resolution which his misfortune suggested to Dermot was, to deliver up^k the Earl of Desmond to the President and the Earl of Thomond, in consideration of receiving wealth and property, and the freedom and profits of an estate, for himself and every one who should adhere to him. He sent mes-

Nugent, who had been a servant to Sir Thomas Norris, had turned over to the rebels after the death of his good master, and by the efficiency of his services acquired their esteem and confidence; but, imagining that he could get on better under the wings of the President, he came to submit to him, and to desire pardon for his faults committed. Answer was made, that "for so much as his crimes and offences had been extraordinary, he could not hope to be reconciled unto the State except he would deserve it by extraordinary service, which, saith the President, if you shall perform, you may deserve, not only pardon for your faults committed heretofore, but also some stores of crowns to releev your wants hereafter." He promised to destroy either the Sugane Earl or his brother John. As a plot was already laid against the Sugane Earl by Dermot O'Conor, and as his death could only serve to raise up new competitors for his title, Nugent was instructed to murder John. He seized his opportunity and attempted to despatch him, but, as his pistol was just levelled, he was seized upon and condemned to die. At his execution he confessed his design, declaring that the Lord President had many others hired and sworn to effect what he intended.

The plot of Dermot O'Conor for seizing the

Sugane Earl remained still to be executed, and to promote its success all the ingenuity of the wily Lord was exerted. At a period when his officers expected some manly and honourable warfare in the field, he suddenly dispersed his forces into different garrisons, in order to inspire the rebels with confidence, and to induce the leaders to make the like disposition of their troops. He next forged a letter (of which a copy is ostentatiously printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*), as if addressed by the Lord President to James Fitz-Thomas, acknowledging many obligations for his secret services to the State, and exhorting him to deliver up Dermot O'Conor alive or dead. Dermot, furnished with this letter, which it was to be supposed he had intercepted, sought an interview with the Sugane Earl, took occasion to quarrel with him, and took him prisoner, as a traitor, in the name of O'Neill! produced his letter, which was in Carew's own handwriting, as a proof of this his guilt, and conveyed him, and some of his companions, to Castlelshin, of which he held the command, informing the Lord President of his success, and eagerly expecting his reward. But before Carew could arrive to receive his prisoner, John Fitz-Thomas, and the spirited rebel, Pierce Lacy, who had suspected the real pur-

τέετα γο hinclite ppiy na topcaib pin do raighid an pperidont, 7 an Iarla, 7 po naidmriot a ceura diblinibh amlaid pin. Ni po lince epa diarmaid hi pfaill an ni po tparat laimh uair po gabað lair (in a poile laite a ttopac miy luno na bliadna po) Iarla dfrumman ina oipectar pin i cefitmfion a tipe, 7 a talman ap nob adbal cumacta diarmata, 7 noptar iolarða a daoine ipin tip ipin. 7 iar ngabail an Iarla lair ap e ionad in po lá dia ioncoimíte é i mbaile do baileib an Iarla pin .i. Cairlén an Ippín i nglémfion gfraltach. Ro cúip líon a imidoin, 7 barðacta an baile do éitipn connactarigh i ceaoimítect an Iarla dia ioncoimíte ipin mbaile ipin. Do éoid pin hi cefn aile don tip go po paoid a teéta i cefn an pperidont 7 iarla tuadmmann daipnir pzel doib, 7 do cúingid gac niteh po zeallað do dar cfn an Iarla.

Ot cualatar gearaltarigh gabail an Iarla 7 a bñe ipin eioctodál ipraibe po éionoiriot phioct Muirip mic Gearalt ap gac aipm i mbatar i na poile laite i ceompoctarib cairlín an Ippín. Tánacc ann din Mac muirip ciarpairge .i. Patraicin, mac tomair, mic emainn 7 an Riðipe ciarpairgec .i. Uilliam, mac Slain, mic Uilliam, Riðipe an glinna Emann, mac tomáir, mic Emainn, mic tomáir, An Riðipe Pionn .i. Emann, mac Slain 7 dfrbractar don Iarla buðin .i. Slain, mac tomáir puaid, 7 duine uaral do búpeacaid diar do hainm uilliam, mac Slain na rfmari mic pioctarid paçanaiz baoid ap porðad i pfoctar an Iarla ó po hoipðnead é ina Iarla go nuicce pin. Iar ttoct doibride uile hi cefn a poile ní bó cian po bátar i nomaccallain an tan po chinriot iad pin do poimn ap éitpaimnair an baile, 7 dol da pðairte po ééuoir, 7 gan dfgain do gpað a ceopp, nó a ceoimannmann go mbñdaip an ciarla ap dáip no dñccfn. Ro éimnigpct ap a haite por a cefpazghaid go pangatar go múpaib an baile, 7 ní pó páçhaiçriot éicfn, no anpporlann da ppuairpriet, 7 do ponpact bpiç mbicc dia po marðad, 7 dia po muðhaiçid dia muinnep go po gabað an baile por an mbápa leo po óloid, 7 go tparopat an ciarla app daimðfion gan puapclad uadair dia

pose of O'Conor, mustered four thousand men of their followers and rescued the Sugane Earl. The career of Dermot O'Conor was afterwards brief and inglorious, and his fate tragical, as he richly merited by his base treachery.

¹ *Caislen-an-lisin*: i. e. the Castle of the Little Fort, translated Castellum Castri by P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Ibern.*, fol. 169. This castle is described in the *Pacata Hibernia* as near the great fastness of Connilloe. Its ruins

sengers privately with these conditions to the President and the Earl, and they mutually ratified these covenants. Dermot did not neglect what he had taken in hand, for he took the Earl of Desmond prisoner, one day in the beginning of the January of this year, at a meeting of his own people, in the very middle of his own territory and land; for Dermot's power was great, and his men were numerous, in that territory. And, after having taken the Earl prisoner, he sent him to be incarcerated in one of the Earl's own castles, namely, in Caislen-an-Lisin', in the very heart of the country of the Fitzgeralds. He left a sufficient number of guards, consisting of Connaught kerns, to defend and guard the castle, along with the Earl, and to keep him there. He himself repaired to another part of the territory, and sent his messengers to the President and the Earl of Thomond, to tell them the news, and to demand what had been promised him for [securing] the Earl.

As soon as the Geraldines heard of the capture of the Earl, and the perilous position in which he was placed, the descendants of Maurice Fitzgerald collected from every quarter, on a certain day, to the neighbourhood of Caislen-an-Lisin. Thither repaired Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Patrickin, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond; the Knight of Kerry, i. e. William, the son of John, son of William; the Knight of Glin, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Thomas; the White Knight, i. e. Edmond, the son of John; and the brother of the Earl himself, i. e. John, the son of Thomas Roe; and a gentleman of the Burkes, whose name was William, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of Richard Saxonagh, who had been retained in the service of the Earl since he had been appointed Earl until then. All these having met together, they were not long in consultation when they came to the resolution to divide themselves in four divisions for the four quarters of the castle, and proceed forthwith to attack it, and not to look to the love of body or precious life, until they should rescue the Earl by consent or violence. They then advanced straight forward until they arrived at the walls of the castle; and they felt not the resistance or opposition they received, and they made little account of the numbers of their men who were killed and destroyed, until at last they took the castle from the warders, and rescued the Earl out, in despite of them, without,

are still visible in the townland of Castle-Ishin, not far from the borders of the county of Lime-
parish of Knocktemple, in the county of Cork, rick.

indeed, paying the price of his ransom, and he himself without being wounded or losing a drop of blood. They extended mercy and protection to the warders.

This capture of the Earl of Desmond had spread abroad to disrespect and dishonour of Dermot O'Connor; and when the Earl went among his people he gave warning to Dermot, and to every Connaughtman who was with him, and to their kerns, to quit the country. This they immediately did; and they carried with them from the country of the Geraldines much wealth, moveable property, and cattle; and it would be difficult to enumerate all the different kinds of spoils which the Connaughtmen carried off from the Geraldines before and after their contentions with each other on this occasion.

In the beginning of July following, the President and the Earl of Thomond set out from Limerick with a fine muster of soldiers, and marched westwards along the northern side of the Shannon, through the county of Clare, until they arrived at Baile-Mic-Colmain^m, in the cantred of East Corca-Bhaiscinn; [and] from this they ferried themselves across the Shannon to Cloch-Gleannaⁿ, a castle on the southern bank of the Shannon.

The castle at which this great host had gathered was one of the castles of the Knight of Glin; it is situated in Gleann-Corbraighe, from which it received the name of Cloch-Gleanna, and the Knight the appellation of Ridire-an-Ghleanna^o. Heavy ordnance were brought in vessels from Limerick to meet the Earl and the President here. Having sat before the castle, they reduced it in two days, and made a breach in it with the heavy ordnance. They then rushed into it from every side, and slew a score or two of gentlemen and plebeians of the Knight's people, who were guarding the castle, together with some women and children. Some of the President's and Earl's men were also slain by the warders; and it would not have been easy to take the castle were it not that the Earl of Desmond's people had previously dispersed from him.

As soon as O'Connor Kerry, i. e. John, the son of Conor, heard that the forces of the country had been thinned, and that the castle of Glin had been taken without difficulty or danger, he repaired to the President and the Earl, and promised thenceforward to be on the side of his Sovereign. He gave up his

sieged, is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, Dublin edition of 1810, p. 112.

^o *Ridire-an-Ghleanna*: i. e. the Knight of Glin,

or the Valley, so called from Glin, anciently Glencorbry, in the north-west of the county of Limerick.

λά α βροννηρα ό ριν αμας. Το πασ α βαλε .i. cappaic an puill do dhuim
 cōinḡill, ἡ connarḡa don pperidenr, ἡ don lapla. Ο πο clop α ccoicinne hi
 cciarraige ἡ hi ccloinn muirir muinnter na bainmioḡna dpaḡbail an áitḡra
 ρin ap α nḡccairuib do ḡabrat acc bḡirḡb α mbailteaḡ, ἡ acc pacḡbail α
 náitḡḡte, ἡ α ndúnarur óbela oplaicḡe, Ruccrat α mna ἡ α muinnteara ap
 cúlaibh α cenoc cḡno ḡarḡb, ἡ α ccoillteaḡ cluḡairḡiaḡra α ccoir mainge, ἡ
 i ccomhpoḡraibh dḡrḡmḡian.

Αν ταν din πο βουρ an pperidenc, ἡ an τιαρα (.i. tuaḡmḡian) ḡo πο
 ḡeichḡios an tír uile dḡrḡmḡi ap ḡac ḡaeb dḡéil, ἡ do cāpán do cúirḡios
 ρaiḡḡduirḡ ḡo lḡic ḡnámá i ḡarurún. Lonḡporc Mḡhic muirir ειρḡde, ionnar
 ḡo mbaóḡ ḡararún uáta i lice ḡnámá, i cciarraic an puill hi ccloic ḡlḡna, i
 nearr ḡeibḡine, i ḡḡianaid, i ḡeráḡh lí, i narḡḡḡra, illoḡ caḡain, ἡ i mbailḡib
 cloinne muirir ap cḡna cenmoḡá loḡ ḡuáḡail. Ro ḡill an pperidenr, ἡ
 lapla tuaḡmḡian ḡo luimneaḡ iar mbḡirḡ buaḡa ḡor an ḡurur ρin, ἡ ḡaimic
 dia ρaiḡḡḡ urḡmḡor cōnallac conḡtae luimḡḡ ἡ caonḡaige ap nḡrḡḡe doib i
 naḡhaid lapla dḡrḡmḡian ḡo mbáḡar daoinḡit la α βροννηρα.

Mac muirir ciarraige .i. Πατραiccin, mac tomáir, mic émainn, mic
 tomáir do écc hi mlḡón α aoírḡ, ἡ α aimḡipe iar mbḡit dó i naéntaid lapla
 dḡrḡmḡian ipin ccoccaḡ ḡeḡḡraite. Rob adbar eccaine ḡḡi α cḡroḡa, α ḡola,
 ἡ α ḡialcáipe dḡcc inellḡa amlaid ρin. Α mac tomáir do ḡabail α ionaid.

Αν Ροίρḡeach .i. Μuirir, mac dauid, mic muirir, mic dauid do écc α mí
 lún na bliáḡna ḡo, macaém ḡoicḡm, ḡoidealbḡa, ḡoḡlamḡa illaidin, i ḡḡaoid-
 ilcc, ἡ i mbḡpla ειρḡde. Α mac .i. Dauid do ḡabail α ionaid.

^p *Carraic-an-phoill*, now Carrigafoyle, on the Shannon, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.—See note ^w, under the year 1580, p. 1730, *supra*.

^q *Kerry*.—By Kerry is here meant Iraghticonor, or O'Conor Kerry's country.

^r *Fial*, now *anglice* the Feale, a river rising in the barony of Duhallow, near the borders of the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction, passes by Abbeyfeale and Listowel, and meets the River Brick, to the north of Rattoo, from which point their united waters form what is now called the

Capan or Cashen River. The name *Casan*, or *Capán Ciarraige*, i. e. the path of Kerry, it being, as it were, the high road into the country, was originally applied to this river as far as it is navigable for a currach or ancient Irish leather boat; and the church of Disert Trial-laigh, near Listowel, is referred to in an ancient Irish manuscript, quoted by Duaid Mac Firbis, as on the margin of the *Capán Ciarraige*.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 38, note ^l.

^s *Askeaton*. There is a view of the castle and monastery of Askeaton, as taken on this occa-

castle, i. e. Carraic-an-phuill^p, upon certain covenants and conditions, to the President and the Earl.

As soon as it was generally heard through Kerry^q and Clanmaurice that the Queen's people had gained this triumph over their enemies, they [the inhabitants] proceeded to demolish their castles; and, leaving their mansions and residences wide open, they brought their women and families to the rear of their rough-headed hills, and their shady and solitary woods along the River Mang, and in the vicinity of Desmond.

When the President and the Earl (i. e. of Thomond) learned that the greater number of the inhabitants of the country, on each side of the Fial' and the Casan, had fled from their habitations, they placed garrisons in the castle of Lixnaw, the residence of Mac Maurice, as also in Carraic-an-phuill, the Rock of Glin, Askeaton^r, Fianaind^s, Tralee, Ardfert, and Lis-Cathain^u, and throughout all the castles of Clanmaurice, excepting Lis-Tuathail^v. The President and the Earl of Thomond returned to Limerick, having gained the victory on that expedition; and the greater part of the inhabitants of Connello, in the county of Limerick, and of Kerry, came to them, having turned against the Earl of Desmond, and joined their Sovereign.

Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Patrickin, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, died in the prime of his life, after having joined the Earl of Desmond in the aforesaid war. It was a cause of lamentation that a man of his personal form, blood, and hospitality, should thus die in his youth. His son, Thomas, assumed his place.

The Roche, i. e. Maurice, the son of David, son of Maurice, son of David, died in the month of June of this year. He was a mild and comely man, learned in the Latin, Irish, and English languages. His son, i. e. David, took his place.

sion, given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. vii.

—See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 94.

^r *Fianaind*, now Fianait, and *anglice* Fenet, a townland with the ruins of a church and castle, on a point of land extending into Tralee Bay, in the barony of Troughanacmy, county of Kerry.

^u *Lis-Cathain*, now Liscahan, a castle in the parish of Ardfert, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*,

book 1, c. x., where there is a long account given of Florence Mac Carthy's attempt to get possession of this castle, which is not half a mile distant from Ardfert.

^v *Lis-Tuathail*, now Listowel, a small town on the bank of the River Feale, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. A plan of this castle is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. x., Dublin edition of 1810, p. 120.

Ο ἄρβανλλ .i. an calbach mac uilliam uidiρ, mic rirganaim, mic maol-ruanas do marbas a mí lúl le ποδαοίμβ uairle do ríol ccsrβαλλ, γ do ríol mfcair. Pfr colgda, corantach an calbas rin, uille épuas la a cómarpanas gall, γ γαιοδελ, Ριδιρε θαιnm γ θονόρ a huγδαρράρ an pριονnpa.

lomac canglfc, γ congal, dfrccmarcpa, γ doρταδ ποla in πο διοταγίτε θρονγβυδνε δρίμίε do εταβαιρε ετιρ σαχανέαιβ γ γαιοδιλ λαιγλή ιριν ram-pasθ po.

Υαινε ο μορδα do líccfn lapla urmuñan amac a mí lún γ re bpaγθε vécc do γabal δό αργ do céomacais, γ διοδρβδαιβ na paéplann pob onópaiγε βάταρ ποñamaisγε θον lapla a ηγιoll le comall γac coingell, γ γac αρ-τέccal θαρ hionnairceasθ αρ ina puarcelasθ.

Αη τυαινε cedna mac Ruδpaiγε óicc mic Ruδpaiγε casíc uí μορδα, πο ba duine uaral oipδnc, adbclopach, iompaiteach re hachasθ, do marbas la muinntip na bainpιοgna i nanpφoplann iomairicc εττυαλαιng πο pφasθ ctoppa diblimb a ccomφócraib λαιογipι a mí Augypc na bliadna po. θa móp cpα πο éuip an marbasθ rin do γail do γairceasθ, γ do γέppaiτεεacε γαιοδελ λαιγλή γ Epeann uile πορ cculais. Duine ειpιδε baí ina aén oiohpε o écpε αρ a duethaγ, γ do bfn uplamap a atarθα a lop a lamα, γ a cpuar a cpoidε a doρnaib θanap, γ θεópasθ ag a mbaó a peimóipλε ag dol i puδpacup re hachasθ ποimε rin γo cpapθpoim í πό a pmacε, γ πο a éumacεtoibh buδfn, πο bpnε a maop, γ a θuannasθ do pfn γnacaiγε γαιοδεal co na baóí ason baile dia atarθα ina péccmair ó op γo hop γen mo éá ποpc λαιογipι na má.

* *Calvagh.*—He was the Sir Charles O'Carroll who wrote the letter to the Lord Deputy above quoted, p. 2166.

† *Was slain.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare states, that Owny O'More, having incautiously separated from his people, was shot through the body by a musket-ball. Fynes Moryson gives a curious account of the Lord Deputy's expedition into Leix, on which he slew this celebrated Irish chieftain; and the Editor is tempted to present the reader with Moryson's own words, as they are exceedingly important in shewing the high state of cultivation to which Owny O'More had brought the territory of Leix at this period:

“But the best service at that time done was the killing of Owny mac Rory, a bloody and bold young man, who lately had taken the Earl of Ormond prisoner, and had made great stirrs in Munster. He was the chief of the O'More's sept in Leax, and by his Death (17th of August, 1600) they were so discouraged that they never after held up their Heads. Also a bold, bloody Rebel, Callogh mac Walter, was at the same Time killed; besides that, his Lordships staying in Leax till the 23rd of August, did many other Ways weaken them; for during that time he fought almost every Day with them, and as often did beat them. Our Captains, and, by

O'Carroll, i. e. Calvagh^x, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, was killed, in the month of July, by some petty gentlemen of the O'Carrolls and O'Meaghers. This Calvagh was a fierce and protecting man, a strong arm against his English and Irish neighbours, and a knight in title and honour by authority of the Sovereign.

In this summer many conflicts, battles, sanguinary massacres, and bloodsheds, in which countless troops were cut off, took place between the English and Irish of Leinster.

Owny O'More set the Earl of Ormond at liberty in the month of June, having received in his place sixteen hostages, consisting of the eldest sons and heirs of the most honourable gentlemen who were subject to the Earl, as pledges for the fulfilment of every condition and article agreed upon for his liberation.

The same Owny, son of Rury Oge, son of Rury Caech O'More, who had been for some time an illustrious, renowned, and celebrated gentleman, was slain^r by the Queen's people in an overwhelming and fierce battle which was fought between them on the borders of Leix, in the month of August of this year. His death was a great check to the valour, prowess, and heroism of the Irish of Leinster and of all Ireland. He was, by right, the sole heir to his territory [of Leix], and had wrested the government of his patrimony, by the prowess of his hand and the resoluteness of his heart, from the hands of foreigners and adventurers, who had its fee-simple possession passing into a prescribed right for some time before, and until he brought it under his own sway and jurisdiction, and under the government of his stewards and bonnaghts, according to the Irish usage; so that there was not one village, from one extremity of his patrimony to the other, which he had not in his possession, except Port-Leix [Maryborough] alone.

their Example (for it was otherwise painful), the common Soldiers, did cut down with their Swords all the Rebels Corn, to the Value of £10,000 and upwards, the only Means by which they were to live, and to keep their Bonnaghts (or hired Soldiers). It seemed incredible that by so barbarous Inhabitants the Ground should be so manured, the fields so orderly fenced, the Towns so frequently inhabited, and the High-

ways and Paths so well beaten, as the Lord Deputy here found them. The reason whereof was, that the Queen's Forces, during these wars, never till then came amongst them."

Then it is quite clear that civilization and agriculture would have advanced in this country if the Queen's forces had never come into it. By this observation Moryson shews who the barbarous people really were, for, certainly, the

λαρ ργαοιλεαδ δά διβήρκααταιβ εακταρκενεσίλ ό ιαπλα δσρμουμαν δο κόιδ
 ζυρ αν υαθαδ ρλόζ δο παλα ινα ποάαιρ ζο αιρλεν να μαινγε. Νί βαί ειμ
 δο δαζδαοιμβ ζήρλαταδ δαον αοντα ρπιρρ, νο αζ κονηναμ λαίρ ακτ μακ αν
 Μήσιμ μιυιρρ ριν ρα ήεκκ ρο αιρνήδριομ .ι. τομάρ, μακ Ρατρααίον η Ριουίρ
 αν γλίνοα, η Ριαρυρ όκκ βοτερ.

Σηρβενν δο τεακτ α Σαροιβ δον μιμάν ι μί λιλ νο βιαδνα ρο, η βα ήε
 α τοτάχτ, Μακ όκκ λαπλα δσρμουμαν .ι. Σεμυρ μακ Ξήοιοδ, μικ δσαιν, βαί
 ι ηγιαλλνυρ αζ αν μβαιρριοζαη (α κκιοναίδ α αάαρ, η δήρβατράκ α αάαρ δο
 δολ ήε κκοκαδ ριυιρρ) δο λήζή αρ α έιμιδεκτ λαρ αν μβαιρριοζαη ιαρ νοδλ
 ρά να ζηραταιβ δό, ιαρ μβήε βιαδαιν αρ ρίχιτ ι κκουμρεχ λέ. Δαοί δσόρ
 ιρην ρηρβενν ριν α ερρυακκρρα ήε κκομδάλαιβ η ι μβαιτειβ μορα μιμάν ζο
 ραιβε αν τόκκ μακ ριν .ι. Σεμυρ μακ Ξεαροιττ αζ τεακτ ανοιρ ινα λαπλα
 ονόραχ α ηυζοαρρράρ αν ρριονηρα, η ζο ρρυικέαδ ζαχ αον δια όυχαηζ βαί

people who manured the fields so well, and fenced them so orderly, in the absence of the soldiers of the invaders, who destroyed all tillage, should not be called barbarians.

^a *Pierce Oge De Lacy*.—See note under the year 1186, p. 75, *supra*. He is called Petrus Lessius by P. O'Sullivan Beare, and Pierce Lacy in the *Pacata Hibernia*.

^a *A letter*.—This letter, which exhibits deep political craft and wisdom, was written, in the Queen's name, by the Chief Secretary, Cecil, to Sir George Carew, Governor of Munster, on the 1st of October, 1600, and has been published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiv.

^b *Gone under her mercy*.—This phrase is incorrect, or at least has no meaning, because he had been under her mercy for twenty-one years. It should be: "after he had promised to be faithful and active in suppressing the rebellion and the Pope's religion in Ireland."

^c *An honourable Earl*.—He was but provisionally restored, for Carew was directed either to deliver or retain his patent according to the expediency of affairs, and the services he might be able to perform. It appears that this youth had been carefully educated, from his childhood,

as a Protestant, in the Tower of London, by order of the Queen, who wished to preserve him for State purposes. He was sent over under the conduct of a Captain Price, a sober and discreet gentleman, and an old commander in the wars, who landed with his charge at Youghal, on the 14th day of October, and proceeded thence to Mallow, where he presented to Sir George Carew the heir of the great rebel, and Her Majesty's letter, signed by Cecil, and her letters patent, under the great seal of England, for his restoration in blood and honour. Carew, to make trial of the disposition and affection of the new Earl's kindred and followers, consented that he might make a journey from Mallow into the county of Limerick, accompanied by Meyler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, and Master Boyle, Clerk of the Council (afterwards the great Earl of Cork). They came to Kilmallock, one of the strongholds of his ancestors, towards the evening, where he was at first received with the warmest and most enthusiastic welcome by the people, and almost immediately after viewed with feelings of loathing and abhorrence. But this strange vicissitude will be best narrated in the words of Carew himself, or of his secretary,

After his strange insurgents had dispersed from the Earl of Desmond, he repaired with his few remaining forces to Castlemaine. None of the Geraldine chieftains [now] sided with or assisted him, except the son of that Mac Maurice whose death we have recorded, namely, Thomas, the son of Patrickin, the Knight of Glin, and Pierce Oge De Lacy^a.

A letter^a came from England to Munster in the month of July [*recte* October] of this year, the purport of which was, that the young son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, who was detained by the Queen as a hostage, in revenge of his father and father's brothers having rebelled against her, had been released from his captivity by the Queen, after he had gone under her mercy^b, and after he had been kept by her twenty-one years in captivity. It was, moreover, [ordered] in this letter that it should be proclaimed throughout the assemblies and great towns of Munster that this young son, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, was going over as an honourable Earl^c, by the authority of the Sovereign; and that every one in his country who

Stafford, as printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiv. :

“And to Master Boyle his Lordship gave secret charge, as well to observe the Earle's waies and cariage, as what men of quality, or others, made their addresse unto him, and with what respects and behaviour they caried themselves towards the Earle, who came to Kilmallock upon a Saturday, in the Evening; and by the way, and at their entry into the Towne, there was a mightie concourse of people, insomuch as all the Streets, Doores, and Windowes, yea, the very Gutters and tops of the Houses, were so filled with them, as if they came to see him whom God had sent to bee that Comfort and Delight their soules and hearts most desired; and they welcomed him with all the expressions and signs of Ioy, every one throwing upon him Wheat and Salt (an ancient Ceremony vsed in that Province, upon the Election of their new Majors and Officers, as a Prediction of future peace and plenty). That night the Earle was invited to Supper to Sir George

Thornton's, who then kept his House in the Towne of Kilmallock; and although the Earle had a Guard of Souldiers, which made a Lane from his lodgings to Sir George Thornton's House, yet the confluence of people that flockt thither to see him was so great, as in halfe an houre he could not make his passage thorough the crowd, and after Supper he had the like encounters at his returne to his lodging. The next day, being Sunday, the Earle went to Church to heare divine service, and all the way his countrey people vsed loud and rude dehortations to keep him from Church, unto which he lent a deaf ear; but, after Service and the Sermon was ended, the Earle comming forth of the Church was railed at & spat upon by those that, before his going to Church, were so desirous to see and salute him: Insomuch as, after that publike expression of his Religion, the town was cleered of that multitude of strangers, and the Earle, from thenceforward, might walke as quietly and freely in the towne, as little in effect followed or regarded as any

hi ceoccað zó rin aipecc a pola 7 a onóra, 7 nñcúimne ar a cóirib, 7 filló tar a air do íaigíð an ðpionnra, 7 an iarla óicc ri. Da he tpat pa ttamicc an iarla ócc rémpaite zo hepin zo narpáil moip amaille ppur ón mbain-moigan a mí october do íonpað. Ar tteét dó zo Corcaig do cóid an ðpripidenr, 7 iarla tuadmúman ma éfnh dia íaíduccáð. Tanzatar iarlam diblinib zo maig eala zo cill moceallogg 7 zo luimneac, Tánaiicc gur an iarla ócc zac duine daitepbeccácaib zsraltach ar ppacpín na ííppíimé bunaið doib, 7 an oream aza paibe íomcoimíct caipín na mange o Shemur, mac tomáir tuccrat ríde an baile don iarla ócc .i. do Shemur mac gearóit, 7 do pad an iarla a íealb don pripidenr. Ní baí din aén baile i nopláim Mhíic muirir .i. tómar aét hiof tuatáil amáin amáil a dubpamar, 7 zid eipide po zabad é lá gobepnóip Ciappraige .i. Síp replur Uolment a mí nouember na bliaðna po.

Inzfn iarla tuadmúman onóra inzfn concobair mic donnchað uf brian, bfn an mhíic muirir rin a dubpamar do tóct ar tícín fogla, 7 dibíirze a íp dia duchtaiç ar ppocepion an ðpripidenr 7 iarla tuadmúman 7 a hécc iar rin i ndainzfn íneic maégaíma, 7 a haðhnacal i maíupitir innri.

Arð conrapal zsraltach .i. Ruaiðri, mac magnura, mic emann, mec ícñigh décc.

other private Gentleman. This true relation I the rather make, that all men may observe how hatefull our Religion, and the Professors thereof, are to the ruder and ignorant sort of people in that Kingdome. For, from thenceforward, none of his father's followers (except some few of the meaner sort of Freeholders) resorted vnto him; and the other great Lords in Munster, who had evermore beene overshadowed by the greatnesse of Desmond, did rather feare then wish the advancement of the young Lord. But the truth is, his Religion, being a Protestant, was the only cause that had bred this coyness in them all; for, if he had been a Romish Catholike, the hearts and knees of all degrees in the Province would have bowed unto him. Besides, his comming was not well liked by the vndertakers, who were in some jealousy that, in after times, he might be restored to his Fa-

ther's inheritances, and thereby become their Lord, and their Rents (now paid to the Crown) would, in time, be conferred upon him. These considerations assured the President that his personal being in Munster would produce small effects, but onely to make tryal of what power he had."

The only service that this young Earl was able to perform, was the recovery of Castle-main for the Crown, by his negotiations with Thomas Oge Fitzgerald, the Constable. Having obtained the surrender of this fort, which was strongly opposed by Florence Mac Carthy and the Sugane Earl, young Desmond returned to the English Court, where, it being understood that he was no longer worth feeding, he suddenly disappeared. Mr. Moore thinks he was poisoned, but he quotes no authority.

⁴ Pardon, literally forgetfulness or oblivion.

was in rebellion would now, upon their return to the Sovereign and this young Earl, obtain a restoration of their blood and honours, and a pardon^d of their crimes. This young Earl arrived in Ireland, accompanied by a great force, in the month of October following. Upon his arrival in Cork^e, the President and the Earl of Thomond repaired thither to welcome him. They all afterwards came to Mallow, Kilmallock, and to Limerick. All the inhabitants of the country of the Geraldines, upon beholding the true representative of the family, came to this young Earl; and the people who had the keeping of Castlemaine for James, the son of Thomas, gave it up to the young Earl, i. e. to James, the son of Garrett; and the Earl gave the possession of it to the President. There was then no town in the possession of Mac Maurice, i. e. Thomas, except Listowel alone, as we have said; and even this was taken in the month of November by Sir Charles Volment^f, the Governor of Kerry.

The daughter of the Earl of Thomond, Honora, the daughter of Conor, son of Donough O'Brien, and wife of the Mac Maurice we have mentioned, fled from the plundering and insurrection of her husband, and came to her native territory under the protection of the President and the Earl of Thomond, and afterwards died at Dangan-Mac-Mahon^g, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

The Chief Constable of the Geraldines, i. e. Rory, the son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy^h, died.

^e *In Cork.*—This is incorrect, for, as we have already seen from the Lord President's own account of it, Captain Price, a trusty and discreet person, who was appointed by the Queen to deliver this young Earl into the President's hands, landed, with his charge, at Youghal, on the 14th of October, and from thence brought him to Mallow to the President, where they arrived on the 18th of the same month.

^f *Volment.*—He wrote the name Wilmot himself. There is a most minute and interesting account of the taking of this castle by Sir Charles Wilmot, given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, chap. xvi.

^g *Dangan-Mac Mahon*, now Dangan, a very large castle in ruins, in a townland of the same

name in the district of Tuath-Ua-mBuile, parish of Kilchrist, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xiii., that this Lady Honore ny Brien procured the murder of Maurice Stack, a very brave servant of the Lord President; and that her brother, the Earl of Thomond, upon hearing of it, was infinitely grieved; and that for it he held his sister in such detestation that, from that day forward to the day of her death, which occurred not many months afterwards, he never did see her, nor could abide the memory of her name.

^h *Mac Sheehy.*—The first of this family who came to Munster settled in the county of Limerick as leader of gallowglasses to the Earl of

Αρ ρφaccbáil ḡsḡaltach do ḡarḡait mac an dubaltaḡ, mic tuathail uí Choncobair iar ngabail iarla ḡsḡmuḡan Shemair, mic tomair aḡail a dubḡamar, ḡ a ḡsḡn de ḡo haḡmḡsonac ḡorḡḡḡr, tanaice an ḡarḡait ρḡn ḡo ḡuthaḡ uí concobair ρuaḡḡ do na cluaintib. Fuair ρpoteḡion ḡn lupḡr (baoi acc denaḡ ḡsḡbḡr, ḡ acc ρogḡaḡḡ don baḡpḡogḡan illaḡḡḡb ḡ ḡ nullḡḡḡ ḡ ρpogḡar na bliḡḡna ρo) no ḡo tḡaitice an tḡarḡa ḡcc ḡsḡmuḡan ρo tap a tḡangamar ḡo heḡḡn .i. Sémuḡ mac ḡearḡḡt. Αρ tḡecht ḡḡpḡḡe do chuḡp tḡogḡḡm ar ḡarḡait, uair ρo ρḡr ḡarḡait ḡsḡbḡrḡr don iarḡa ρḡn ar a ḡuairt ḡoccaḡ ḡ ḡsḡaltacḡib an bliḡḡan ρḡḡḡe ρḡn ḡ atbearatt apoile ḡur ab ḡi tḡaitice ḡabail Sémaḡ, mic tomáḡ ar ḡaḡḡ ḡomaḡ ḡpḡḡe a ḡsḡbḡatḡḡ ḡsḡn ḡpḡḡbail ḡn eḡḡḡḡ do tḡḡḡḡḡt ḡia chḡḡn. Ο do ρuaḡt ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ an iarḡa ḡo ḡarḡait ρo tḡḡḡḡ tḡḡt ρo na tḡogḡḡm maille le cḡḡ ḡ le ρpoteḡion an lupḡr ḡ ḡpḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡa ḡḡcccaḡ ḡuḡan. Αḡ ḡabail ḡḡ ρḡar tuaiḡ tḡe ḡḡcccaḡ connaḡt do ḡol tap Sḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo luḡḡḡac Ro lḡn tḡḡḡḡt na long mac Rḡḡḡḡḡ an iarḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡauḡḡ mac uillice an tḡḡchill é tḡe biḡḡbanur, ḡ ρḡccḡat ρair ḡ nuathacḡ buḡḡne ḡ cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡuḡḡt ḡḡḡḡ ḡuairt, ḡ ρo ḡḡcḡḡḡḡ ḡarḡait leḡ, iar na ρḡḡbáil ar ḡsḡc mbuḡḡne ḡ ḡe ρo ρḡḡt é aḡḡḡḡḡ ρḡn ba ḡar uair ρḡar an tan ρḡḡn nár bó ḡḡḡḡ don luḡt ρḡn a ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ar ba cḡḡḡḡ ρḡḡ ρḡḡ ḡḡcc cḡḡ ḡecc ρsḡ, ḡ ba hanḡḡḡḡ é buḡḡḡn, acḡ namá na cḡḡḡḡḡḡ neac ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡcca cḡḡḡ tan ḡur ρḡc tḡḡḡḡḡt neich.

Τḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡcc ḡ ḡsḡḡḡḡḡḡ na bliḡḡna ρo .i. Sémuḡ, mac ḡḡarḡḡḡ mic Sémuḡ buḡḡḡḡḡ.

Desmond, in the year 1420. He built the castle of Lisnacullia, ḡḡḡ na cḡḡḡ, i. e. Woodfort, in the parish of Cloonagh, barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north of the town of Newcastle. The ruins of this castle, which was a fortress of considerable strength, still remain in good preservation.

¹ *Until*.—This sentence is left unfinished by the Four Masters. It should be constructed as follows: “When Dermot O’Conor left the Geraldines,” &c., &c., “he first procured a protection from the Lord Deputy, and then proceeded to the Cloonties, in O’Conor Roe’s country, where he remained until the young Earl of Des-

mond sent for him,” &c., &c.

² *Through enmity*.—Carew, or his secretary, states: “Theobald sent to the Earle of Clanrickard for a protection, pretending that what he did was done in revenge of his Cousen, the Lord Burke’s, death. But the Earle, misliking the Action, instead of a protection, returned him this letter insuing.”

He then gives Ulick Clanrickard’s letter, expressing the Earl’s indignation at his conduct.

¹ *Gort-innse-Guaire*, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. There is a detailed account of this killing of Dermot O’Conor given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 1, c. xvii., where it is stated that “Theobald

Dermot, the son of Dubhaltach, son of Tuathal O'Conor, on leaving the Geraldines, after the Earl of Desmond (James, the son of Thomas), whom he had taken prisoner, had been forcibly rescued from him, proceeded to Cluainte, in the country of O'Conor Roe. He had obtained a protection from the Lord Justice (who was doing the Queen's service in Leinster and Ulster in the autumn of this year), until^l this young Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, the son of Garrett, of whom we have treated, had arrived in Ireland. On his arrival he sent for Dermot, for Dermot had married a sister of this Earl while on his military sojourn in the country of the Geraldines the year before; and it is said by some that it was through her the capture of James, the son of Thomas, was effected, in order that she might the more easily obtain her own brother, by delivering the other in his stead. As soon as the Earl's letter reached Dermot, he prepared to go, at his invitation, by the permission and protection of the Lord Justice and the President of the two provinces of Munster. But, as he was passing in a north-west direction through the province of Connaught, to cross the Shannon to Limerick, he was pursued by Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, and by David, the son of Ulick-na-Timchill, through enmity^k; and they overtook him in the vicinity of Gort-innse-Guaire^l, and, finding Dermot attended only by a small number of troops, they beheaded him. Though he was found in this condition, these people would not have dared to attack him thus a short time before, for he was a leader of fifteen hundred men, and he himself was a stout champion. But no man can escape death when his last day has arrived.

The Lord of Sliabh-Ardacha^m, i. e. James, the son of Pierce, son of James Butler, died in the winter of this year.

ne Long Burke, who had a company of an hundred Foot in her Majesties pay (notwithstanding all Dermot's Safe guards) assaulted him, who, for his safetie, retired into an olde Church, burnt it over his head, and in comming forth of the same hee killed about fortie of his men, and tooke him prisoner, and the morning following cut off his head." Carew adds: "Her Majestie's honour was blemished, and the service hindred, by this malicious and hatefull

murther; who, considering of the fact, besides sharpe rebukes and reprehensions, the Lord Deputie was commanded presently to casheere and discharge him both of his Command and Entertainment."

^m *Sliabh Ardacha*, now Slieveardagh, or Slew-ardagh, a barony in the east of the county of Tipperary. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this was originally the country of a family of O'Deas.

Remann a bhuic mac Slain na rímar, mic Riocaird páxanaig, do bhí ina dhuine uasal, oirdhíre, ionpráiteach do rí n-ghaídeagte gaoídel an tan ro. Daoí ríde eo na ósrbairérib (Scan ócc, uilliam, 7 tomár) irin dá urimúimain 7 i néle i raínraó, i pfozmar, 7 i nglímpeaó na bliáona ro. Daoí do lsróact 7 do lionmairect ríoió, 7 rocaide ag an ccloimn ríntSclain a bhuic gur páraiccheaó, 7 gur polmaigeaó na tíre, 7 na cínntair pa coimníra doib leó. Ro gabad ona bailte cairlén ionda i néle, 7 in urimúimain leó don éur rin. Da dibríde ríde an Róin, bel aca dúin gair, 7 cúl o noubáin i nEilib, 7 porp a tolchain i nupimúimain.

Iar ttuirtiu Uairne mic Ruópaige óice uí morba (amail no airníóiriam) do lingó laoióir la Saxonhoib go ro gabrat acc aenuaóucchaó a nairpeaó aolcloch, 7 acc ríde hi rín áitib rlecca conuill éspnaig diai bó doimgnar duthaige laoióir, doig ni raibe a díol doirdhpe baó hionnramhail oUairne agá himófoln opra.

Síol cconcobair failge .i. Slióct bhriain mic caóair mic cuinn mic an cálbair do bhíth hi ccommbáio gaoídel ppi ré a tírí no a cétair do bliánoib gur an tanra. Ro bhírfó, 7 no gabad leó an airíct rin urimóir cairlén Ua pfailge, aca namá an daingín, 7 bléccán ele a maille ppiir. Tánaicc ona arduirtí na héreann dia raigió pá luónaraó na bliáona ro go niomat chath 7 ppaó, go niomat ppeal, 7 corrán, go tucc rghior 7 rgoóbuain ar bharráib airche, 7 anairche an tíre, 7 táimcc deirde a haicpreamaig do díol ar toponn, ar teicheaó, 7 ar ionnarbaó i nulltoibh 7 i tírib oile go díuoh na bliáona ro.

^a *Suidhe-an-roin*, now Shinrone, a small town in the barony of Clonlisk, in the King's County.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 42. See note ^o, under the year 1533, p. 1416, *supra*.

^o *Bel-atha-Duin-Gair*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford of Dungar, now called simply Dungar, an old castle in ruins in the parish of Corbally, barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Tipperary.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 43.

^p *Cuil-O-n-Dubhain*: i. e. the corner or angle of the O'Duanes, now Coolonuan, and sometimes anglicised Cullenwain, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, in

the south of the King's County, adjoining the county of Tipperary.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 46.

^q *Port-a-Tolchain*, called Portolohane in the Down Survey, and now shortened to Portland, a townland in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See note ^k, under the year 1442, p. 925, *supra*. No part of this castle, which was erected by O'Madden, is now standing. It is not to be confounded with the castle of Coillte-Ruadha, which belonged to Mac Egan, and which is still in good preservation.

^r *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the chief of the

Redmond Burke, the son of John of the Shamrocks, son of James, son of Richard Saxonagh, was at this time an illustrious and celebrated gentleman, according to the usages of the Irish. He and his brothers, John Oge, William, and Thomas, remained in the two Ormonds, and in Ely, during the summer, autumn, and winter, of this year; and so great and numerous were the troops and forces of these sons of John Burke, that they ravaged and desolated all the adjacent territories and cantreds. They took many castles on this occasion in Ely and Ormond, among which were Suidhe-an-roin^a, Bel-atha-Dun-Gair^o, and Cuil-O'nDubhain^p, in Ely; and Port-a-Tolchain^q, in Ormond.

After the fall of Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'More, as we have related, Leix was seized by the English; and they proceeded to repair their mansions of lime and stone, and to settle in the old seats of the race of Conall Cearnach^r, to whom Leix was the hereditary principality, for there was no heir worthy of it like Owny, to defend it against them.

The O'Conors Faly, namely, the descendants of Brian, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, were for three or four years in the Irish confederation, up to this time. During this period they took and destroyed the most^s of the castles of Offaly, [and, indeed, all], except Dangan^t and a few others. About Lammas this year the Lord Justice came into their country with many harrows and *pracas*^u, with many scythes and sickles, and destroyed and reaped^w the ripe and unripe crops of the territory; and the consequence of this was, that the inhabitants fled, and remained in exile and banishment in Ulster and other territories until the end of this year.

Heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, early in the first century, and the ancestor of O'More and the seven septa of Leix.

^s *The most*, *upmop*.—This phrase is incorrect, and should be struck out, as incumbering the sentence.

^t *Dangan*, now Philipstown.—See note ^o, under the year 1546, p. 1498, *supra*.

^u *Praca*.—This term is applied in Munster, to a harrow with very long pins, still used for the purpose of opening, or ripping up the soil around the *gumac*, or grass-corn, when the winter winds have rendered it too hard and

stubborn. The Lord Deputy, who was a great student in botany and natural philosophy, used the *praca*, on this occasion, for the purpose of tearing up the corn after it had shot into ear, thus rendering it useless; as corn, after arriving at that stage of maturity, will not, if disturbed at the root, grow any more. This was a grand preparation for the awful famine which soon after ensued in Ireland, to the great destruction of the Milesian race.

^w *Destroyed and reaped*.—This is possibly a mistake for *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ no ḡḡḡḡḡḡ*, "destroyed or reaped," for Mountjoy was too wise a man to

Δομνall γράνεαc, mac donnchaic, mic caταιοιρ capraiγ cαonmάνaiγ do pioduzhaδ nιr an lυrτιr ιpιn poγμαp do iponpaδ. Clann pιαchaδ, mic Aoaδ, mic Slain do ipioducchaδ nιr map an ccéona.

An coblach Saxonach po hopoaiçceac lár an mbairpíogaín, γ la coímaiple Shaxan do éop go hepinn do pαiγiδ éoiçciδ ulaδ. An tan po hopoaiçceac Lopo mountioγ ina lυrτιr óp epinn im pail παρραιcc do iponnpadh amail a dubpamaí, po báp gan puipeac, gan eaipnaδaδ aγ pύp, γ acc ullmuγaδ an éoblaiγ ípín in γac congaiβ paínice a lár amail ap déine γ ap óinmneaδaige poycaémnacaiρ hι Sαxoiβ don chup pín, uaiρ ba τοcράδ moρ mñman la bairpíogaín Saxon, γ lár an ccoímaiple τοιρ, γ aβup an coρnaím γ an coτuccaδ doponpaτ cenél cconail, γ Eoγain go nulltoib apéna γ ι mbaói daon pañnpriú ina naγhaicδ do γpép, γ ona ba cuímneaδ leo beop γ po bai na γalaρ incliíte ina ceipide in po mapbaδ, γ in po muδhaiγiδo dia muinτιr, γ in po τοcαιτpioτ dia napccat, γ dia monnmup la coccac na hépenn go pín. Conac é aipfcc ap pañγaτap an coblac pempaiτε do éop go hepinn go po γaβpaτ cuan ι náth cliaτ a mí Apriλ na bliacna po. Ro paioiδeτ aipide ι nuipτοpac paímpaicδ

destroy such part of the corn as was ripe, when he had an army to carry it away.

* *Donnell Spaineach.*—He was so called because he was in Spain for four years. “Daniel Keuánus cognomento Hispaniensis, quod in Hispania annos circiter quatuor fuerit commoratus.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 4, c. vi.

’ *Harbour of Dublin.*—This account, which the annalists had from common bruit only, is far from being accurate. Sir Henry Docwra himself informs us, in his curious and valuable little work, *Narration of his Services at Lough Foyle*, written in the summer of 1614, and never yet printed, that the fleet put in first at Knockfergus, now Carrickfergus. His account of the preparation and arrival of this fleet is very curious, and the Editor deems it his duty to lay it here before the reader, that he may compare the English and Irish accounts of the same important event. After detailing the causes which moved him to write this Narration, which were

urgent and honourable, he proceeds as follows :

“I had lying by mee some memoriall noates and a greate Number of letters, that if they were well searched ouer, together with the helpe of myne owne memorie, were able to bring to light the truth of that which otherwise was like to perish and Consume in Darkenes. I spent a little time to pervsé them, & these are the effectes the doing thereof hath produced.

“The Army, consisting in List of 4000 foote & 200 horse, whereof 3000 of the foote, & all the horse, were levied in England, the other 1000 foote were taken of the old Companys about Dublin, & all assigned to meete att Knockfergus, the first of May: That part levyyed in England was shipt at Helbree, neere vnto westchester, on the 24th of Apriλ, 1600. And of these a Regiment of 1000 foote and 50 horse, were to be taken out imediatelie vpon our landing, & assigned to S’ Mathew Morgan, to make a plantation with att Ballishannon.

“The Provisions wee carried with vs at first

Donnell Spaineach*, the son of Donough, son of Cahir Carragh Kavanagh, made peace with the Lord Justice in autumn. The sons of Fiagh, son of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], likewise made peace with him.

The English fleet, which had been ordered by the Queen and Council of England to be sent, by Patrick's Day, against the province of Ulster, at the time that Lord Mountjoy was appointed Lord Justice over Ireland, as we have said, was being prepared and equipped, without delay or neglect, with all the necessary engines, in England; for it was a great annoyance of mind to the Queen and the Councils there and here that the Kinel-Owen, the Kinel-Connell, and Ulstermen in general, and those who were in alliance with them, had made so long a defence and stand against them; and they also called to mind, and it preyed like a latent disease upon their hearts, all of their people that had been slain and destroyed, and of their wealth that they had expended, in carrying on the Irish war till then, so that they resolved to send this fleet to Ireland; and it arrived in the harbour of Dublin' in the month of April of this year. From thence they set out in the very beginning of summer (by advice of the

were a quantetic of deale Boards & Sparrs of firr timber, a 100 flock bedds, with other necessaries to furnish an Hospitall withall; one Peece of Demy Cannon of Brass, two Culverins of Iron, a master Gunner, two master masons, & two master Carpenters, allowed in pay, with a greate number of Toolles & other vtensiles, and with all victuell & munition requisite.

"Soe, with those men from England, and with these Provisions aforesaide, on the xxv. day of Aprill wee sett saile, and on the 28th, in the Euening, put in att Knockfergus, where wee staide the space of 8 dayes before the Compaynes from Dublin came all vnto vs.

"The last of them coming in by the 6th of May, on the 7th wee sett saile againe, and the windes often fayling, sometimes full against vs, it was the 14th before wee could putt in to the mouth of the Bay at Loughfoyle; & noe sooner were wee entred, but wee fell on ground, & soe stucke till the next day; then, at a full tide, wee waighed our Anchors, sayled a little

way, and rune on ground againe.

"On the 16th, in the morning, wee gott loose, & about 10 of the Clocke (100 men lying on shoare, & giuing vs a volie of shott, & soe retyring) wee landed att Culmore, & with the first of our horse & foote that wee could vnshipp, made vp towards a troupe of horse and foote that wee sawe standing before vs on the topp of a hill, but, by ignorance of the wayes, our horses were presentlie boggt, & soe, at that day, wee made none other vse but onelie to land our men. The next day, the place seaming to my Judgement fitt to build, wee beganne about the Butt end of the old broken Castle, to cast vp a sforte, such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in.

"Sixe days wee spent in labour about it, in which meane space, makeing vpp into the countrie with some troupes (onely with intent to discover), wee came to Ellogh, a castle of O'Dogharteys, which he had newlie abandoned, & beganne to pull downe; but seeing it yet

(ετια κομιαριε λαπλα ελοννε πιοκαιρο γ λαπλα τυαδμουμαν) γ πο πορκοητραδ πορρα τοετ εο λοε πεβαιλ μιε λοβαιμ. Seolairt iarain laimh clí ppi hEinn

Tenentable, & of good vse to be held, I put Captaine Ellis Floudd into it, & his Companie of 150 men.

“On the 22nd of May wee put the Army in order to marche, & leauing Captaine Lancellott Atford at Culmore, with 600 men, to make vp the workes, wee went to the Derry, 4 myles of, vpon the River side, a place in manner of an Iland, Comprehending within it 40 acres of Ground, wherein were the Ruines of a old Abbay, of a Bishoppes house, of two Churches, &, at one of the ends of it, of an old castle; the Riuer, called Loughfoyle, encompassing it all on one side, & a bogg, most comonlie wett, and not easilie passable except in two or three places, dividing it from the maine land.

“This peece of Ground wee possest ourselves of without Resistance, & iudging it a fitt place to make our maine plantation in, being somewhat hie, & therefore dry, & healthie to dwell vpon; att that end where the old Castle stood, being Close to the water side, I presentlie resolved to raise a fforte to keepe our stoore of Munitiō & victuells in, & in the other, a little aboue, where the walls of an old Cathedrall church were yet standing, to erect another for our future safetie and retreat vnto vpon all occasions.

“Soe then I vnloaded & discharged the Shipping that brought vs, all but those reserued for S^r Math: Morgan, & two Men of Warre vnder Comaund of Captaine George Thornton & Captaine Thomas Fleminge, which were purposlie assigned to attend vs all that Sommer; & the first bussines I settled myselfe vnto was to lay out the forme of the said two intended ffortes, & to assigne to every Companie his seuerall taske, how and where to worke.

“I know there were some that presentlie beganne to censure mee for not sturring abroade,

& makeing iourneyes vp into the Countrie, al-leading wee were stronge enough & able to doe it; I deny not but wee were, but that was not the scope and drift of our coming; wee were to sitt it out all winter; Prayes would not be sett without many hazards & a greate Consumption of our men, the Countrie was yet vnknowne vnto vs, & those wee had to deale with were, as I was sure, would Chuse or Refuse to feight with vs, as they sawe their owne advantage. These Considerations moued mee to resolue to hould an other Course, & before I attempted any thinge els, to settle & make sure the footing wee had gayned.

“The two shippes of warre, therefore (the Countrie all about vs being wast & burned), I sent with souldiers in them to coast all alonge the shoare for the space of 20 or 30 myles, & willed wheresoeuer they found any howses, they should bring a way the Timber & other materials to build withall, such as they could. And O’Cane haning a woode lying right ouer against vs (on the other side of the River) wherein was plentie of old growne Birch, I daylie sent workemen with a Guard of souldiers to cutt it downe, & there was not a sticke of it brought home, but was first well fought for. A Quarrie of stone & slatt wee found hard at hand. Cockle shells to make Lyme, wee discovered infinite plentie of in a little Iland in the mouth of the Harbour as wee came in, and with those helpes, together with the Provisions wee brought, & the stones and rubbidge of the old Buildings wee found, wee sett our selues wholie, & with all the dilligence wee could possible to fortifying & framing & setting vpp of howses such as wee might be able to liue in, & defend ourselves when winter should Come, & our men be decayed, as it was apparant it would be. And whether this was the right Course to

Earl of Clanrickard and of the Earl of Thomond); and they were ordered to put into the harbour of the Lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan^a. They then sailed,

take or noe, let them that sawe the after Euent be the Judges of.

“My lord Deputie att the time wee should land (to make our discent the more easie) was drawne downe to the Blackwater & gaue out that hee would enter the Countrey that way; wherevpon Tyrone & O Donell had assembled theire cheifest strength to oppose against him: But his lordship now knowing wee were safe on shore, & possesst of the ground wee went to inhabite, withdrewe his Campe & retourned to Dublin, & then being deliuered of that feare, those forces they had brought together for that purpose, being now encreased by the addition of more, & estimated (by Comon fame) to be about 5000 in all, they came downe with vpon vs, & placing themselves in the night within litle more then a mile from where wee lay, carelie in the morning at the Breaking vpp of the watch, gaue on vpon our Corps de Gaurd of horse, chased them home to our foote Sentynells, & made a Countennunce as if they came to make but that one dayes worke of it; but the Alarume taken, & our men in Armes, they contented themselves to attempe noe further, but seeking to drawe vs forth into the Countrey where they hoped to take vs at some aduantages, & finding wee stoods vpon our defensie onelie, after the greatest parte of the day spent in skrimish a litle without our Campe, they departed towards the Eueninge, whither did wee not thinke it fitt to pursue them.

“An now did S^r Mathew Morgan demand his Regiament of 1000 foote, & 50 horse, which at first (as I saide before) were designed him for a Plantation att Ballyshannon, but vpon Consultation held how hee should proceed, & with what Probabilitie he might be able to effect that intended bussines, there appeared see many wants & difficulties vnthought on, or

vnprouided for before, that it was eident those forces should be exposed to manifest Ruine, if at that time, & in the state as thinges then stoods, hee should goe forward; the truth whereof being certified both by himselfe & mee to the lords of the Councell in England, as alsoe to the lord Deputie & Councell of Ireland, wee received present directions from them both to suspend the proceeding in that action till annother time, & soe I discharged the Rest of the shipping reserued for that iourney, & not long after the Companys growing weake, & the list of the foote reduced to the number of 3000, that Regiament was wholie dissolued & made as a parte onelie of our army.

“On the first of June, s^r Arthur O Neale, sonne to old Tirlogh Lenogh that had beene O Neale, came in vnto mee with some 30 horse & foote, a Man I had directions from the state, to labour to drawe to our side, & to promise to be made Earle of Tyroane, if the other that mainteyned the Rebellion could be dispossessed of the Countrey. By his advice within fewe dayes after I sent s^r John Chamberlaine, with 700 men, into O Canes Countrie, to enter into it by Boate from O Doghertyes side, because at the hither end, lying right ouer against vs, was a Continuall watch kepte, soe as wee could not stirre but wee were sure to be presentlie discovered. These men, marching all night, put ouer at Greencastle, & by breake of day, on the 10th of June, fell in the middest of theire, Creagtes vnexpected, Ceazed a greate Pray, & brought it to the Waterside. But for want of meanes to bring it all away, they hackt & mangled us many as they could, & with some 100 Cowes, which they put aboard their Boats, besids what the Souldiers brought away kild, they retourned.”

^a The lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan, now Lough

co po γαῖβριε πορε ιριν μαῖζιν ριν πο ηῖρβαδὴ ρριύ. Ιαρ ποέταν δοῖβ ἰ
 ετιρ πο τοεεβαδ leo ap γαε ταεβ don éuan τρι ρυιρ do τρινριδὶβ talman
 ἀναιλ πο ηορβαῖγεαδ δοῖβ ἰ σαχοῖβ, πορε διβριδὴ ap χυιττ Uí neill don τῖρ
 ἰ μομπροραῖβ οἰρεαχτα uí catháin .i. dun na long, ἡ δά πορε ἰ νδύχαιγ
 uí doínnaiil, πορε διοββ ιριν χῆυἰλ μόιρ ἰ νδύχαιγ uí doóaptauγ hi ττροεα
 céo innri heoγain, ἡ πορε οἰλε don ταοβ εἰαρτέρ de ριν ἰ νδοιρε choluum éille.
 Ro γαβρατ na zoill po ceoιr acc doimniuccáo díocc ina ττιmcell, ἡ acc
 denam daingín múρ epiaδ, ἡ dúnciaδ ndíomop co mbatap ioncópnaim ρρι
 ηιοδβαδαιβ. Ρορταρ daingne ἡ πορταρ innille ολττάιτ na cúρτε cloé aolta
 ἡ na caípaχα ρριρ ἰ ceaiττῖ ré ροδα ἡ ραοταρ υῖρμáιρ occa ndenam. Ap
 a haíte ριν πο bloópaτ an maíurτῖρ, ἡ an daíliacc, ἡ πο haíomilleaδ leo
 ina mbaóí doβαιρ ecclaptauδa ιριν mbaile co neaδpnpaτ τῖγε ἡ cubachla
 διοββ. ηenpυ docupa ainm an generala baóí leo. Ριδοιρε epdeapc epide co
 nγaοιρ ἡ co nγliocap, ἡ πο βαδ ρinn áγα, ἡ epγaile vin. Sé mile ba ré lion
 tanγataρ an dú ριν. Ιαρ ττοcht co doιρε διοβριδὴ do ρonpaτ ηpῖgh mbicc
 don éuil móιρ ἡ do dún na long. δαταρ na zoill ré ροδα na po lícc in oían,
 nó an imeccla δοῖβ τοέτ ταρ na mupaῖβ ρεέταρ, acht fδ mbcc, ἡ no διδῖρ
 υpouγ móιρ διοβ hi ceataρ γach noiδche, ap na tapoτα ammup ρoppa, zo po
 líonaiττ do íaoé ἡ do γalaρ la hioμcuimγῖ an ionaῖδ ἰ mbátaρ, ἡ la τῖρ na
 ρíne paμpaτα. At βατρατ iolbuíone διοβ don τῖδm ιριν.

loméupa Uí Doimnaill o po aipῖγpide a nímtaταῖγε ap a pccopaῖβ ρεέταρ
 la paiteῖρ ἡ oían, ba ρfδ do poine nemhni do denam^o διοβ, ἡ πο εῖcclamaiττ
 a ploiγh laiρ do δol ἰ ndeipcepε cóiccíδ connaéτ διοnnpaδ na τtuat báδap
 ap γαε ταεβ do pleῖβ echte, ἡ tuadmuíain do ρonpaδ. Oíéβῖρ ón ap báτταρ
 iad na hiaρlaδa .i. laρla cloinne ρiocaiρδ ἡ laρla tuadmuíain po ρupail ρop
 an lupτῖρ, ἡ ρop an ecomaiρle an tapccap τpomploiγ ρin do chup cuicee ρum

Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

^a *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the Fort of the Ships, now Dunnalong, on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry.

^b *Oireacht-Uí-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country. Dunnalong was in the territory of O'Gormly,

which was tributary to O'Neill.

^c *Cuil-mor*, i. e. the Great Corner or Angle, now Culmore, a fort on a point of land over Lough Foyle, about five miles to the north of Londonderry, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

^d *Of them*, i. e. of the materials obtained from them.

^e *Six thousand men*.—This is not correct, nor

keeping their left to Ireland, until they put into the harbour of that place, as they had been directed. After landing, they erected on both sides of the harbour three forts, with trenches sunk in the earth, as they had been ordered in England. One of these forts, i. e. Dun-na-long^a, was erected on O'Neill's part of the country, in the neighbourhood of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^b; and two in O'Donnell's country, one at Cuil-mor^c, in O'Doherty's country, in the cantred of Inishowen, and the other to the south-west of that, at Derry-Columbkille. The English immediately commenced sinking ditches around themselves, and raising a strong mound of earth and a large rampart, so that they were in a state to hold out against enemies. These were stronger and more secure than courts of lime and stone, or stone forts, in the erection of which much time and great labour might be spent. After this they tore down the monastery and cathedral, and destroyed all the ecclesiastical edifices in the town, and erected houses and apartments of them^d. Henry Docwra was the name of the general who was over them. He was an illustrious Knight, of wisdom and prudence, a pillar of battle and conflict. Their number was six thousand men^e. When these arrived at Derry they made little account of Culmore or Dun-na-long. The English were a long time prevented, by fear and dread, from going outside the fortifications, except to a short distance; and a great number of them were on the watch every night, that they might not be attacked [unawares]; so that they were seized with distemper and disease, on account of the narrowness of the place in which they were, and the heat of the summer season. Great numbers of them died of this sickness.

As for O'Donnell, when he perceived that they were not in the habit of going outside their encampments, through fear and dread, he made no account of them, and assembled his forces, to proceed into the south of Connaught, to plunder the countries that lay on both sides of Sliabh-Echtge^f, and especially Thomond. He had good reason for this, indeed, for it was these Earls, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard and the Earl of Thomond, who had requested the Lord Justice and the Council to send over this great army, to keep him^g in his [own]

is it a matter of surprise that the Four Masters should not have known the exact number. Sir Henry Docwra himself states that he had only four thousand foot and two hundred horse.

^f *On both sides of Sliabh-Echtge*, i. e. Clanrickard and Thomond.

^g *To keep him*, i. e. to give him something to do at home, and prevent him from overrunning

δια φορβάδ ινα εἶν ινα necemair ar a m'ince leo nó tñíð róm dia ττήρ
 ρήρρην. Ο πο chinn for an ccomairle rin πο páccair ó docharraig τασίρεαé
 ινρη heogain .i. Sfan ócc, mac Sfan, mic felim uí docharraig hi pfoichill
 πορρ na hallmurchoib ar na τιορταιρ διοηρηαé a épiche. Ρο páccairh ona
 Niall garb ó doinnall, γ arail dia ρluag ι μομφυιδε πορρα alla ιαρ,
 στορρα, γ τριοá céó énda mic néill. Ρο τιοηολεαé a ρλογ λαιρ ιαρ rin co
 ηδιερσé ταρ ειρνε ιαρ. Δο bñre λαιρ céttur γac aéη baóί πο a ímamur
 ι nulltoib ar ιη ρλόγρεαé rin. Δάταιρ τρη connacraig ó Suca go dpoδaóίρ, γ
 ο ιαρταρ τρη hamalgaró go bñeipne uí ρaicchillig acc ρhétm, γ acc ρupnaide
 ar a dolrom dia ραιγíð go baile an móταιγ ιαρ na τtocht πο a éogairm
 ριυím. Δa do na connachtoib baí hιρυιδhe acca epnaide ριυím Ο ρυαιρ
 δριαν ócc mac bñain, mic bñain ballair mic eogain, Ο concobair Sliagig
 Donnchaó, mac caíal óicc, mic ταιðγ, mic caíal óicc γur na tuathair ρilét
 ρρi coirpñhab a tuaid co muiρ, Ο concobair ρυaó Aoó mac τοιρρdealbairγ
 ρυaó mic ταιðcc buide, mic caíal ρυaó go lion a éioηil, Mac διαρματα
 μαγε λυρcc .i. concobair, mac ταιðγ, mic.eogain, mic ταιðγ co na muinntir,
 γ Mac uilliam bñre .i. τερóιτε mac uatéir ciotairγ, mic Sfan, mic oíluerair
 co na τoiéσταl.

Ar ndol dUa doinnall co na ρócpairte a hulltoib ι ηdál na cconnacraé
 rin go baile an Móταιγ πο arccna don éopann, τρη lár μαγε haf an ριη-
 bñndairγ, do cloinn connmairγ, do épíc maine mic eaéðac, γ duplár cloinne
 Ρiocairu gan caé gan coirpñgle gan guin duine uad, ná λαιρ co πο γab ποραé
 γ longpoρe ι ιαρταρ cloinne ρiocairu ι ηοιρεacé ρémairm ιη τράctηona dia
 ράctairη γ an ρeil eom ar an μαρτ ar ccioð. Ρangattar ρairte ροιηe
 ι τtuadmuimain an τan rin, γ πο baó dñig leó na γluairpcaé ar an ionaé ι
 τάρρμρταρ oídhe doinnairγ go ρορcha μαιðne dia luam. Níρ bo hfo rin

Clanrickard and Thomond. If O'Donnell had remained at home to guard his own Tirconnell, instead of making forays into Clanrickard and Thomond, Docwra's foes would have been rendered completely powerless; and had Niall Garv remained faithful to Hugh Roe, he could have easily annihilated Docwra's men.

^h *The cantred of Enda, son of Niall*: i. e. Tir-Enda, i. e. the territory of Enda, son of Niall of

the Nine Hostages. According to Teige, the son of Tibot Mac Linshy, who had been steward to the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and who was living in 1620, this territory contained thirty quarters of land. It was the name of the north-east part of the barony of Raphoe, adjoining the Lagan, which is still well known, and comprising, according to Mac Linshy, forty-six quarters of land.—See note ^d, under the year

territory, away from them, for they deemed it [too] often that he had gone into their territories. Having adopted this resolution, he left O'Doherty, chieftain of Inishowen, i. e. John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim O'Doherty, to watch the foreigners, that they might not come to plunder his territory. He also left Niall Garv O'Donnell, and some of his army, encamped against them on the west side, between them and the cantred of Enda, son of Niall^b. He then mustered his forces, to proceed westwards across the River Erne. He took with him on this hosting, in the first place, all those who were under his jurisdiction in Ulster; and the Connacians, from the River Suck to the Drowes, and from the west of Tirawly to Breifny O'Reilly, were expecting and awaiting his arrival at Ballymote, whither they were gone at his summons. Among the Connaughtmen who awaited him there were O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen); O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge), together with the people of the districts which lie from Coirrsliabh northwards to the sea; O'Conor Roe (Hugh, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe), with all his muster; Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Conor, son of Teige, son of Owen, son of Teige, with his people; and Mac William Burke, i. e. Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh, son of John, son of Oliver, with his muster.

When O'Donnell and his forces out of Ulster had joined these Connaughtmen at Ballymote, he marched through Corran, through the middle of Magh-Ai-an-Fhinnbheannaigh¹, through Clann-Conway, and through the territory of Maine, son of Eochaidh¹, and the level part of Clanrickard, without giving battle or skirmish, and without killing or losing a man; and he halted and pitched his camp in the west of Clanrickard, in the Oireacht-Redmond^k, on the evening of Saturday, the Tuesday following being the festival of St. John. On this occasion, notice [of his approach] was sent into Thomond before him [by spies]; and they thought that he would not move from the place where he was stopping on Saturday night till daylight on Monday morning. But this is not what he

1175, p. 19, *supra*.

¹ *Magh-Ai-an-Fhinnbheannaigh*, now Machaire Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon. For its exact situation see note ^b, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

¹ *The territory of Maine, son of Eochaidh*: i. e.

Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 4, 25.

^k *Oireacht-Redmond*.—A district in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, belonging to a sept of the Burkes.—See note under the year 1599.

δο ρόινε ριυή, ἀέτ εἰρῆε α μοιέδεδοιλ να μαίνε δια δομναίη co πο εἰρμ-
 ἔσιννιη ar a αghαῖδ δοιρεέτ ρέμαινν, do cenél Aoda, do cenél dúngailc, ἡ
 do cloinn cuilén uaέταιρ ἡο ραιμcc ταρ φορῆυρ ριαρ ιαρ ναρccain upmoyr
 να νοιρῆρ ριν ρια μιδμῶδον an λαοί ἴρην. Ἐαβαίρ Ua δομναίλ longpoyt in
 ασθαίῆ ριν φορ ἔρú an φορῆαίρ ρρῖ cluain ράματα anαρ ar λορccαῖδ inny
 uile cenmothá an mainyτῖρ. Ro lícc ρccαοιλεαῖδ da ρccείμεαταῖδ do
 αρccain να νοιρῆρ ina éiméll. Ἐα φαίρρῖη φοιρῆcτan an τῆρρῆίδεαῖδ o a poile
 do ρονρατ να ρccείμελτα ριν, uayρ po cuapταιῆεαῖδ, ἡ po cpeαάλοιρccεαῖδ, po
 hndpαῖδ, ἡ po hoιρccεαῖδ leó (on ionam cédna do lé ἡο hoιῖce) ó éραιcc
 uí éioρdubain i moέταρ να coicερῖche hi ττριοέαιτ céδ na noilén, co caέταιρ
 μyρchaῖda hi ccoρcaβαίρcῖnd ιαρέταραιῆ ἡο doρuy cille μyρe, ἡ Caέpach
 Ruιρρ, ἡ in mágha i nuib ἔpαcáin ἡο doρuy baile Eoin ἡobann i ccoρcamo-
 puaῖδ, ἡ boιthe neill hi ccenel ρῆρμαic. Rob ionῶda dna daoθhain dῆḡduine
 uapail no τῖḡeapna τῖpe αḡ cuideέτα cῆθhαρῖ no cúiccῖρ do μyμῖτῖρ uι doμ-
 naίλ ar ρccáth μyρe, ἡ i líub tuimm hi τtuαῖdμyμáin in oioche ριν.

Ro éipῖḡ Ua δομναίλ ar a βαραέ ἴρην μαδαν δια luain ἡο φοραῖδ ionmall,
 ḡan τoḡpaim, ḡan τῖnnepnar co na ρῖoḡaib ar a ἔpupallḡoέaῖδ belρcálánca
 ἡ ḡabaίτ occ αρccnaím na conaίpe ριαρταρῖρνα tuαῖdμyμáin ραιρτυαῖδ ḡach
 noίpeαῖδ doιρῆρ ὁ ccoρḡbmaic, doρlár éneoiλ ρῆρῆmaic, ἡ do boιρῖnn ἡο ρan-
 ḡaταρ ρια naθhαιῆ ἡο mainyτῖρ éoρcomodpuaῖδ, ἡ ἡο capcaίρ να ccléipeαῖ
 co na cpeαcáib, ἡ co na ḡabalaibh leó. ḡáταρ να ρῖoḡῖ αḡ túρ ἡ acc

¹ *Cinel-Aedha, anglice* Kinelea, was O'Shaughnessy's country, in the south-east of the barony of Kiltartan.

² *Cinel-Donghaile*.—This is the tribe name of the O'Grady's, and it became, as usual in Ireland, that of their territory also. In latter ages this territory comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayo, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, but both belong to the deanery of O mBluid and diocese of Killaloe.

³ *Craig-Ui-Chiárdubhain*: i. e. O'Kirwan's rock, now Craggykerrivane, a townland in the parish of Cloondagad, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.

⁴ *Cantred of the Islands*, now the barony of Islands in the same county.

⁵ *Cathair-Murchadha*: i. e. Murrough's Stone Fort, now Cahermurphy, a townland containing the ruins of a caher or Cyclopean stone fort, in the parish of Kilmurry Mac Mahon, barony of Clonderalaw, or East Corca-Bhaiscinn, in the same county.

⁶ *Kilmurry*: i. e. Kilmurry, in the barony of Ibrickan.

⁷ *Cathair-Ruis*, now Caherross, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilmurry Ibrickan.—See note ⁵, under the year 1573, p. 1672, *supra*.

⁸ *Baile-Eoin-Gabhann*, now Ballingowan, or

did, but rose up at day-break on Sunday morning, and marched forward through Oireacht-Redmond, through Cinel-Aedha¹, through Cinel-Donghaile^m, and through Upper Clann-Cuillein, and before the middle of that day had passed westwards across the River Fergus, after having plundered the greater part of these districts. On that night O'Donnell pitched his camp on the banks of the Fergus, to the west of Clonroad, after having plundered the entire of Ennis, except the monastery. He sent forth marauding parties, to plunder the surrounding districts; and far and wide did these parties spread themselves about the country; for from that time of the day till night they traversed, burned, plundered, and ravaged [the region extending] from Craig-Ui-Chiardhubhain^a, in the lower part of the frontiers of the Cantred of the Islands^c, to Cathair-Murchadha^p in West [recte East] Corca-Bhaiscinn, to the gates of Kilmurry^q of Cathair-Ruis^r, and of Magh in Hy-Bracain to the gate of Baile-Eoin-Gabhann^s in Corcomroe, and of Both-Neill^t in Kinel-Fearmaic. Many a feast, fit for a goodly gentleman, or for the lord of a territory, was enjoyed throughout Thomond this night by parties of four or five men, under the shelter of a shrubbery, or at the side of a bush.

On the following morning, Monday, O'Donnell set out with his forces from their tents and pavilions, steadily and slowly, without pursuit or hurry; and they proceeded on their way diagonally across Thomond, exactly in a north-easterly direction, through the east of Hy-Cormaic^u and the level of Kinel-Fearmaic, and through Burren, and arrived before night, with their preys and spoils, at the monastery of Corcomroe, and at Carcair-na-gCleireach^w. The troops continued scouring and traversing the country around them while day-

Ballygowan, *alias* Smithstown, a townland in which are the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See note ^v, under the year 1573, p. 1670, *supra*.

^t *Both-Neill*: i. e. Niall's booth, hut, or tent, now *anglice* Bohneill, and in Irish *Cuirt Bhoithe Neill*, a castle situated in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this castle is set down as be-

longing to "Teige mac Morogh O'Brien."

^u *Hy-Cormaic*, a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare, now supposed to be co-extensive with the parish of Kilmaley, but it was anciently much larger, as has been already proved.—See note ^v, under the year 1573, p. 1668, *supra*.

^w *Carcair-na-gCleireach*: i. e. the Narrow Road of the Clerics. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a narrow and steep road extending from the abbey of Corcomroe towards Corranrue, in the barony of Burren, and county of Clare. It is usually called the Corker road in English.

ταρτελ να τίρε ινα τιμcell cap an caem laite co nár páccairíte αιτρεαδ̄,
no árur bað ionáiriúñ gan loρcað gan líñ pccpior. Ro bað pμύττεεό
διαδη ἡ δσθαίγε in τίρ uile dia nár ló a bpaipccpiona da γαé leit iompa
imaccuairt, ἡ no bað lón dia ccop pcp pcpdal conaire anble na doβαιρίαch
δσθαίγε baó uairtib cctapbuap in γach ionad a ctapatair i naγhaó ipñ
ló cctena.

Ατραγατε να ploiγh im Ua ndomnaill ap a bápaçh dia maip, ἡ lotap
tap beilγib bñnchairpγiðe na bán bóipne, ἡ tap an ccapcap ccuimainγ
ccaolpódaγ gan cpioib, gan taçap, gan tópaigeçt, gan tocpaim go paγgatar
go mñoata maγpñiðe mfohpaiðe. Αιpipite an adhaiγ pin ap cnoc an γñpáin
bán eitcp chill cólzan ἡ γaillm̄. Ro eiopðeiliγpior a ccpeaça ἡ a ngabála
pñ apoule, ap a bapach an dú pin, ἡ no baí γaé cpong διοð iapctain aγ dípγeað
ἡ acc dlútiomáin a pēlba paivdiple buðipñ hi pēd pñγtib caom̄coiγið con
naçt. Nip bo poda an uide puccpat an ló pin eiccin, ap pobtap pēitiγ
cpipriγ, ἡ ní no cpilpior a paivcōolað an adhaiγ piam̄ ap uam̄an a pobapta
ó a mbioðbaðaið iap mñopeað a ctipe táp̄pa. Do γniatc longpopt i ccōm
pōçpaib dōið an adhaiγ pin ó no laipct in imeccla dōið. Ro γaβpat a ngille,
ἡ a napada acc upgnam̄ a bhpoinne go no tóçhaiçpior iapam̄ a mbiúð gomtap
páitiγ, contuilpior hi páime γó ap a bapach. Ατραçtatar an ploγ ap a
puan ἡ tiaγait hi ccñn cpēda. Ro chðaiγ Ua domnaill do Mhac uilliam,
ἡ don luçt dup paγgatar a hiaçtap connaçt poað dia cpigið. Cuið pñpin
pōip γaé ndipeaç ip na conairib coitçñna go páimcc dfoið laoi go conmaicne
cúile tola i nñdipm̄dōñ an cōiccið. Αιpipite ann an adhaiγ pin.

Ro pcpōngap Ua domnaill ap a bapaç pcp a muinntip a mñmle cpñce
apçñna, ἡ a nédaia do líccçñ uaðaið dia cpigið, a ngiollanpaið, a naép diaipm,
ἡ γonta do líccçñ leó. Ro bað don cpuiñγ poptap açgaioite dia maicib an
tan pin. Taðcc ócc, mac neill, mic neill puuð, mic néill, mic cpippdealbaiγ
óicc, mic cpippdealbaiγ bñpnaγ uí baoiγill, ἡ duibγionn, mac meccon, mic con-

² *Set them astray.*—The word pcpdal is explained by O'Clery, "do-eól .i. pccpán, i. e. want of knowledge, i. e. going astray."

¹ *Carcair:* i. e. of Carcair-na-gCleireach.

² *Meadhraighe.*—This is latinized *Medrigia* by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*. The name is still preserved (pronounced *Maaree*) and is applied

to a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway, and comprising the whole of the parish of Ballynacourty, about five miles to the south of the town of Galway.

³ *Cnoc-an-ghearrain-bhain:* i. e. the Hill of the White Garron or Horse, now Knockagarranbaun, a hill on which a fair is held yearly,

light remained; so that they left no habitation or mansion worthy of note which they did not burn and totally destroy. All the country behind them, as far as they could see around on every side, was [enveloped in] one dark cloud of vapour and smoke; and, during the entire of that day, the vastness of the dark clouds of smoke that rose over them aloft in every place to which they directed their course, was enough to set them astray^x on their route.

On the following day, Tuesday, O'Donnell and his forces rose up and proceeded through the rocky passes of White Burren, and through the close and narrow road of Carcair⁷, without receiving battle or skirmish, and without being followed or pursued, until they reached the mansions on the smooth plain of Meadhraighe⁸. They remained that night on the hill of Cnoc-an-ghearrainbhain^a, between Kilcolgan and Galway. On the following day they divided the spoils and booty among one another at that place; and each party of them were then guiding and closely driving their own lawful portions of the property along the roads of the fair province of Connaught. The journey which they performed on that day was not a long one, for they were weary and fatigued, not having been able to sleep on the night before, through fear of being attacked by the enemies whose country they had plundered. Having now altogether laid aside their apprehensions, they made an encampment for the night before they had gone far. Their servants and attendants proceeded to prepare their dinner, and, having taken food till they were satisfied, they retired to rest until morning, when the army, rising from their slumber, proceeded on their journey. O'Donnell permitted MacWilliam and those who had come from Iar-Connaught to return to their homes. He set out himself in a directly eastern direction, along the common roads, until he arrived, at the end of the day, in Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaigh^b, in the very centre of the province, where he remained for that night.

On the next day O'Donnell ordered his people to send away all their cattle-spoils and plunders home to their houses, and to let their servants and the unarmed and wounded go along with them. Among those of their chiefs who were mortally wounded at this time were Teige Oge, the son of Niall, son of Niall Roe, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle; and Duigin, the son of Maccon,

situated about a mile to the north of the village of Clarinbridge.

^b *Conmaicne-Cuile-Tolaigh*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

coicceiche uí clíriú, 7 ba hann po zonoá iasúide, arson la dpuing ele do muinntir Uí doimnaill po báttar ag ionnraigíó an cláir móir pop Iarla tuad-muinan. Ar ón ecláir rin ainmniúgear conntae an cláir. Abaétra an diar pempraite pop an cconair ag róad doib, 7 po ioncúiriet arson dia teírúib co po haónaicite i ndún na ngall.

Ro líicc epá Ua doimnaill dponz móir dia mílsoib 7 dia aínpoib lar na cefschaib, 7 lar an luét pempraite do féduccáó conaire doib. Ro cómairlíicc oUa ruairc, 7 dia muinntir toideét dia teígíib, 7 do óonnaátoib aréna. Popair epá Ua doimnaill cóicc céó laoc do poigmb a míleaó ina pocair co ríreccat marcaó dia íainmuinntir basín a maille ppiú. Airprie ipin longpore i mbátar in adhaig riam zó hiar míóón laí. Lottar iaram epet an coicceáó poipósr zó mbáttar acc loch riach i cepepurcul na maíone ar a bápac. Ba hepióe popt airachaip Iarla cloinne piocairó. Ro líiccpioe a pccsimelta ar zac líé doib dionpcaó na epiche, co po éionoilpíoe ina mbaoí do epóó, 7 dinnli in zach airó ina mompócpaib, 7 do patpat leo zó haon maigín. Tiazaic co na ceíschair leo epet an coicceáó poip zup zabpat longpore i nimel an tpe ppi Suga i noísr, adhaig an doimnaig do íonpaó, airprie hipúide co madain an luain. Lottar ar a bápac tap at liacc ppionn pop an Suga, 7 tpe maí naoí mic allguba zó pangatar zup an peíair im epáé nóna, zabait longpore ppi an abainn a tuad in adhaig rin. Tiazaic ar a bápac tap coirpíliab na peípa, 7 tpe epioáib an ópaimn 7 co baile an Mhótaig. Scaoilte na píoig dia teígíib iaram, co néóalaib 7 co mommpaib.

Mac uí neill .i. Sir Art, mac coirpódealbaig lunnig, mic neill conallaig, mic airt mic cuinn, do óol hi cefnn na ngall (po zab popt i ndún na long) do cóccáó ar Ua neill, 7 an tapc céona pa ópágaib báir i pparpaó na ngall pémpaite.

Iméypa Uí doimnaill, baí co na píoigaib zan pogaupaét o do puáct a tuad-muinan iarp an tcurup pempraite zó September ar cinn. Iar léccaó a

^c *The county of Clare is named.*—This is a mere note, which very much incumbers the narrative; but it is very correct, and refutes the idea that the county of Clare has derived its name from Sir Thomas de Clare.

^d *Seaghais.*—This was the old name of Coirrhliabh, or the Curliue range of hills, on the bor-

ders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

^e *Died among the English.*—He joined Docwra with thirty horse and thirty foot on the 1st of June, and died on the 28th of October following. The Queen intended creating him Earl of Tyrone.—See Docwra's *Narration*; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book i. c. 2.

son of Cucogry O'Clery; who were both [accidentally] wounded by another party of O'Donnell's people, as they were attacking Clar-mor upon the Earl of Thomond. From this Clar the county of Clare is named^f. The two aforesaid died on the road, returning home; and they were both carried to their territories, and were buried at Donegal.

O'Donnell sent a large party of his warriors and soldiers with the preys and people aforesaid, to clear the way for them; and he advised O'Rourke and his people, and the other Connaughtmen in general, to return home. O'Donnell retained five hundred heroes of his choice soldiers, and sixty horsemen, of his own faithful people. They remained in the camp in which they had been the night before until after mid-day. They then proceeded through the province in a south-easterly direction, and arrived, by the twilight of the following morning, at Loughrea. This was the chief residence of the Earl of Clanrickard. They sent out marauding parties in every direction to plunder the country; and these collected all the cattle and herds in their neighbourhood in every direction, and brought them to one place. They came with their preys eastwards across the province, and on Sunday pitched their camp with them near the borders of the province, to the south of the Suck, where they remained until Monday morning. On this day (Monday) they proceeded across Athleague, and through the plain of Nai, son of Allgubha [i. e. Machaire-Chonnacht], and in the evening arrived at Seaghais^d, where they encamped northwards of the river for that night. On the next day they crossed Coirrhliabh-na-Seaghaisa, and proceeded through the territory of Corran to Ballymote. The forces then dispersed for their homes with spoils and riches.

The son of O'Neill, namely, Sir Art, the son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, went over to assist the English, who were fortified at Dun-na-long, in order to wage war against O'Neill. This Art died among the English^e.

As for O'Donnell, he remained with his troops, without making any excursion [out of Tirconnell], from the time that he returned from the aforesaid expedition in Thomond to the September following^f. After his soldiers and

^f *September following.*—This appears to have been copied from the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell. It is not true that O'Donnell remained

inactive in his own territory till September; for, according to Docwra, O'Donnell made the attack described in the text on the 29th of July.

ῥεοίρι δια ἀμύραν, ἡ δια αορ τυαρυρεαιλ αν αιρετε ριν, Ρο εοοιυρ ριυμ ιαοριε ευκα ουρ αν ρρυνεχθιςθ βαογαλ ρορ να γαλλαιβ. Ρο ηαιρηθιςθ οδ

Docwra gives a most curious and minute account of the attack made on him by the Irish, and the coming over to his side of Sir Arthur O'Neill and Niall Garv O'Donnell, with their followers, without whose intelligence and guidance little or nothing could have been effected by Docwra, who candidly acknowledges the fact, and remarks: "Although it is true withall they had their owne ends in it, which were always for private revenge, and wee ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the publique service." His journal of the transactions that took place in the neighbourhood of Derry and Lifford, from this period to the first of November, is as follows:

"On the 28th of June came some men of O'Doghertyes, & lay in ambush before Ellogh; the Garrison discovering them, fell out & skirmisht; a litle of from the Castle wee perceived them, from the Derry, to be in feight. I tooke 40 horse & 500 foote, & made towards them; when they Sawe vs coming they left the skirmish & drewe away: wee followed vp as fast as wee could, & coming to the foote of a mountaine, which they were to pass ouer in their retreat, wee might see them all march before vs, though but slowlie, yet with as much speede as they were able to make, being, to our grieffe, about 400 foote & 60 horse, & wee making as much hast on our partes to ouertake them. By that time the last of them had obtained the topp of the hill: S^r John Chamberlaine & I, with some 10 horse more, were come vpp close on their heeles, all our foote, & the rest of our horse, coming after vs as fast as they could, but all out of breath & exceedinglie tired. Having thus gained the very topp of the hill, & seeing but fewe about me, I stayed and badd a stand to be made till more Company might come vpp; and withall, casting my head about, to see how our men followed, I seeing the foote farr be-

hinde, & our horse but slowlie Clyming vpp; turning about againe I might see S^r John Chamberlaine unhorsed, lying on the ground, a stones cast before mee, & at least a Dozen hewing at him with their Swords. I presentlie gaue forward to haue rescued him, & my horse was shott in two places & fell deade vnder mee, yet they forsooke him vpon it, & wee recouered his bodie, but wounded with 16 woundes, & instantlie giving vp the Ghost, wherevpon wee made a stand in the place, & staying till more Companie came vp, wee brought him off, & suffered them to march away without further pursuite.

"On the second of July I put 800 men into Boates, and landed them att Dunsalong, Tyrone (as wee were tould) lying in Campe within two myles of the Place, where I presentlie fall to raiseing a Forte. His men came downe & skirmisht with vs all that day, but perceiuing the next wee were tilted, & out of hope to be able to remoue us, they rise vp & left vs quietlie to doe what we would, where, after I had made it reasonable defensible, I left S^r John Bowles in Garrison with 6 Companies of Foote, & afterwards sent him 50 horse.

"On the 14th of July came O'Donnell with a troupe of 60 horse, & earely in the Mornings, as our watch was ready to be discharged, fell vpon a Corpes de Guard of some 20 of our horse, but they defended themselues without loss, & orderlie retyred to the Quarter, only Captaine John Sidney was hurte in the shoulder with the blowe of a staffe.

"On the 29th of July he came againe with 600 Foote & 60 horse, and lay close in ambush in a valley within a quarter of a myle of our outmost horse sentinells; & Moyle Morrogh mac Swyndoe (a man purposelie sent with mee by the state, and see well esteemed of as the

hirelings had within this period rested themselves, he summoned them to him, to see whether he could get any advantage of the English. He was informed

queene had giuen a Pention of vi' a day vnto during his life, & the present Comaund of 100 English souldiers) having intelligence with him, caused some of his men to goe, a litle before Breake of Day, & driue forth our horses (that were vsually euery night brought into the Iland to Graze) directlie towards him, In soe much as, vpon the sodaine, before any thing could be done to preuent it, he gott to the number of 60 into his power, & presentlie made hast to be gone. But with the alarum I rise vp from my Bedd, tooke some 20 horses, and such foote as were readie, Bidd the rest follow, & soe made after them. At fower myles end wee ouertooke them, their owne horses kept in the reare, flanked with foote, marching by the edge of a Bogge, & those horse they had gott from vs sent away before with the foremost of their foote. When they sawe vs cominge, they turned heade & made readie to receiue vs; wee charged them, & at the first encounter I was stricken with a horseman's stafe in the Foreheade, in soe much as I fell for deade, & was a goode while deprived of my senses; Butt the Captaines & Gentlemen that were about me (whereof the cheife that I Remember were Captaine Anthony Erington, Captaine John Sidney, Captaine John Kingsmyll, & Mathew Wroth, a Corporall of my horse Companie) gaue beyond my Bodie & enforced them to giue ground a good way, by meanes whereof I recouered myselfe, was sett vp on my horse, & soe safelie brought of, & Conducted home, & they suffered, with the prey they had gott, to departe without further pursuite.

"I kepte my Bedd of this wound by the space of a fortneth, my chamber a weeke after, & then I came abroade; & the first things I did, I tooke a viewe & particuler muster of all the Companies. How weake I found them, euen

beyonnd expectation (though I had seene them decay very fast before), is scarselie credible; & I thinke, noe man will denye but it was euen then a strange Companie, that, of 150 in list, could bring to doe service 25 or 30 able, at the most.

"Then did I alsoe manifestlie discover the Trechery of the said Moyle Morrogh Mac Swynedo" [Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Doe], "hauing intercepted the Messenger that he employed to O'Donnell in all his Bussines, out of whose mouth I gott a full Confession of all his Practices, & especiallie, that it was hee that caused his men of purpose to driue forth our horses, which he was so manifestlie convinced of as hee had not the face to denie it, wherevpon I deliuered him to Captaine Flemminge, who was then going to Dublin, to carry to my lord Deputie, there to receiue his tryall; who, putting him vnder hatches in his shipp, & himselfe coming to shoore with his Boate, the hatch being opened to sett Beere, he stept vp vpon the Decke, & threwe himselfe into the Riuer, & soe Swamme away to O'Canes side, which was hard by; they in the shipp, amazed with the soddaynness of the fact, & doing nothing that tooke effect, to prevent it.

"On the 24th of August came Boorey, brother to O Cane (hauing before made his agreement with mee, to serue vnder S' Arthur O Neale), & brought with him 12 horse, 30 foote, & 60 fatt Beeues,—a Present welcome at that time, for besides that fresh meate was then rare to be had, our provisions in stoore were very neere spent. I gaue him thereof a Recompence for them in money, & allowed him a small parte of souldiers, to goe forth againe, whoe returned the next day, & brought 40 more. Annother small Pray hee sett againe within fewe dayes after, & then, thinking hee

ἔσπευον ἵνα ἐκείνην ἡμέραν ἡγήσασθαι τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑσπέρην τὴν ἑσπέρην
 ἡμέραν ἵνα ἡγήσασθαι τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑσπέρην τὴν ἑσπέρην

had gayned himselfe Credite enough, hee came & demaunded 800 men to doe an enterprise withall, that should be (as he tould a very faire & probable tale for) of farr greater importance & seruice to the Queen. I had onelie the persuation of S^r Arthur O Neile (who I verylie thinke was a faithful & honnest Man), granted him some men, though not halfe the Number he askt, because, in truth, I had them not. But before the time came they should sett forth, S^r Arthur had changed his opinion, & bad mee bewarre of him. I stayd my hand therefore, & refused him the men. He apprehended I did it out of distrust, & with many oathes & Protestations indeuored to perswade mee of his truth & fidelitie; But finding all would not preuaile, he desired I would suffer him to goe alone with such men of his owne as he had, & he would retourne with such a testimonie of his honnestie, as I should neuer after haue Cause to be doubtfull of him more. I was content, soe hee left mee Pledges for his retourne; hee offered mee two that accepted of their owne accords to engage their liues for it, & himselfe besides promised it with a solemne oath taken vpon the Bible, soe I lett him goe. The next day he came backe to the waterside, right ouer against the towne, with 300 Men in his Companye, and, hauing the River betweene him & vs, called to the souldiers on our side, & bad them tell mee he was there returned, according to promise, But ment noe Longer to serue against his owne Brother; & if for his Pledges I would accepte of a Ransome of Cowes, he would send mee in what reasonable Number I should demaund; But threatned, If I tooke away their liues, there should not an English man escape that euer came within his danger. This being presentlie brought vnto mee, & approued to be true by Repetition in

myne owne sight & hearing, I caused a Gibbett to be straight sett vp, brought them forth, & hanged them before his face; & it did afterwards manifestlie appeare this man was, of purpose, sent in, from the very begining, to betraye vs, & at this time he had laid soe faire a Plott, all was done by directions of Tyrone, who lay in Ambush to receiue vs.

“ And now the winter beganne to be seirce vpon vs; our men wasted with continuall laboures, the Iland scattered with Cabbins full of sicke men, our Biskitt all spent, our other prouisions of nothing but Meale, Butter, & a litle Wine, & that, by Computation, to hould out but 6 dayes longer. Tyrone & O'Donell, to weaken vs the more, Proclaming free passage & releife through their Countrie, to send them away, to as many as would leaue vs and departe for England. Our two fortes, notwithstanding all the dilligence wee had beene able to vse, farre from the state of being defensible. O'Donell, well obseruing the opportunitie of this time, if his skill and Resolution had beene as good to prosecute it to the full, on the 16 of September came, with 2000 Men, about midnight, vndiscovered, to the very edge of the Bogge that diuides the Iland from the mayne Lande (for our horses were soe weake & soe fewe that wee were not able to hould watch any further out), & there, being more then a good muskett shott of, they discharged their peeces, whereby wee had warning enough (if neede had beene) to put our selues in Armes at leysure. But there was not a Night, in many before, wherein both myselfe & the Captaines satt not vp in expectation of this attempt, and Captaine Thomas White, having some 20 horse readie in Armes for all occasions, came presentlie, & brauelie charged vpon the first that were now past ouer the Bogg & gott into the Iland, kild about 14

that the horses of the English were sent out every day, under the charge of a party of English cavalry, to graze upon a grassy field that was opposite the

or 15, whose bodies wee saw lying there the next day, & the rest, takeing a fright, confusedly retyred as fast as they could; yet, to make it seene they departed not in feare, they kept thereabouts till the morning, & then, as-soone as it was broad day Light, they made a faire Parade of themselues vpon the side of a hill, full in our sight, & soe marched away.

“The very next day came in a supplie of victuells, very shortlie after 50 newe horse, & shortelie after that againe 600 foote, & withall, because the lords had bene aduertized the stoore howses wee erected at first, of Deale boardes onelie, were many wayes insufficient, & vnable to preserue the munitions and victuells in, they sent vs, about this time, two frames of Timber for howses, with most thinges necessarie to make them vp withal, which they ordayned to supplie that defect with; & now alsoe, where before the souldiers were enioyned to worke, without other allowance than their ordinarie pays, Their lordships, vpon aduertisement of the inconueniencie thereof (which in truth was such as, doe what we could, the workes went but exceeding slowlie forward, & with very much difficulty), I then receiued orders to give them an addition to their wages (when they wrought vpon the fortifications) of 4th a day; & soe wee were then, in all things, fullie & sufficientlie releued.

“On the third of October came in Neile Garvie O Donell, with 40 horse & 60 Foote; a man I was also directed by the state to winne to the Queene’s seruice, & one of equall estimation in Tyrconnell, that Sir Arthur O Neale was of in Tyrone. The secreet message that had past betweene him & mee, hee found were discouered to O Donnell, and therefore somewhat sooner then otherwise he intended, & with less assurance & hope of many Conditions, that hee

stood vpon. Yet, it is true, I promised him, in the behalfe of the Queene, the whole Countrey of Tircconnell to him & his heires; & my lord Deputie & Councill at Dublin did afterwards confirme it vnto him vnder their hands; & his Coming in was very acceptable att that time, & such as we made many vses of, & could ill haue spared.

“The next day after hee came, wee drewe forth our forces, & made a journey to the Ile of Inche, where, by his information, wee had learned there was a good Prey of Cattell to be gott; but the tides falling out extraordinary high, wee were not able to pass them to gett in, so as wee were forced to turne our Course & goe downe into O-Dogherties Countrie, though to litle purpose, for, knowing of our coming, hee draue away all before vs, onelie some stacks of Corne wee found, which wee sett on fire.

“The 8th of October I assigned vnto the said Neale Garvie 500 foote & 30 horse, vnder the leading of S^r John Bowles, to goe to take the Liffer, where 30 of O Donnell’s men lay in Garrison in a Forte in one of the Corneres of the towne; & most of them, being abroad when they came, were surpriced & slaine, & the place taken; yet soe as one of them had first putt fire into the Forte, which consumed all the Buildings in it; but the rest of the Howses scattered abroad in the towne (which were about 20) were preserued & stood vs afterwards in singuler good steade.

“O-Donell having heard of the takeing of this Place, came on the xith of October, with 700 foote & 100 horse, & encamped himselfe about 3 myles off at Castle Fyn. The next day he came & shewed himselfe before the Towne, our Garrison made out, had a skirmish with him of an houre longe, wherein Neale Garvie behaved himselfe Brauelie; Capten Augusten

πρροκοιμίτε γαχ λαοί. Οτ εualαιγ ριυμ ινηρην πο γαβ αγα ρεερύδαδ ειοννηρ
 no ηεραδ̄ amur πορ an eachραιδ̄ ίρην, conad̄ é ní do ρóine θρηng mór dia
 mílδαιβ, γ δίρημ μαρκαδ̄ (nar bo luğa olδάτ ρé céδ a líon etip τροιγ̄τεαδ̄,
 γ μαρκαδ̄) do ηρ̄ιέ λαιρ γο δίεετα ι νδορκατα na ηοιδεε γο ηυέτ allβρuaié
 ιομδομ̄ain πο βαί ίρην μαιγ̄ρλιαδ̄ τάρλα πορ αghαιδ̄ δοιρε a τυαιδ̄, bail in πο
 ba ρείλ δοιβ μυντηρ an baile, γ nar bó ροφαίεερiona δοιβρ̄ιδε ιαθρ̄ομ̄. Ρο
 éur uachad̄ bícc da máρρ̄log ι νιοναδ̄αιβ ιορ̄φοιγ̄ιδε a ρρoccur don baile hi
 cceiγ πορρ na ηeoδ̄a, γ πορ a naέρ κοιμίττα co na ηιομπαίδοιρ a n̄schpaδ̄a
 πορ a ccúlaiβ δομ̄δοιρ̄i cecib tan πο baδ̄ lainn leo. δάτταρ din an τυέτ ριν
 ar na ninnell γο ηυρ̄ετοαδ̄ an λαοί. Ατ ειατ an schpa éuca daρr an υρ̄δρoδ̄at
 (co na λυέτ πορκοιμίττα) am̄ail πο γ̄nathaiγρ̄ioτ. Ρο ηιρ̄γ̄ετταρ μαρ̄ερ̄luaγ
 uí doim̄naill δóib̄ daρ a n̄h̄iri, γ do ρaδ̄ραττ am̄mur πορ luche an πορ̄κοιμίέττα,
 μαρ̄βαιττ θρηng διοδ̄, γ τερ̄na a ροιλε la luar a neachραδ̄ γ a n̄ér̄ma.
 Ζαβαιττ μυντηρ Uí doim̄naill acc ιομ̄áin eaέρ̄αιδε na ηgall πο a ccum̄ang.
 Τιcc a ρlog buδ̄δ̄sin dia ccom̄p̄urtaéτ πορ na γalloib̄, γ πο éur̄p̄ioτ na h̄sich
 ρ̄s̄m̄pa. Ρο πορ̄áil Ua doim̄naill πορ θρηuing dia máρ̄ερ̄log dol lár na ηeoδ̄a,
 γ γan am̄m̄ain ρ̄p̄p̄rium̄ ιοιρ co ριορ̄ταίρ co ηιοναδ̄ inmill. Οο ροναδ̄ am̄laiδ̄.
 Αnair o doim̄naill πο δεοίδ̄ γ an líon πο éoḡ dia máρ̄ερ̄log ina ρ̄ar̄paδ̄ co na
 mílδαιβ τροιγ̄τεé.

Οτ ειαδ̄ na γoill δειluccad̄ a neoé ρ̄riú éir̄γ̄ιττ πο céδοιρ, γ γαβαιττ a
 nar̄ma, γ do líccéτ ι n̄deadh̄aiδ̄ uí doim̄naill. Οο δεαδ̄αιδ̄ an general Sir
 henry docupa co na máρ̄ερ̄log πορ a neoδ̄aiβ (doneoé πο πορττ a n̄foδ̄a ι
 νιοναδ̄αιβ inmill διοδ̄, γ na πο ρccar ρ̄riú don éur ρin), γ τιαγ̄αιτ ίρην
 τογρ̄aim am̄ail ar déine πο ρεδ̄ρατ. Οτ connairc ó doim̄naill μαρ̄ερ̄luaγ na
 ηgall πορ dian̄mp̄im̄ ina δ̄eadh̄aiδ̄ anair ι n̄deoíδ̄ a míleaδ̄ τροιγ̄τεαδ̄ co na
 διορ̄ma μαρ̄ερ̄log ina ρoδ̄air co ρuccρατ μαρ̄ερ̄log na ηgall ρair. Οο bíραττ

Heath took a light hurte in his hand, & some
 10 or 12 Men on ech side were slaine.

“ On the 24th he came againe, & laide him-
 selfe in ambush a myle from the towne, watch-
 ing to intercept our men Fetching in of turfe,
 which, before our Coming, the Irish had made
 for their owne Provision. The Alarme taken,
 the Garrison made forth againe, & Neale Garvie
 behaved himselfe brauelie as before, charged
 home vpon them, killed one, hurt one or two

more with his owne hands, & had his horse
 slaine vnder him. Captaine Heath took a shott
 in the thigh, whereof he shortelie after died, &
 some 20 more there were hurte & slaine.

“ On the 28th of October dyed S^r Arthur
 O’Neale of a fevour, in whose place came pre-
 sentlie after one Cormocke, a brother of his,
 that clamed to succeed him as the next of his
 kinne, & had, in that name, good entertainments
 from the Queene. But shortelie after came his

town, i. e. Derry; when he heard this, he began to meditate how he could make a descent upon those horses; and this is what he did: he took privately, in the darkness of the night, a large party of his soldiers, and a squadron of cavalry (amounting to no less than six hundred, between horse and foot), to the brink of a steep rocky valley, which was on the flat mountain to the north of Derry, from whence they could plainly see the people of the town, who could not easily see them. He placed a small party of his cavalry in ambush for the horses and their keepers, at concealed places not far from the town, so as to prevent them from returning to the town when they should wish to do so. They remained thus in ambush until the break of day, when they perceived the horses with their keepers coming across the bridge as usual. O'Donnell's cavalry set out after them, and attacked and slew some of the keepers; but others made their escape by means of the fleetness and swiftness of their horses. O'Donnell's people then commenced driving off as many of the English horses as had been left behind in their power. The main body of their own force coming up to assist them against the English, they sent the horses before them. O'Donnell ordered a party of his cavalry to go off with the horses to a secure place, and not to wait for himself at all until they should reach a secure place. This was accordingly done; [and] O'Donnell remained behind, with a body of his cavalry which he selected and with his foot soldiers.

When the English perceived that their horses had been taken away from them, they immediately arose, and, taking their arms, set out in pursuit of O'Donnell. The General, Sir Henry Docwra, with his horsemen mounted on their horses (i. e. such of them as retained their horses in secure places, and had not lost them on that occasion), joined in the pursuit as rapidly as they were able. When O'Donnell saw the cavalry of the English in full speed after him, he remained behind his infantry with his troop of cavalry, until the Eng-

owne sonne, Tirlogh, that was, indeed, his true & imediate heire, whome the state accepted of, & admitted to inherite all the fortune & hopes of his father. Hee had not attained to the full age of a man, &, therefore, the service he was able to doe was not greate, but some vse wee had of him, & I thinke his disposition was faithfull & honest.

“All this while, after Liffer had beene taken, O'Donell kept vp & downe in those parts, watching still to take our men vpon some advantage, but finding none, & hearing two Spanish shippes that were come into Calebegg with Munition, Armes, & Money, on the 20th of November he departed towards them, & betweene Tirone & him intending to make a dividend of it.”

πίθε αμυρ κάλμα πορ Ua νομνάιλ δαρ είνη α εερίσχε, γ α νήμιζ. Πορ-
αίγηρ ο δομνάιλ πριπριν δεαβαϊθ ζο δέδλα δύρεποϊδεχ, γ πρίταρ ιομαρσεε
αμνυρ στορρα ελέταρ να δά λίτε. Τελεεαρ αποϊλε κομμβραταρ δυα δομ-
νάιλ .ι. Αοδ mac Αοδα δυϊθ μιε Αοδα ρυαϊθ υί δομνάιλ, ποζα ποζαβλαϊγί
αρ αμυρ αν ζενεραλ δαρ ηενρη δοκυρα εο ταπλα ι ετου α έδαιν ζαν ιομπολλ
ζο πορ ζον ζο ηαιέσρ αμνυρ. Σοαρ αν ζενεραλ πορ εουλαϊθ ιαρ να έρεαζδαθ
ραμλαϊθ, γ ρόατεε να ζοϊλλ αρέσνα ιαρ ηζυιν α εκοδναϊζ, α εεήν κομαρλε, γ
α εερίσρηρ πο μέλα, γ αταρ, γ νί πο λήρατ α νίερα νί βα ριρί. Τιαεατε
μυντερ Uί δομνάιλ δια ρεκοραϊθ, γ πο ρίμεαθ leo α νεαέρα δυρ ρυεερατ,
ρυλλέθ πορ υϊθ εέδαϊθ εαχ βά ρέθ α λίον. Ρανναρ Ua δομνάιλ να ηεοά
αρ α ηαιελε πορρ να ηυαρλιθ ιαρ να εκομπαμαϊθ.

Δαί ιμορρο Ua δομνάιλ ι ππορβαϊρρι πορρ ηα ζαλλαϊθ ζαν ποζλυαρχε αρ
α έίρ ζο υήρπθ october. Ρο ειονηεεαιν ανηριδε δολ ζο τυαδμύμαιν δο ριθιρ
δια ηινδρεαθ. Ρο εεελαμαθ α ρλοζ λαρ ιαρ εκομνέθ πορ αν εκομαρλε ριν, γ
νί πο αιρρ εο ραιμκε ταρ σιεεεαχ ριαρ, γ εο βαϊλε αν ιόταγη. Ρο ράεαϊθ
Niall ζαρθ, mac cuinn, μιε αν εάλβαϊζ, μιε Μαζηαρα Uί δομνάιλ δαρ α έίρ
ιρην εερίεη δια ηιμεκομίντε πορρ να ζαλλαϊθ αρ να ειορταρ δια ηινδρεαθ.

Ζαβατεε να ζοϊλλ αζ αϊλ γ acc αταεη Neill ζαρθ υί δομνάιλ ζο ηιελήτε,
γ acc εραϊλ ρίγί αν ειρε ραιρ διαμαθ ιαθ βαθ εορεεραε. Ρο εινγεαλλρατ
αρεααθα ιομθα, γ μαοιηε μάρα δό πριπριν δια εεϊοραθ ινα εκομμβάϊζ. Δαί
ρμυϊθ αζ εορτεεετ πριρ να κομταϊθ αθαϊθ ροδα εο πο δεόναϊζ α αιηέν δό
πο δεόιθ δολ δια ραιζιό λα μίαιρλε αν αέρα ρήζ πορ υαλλαϊζ βάταρ ιμαραεν
πριρ, γ πορ αιρεαε δό ειοθ ιαρ εεριολλ. Δο δεαάταρ α έριαρ υήρβαϊερεαε
λαρ ιρην κομνίρζε ριν .ι. Αοδ buide, Δομνάιλ, γ Conn. Ρο βα ρήρθε όν δο
ζαλλοϊθ α νολρπομ δια μιονηραϊζιό, υαιρ πορταρ ρεϊέζ, μίρρηζ ζαν εοδλαθ

² *Hugh, son of Hugh Duw.*—He is described, in the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Peregrine O'Clery, as "the Achilles of the Irish race." Sir Henry Docwra little knew who it was that struck him when he wrote: "At the first encounter I was stricken with a horseman's staffe in the forehead, in soe much as I fell for dead, and was a good while deprived of my senses," &c., &c. The weapon cast at Docwra was a javelin, not a mere stick or staff; and P. O'Sulle-

van Beare says that Docwra's helmet was pierced by it.

"Secundo die, quàm in terram exsiluerunt, Odonellus occurrens centum sexaginta octo equos eis adimit, et rursus equos iuxta oppidum pascentes Catholici rapiunt, quos sequuntur Angli. Equestre prælium fit. Hugo Odonellus cognomento Junior Docrium telo per Galeam fixo fracto cranio vulnerat."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, cap. v. fól. 171.

lish came up with him. They made a courageous attack upon O'Donnell for [the recovery of] their spoils, and of what was under their protection. O'Donnell sustained the onset valiantly and resolutely; and a fierce battle was fought them. One of O'Donnell's kinsmen, namely, Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv^r, son of Hugh Roe, made a well-aimed cast of a javelin at the General, Sir Henry Docwra, and, striking him directly in the forehead, wounded him very severely. When the General was thus pierced, he returned back; and the English, seeing their chief, their adviser, and their mighty man, wounded, returned home in sorrow and disgrace, and pursued their horses no further. O'Donnell's people proceeded to their tents, and, on reckoning the horses which they had carried off, they found them to exceed two hundred^b in number. O'Donnell afterwards divided the horses among his gentlemen, according to their deserts.

O'Donnell remained besieging the English, without moving from his territory, until the end of October, when he began to make preparations to go again into Thomond, to plunder it. After having come to this resolution, he assembled his forces, and made no delay until he came westwards across the Sligo, and to Ballymote. He left Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, behind him in the territory, to defend it against the English, and prevent them from plundering it.

The English [now] began privately to entreat and implore Niall Garv O'Donnell [to join them], offering to confer the chieftainship of the territory upon him, should they prove victorious. They promised him, moreover, many rewards and much wealth, if he would come over to their alliance. He listened for a long time to their offers; and his misfortune at length permitted him to go over to them¹, by the evil counsel of envious and proud people who were along with him; but for this he was afterwards sorry. His three brothers, namely, Hugh Boy, Donnell, and Con, joined him in this revolt. The English were, no doubt, the better of their going over to them; for they were weary

^b *Two hundred.*—Docwra says that the number was sixty, but the probability is, that this is a mistake of his transcriber (for we have not his own autograph), for 160. P. O'Sullivan Beare makes the number 168.

¹ *To go over to them.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare states that Niall Garv was deserted by his wife for his

treachery towards her brother on this occasion. "Asper eam occasionem opportunam ratus, ad Anglos se confert (ob id a Nolla coniuge sua Odonelli sorore desertus), quibus Liffriam, quam ipse custodiam causam tenebat tradit. In ea Angli decem cohortes collocant."—*Hist. Cathol. ꝑc.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v. fol. 171.

ζαν ευήρανσθ ζαὸ νοῖδε λα ἡομῶν Οὐί δομῆαιλλ, ἡ πορταρ φαέτχαιζ, γαλλραιζ
λα ἡομεινίγε αν ἰοταισ ἰ μβάταρ, λαρ να βιαδαῖβ ρήηδα, ἡ λαρ αν ρφειοῖ
ραιλλτε ρήβγοιρτ, ἡ λα ἡήρβαῖδ ὑρρφειολα, ἡ ζαὸ τυαρα βα τοιχ δοῖβ. Ρορ
αιρχιρ Νιαιλλ ὁ δομῆαιλλ ἡμ ζαὸ νί βα τήρβαῖδ πορρα, ἡ πο ρυαρρκαῖλ δοῖβ
αρ ἡν σκαρκαῖρ σευμῶιηζ ἰ μβάταρ. Ὀήριρ δειχ σσέδ λαὸ ζο λήτβεραι λαῖρ,
βαῖλε ειρῖδε ρορ ὑρ αν λοῶα σεδνα, ἡ βα δύνάρυρ οἰρθεῖρσ οὐα δομῆαιλλ
ειρῖδε, ἡ βα ἡέδαηγῆ αν ἰοηβαῖδ ρῖν, υαιρ ἡ ραιβε δύναιδ διοζῶιην, να καῖρ-
τιαιλλ ελαὸ αοῖτα ανη ρῖν ἡε ρῶδα, ἰαρ να βλοδαῖ ρεῖτ ριαῖ, ἀῖτ μαδ δύνκλαῖδ
δῖηηῖη αν να ἡμδέναιῖ δο ἑρῖαιδ ἡ δρῶδαῖβ αν ταιῖηαν, ἡ σαιλ ελαῖρ ἑδομῶιη
υῖρῖδε ἡνα τιμκελλ ἀζ ἰομρῖυῖρεὸ λα ἡαιῖζῖη αν δύν βαῖ ανη ροῖηε δο εῖρκε-
βαῖλ δορῖδηῖε.

Ρο ρακκαβῆρῖοτ αν ταῖρ κοῖμῖετα αν πορτ ρῖν ράρ λα ἡυαιῖαν ἡ ἡμεκκλα
ὁ πο ράτχαιζῖρῖοτ να ζοῖλλ εῖκα, ἡ ζαν ὁ δομῆαιλλ δο βήε ἡνα ρφοκκρ. Λα-
ρῶδαῖη ταηζατταρ να ζοῖλλ δον πορτ, ἡ πο ἑοκκαβῆρῖοτ μῖυῖρ μορῖαιδβλε ἡ
δοῖμαδῶα ερῖαιδ, ἡ κλοὸ ρορ α ρεκαῖτ ζυρ βο δαιηγῆ ρῖν καῖτυκκαῖδ ειρῖβ ἰ
νακκαῖδ α ναῖαιτ.

Λυῖδ ἀραιλε ρήρ δο ραιηῖηυῖηηκτιρ Οὐί δομῆαιλλ ἡνα θεαδῆαιδ ζο ρῖορ ρεῖλ
αν τῖρε, ἡ ατῖέδ δὲ ἡνα ἡδῖηναῖδ ἡηητε δια ἑῖρῖ. Ὀα ἡιοηγναῖδ μῶρ, ἡ βα
μαῖετναῖδ ἡῖηηαιλλ λα ἡυα ἡδομῆηαιλλ α βραῖταιρ, ἡ α εῖηαιῖαιη διομρῖῦδ ραιρ,
υαιρ βα ρῖ δῖήρβρῖυρ Οὐί δομῆηαιλλ ἡυαλα, πο βα βαῖηρῖεῖτῖζ δον τί ἡαιλλ.
ἡμρῖαιρ υα δομῆηαιλλ α κοῖκεαῖδ κοηηαῖετ, αρ ἡῖ ραιηκε ταρ βαῖλε αν μῶταιζ
ρῖαρ αν ταη ρυκκαρτ ρζελα ραιρ, ἡ ἰομρῖαιδ α ρλόζ αῖηαιρ αρ δῖηηε πο ρέορτα.
Αῖετ εῖηα ἡ ρυαῖετ λα α ἡῖλδῖαιδ Ο δομῆηαιλλ δο ρῖρῖρτα, ἀῖετ μαδ υαῖαιδ δια
ἡηαρρρλοζ ζο ραιηκε ἡῖ σσοῖμρῶῖραιδ δον λήεβῖρ ἡῖηῖραιτε. Νί εῖαιρῖηε λαρ
να ζαῖλαιδ ερῖεχα, να αιρκεηε δο δέναιῖ ρερῖῦ ρῖηηετ Ο δομῆηαιλλ ρορ
σούλαιδ, ἀῖετ α βήε ἀζ δαιηζῖηυκκαῖδ α λοηζπορτ, ἡ ἀζ κλαῖδε μῖρ, ἡ στ εῖυα-
λατταρ ὁ δομῆηαιλλ δο εῖοῖεῖετ, ἡῖ πο λῖεε α εκκλα δοῖβ αν πορτ ἰ μβάτταρ
δρῖακκαῖλ ρορ εῖηη αοῖη ἡῖετ δια ἡβαοῖ δερβαῖδ πορρα.

Αῖηῖρῖδ υα δομῆηαιλλ ἡ ἡοηαιδ ἡαρ βὲ ἡῖδῖορῖεῖαν ο να ζαῖλαιδ κο ρυκκαρτ

^k For want of, literally, "without sleep, with-
out rest every night, for fear of O'Donnell."

^l Of their situation, literally, "of the place in
which they were."

^m The same lough: i. e. the same lough on

which Derry is situated. The reader is to bear
in mind that the Irish called all the extent of
water from Lifford to the sea by the name of
Lough Foyle. What modern map-makers call
the River Foyle, the ancient Irish considered as

and fatigued for want of^a sleep and rest every night, through fear of O'Donnell; and they were diseased and distempered in consequence of the narrowness of their situation¹, and the old victuals, the salt and bitter flesh-meat they used, and from the want of fresh meat, and other necessaries to which they had been accustomed. Niall O'Donnell provided them with every thing they stood in need of, and relieved them from the narrow prison in which they were confined. He took ten hundred warriors with him to Lifford, a town upon the banks of the same lough^m, and a celebrated residence of O'Donnell; but at this time the place was not fortified; for there had not been any strong fortress or castle of lime and stone there for a long time before (the one there last having been destroyed), or any thing but a small rampart of earth and sods, surrounded by a narrow, shallow ditch of water, as preparations for the erection of a fortress similar to the one which had been there before.

The guards, as soon as they perceived the English approaching, vacated this fort through dread and fear, because O'Donnell was not near [to assist] them. The English thereupon entered the fort and raised large mounds and ramparts of earth and stone to shelter them; so that they were sufficiently fortified to hold out against their enemies.

One of O'Donnell's faithful people followed after him with information concerning the state of the country, and told him what had happened in his absence. O'Donnell was much surprised and amazed that his kinsman and brother-in-law had thus turned against him, for Nuala, the sister of O'Donnell, was the wife of Niall. O'Donnell returned from the province of Connaught; for he had not passed westwards beyond Ballymote when the news overtook him, and his forces as quickly as they were able; but [no part of] his soldiers were able to keep pace with him, except a few of his cavalry, and he arrived in the neighbourhood of Lifford aforesaid. The English had not been able to make preys or depredations before O'Donnell returned back, but were [employed] strengthening their fortress, and erecting ramparts; and when they heard that O'Donnell had arrived, they were afraidⁿ to come out of their fort for anything they wanted.

O'Donnell remained at a place not far from the English, until some of his

^a part of the lough.

permit them to leave the fort in which they

ⁿ *They were afraid*, literally, "fear did not were for any thing they were in need of."

foot-soldiers had come up with him. O'Donnell thought it too long the English remained without being attacked, and he did not wait for the coming up of [the main body of] his army, but exhibited before the English the small number he had, on the south side of Cruachan-Lighean^o, to the north of the river. When the English perceived him they marched out to meet him, with Niall Garv O'Donnell and his brothers in the van, as leaders of the battle. They skirmished with each other, but there was no obstinate conflict on that first day, though they continued in readiness for each other; for the English thought that O'Donnell was in want of forces^p, as he [really] was; and fearing that an ambush might be laid for them, so that they did not wish to go far from the town for that reason. It was the same case with O'Donnell's people. It would be unwise in them to come in collision with the enemy so near their fort, with the small force of which they consisted. They [at length] separated from each other, though not in peace or friendship. Some were wounded on both sides by the discharging of javelins, arrows, and leaden balls; but more of^q O'Donnell's people were wounded in this skirmish on account of the fewness of their number.

The English then proceeded to their houses, and O'Donnell and his people went to their tents; and it was with anger and indignation that O'Donnell returned thither; for it grieved him that his army had not come up with him on that day; for he was certain that, if he had had them with him at that time, the English would not have escaped from him as they had. O'Donnell afterwards, when his army had come up with him, laid a close siege to the English, and pitched his camp within two thousand paces of Lifford above-mentioned, in order to protect his husbandmen, so that they might save the corn crops in the neighbourhood of the English. He sent out spies and scouts every night to reconnoitre the town, and not to permit any one to pass in or out, unless they should pass southwards across the river; and he left no road or passage within one thousand paces of the town upon which he did not post guards and ambuscades, to watch and spy the English, and hinder them from passing out unnoticed, but especially the sons of Con O'Donnell and their people, for these he consi-

^p *In want of forces*, literally, "in dearth or scarcity of forces."

should be expressed thus: "But O'Donnell's suffered more in this skirmish than the enemy, on account of the fewness of their number."

^q *More of*.—This idea is not very correct. It

αρ πορρα βα ουιλζε λαιρριυμ̄ ᾱ κοιμ̄ιτε, γ̄ αρ ιαθ̄ φο δεαπᾱ δόρομ̄ ιλιωματ̄ να
 νθοαρναιζε, γ̄ ιν̄ ᾱερᾱ πριόταρε.

Ὁσοι ριυμ̄ πρῑ πέ̄ τριοχατ̄ λαίτε̄ αν̄ δύ̄ ριν̄ cō τταιρnic̄ la luchē nā epichē
 ᾱ narbannā dullm̄uzat̄ zō nō cuiρριot̄ é̄ ā mineliabaibh̄ γ̄ ā m̄n̄bolccarib̄ diā
 τταιρriú̄, γ̄ īmp̄s̄oain̄ φορ̄ eachaib̄, γ̄ cairlib̄ diā b̄r̄is̄é̄ mionas̄oair̄b̄ oair̄nḡm̄ib̄ bail̄
 nā p̄ir̄taír̄ ā nam̄ait̄ é̄ucca.

Ιν̄ arailē αιρριρ̄ οὐᾱ δομ̄naill̄ ριᾱ ριύ̄ nō páccair̄b̄ an̄ longporē hip̄in̄ cō
 n̄deachair̄b̄ φορ̄ ammur̄ nā ngall̄ dup̄ an̄ ccaoir̄pat̄ ā ccealzāō ar̄ nā mú̄raib̄
 amach̄ φορρ̄ an̄ maiρ̄riú̄. Ο̄ dō deac̄atar̄ muir̄tir̄ uí̄ doim̄naill̄ φορ̄ ionchaib̄
 an̄ baile, nō bat̄ar̄ nā zoill̄ accā p̄fair̄ccer̄, γ̄ ní̄ nō í̄air̄gr̄itē φορρᾱ uair̄
 at̄ gen̄rat̄ sup̄ bó̄ dō chuinḡīō ūgra, γ̄ deab̄é̄tā dō d̄schattar̄. Ιom̄paiōitē
 muir̄tir̄ Uí̄ doim̄naill̄ tar̄ ā naír̄ dōp̄iōirē ó̄ nā p̄uair̄p̄iot̄ an̄ ní̄ φορ̄ ā τταιρ-
 rat̄ iarr̄paiō. Ο̄ō ḡmaitē air̄p̄r̄m̄ φορ̄ up̄ nā habann̄ allā tuaiō diām̄īō ainm̄
 an̄ daol̄ s̄ō zoir̄itē on̄ m̄baile. Tiazāit̄ ōp̄ongā mó̄rā díob̄ diā p̄ccoir̄air̄b̄, γ̄
 p̄rī apoilē tor̄ccat̄, ar̄ ní̄ nō í̄air̄oir̄itē nā zoill̄ diā l̄m̄m̄ain̄ an̄ lā hí̄r̄in̄. Ο̄t̄
 é̄onairē Niall̄ gar̄b̄ ó̄ doim̄naill̄, muir̄tir̄ uí̄ doim̄naill̄ cō hí̄p̄raōítē an̄p̄ú̄ir̄itē
 at̄ber̄ē p̄p̄iρr̄ nā gallair̄b̄ sup̄ bó̄ cóir̄ dóib̄ ammur̄ dō é̄abair̄ē φορρᾱ. Zabair̄ē
 nā zoill̄ occá̄ n̄s̄īs̄ō φορ̄ ā ep̄air̄p̄iυm̄ cō τταῑōī τταῑōīé̄n̄ach̄ in̄ hí̄tir̄m̄s̄ōn̄ ā mú̄r̄
 ar̄ nā bá̄ō p̄ōd̄s̄ic̄ diā nāim̄ōib̄ com̄taír̄ ar̄m̄é̄tā é̄iōiρ̄é̄. Ο̄̄ rōb̄tar̄ ep̄laim̄ā
 iar̄am̄ dup̄ p̄ic̄c̄itē daρr̄ nā mú̄raib̄ p̄eac̄taír̄ ī nup̄ō cātā. Lap̄ōd̄ain̄ dō
 lícc̄itē φορ̄ amur̄ muir̄tir̄ē Uí̄ doim̄naill̄ φο̄n̄ p̄eim̄ ρin̄ γ̄ an̄ tí̄ Niall̄ ī p̄em̄é̄up̄
 cō nā b̄rair̄é̄r̄ib̄, γ̄ cō nā muir̄tir̄ ī maillē p̄p̄iρr̄.

Ᾱt̄ chí̄ ō doim̄naill̄ chuceā iatē, γ̄ bā p̄ó̄ lair̄ ā p̄fair̄ccer̄in̄ diā í̄air̄īō, γ̄ nō
 í̄ūīd̄iρ̄s̄r̄taír̄ ā m̄il̄s̄ō inā mionas̄oair̄b̄ ep̄ōal̄tā φο̄ ā n̄s̄p̄é̄ōmaír̄ cō nā m̄iōnā
 áiḡ γ̄ ní̄r̄ p̄elcc̄ ā n̄diub̄raccat̄ cō mbá̄tar̄ φορρ̄ an̄ m̄bruāc̄ all̄tar̄ach̄ don̄
 abainn̄. Ιnā com̄p̄ain̄icc̄ dóib̄ iar̄p̄t̄áin̄ cō mbá̄tar̄ m̄s̄p̄ec̄ ar̄ m̄s̄p̄ec̄, γ̄ p̄s̄h̄é̄ar̄
 ḡleō ainm̄ín̄ é̄cc̄ep̄at̄tach̄ s̄top̄pā ōib̄lin̄ib̄. Scuchāit̄ ā m̄ar̄p̄eloiḡ dō é̄um̄
 apoilē cō mbá̄tar̄ acc̄ tuinn̄p̄eair̄nāō ā é̄elē dō m̄anaōs̄r̄ib̄ mó̄ir̄p̄leab̄ra, γ̄ dō
 é̄p̄raōir̄eachair̄b̄ é̄n̄nḡlar̄ra. Ο̄ō pat̄t̄ Niall̄ ó̄ doim̄naill̄ tuinn̄p̄eair̄m̄ don̄ ep̄l̄is̄ḡ
 p̄s̄im̄n̄iḡ p̄ioth̄p̄ōdā φο̄ iōct̄ar̄ ā p̄l̄inn̄é̄m̄ φορ̄ ó̄s̄r̄ib̄rāc̄taír̄ uí̄ doim̄naill̄ φορ̄
 Maρ̄nup̄ zō nō clann̄ar̄taír̄ an̄ c̄ep̄raōir̄iḡ inn̄ zō nō é̄r̄is̄ḡōar̄taír̄ ā in̄m̄s̄ōn̄-
 chā ep̄iar̄ an̄ é̄iōeac̄ dō palā uimē. Ο̄t̄ connair̄ē Rūōp̄air̄zē ó̄ doim̄naill̄

^r *Beyond the reach*, literally, "where their enemies would not reach them."

^s *Duel*, now *Deel*, or, as it is called by the descendants of the Scotch settlers, *Dale-burn*, a

dered were difficult to be watched, and it was on account of them that his sentinels and ambuscades were so numerous.

He remained here for the period of thirty days, during which time the people of the country were enabled to save their corn and carry it away in small baskets and sacks, on steeds and horses, into the fastnesses of the country beyond the reach' of their enemies.

On one occasion O'Donnell, before he left this camp, went towards the English, to see if he could induce them to come outside the fortifications on the level plain. When O'Donnell's people had arrived opposite the town, the English began to reconnoitre them; but they did not sally out against them, for they perceived it was to offer defiance and challenge for battle they had come. O'Donnell's people then returned back when they did not obtain what they wanted, and they halted for some time on the brink of a river called Dael', a short distance to the north of the town. Large parties of them went to their tents, and about other business, for they did not think that the English would follow them on that day. When Niall Garv O'Donnell perceived O'Donnell's people scattered and unprepared for action, he told the English that they ought now to attack them. The English at his bidding armed themselves quietly and silently in the centre of their fortifications, in order that their enemies could not see them until they were armed and accoutred. When they were ready they sallied out from their fortifications in battle array, and then, with Niall and his brothers and people in the van, advanced against O'Donnell's people.

O'Donnell saw them advancing, and rejoiced at seeing them coming; and he placed his soldiers in their proper stations fronting them, with their warlike weapons; and he did not permit to shoot at them until they had arrived at the opposite bank of the river. They afterwards met together hand to hand, and a sharp and furious battle was fought between both parties. The two hosts of cavalry rushed to the charge, and began to fight with large spears and greenheaded lances. Niall O'Donnell gave Manus, brother of O'Donnell, a thrust of a sharp, long lance under the shoulder-blade, and, piercing the armour with which he was clad, he buried it in his body, and wounded his internal

river which flows through the barony of Raphoe, and discharges itself into the Foyle a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See note c, under the year 1557, p. 1557. *supra*.

(ριόγδαίμνα éνεοιλ éconoill) α όσβραταίρ δο ζυιν δο βήρε αμμυρ calma πορρ αν τί μαιll, ζο τταρδο πορροίμ αιμναρ αιχλήρ δο ζαε μόρ πο ήρκοίμαιρ α οχτα παίρ. Τυαρρεαίβ Νιαλλ τορραé αν ειé αιρδοέριμαίγħ allμαρδα δο παλα ποα στορρα, ζο πο βήναρταίρ αν πορροίμ ηι τευl α έδαιν τον εοχ ζο παίμκε αν ινchinn. Ρο βλαδαρταίρ ερδó ιονηρμα να εραοιρζε ιεκα ρρήςζαδ έαρραίγζ πορ α ηαιρ τον τί Ρυδραίζε εο βραρρεαίβ α ηιαιρ ιρην εοχ εο ná βαοί λαιρροίμ áετ μαδ αν δίεαλταίρ ινα όυρν. Ρο θαέταμαιρ αν τεαχ δείριδε πο όσείδ. Μο νυαρ αμ náé θαέιν λήε πο ήήρραε αν λαοχηραδ ριν éνεοίλ éconoill α μβαραινν ρρι α μβιοδδαθαίβ η náχ ηι εεόρα βάταρ υαιρ ní πο ευήρρεαίγτε αν εεήν βάτταρ ραμίλαδ, η ηι πο ηιονναρβέα, η ní πο τοιρνεί αρ α ρροίρβ νδιλρ αμαίλ δο ρόνηα ειδ ίαρρεταιν.

Όαλα να ηγαιll ινδ αιρθεεε βάταρ αν μαρκερλοζ εεε ιομρυβαδ αροίλε δο παρραεε α ναίγθε ι ναοίηρεαέε πορ τραίγθεαχαιβ υί δοίμναίll ζο πο ρόαιτε ρήμρα βιυεε, áετ ναμά ní πο ζοντα υαθαίβ, áετμαδη υαιτε, υαιρ ní πο λήηραε να ζοίll ταρρ αν εεαέλαταίρ ρεαέταίρ, η βα ρσδ πο όήρα δοίβ ζαν' α λήημαιν, υαιρ πο ζοναδ α εταοίρεαé ιρην ταχαρ η ροβ ήεεήν δοίβ ιομρδδ λήρ ζο λήεβήρ ζο ρφυαιρ βάρ ίαρρεταιν. Ρο λήηραε υρποηζ μόρ δο μινννηιρ Υί δομναίll ιαδ ήδ ειαν, η ζαβαίτε αζα νδιυβραεαδ, η αεαα εελοιδήμςδ ζο πο μαρβαδ, η ζο πο ζοναδ ρόεαίθε όίδδ. Ρο βαδ δοίγ λα ηαορ να τοζηρμα ζο ρραοιηριδε πορρα δια λήαδ αν ρλοζ ιαδ ηι βα ρια. Áετ ναμά ηι πο λήεε αν αιεμειλε τον λυέτ πορρ πο ρραοίηεαδ εεδαμυρ α λήημαιν δοριδίρι.

Ιομραιδίρ Ο δοίμναίll δο να ρεεοραιβ ίαρ ηιμτέεετ δο να ζαίλαίβ. Όα ερπιαμαιν τοιρρεαé πο βάρ ιρην λοηγορρε ινδ αδηαιγ ριν πο θαίγħ ηήε α ρπλαέα, η α ριόγδαίμνα (δια μαραδ δείρ α βραίτρεαé) δο βήεη ρρι ηιομζνο

¹ *The steel.*—The Four Masters should have omitted this short sentence, which so much incumbers their narrative. P. O'Sullivan Beare, who had wooed the historic Muse with more success than any of the Four Masters, describes this battle much more elegantly, as follows, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v. :

“Erat Asper. vir animo magno, & audaci, & rei militaris scientia præditus, atque multos a sua parte Tirconellos habebat, quorum opera, & virtute fretus in plano cum Catholicis manum conserere non recusabat: Fidem tamen Catholi-

cam semper retinuit Hæreticorum ceremonias auersatus, sicut & Artus [Onellus] qui citò e vita discessit. Circum Leffiriam verò, & Lucum a regijs & Catholicis acriter & sæpe dimicatum est. Memorabilis est equestris pugna, qua regijs fugatis Magnus Odonelli frater Asperum loco cedentem hasta transfossurus fuisset, nisi eius ictum remoueret Eugenius Ogallachur cognomento Iunior ipsius Magni Comes pietate & amore in Onellam suorum dominorum familiam motus. In quam familiam dispari animo fuit Cornelius Ogallachur, qui Aspero persuasisse

parts. When Rury O'Donnell, Roydamna of Kinel-Connell, perceived his brother wounded, he made a brave attack upon Niall, and aimed a forcible and furious thrust of a large javelin at Niall's breast; but Niall raised up the front of the high-rearing foreign steed which he rode, so that the spear struck the steed in the forehead, and penetrated to his brain. Rury broke the socket of the javelin in drawing it back by the thong, and left the iron blade buried in the horse; so that he held but the handle of it in his hand. The steed finally died of this. Wo is me that these heroes of Kinel-Connell were not united in fight on one side against their enemies, and that they were not at peace; for, while they remained so, they were not banished or driven from their native territories, as they afterwards were!

As for the English, while the cavalry were battling with each other, they faced O'Donnell's infantry in a body, and drove them a short distance before them; but, however, only a few of them were wounded; for the English did not pursue them from the field of contest, because their leader^u had been wounded in the conflict; and they were obliged to return with him to Lifford, where he afterwards died. A great number of O'Donnell's people pursued them for a long distance, and continued to shoot at and cut them down with the sword, so that numbers of them were slain and wounded. The pursuers thought that they should have defeated them [the enemy] if the main host pursued them further; but fear did not permit those who had been repulsed in the beginning to pursue them again.

When the English went away O'Donnell returned to his tents. And dispirited and melancholy were they that night in the camp, on account of the son of their chief^v, and their Roydamna (if he should survive his brothers),

fertur, vt ad Anglos faceret transitionem, & Magnum vulneravit apud Moninem iuxta Lefiriam, vbi equitatus vtrinque incompositè concurrir, & Magnus equo vectus interquinque equites Iberos regios ab Aspero in dextero latere hasta percutitur, & circumuentus a Cornelio sub humero icitur. Hastarum cuspides licet loriam non penetrauerint tamen Magno in corpus infixerunt. Rothericus fratri auxilio veniens Asperi pectus hasta appetit: Asper loris tractis equi caput tollens eius fronte excipit

Rotherici ictum, quo equus fixus exanimis cum aspero corruit. Sed Asper a suis leuatus Lefiriam reuertitur, Odonello cum peditibus appropinquante. Magnus ex vulneribus egit animam intra decimum quintum diem, & breui Cornelius ab Odonello deprehensus laqueo strangulatur."—Fol. 171, 172.

^u *Their leader.*—This was Captain Heath. "He tooke a shott in the thigh whereof he shortlie after died."—*Docwra.*

^v *The son of their chief.*—His father, Hugh,

being in a dying state. As soon as O'Donnell arrived at the camp he ordered a litter of fair wattles to be made for Manus O'Donnell, [on which] to carry him over Barnis. This was according to orders. Many of his dear friends and faithful people accompanied him to Donegal, where a sick man's couch was prepared for him, and O'Donnell's physicians were brought to cure him; but they could effect no cure for him. They gave him up for death. There was a monastery in the neighbourhood of the fortress in which were sons of life^r, of the order of St. Francis; and the wisest of these were wont to visit him, to hear his confession, to preach to him, and to confirm his friendship with the Lord. He made his confession without concealment, wept for his sins against God, repented his evil thoughts and pride during life, and forgave him who had wounded him, declaring that he himself was the cause, as he had made the first attack. Thus he remained for a week, prepared for death every day, and a select father of the aforesaid order constantly attending him, to fortify him against the snares of the devil. He received then the body of the Lord, and afterwards died on the 22nd of October, having gained the victory over the devil and the world. He was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, in the aforementioned monastery.

His father, i. e. Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, was at this time a very old man, living in a state of dotage near the monastery. He was informed of the death of his son; he was greatly affected; and he was in a decline for some time afterwards. His confessors^r were always instructing him respecting the welfare of his soul.

This Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, died on the 7th of December. He had been Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Lower Connaught, for twenty-six years, until he was weakened by the English, and bestowed his lordship, with his blessing, on his son, Hugh Roe, after he had escaped from the English. This Hugh, the son of Manus, had attained the lordship after the death of his brother Calvagh, without treachery or fratricide, war or disturbanee. He was a valiant and warlike man, and victorious in his fights and battles before and during his chieftainship, and the preyer and plunderer of the territories far and near that were bound

p. 294, and "synedrus seu confessarius" at the soul," and is used in ancient Irish writings in p. 298. The term literally signifies "friend of the sense of spiritual director or father confessor.

δύ α μαρκεάδ' οὐκ παίζιό εἰσιε α' ἐνεοῖλ πορρα γο μπατταρ πομάμαγθε
 δό, πῆρ πο λά ρνιόμ, ἡ δὴτίεττε αν τραογαῖλ δε ιαρ τταρβηρε α' εἰζεαρναρ
 δια μάε, ἡ πο βαδ' οὐξαιρλεμὸ α' λῆε πρια δια acc τευλλῆμ ποεραῖεε δια
 ανμαιν πρι πε οὐτ' μβλιαδαν γο πο ἐεε don ἔυρ πο, ἡ πο ηαδ'ναετ' co nonόρ, ἡ
 co παρμιοῖν (αἰμαῖλ πο βαδ' διορ) ἡ μαιμρετῖρ S. Προνρέιρ ἡ νδύη να ηγαλλ ἡ
 νοταρπλιζε να εἰζεαρναδ' τανγατταρ ποῖμε διαδ' ἡ νδιαδ'.

Imchura Uí doimnaill iar pporbad' d' an epiocait laite rin hi pporbairri
 por na gallaib, Ro epiall an longporc ἡ mboí pporr an pé rin opáccbaill ἡ
 dol go hionad ele nar bó heiprinnille po bad' pira biucc o ná gallaib por up
 na pinne alla éiar, stoppa, ἡ bḥinar, uair por uaman lair uacht na gairbḥrine
 ḡhímpota dia ḥsinodab' ag pporthaire ἡ ag porcoimíct' por na gallaib ḡac
 noíde d'óig ba ἡ monam na ramna an tan rin, ἡ ba mchid lair a plog do
 bḥit ἡ monadh cumranta iar na móρ paoetar, uair ní po tuilpíot a paimé
 ppi haetaí p'oda. Lottar na p'oiḡ gur an maigín pemraite. Gabait long-
 porc hiruide ἡ pporccad' na p'iodbaid' ἡ nompocraib' na habann. Do níad
 prianbota ἡ porpcensma ar a haite, ἡ gabait acc t'pccad' an p'eda ina nup-
 timceall co ndḥrnat daingḥ aibe stoppa ἡ a namait co nar bó p'odang
 a paizíó epímit. Ro tócait' ramlaíó co pangattar pccéla dia paizíó d'í
 luing do teaet on Spáim' dionnpaizíó na ngaióel báttar ipin ccoccad' ἡ
 mbaoí arḡatt ἡ arn, p'udar ἡ luaid'. Ba hann po gab'píot ríde porc hi
 ccuan ἡ mndip móρ hi cconnaetab'. Ro paoíópm' na pccéla céona co
 hua néill, ἡ do cóid' badéin go connactab' ἡ mí december do p'onnrad' ἡ p'ac-
 baíó a deapḥraetar Ruópaiz' ua doimnaill go nupmóρ a p'loig ipin longporc
 atpḥramar dia éir acc iomcornaí' na epice. Iar poctam d'ópm' go típ
 p'acrae muaid' po lá a t'ceta gur an luingḥ p'émbebertmar dia opáil porra
 teaet go cuan na cceall mb'cc, ἡ po aipr p'epin ἡ ndýn néill ar bá p'eil g'eme
 an coim'ead' ann an tan rin, ἡ do p'óine na céo laite don epollamain daip-
 m'ennuccad' amail po bad' d'ip. Rangattar pccéla cuiccepíom' co ttaimcc
 ó neill ina diaíó don típ, ἡ ní po aipríom' ní bad' rípe ac' epiall a ccomdái
 í neill conur palattar dia poile tul hi etul por an cconair. Tiaḡait' ḡan

¹ Of *Invermore*, mndip móρ, *Portus magnus*, now Broad Haven, in the north of the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. Doewra says that these ships put in at Calebeg, now Killybegs.

² *Killybegs*.—See this place already referred to under the years 1513, 1516, 1550.

³ *Dun-Neill*: i. e. the Dun or Fort of Niall, now Dunneill, *alias* Castlequarter, a townland in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tire-

to obey him, asserting the right of his tribe from them until he made them obedient to him; a man who had laid aside the cares and anxieties of the world after having given up his lordship to his son, and who was a good earner in the sight of God, meriting rewards for his soul for a period of eight years until he died at this period. He was interred with due honour and veneration in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal, in the burial-place of the lords who had successively preceded him.

As for O'Donnell, at the expiration of the thirty days during which he continued besieging the English, he prepared to leave the place in which he had been during that period, and to go to another place not less secure, a little further from the English, on the west brink of the River Finn, between them and Barnis; for he was afraid [of the effects] of the cold, rough, wintry season on his soldiers, who were watching and guarding every night against the English; for it was then Allhallowtide; and he thought it time to bring his army to a place of rest after their great labour, for they had not slept at ease for a long time. The forces proceeded to the aforesaid place. They pitched a camp under the shelter of the wood that was in the vicinity of the river. They erected military tents and habitations, and proceeded to cut down the trees around them, and raised a strong rampart between themselves and their enemies, so that it was difficult to get across it to attack them. Here he passed the time until news reached him that two ships had arrived from 'Spain to the Irish who were engaged in the war, with money and arms, powder and lead. These ships put in at the harbour of Invermore' in Connaught. He sent the same news to O'Neill, and went himself to Connaught in the month of December; leaving after him his brother, Rury O'Donnell, with the greater part of his forces, in the camp which we have mentioned, to defend the country. On his arrival in Tireragh of the Moy, he sent messengers to the above-mentioned ships, to request them to come into the harbour of Killybegs². He remained himself at Dun-Neill³; for it was the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, and he solemnized the first days of the festival with due veneration. News came to him that O'Neill had come after him into the country; and he delayed no longer, but set out to meet O'Neill. They met soon after on the road, face to

rough, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies*, 175, 262, 305, 306, and the map to the same *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 134, 135, 171, work.

airiuríomh go rannagattar go dún na ngall. Tangadar d'na maíte líte cuinn ina ndocum gur an maigin rin.

Tanaig trá an loingsir a dubnamar go cuan teilionn lá taob na cceall mbé. Do rannad i mbaosí inntib d'aragatt, 7 dá gac n'adailce (ro rasoíthead gur na hairpeachais) dia raiúid go dún na ngall, 7 ro rannad a ndó .i. líte dua néill, 7 dia comrann coccaid, 7 an líte nall dua ndomnaill, 7 dia mbaosí for a paine.

Siubhan inghn Mhéguirdi cúconnaect (dia ngoiréi an comarba) mac con-connaect, mic bhriain, mic Púlip, mic tomair bhí an bapuin uí néill .i. ríthorca, mac cuinn, mic cuinn, mic enrí, mic eoḡain, 7 bá hiríde matair í neill .i. Aodh, 7 córmaic a dearbhaetar, 7 iar marbhadh an bapúin ro pórad iríde le hénrí mac feilm ruaid mic airt mic aoda mic eoḡain, mic neill óicc, 7 pucc mac roinimail dó .i. toirnealbac. Bean ro bad porre coḡaigete 7 congála truaḡ 7 trén, dámh 7 deórad, febb 7 villedect, eccailri 7 ealadan, boct 7 aithleoneac, bean ro ba cfnh átcómairc, 7 comairle duairlib, 7 doirpeacais éoiccio concobair mic neara, bhí bíte bannoa diaoda, deaprac cfnhpa, cónnirpeleac go ccaonduépacet, 7 co ríre ndé 7 coibnspatn do écc i macaire na cpoiri 22. lunn, 7 a haónacal r' mairpirtir duin na ngall iar ccaitín cuirp cpoire 7 a pola, iar nongad, 7 iar nairpige iar ttoónacal almpan nomda d'urdaib eccailri dé, 7 go ronradac doru .S. Fhonnepir ar dáig a héccnairce do gabail etir marbad.

Slóiccead lá haro iurpír na hepeann Uoró mounctioy a mí September do dol i títir euccain. Do cuar lair cetur co d'roicéte aca, appaide go dún dealgan, 7 go bealac an maigre. Tainicc ó neill ipin ccfnn oile don bealac. O Ro píoir an iurpír ó neill do teact an dú rin bá ríó do róine campa do iuidiuccad don taob a tarpla é badéin don bealac go mbaosí an cónair rin gan acaige, gan iomaball scorpá athad páda. O ro ba cian lair an iurpír

^b *Harbour of Teilionn*, now Teelin, a small harbour about a mile and a half long, but very narrow, situated about seven miles westwards of Killybegs, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^c *Province of Conor Mac Nessa*: i. e. Ulster.

^d *Machaire-na-Croise*: i. e. the Plain of the Cross, now Magheracross, a townland in a pa-

rish of the same name, barony of Tirkennedy, county of Fermanagh.—See note ¹, under the year 1509, p. 1301, *supra*.

^e *Bealach-an-mhaighre*, now Bothar-a-mhaighre, *anglice*, the Moyry Pass, an old road extending across the townland of Carrickbroad, parish of Killeavy, barony of Orior, and county of Armagh, about three hundred paces from the

face, and went forthwith to Donegal. Thither the chiefs of the North went to meet them.

The ships aforementioned put in at the harbour of Teilionn^b, near Killybegs. All the money and other necessaries that were in them [which were sent to the Irish chiefs] were brought to them to Donegal, and divided into two parts, of which O'Neill and his confederates in the war received one, and O'Donnell and his allies the other.

Joan, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, usually styled the Coarb, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), and the wife of the Baron O'Neill, i. e. Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, [died]. She was the mother of O'Neill (Hugh), and of his brother, Cormac. After the killing of the Baron, she was married to Henry, the son of Felim Roe, son of Art, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge [O'Neill], for whom she bore a prosperous son, namely, Turlough; a woman who was the pillar of support and maintenance of the indigent and the mighty, of the poets and exiled, of widows and orphans, of the clergy and men of science, of the poor and the needy; a woman who was the head of counsel and advice to the gentlemen and chiefs of the province of Conor Mac Nessa^c; a demure, womanly, devout, charitable, meek, benignant woman, with pure piety, and the love of God and her neighbours. She died at Machaire-na-croise^d on the 22nd of June, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal, after receiving the body and blood of Christ, after unction and penance, after having made many donations to the orders of the Church of God, and more especially to the monastery of Donegal, that she might be prayed for there among the dead.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Lord of Mountjoy, in the month of September, to proceed into Tyrone. He marched first to Drogheda, thence to Dundalk and Bealach-an-mhaighre^e. O'Neill came to the other end of the pass. When the Lord Justice learned that O'Neill had arrived at that place, he pitched a camp at his own end of the pass; so that the pass was not travelled or frequented for a long time between them. The Lord

boundary of the counties of Louth and Armagh. The ruins of a small castle are still to be seen here, on the north of the pass. Fynes Moryson, who gives a minute account of this expedition

of Mountjoy into Ulster, calls this place Ballinemooyree, and describes it as "between Dundalk and the Newry."—See his *History of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1735, vol. i. p. 79.

baói an bealaic agá gabáil ppur do mionncain aon do ló toct treimic daim-
deón uí néill. An tan po airig ó néill an ní rin po léicc paréda peolnsm-
nscá raigdiúriúde dá raigió (pó corpmáilr foicéó ríbeac a bpuimib bé-
lann) a boṭaib ḡ a bélrácaib an porlongpurr. Gabairt agá nguin, ḡ agá
ngérrfḡdaó, gá ccailec, ḡ gá ccomtollaó gur bó héiccn dóib pilleaó a
ppurting na conaire cedna gur an ccampa iar marbaó lín úríme dá nuair-
lib, dá nairpeachaib, da nglapláiré, da ngiollanraió. Ro páccaibpior beór ile
dá gac sṡnail édaia do caiplib, ḡ úschaib úraiób airm, ḡ éirteaó ipin iomai-
pícc rin.

Puair an iurṡir a ccfm epill iar rin ell ḡ elang a pporcoimecc uí neill
ar an mbealaic go ndeachaio trismic gan tpoit, gan taóar, a mí october do
pṡnraó. An tan po ráthaig ó neill an ní rin do éaot por an rligéó piar an
iurṡir co mbáttar in dá campá eineaó i mionchaib ppi apoile go uíúó na
míora cedna. Ní po léicceaó tra an iurṡir reaca rin i tṡír eogain don cúp
rin, gur bó héiccn dó pilleaó don taóó tóir do bealaic an maigpe do lúimel
na noirṡear. Do éaóó iaraim i narṡraigib a cuan caiplinne co pime gall, ḡ
appaide co hác chaé. Ní po tṡiall óna an iurṡir dol tar bealaic an maigpe
arṡeaó go cfnh áthaio iar rin.

Sir Sṡn chamberlin copinel do gallaib doime do dol ploḡ mop por
ua ndoárpṡaig dia moṡeaó ḡ dia orccain, do pala ua doárpṡaig (go nuataó
plóig ina parráó) ppur 'na gallaib. Ro ríḡó epḡal amnar stoppa go po
ppaoineaó por na gallaib go po marbaó an copinel lá hua ndoárpṡaig go
noṡuing ele a maille ppur.

Niall garb ó domnaill trá, baí ríde co na bṡrairib, ḡ co na gallaib a
maille ppur hi lúṡbeap amail po airníósmar, ḡ do pónaó plóicceaó leó go
hoirṡet uí cátaín do cúingió creac oirpne, ḡ ní po hanad leó go pangavaṡ go
dianair. Do palattar úreéta déarímaṡa do muinnṡir ḡ nell dóib. Pícar
iomairpícc stoppa go po gonaó póaide uaóaib aóú ḡ anall go po meabaó

^f *Sir John Chamberlain.*—This entry is evi-
dently misplaced by the Four Masters, for we
learn from Docwra's *Narration*, that "Sir John
Chamberlaine was mortally wounded with 16
wounds, on the 28th of June."

^g *A hosting.*—Sir Henry Docwra does not de-
tail these forays in his *Narration*, but he makes a

general allusion to them, which is exceedingly
valuable to the historian, in the following words:

"After hee" [O'Donnell] "was gone, the
Garrison, both heere and at Dunalong, sett di-
vers preyes of catle, and did many other ser-
vices all the Winter longe, which I stand not
upon to make particular mention of, &, I must

Justice, thinking it too long that the pass had been blocked up on him, he attempted to force it one day, in despite of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived this thing, he sent forth from the tents and booths of the camp fierce and energetic bands of soldiers against him, like unto swarms of bees issuing from the hollows of bee-hives. They proceeded to wound, pierce, hew, and hack them, so that they were compelled to return back by the same road to the camp, after the killing of countless numbers of their gentlemen, officers, recruits, and attendants. They also left behind much booty of every description, as horses, steeds, accoutrements, arms, and armour, in this conflict.

Some time after this the Lord Justice got an advantage and opportunity of O'Neill's watch on this pass, and proceeded through it in the middle of October without battle or opposition. When O'Neill perceived this, he got before the Lord Justice on the way; and both remained encamped face to face until the end of the same month. The Lord Justice was not permitted to advance beyond this place into Tyrone on this occasion, but was compelled to return by a route east of Bealach-an-Mhaighre, along the borders of the Oriors. He afterwards proceeded in vessels from the harbour of Carlingford into Fingal, and from thence to Dublin. The Lord Justice did not attempt to go beyond Bealach-an-Mhaighre for some time after this.

Sir John Chamberlain^f, a colonel of the English of Derry, marched with a numerous force against O'Doherty, to plunder and prey him. O'Doherty, with a small party, met the English; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and the colonel and others were slain by O'Doherty.

Niall Garv O'Donnell remained with his brothers, and with his English, at Lifford, as we have already stated; and they made a hosting^g into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, in quest of prey and booty; and they did not halt until they arrived at the Dianait^h, where a great number of O'Neill's people met them. A battle was fought, in which many were slain on both sides, and O'Neill's people were

confess a truth, all by the helpe & advise of Neale Garvie & his Followers, and the other Irish that came in with Sir Arthur O'Neale, without whose intelligence & guidance little or nothing could have been done of ourselves, although it is true withall, they had their owne

ends in it, which were always for private Revenge, and wee ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the Publique service."

^h *Dianait*, now the Burn Dennet, a stream flowing through the parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

פור מוונתיר í neill. Imparoi mall co na gallaib̄ go nédalaib̄ iond̄aib̄, 7 go ccorccar dia tzigib̄ go l̄it̄eb̄ir do p̄id̄hir.

Pecht naile iar rin do coib̄h mall co na b̄raib̄irib̄, 7 co na gallaib̄h i t̄tir eoghain go po c̄rechað gl̄ind̄ aichle go l̄ir leo.

br̄f̄maid̄m ele leo ar cloinn an p̄ir̄oir̄che mic Eoin mec doinnail ag enoc buid̄b̄ la taob̄ an t̄p̄raeta b̄ain, 7 daoine do marbað leo. Tóir̄p̄dealb̄ac ócc ó coinne go nd̄ruinḡ ele do ḡabail, 7 t̄ir̄ p̄icit̄ marcc do b̄in d̄p̄uarcc-ladh ar̄r.

An baile nua hi t̄t̄ir̄ Eoghain, 7 cairlen na d̄fir̄ce do ḡabail lá mall, 7 la gallaib̄h, 7 a mb̄in doib̄ dor̄id̄ir̄ gar b̄lcc iar rin.

Rūd̄raige mac Eiccnecháin, mic Eiccnechain, mic nect̄ain, mic t̄oir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ an p̄iona í doinnail décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1601.

Αιοιρ Κριοστ, mile, pe céu, a haon.

Clann t̄sl̄ain na d̄s̄mar, mic Riocair̄d̄ Shaxanaiḡ tap̄ a t̄tan̄gamap̄ a t̄p̄raeta tap̄la doib̄rid̄e b̄it̄ i ccampa i nd̄uthaiḡ í m̄schair̄ i nuib̄ cairín ir̄ na cédlait̄ib̄ do mí Ianuari. Tán̄aicc b̄raet̄, 7 t̄air̄celað ó buit̄leph̄chaib̄ or̄pa ir̄in maiḡin rin iar na cúp̄ amac do d̄ruinḡ da nd̄aoim̄ib̄h uair̄le co p̄f̄uiḡt̄i uain, 7 d̄oar̄b̄aoz̄al ar̄ an ion̄n̄raiḡid̄ ir̄in ionað rin i mb̄áttap̄. Conað air̄e rin t̄ainicc d̄ir̄ uátt̄er, mac sl̄ain, mic Sémar̄ir̄ buit̄leph̄, 7 Máḡ P̄iar̄air̄ .i. Sémur̄, mac Emar̄in, mic Semair̄, 7 d̄ronḡ do d̄aoim̄ib̄ uair̄le an dá c̄onnt̄ae .i. Connt̄ae éiopp̄at̄ ár̄ann 7 Connt̄ae cille cainnigh hi ccoinne, 7 hi ccom̄d̄ail, oib̄hce dáir̄ige, go háit̄ naont̄adh̄aib̄ naonbaile. Da he ep̄ioç ar̄ c̄an̄p̄att̄ ina nomaccallaím, 7 ba hair̄ po an̄p̄at̄ ion̄n̄raiḡid̄ do t̄ab̄air̄t̄ ar̄ in ccampa c̄onnaçt̄ach ran moic̄d̄s̄d̄ail ar̄ na mar̄ach.

Tap̄la ní n̄f̄ign̄at̄ac̄, 7 c̄élm̄uine c̄inn̄f̄inn̄ac̄ don p̄or̄lonḡp̄oirt̄ búpcach rin .i. p̄aill d̄p̄az̄b̄ail ina nom̄c̄oim̄f̄t̄e go panḡatap̄ a n̄f̄ccap̄ait̄t̄ ina min̄f̄don. Ro p̄az̄b̄ait̄t̄ iad̄ ina p̄p̄aoin̄lige p̄oðb̄ta p̄eoil̄ḡf̄ir̄ta, 7 ina c̄ollaib̄ cor̄cap̄ta ep̄or̄b̄uailt̄e p̄f̄c̄nón a mboth, 7 a mb̄el̄p̄ḡalan. Ro mar̄bað don cúp̄ rin

ⁱ *Glenn-Aichle*, now Glenelly, a remarkable valley in which the old church of Badoney, near Strabane, in Tyrone, is situated.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 171.

^j *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, now Knockavoe.—See note ^r, under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra*.

^k *Baile-Nua*: i.e. Newtown, now Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county

defeated. Niall, with his English, then returned to their houses in Lifford, with many spoils and in triumph.

On another occasion after this, Niall, with his brethren and with his English, went into Tyrone, and the entire of Gleann-Aichle¹ was plundered by them.

They gave another defeat to the sons of Ferdorcha, the son of John, son of Donnell, at Cnoc-Buidhbh¹, near Strabane, where they slew many persons. Turlough Oge, O'Coinne, and some others, were taken prisoners; and they afterwards exacted sixty marks for his [Turlough's] ransom.

Baile-Nua^k in Tyrone, and Castlederg, were taken by Niall and the English; but they were recovered from them shortly afterwards.

Rury, the son of Egneaghan, son of Egneaghan, son of Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1601.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred one.

The sons of John of the Shamrocks, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, of whom we have already treated, happened to be encamped during the first days of the month of January in O'Meagher's country, in Ikerrin. Spies and scouts came upon them in that place from the Butlers, after it had been reported by some of their gentlemen that an advantage and opportunity could be had by attacking them in the place where they [then] were. For this purpose Sir Walter, the son of John, son of James Butler, and Mac Pierce, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, with some of the gentlemen of the two countries, i. e. of the county of Tipperary and of the county of Kilkenny, came to a conference and meeting on a certain night, at an appointed place. The result of their conference, and the resolution to which they agreed, was, to attack the Connaught camp at day-break next morning.

An unusual accident and a sad fatality occurred to the camp of the Bourkes, namely, an advantage was taken of their [want of] watching, so that their enemies came into the midst of them. They left them lying mangled and slaughtered, pierced and blood-stained corpses, throughout their tents and booths.

of Tyrone. Docwra, who stormed this castle stone, strong and well built, 6 miles distant on the 24th of May, describes it as "a pile of from the Liffer on the way to Dungannon."

Ο Σέχναραϊγ̃ .i. Σταν mac an ḡiolla duib̃, mic διαρματα, mic uilliam boí πορ ionnarbad̃ ο na αταρδα̃ amail̃ γach̃ πογλαιδ̃ ele hĩ φφαρπαδ̃ ε̃loinne Σταν α̃ búpc. Dõ γabaδ̃ anñ Σταν̃ ócc̃ mac̃ Σταν̃ α̃ búpc, ḡ puccaδ̃ é̃ dã iomcoim̃ſcẽ gõ cill̃ é̃annuigh̃. Τερνα̃ Rémanñ α̃ búpc, ḡ Uilliam̃ ap̃ iñ iomair̃ſcẽ piñ gõ ndruing̃ dá̃ ndaoim̃b̃ α̃ mallẽ φpu. Lottar̃ ap̃p̃idẽ ĩ neilb̃, ḡ ñp̃ bó̃ ciañ α̃ ccoim̃naidẽ ip̃iñ ceip̃ic̃ piñ añ tañ dõ ap̃ccnaatar̃ ĩ nulltoib̃ iap̃ φφάγ̃bail̃ nã mbair̃ſc̃h̃ baĩ leõ d̃air̃é̃ſr̃ mũiañ conuicẽ piñ ap̃ b̃ſcẽ momcoim̃ſcẽta. Ap̃ ndol̃ d̃oib̃ ĩ cc̃ſnõ ḡaiõdel̃ añ tuair̃ceip̃t̃ .i. Ο neill̃, ḡ ó̃ domhnaill̃ πο̃ ḡab̃ Rémanñ α̃ búpc̃ acc̃ πορταδ̃ am̃pã dõ d̃ol̃ ĩ c̃cloinñ Riocair̃t̃ ḡ ο̃ πο̃ πορταδ̃ laip̃ iap̃p̃idẽ tainic̃ ip̃ nã ceolair̃ib̃ d̃ſp̃rac̃ tap̃ Eip̃ne. Rõ ḡab̃ tpẽ l̃ſt̃imel̃ b̃p̃eip̃nẽ Uí̃ puair̃c̃, dõ c̃onntaẽ Sh̃lic̃ciḡ̃, dõ c̃onntaẽ Roppã comáiñ, ḡ tap̃ Shucã ip̃teach̃ ĩ c̃cloinñ conmaig̃. ḡabtar̃ laip̃ t̃iḡeap̃nã nã t̃ipẽ piñ .i. Mac̃ dauid̃, φ̃iacha, mac̃ hob̃ſp̃õ buidẽ, mic̃ uilliam̃ mic̃ tomair̃. Tánaĩcc̃ Remanñ iap̃ piñ gõ tuair̃t̃ añ é̃alaiδ̃ ĩ nuac̃tar̃ uã mainẽ hĩ c̃conntaẽ nã ḡaillmẽ. Añ tañ at̃ é̃ualaiḡ̃ iap̃lã é̃loinnẽ Riocair̃õ .i. Uillſcẽ α̃ búpc̃ añ ní̃ piñ. Dõ é̃uaiδ̃ p̃idẽ ip̃iñ cc̃ſnñ t̃oip̃ dã é̃ip̃ d̃ſp̃it̃ſm̃, ḡ d̃p̃oip̃coim̃ſcẽt̃ ap̃ Rémanñ. Tap̃ ḡac̃ coim̃ſcẽt̃ dã nd̃ſp̃nã, dõ coib̃ Remanñ añ t̃p̃ſr̃ oib̃cẽ d̃écc̃ dõ m̃ſr̃ map̃tã ḡañ ap̃iucc̃ad̃, ḡañ ποp̃é̃loip̃t̃cẽt̃ doñ iap̃lã, nó̃ dã ποp̃air̃ib̃ é̃appã hĩ c̃cloinñ Riocair̃õ gõ p̃ainic̃ gõ tuair̃t̃ é̃nel̃ φ̃eic̃íñ doñ t̃aoib̃ é̃ſr̃ dõ d̃ap̃úntacht̃ liãt̃op̃omã hĩ c̃conntaẽ nã ḡaillmẽ. Dõ l̃ſicc̃ Remanñ ap̃ ad̃mad̃aiñ nã hoib̃cẽ piñ α̃ cuib̃ p̃ḡeim̃el̃tã πο̃ comair̃ ḡac̃ eñ bailẽ doñ tuair̃t̃ ó̃ maig̃ ḡlap̃ gõ cp̃annoig̃ m̃éḡ̃ c̃naim̃iñ, ḡ oñ c̃oill̃ b̃p̃ic̃ gõ φ̃liabh̃. Baoĩ up̃iñop̃ πο̃maoinẽ nã tuair̃tẽ cõ nã

¹ *John, the son of Gilla Du.*—He was the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy by the Lady Honora, daughter of Murrrough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, but he had been born four or five years before their marriage, for which reason he was disturbed in his possession by his paternal uncle, and, after his death, by his brother Dermot, who was legitimate according to the laws of England.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 376, 377, 378.

² *Tuath-an-Chalaidh*: i. e. the tuagh or district of the Callow or Strath. This is now principally comprised in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 74, note ¹.

³ *Hy-Many* is here used to denote O'Kelly's country at this period, not what it was originally, for the territory of Caladh is not in the upper or southern part of the ancient Hy-Many, which extended to the frontiers of Thomond.

⁴ *The district of Kinel-Feichin*: i. e. of the tribe or race of Feichin, the son of Feradhach, chief of Hy-Many, a district extending into the parishes of Ballynakill and Tynagh, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 15, and the map to the same work.

⁵ *Magh-glass*: i. e. green plain, now Moyglass,

On this occasion was slain O'Shaughnessy, i. e. John, the son of Gilla-Duv¹, son of Dermot, son of William, who had been banished from his patrimony, as indeed had been all those plunderers who were along with the sons of John Burke. John Oge, the son of John Burke, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Kilkenny, to be confined. Redmond Burke, and William, together with a party of their people, escaped from this affray; [and] they went from thence into Ely, but they did not remain long in that territory, when they proceeded into Ulster, leaving the castles which until then they had possessed in East Munster under slender guard. On their arrival among the Irish of the North, namely, O'Neill and O'Donnell, Redmond proceeded to hire soldiers, to march into Clanrickard; and, as soon as he had mustered [a sufficient number of] these, he led them, during the first days of spring, across the Erne, and passed along the borders of Breifny O'Rourke, through the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, and across the River Suck, into Clann-Conway. He made a prisoner of the lord of this territory, namely, Mac David (Fiach, son of Hubert Boy, son of William, son of Thomas); and he afterwards proceeded to Tuath-an-Chalaidh², in the upper part of Hy-Many³, in the county of Galway. When the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick Burke, heard of this thing, he went to the eastern extremity of his country, to await and watch Redmond; but, notwithstanding all his vigilance, Redmond, on the thirteenth night of the month of March, without being heard or noticed by the Earl or his sentinels, passed by them into Clanrickard, until he arrived in the district of Kinel-Feichin⁴, in the south of the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway. Towards the end of that night, and by the dawning of day, Redmond sent forth his marauding parties through every town of that district, from Magh-glass⁵ to Crannog-Meg-Cnaimhin⁶, and from Coill-bhreac⁷ to the mountain⁸; and before the noon of that day Redmond

a townland lying to the north-west of Woodford, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map, of that county, sheet 125.

³ *Crannog-Meg-Cnaimhin*: i. e. the Crannoge, or wooden house of Mac Nevin, now Crannog-Macnevin, a townland in the parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 68, note ^v,

and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is shewn.

⁷ *Coill-bhreac*: i. e. the Speckled Wood, now Kylebrack, a townland in the parish and barony of Leitrim, in the same county.—Ordnance Map, sheet 116.

⁸ *The mountain*: i. e. the mountain of Slieve Aughty, now sometimes corruptly called Sliebaughta.

huile maítr fogluairte ar cumar Remann nia míoón laoí an laite rin. Do éadó iaram do denaí comnaíde go coilltib baírr na tuaiíte, 7 baírríde a cítear, no a cúicc do laíteib ar an luagaill rin, ag tarrainz éuicce o na com- appanaib 7 acc daingnuccáð ina éimcell co ttaimicc lapla cloinne Riocaird gur an armáil ar mó da fpuair daér na tuaiíte a maille nír gur fuidiúg campa ag mairiurir éneíl feicín. Baítar a cítear, no a cúicc do laíteibh fon ionnar rin, 7 marbta nímoirídeca dá ndénaí stoppa go ttaimicc Taóð, mac brian na murta, mic brian ballaig, mic eoðain uí puairc dponga dá- aétaáa dóccbaíð arimnínniúg do éongnaí la Remann. O do puccrat an dá fíðain 1 naoínfecc ar an lapla no éirigh on fporlongporc ipraíde, 7 do cuaið tar beilgíð irteach 1 ccloinn Riocaird, Uíhate riumh é co baile locha riach, 7 ó do deachaið an tiapla co na muinntir uaðaib don éur rin, no cuar- taiðeáð, 7 no epíchloirceáð leopóí ó liaéopuim go haro maolloubáin, 7 co dorur an fíðáin 1 maréar éneoil aóða. Ba írin tan rin do marbað uaéta tíðearna típe do múinneácaib .i. Máð donnchaíð, donnchaíð mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic. Ba fíð fódra dó tscemáil ar an tupaí rin ó néill dia bríé 1 mbraíðónar ar in muíain 1 neppac na bliáða no do éuaið éopainn, 7 a bíé 1 nulltoib orin alle go no gluair lár an ccloinn rin tðfain a búrc, 7 gur tuir 1 ccoccað cloinne huilliam amlaíð rin.

Iar poétain do Remann 7 da pceimeltoib 1 ttopann tuadmuían no fuidiúgíð campa leð don taob éiar do loc éúra. Taimicc ina éínn annírin duine ócc uapal do dáil ccair .i. Taóð, mac toirpdealbaið, mic doínnall, mic concobair uí brian, tína comáirle 7 arplac annaoíne ecciallaig zan atcoímarc, zan fíapraigíð dá átar, nó diapla ccloinne riocaird fpir a mbaíð

¹ *Kinel-Fheichin*, pronounced Kinel-éghin. This is the monastery called Kinalekin by Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 293), who erroneously places it in O'Flaherty's country. It is more correctly called Kinaleghin in an Inquisition dated 22nd April, 1636, which places it in Clanrickard. The ruins of this abbey, which are of considerable extent, are situated in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, about three miles and a half to the north-east of the village of Woodford. The abbey church, which is now very much shattered, measures one hun-

dred and twenty-four feet in length. There are within it many curious monuments and epitaphs to different members of the family of Burke.— See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the exact situation of this monastery is shewn under the name “Mairiurir éneíl feicín.”

² *Leitrim*: i. e. the castle of Leitrim, in the parish and barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Galway.

³ *Ard-Maeldubhain*, now Ardmealuan, a castle in ruins, in the parish of Beagh, barony of

had in his power the greater part of the property, and all the moveable effects, of that territory. He afterwards went to take up his abode in the woods situated in the upper part of that district, and continued for four or five days moving about in this manner, plundering his neighbours, and strengthening [the ramparts] around himself, until the Earl of Clanrickard, accompanied by all the troops he had been able to muster in the district, arrived, and pitched his camp at the monastery of Kinel-Fheichin'. Thus they remained for four or five days, during which time some persons not illustrious were slain between them, until Teige, the son of Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen O'Rourke, arrived with bold companies of sharp-armed soldiers to assist Redmond. When these two parties combined overtook the Earl, he left the camp in which he was, and proceeded through the passes into Clanrickard. The others pursued him to Loughrea; and, the Earl and his people escaping from them on this occasion, they traversed, plundered, and burned the country from Leitrim^u to Ard-Mael-dubhain^w, and as far as the gate of Feadán^x, in the west of Kinelea. At this time they lost a Munster lord of a territory, i. e. Mac Donough', i. e. Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac. What brought him on this expedition was this, he had been carried off as a hostage by O'Neill in the spring of the preceding year, and had remained in Ulster until [having regained his liberty] he set out with those sons of John Burke, and so fell in this war of the Clann-William.

When Redmond arrived with his marauders on the confines of Thomond, they pitched a camp on the western side of Loch-Cutra^z. Here he was joined by a young gentleman of the Dal-Cais, namely, Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, [who had been induced to join him] through the advice and solicitation of bad and foolish men, and without consulting or taking counsel of his father or the Earl of Clanrickard, to whom he was related

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 128, and note ^w, under the year 1579, p. 1713, *supra*.

^x *Feadán*, now Fiddaun or Fiddane, a townland containing the ruins of a castle built by O'Shaughnessy, chief of Kinelea, in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 128, the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and

Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 381.

^y *Mac Donough*.—He was the head of a powerful sept of the Mac Carthys, and called, by the Irish, Lord of Duhallow, now a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.

^z *Lough Cutra*, now Lough Cooter, a beautiful and celebrated lake in the parish of Beagh, barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11.

α κομζαοι, γ α βαπατραδ. Ο πο παιδμ clann τδσαιν α bupe, γ Ταδγ ό βριαν
α εκομαοντα εοκαοδ pe α ποιλε, πο ιαρη ταδγ α εεφνν επι λά ιαρ pin κυδεαατα
λαιρ, do εορ εuapta hi εεuil ειεειν do εuaδμουμαν. Νί πο ηεραδ ειριυμ
ιμον αιρεοδ pin, uair tanzatar dponz do θαοιμβ uairle an πορπονζpυιρ
co na εελετραιδ λαιρ. Ro baδ διβηρειν Uilliam mac δσαιν α bupe, γ mac
meic Uilliam bupe .i. Uatep mac uilliam mic θαυδ, mic emann, mic uillec.
Ar pfacebail an πορπονζpυιρ τοιδ do ζαδρατ do εοικερχι ενεοιλ αοδα, γ
na ηεετze, γ do εnecl dúnzaiie. Σζαοιιε α pζimealta ap ζαε ταοιδ dφορζαρ,
pa ιοεταρ ο pφhmaic, γ pa uaεταρ ελοinne cuilein. Do euaiδ euo διοδ zo
baile uí aille, γ α pφocuy do ελουαη παmpoδα. Σόαιδ ταρ α παρ co na
neδalaib zo cill peααταρ hi εcloinn εuilein uaεταρ in αdhaiz pin. Αζ pacc-
bail an baile pin τοιδ ap na mápaε pucc opπα ειρζε amac an dá cloinn cuilein
co na ndaoimib uairle. Ruccpaτ opπα bδop bannaδa ιαpια tuadmuiman.
Ζαδαιετ an εοιρ εuaδμουimeac pin acc διυδραεαδ na noibpεεαε zo πο
μαpδρατ dponz da ndaoimib ό εά pin zo míluic uí ζpáσaiz ι noipεp εnecl dún-
zaiie. Impaiδio an εοιρ, γ puccpaτ an luεt naile an εepfich ζup an εcampa
ιαρ pfacebail dpuinge dá ndaoimib uairle, γ θαορεαρpluaζ. Ro baδ διβριδe
an mac pin meic uilliam α duδpamaη .i. Uatep mac uilliam bupe. Ro ζonaδ
ona ipin ló εéδna Ταδγ mac τοιρpδεαλβαiz uí βριαν duρcορ peileip ζup bδ
híεccln dó ap ndol don campa θαμδδóin α αιεειδ αιμpιαpαiz, γ α míhman-
paδ mípδána aníman ι noεpαιpλεabaio, γ dol pa lámaib lgh.

Tanzatar θαοινε dφpíμαpa α hionadaib εεcpamla do míunεip na ban-
píozna hi pφupταετ ιαpια εloinne pιocairδ. Ro baδ διβριδe α ηοετ, nó a
naoi do βpaταεαib pαizδιúριδe ό ppepιδeηp dá εοικεοδ muiman. Τánaicε ann
mac an ιαpια pfin baí pe haθαioδ pιαρ an tan pin hi pφoεair an lupεip dponz
βυιδcη dόεεbaio anaiemδ. Τánaicε din pφp ιonaio ζοβepnόpa εοικεοδ connaετ,
γ tanzatar bδop congnaim plouz on nγαλλιm. Ιαρ εcloipτεαετ an εpuinnizεte

* *Baile-Uí-Aille*, now Ballyally, near Ennis.—
See it already referred to under the years 1559
and 1599.

^b *Cill-Reachtais*, now Kilraghtis, an old church
giving name to a parish situated about four miles
to the north of the town of Ennis, in the barony
of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare. Ac-
cording to the tradition in the country, the

poets Teige and Maelin Oge Mac Brody were
born near this church.

^c *Miliuc-Uí-Ghrada*: i. e. O'Grady's Meelick,
now Meelick, a townland in the parish of Clon-
rush, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.
This townland, and the whole of the parishes
of Inishcaltra and Clonrush, once belonged to
O'Grady, as a part of his territory of Cinel

and friendly. When the sons of John Burke and Teige O'Brien had entered into a confederacy with each other, Teige requested, in three days afterwards, that he should get a company to go on an incursion into some angle of Thomond. He was not refused this request, for some of the gentlemen of the camp went along with him, with their kerns. Among these were William, the son of John Burke, and the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of William, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick. On leaving the camp, they passed along the borders of Kinelea, and Echtghe, and Kinel-Dunghaile. They sent off marauding parties along both banks of the Fergus, into the lower part of Hy-Fearmaic, and the upper part of Clann-Cuilein. Some of them proceeded to Baile-Ui-Aille^a, and near Clonroad; and they returned that night with their spoils to Cill-Reachtais^b, in Upper Clann-Cuilein. On their leaving this town, on the following morning, they were overtaken by the rising-out of the two Clann-Cuileins, with their gentlemen. They were also overtaken by the companies of the Earl of Thomond. These pursuing forces of Thomond proceeded to shoot at the insurgents, and killed many of their men, from thence to Miliuc-Ui-Ghrada^c, in the east of Cenel-Donghaile. The pursuers [then] returned, and the others carried off the prey to their camp, after having lost some of their gentlemen and common people. Among these was that son of Mac William whom we have already mentioned, namely, Walter, the son of William Burke. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was wounded on the same day by the shot of a ball; so that on his arrival at the camp he was obliged, in despite of his unbending mind and his impetuous spirit, to betake himself to the bed of sickness, and go under^d the hands of physicians.

A great number of the Queen's people came from various places to assist the Earl of Clanrickard. Of these were eight or nine standards of soldiers, [sent] from the President of the two provinces of Munster. Thither came the Earl's own son, who had been for some time before along with the Lord Justice, with a band of foreign soldiers; thither also came the Deputy of the Governor of the province of Connaught, and there came also an auxiliary force from Galway.

Donghaile, in Thomond, and are still in the place is shewn.

deanery of O-mBluid, in the diocese of Killaloe.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the exact position of this

^d *Go under*.—An English writer would say: “And place himself in the hands of physicians.”

ρην δο cloinn εSfain α βύρε, πο ατραίγριος ταρ α ναιρ πορ λιέ le ριαδ αρ δαινηγίετς τυαίτε cénél ρεϊcín, γ αιριρε ιρ να ρνδ βοcαίβ ιρραbατταρ ποίμε ρην. Νίρ bó cian δοίβ ιρνιδε αν ταν τανγατταρ clann αν ιαπλα .i. βαρύν δúine cuillin, γ διρ tomár α bupc, γ γach neach. βαοί ιρfδμα δά cloinn ι ρεíτúρ να ρόcαίde γο ρλογαίβ líonmapa α maille ρρú don τυαίε ινα ττόρραϊγεαχε, γ Ro γabaδ longpore ταιδβρεαc τfνδαλαc leo αρ uηlár να τυαίτε. Νί ραιde ιαπλα cíoinne ριοcαιρδ ρfín ιρην ρρορlongpore ρην, uαιρ δο ραλα τfδm τινηfρα, γ γabaδ γερ eαρpláinte δό ιρην τρεαcτmain ποίμε ρην, co náρ bo hionερλυαϊγíδ αν ταν ρην hé.

Ιαρ ρριορ ργél οριορ ιοναιδ γοβερνορα cόiccíδ connacτ γ δο βαρύν δúine cuillin ταδγ ο βριαιν δο βήε βfόγοντα ιρην ρρορlongpore ρην Remaínn α bupc, πο cúιρριος ρρότεχιον 'α huét να βαηρρίογνα cuicce, γ ταινicc ριυíδ δια ραιγíδ. Ro cúιρ αν βαρύν ιοδλαcαδ λαιρ γο. baile δο βαίτείβ αν ιαπλα .i. λιαc ορμυι γ níρ bó cian α ραογαλροm ιρνιδε uαιρ αεβαc γαν ρυιρεc, γ πο haδ-naiceaδ é ι mbaile Loca ριach, γ ι mbaile áta αν ριογ διαίδ ι ndiaíδ ιn αοιη τρεcτmain. Θα μαίρεc τίρ ο τερfρα αν τόcc plannaδ πο écc ann ρην, uαιρ βα cοιμδfρ αρ γαc τρεαλαm τροδα, γ αρ γαc αιδμιβ eργαίλε βα γναc ετιρ ειρηνchoίβ διοmluaδ. ι ηγυρτ γαιρccíδ. Θα λán δο mípe, δο mínmam, δο lúe, δο láinaac, δο míne. δο mácaomíδαcτ, διοmραδ, γ deinech ειριδε.

Όάλα αν cάmpa ρην τυαίτε cénéil ρεichín βατταρ uét ρε huét γαc 'αον lá αγ cοιμέετ αρ α cόίλε ο ρεil Πατραίcc co δήρεαδ míρ appil co ndeachaíδ τειρce γ τραιοθαδ illáιnείβ γ ηι ρρεólmacη cíoinne Sfain α bupc, conaδ αιρε ρην πο ερiαλλραc αν τίρ ορfάγβαίλ γ ιαρ ρραccbáil αν τίρε δοίβ ταπλα eρfch uí maδaγaín cúca .i. domnall mac Sfain, mic bηfραίλ. Όο cόδαρ αραιde ταρ Suca. δάτταρ clann αν ιαπλα ινα línmam. ιn αιρfετ ρην, γ πο μαρβαδ daοιη ιοmδα fτορρα διδlimίβ don cúρ ρην. Clann εSfain α βύρε δο δολ ι ττίρ conaill ιαρ ρην ι ccfñn uí domnaill, γ clann αν ιαπλα ορillfδ δια ττίρ, γ δια ττιγίβ. Ιαρ ρρilleaδ δοίβ δια ndúetaίγ αρ αmlaíδ ρυαρατταρ α ναcαιρ ιρ να δείδfηcοίβ ταρ ndenaí α ειοmνα, ιαρ cceilebραδ θα cαιροίβ collnaíde, γ ιαρ ccpíoc-nuccaδ α δál ndománda don ιαπλα .i. Uillecc mac Ριοcαιρδ, mic Uillecc να

* *The mountain* : i. e. Slieve Aughty, now corruptly Sliebaughta.

† *Kinel-Fheichin*, Cenél ρεϊcín : i. e. the tribe or race of Feichin, the son of Feradhach, son of

Lughaidh, chief of Hy-Many. It was the name of a district in the south of the county of Galway, comprising a considerable portion of the barony of Leitrim. The name is now applied

When the sons of John Burke heard of this muster, they removed back eastwards, along the mountain^e, into the fastnesses of the district of Kinel-Fheichin^f, and remained in the ready huts in which they had been before. They had not been long here when the sons of the Earl, namely, the Baron of Dunkellin and Sir Thomas Burke, with every one of his sons that was capable of bearing arms, arrived in the district in pursuit of them, at the head of very numerous forces, and pitched a splendid and well-furnished camp in the very middle of the district. The Earl of Clanrickard himself was not in this camp, for he had been attacked by a fit of sickness, and a severe, sharp disease, the week before, so that he was not able to undertake an expedition at this time.

When the Deputy of the Governor of Connaught and the Baron of Dunkellin received intelligence that Teige O'Brien was lying severely wounded in that camp of Redmond Burke, they sent him a protection in behalf of the Queen, upon which he repaired to them. The Baron sent an escort with him to Leitrim, one of the Earl's castles. But he did not live long there, for he died shortly afterwards^g; and he was buried successively at Loughrea and Athenry in one week. Alas to the country that lost this young scion! He was expert at every warlike weapon and military engine used by the Irish on the field of battle. He was full of energy and animation, [and distinguished for] agility, expertness, mildness, comeliness, renown, and hospitality.

As for the camps in the district of Kinel-Fheichin, they were front to front, guarding against each other daily, from the festival of St. Patrick to the end of the month of April, when the provisions and stores of flesh meat of the sons of John Burke began to grow scant and to fail; and they, therefore, proceeded to quit the territory; and after their departure they carried off a prey from O'Madden, i. e. Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal, and then proceeded across the Suck. The sons of the Earl, in the mean time, continued to pursue them; and many persons were slain between them on this occasion. The sons of John Burke then went to Tirconnell, to O'Donnell; and the sons of the Earl returned to their own country and their houses. Upon their return to their patrimony, they found their father, i. e. Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, in his last moments, after making his will, and bidding farewell to

to the monastery only.—See note ^e, p. 2230, *sup*.

—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 15.

^g *Shortly afterwards*: literally, “and his life was not long there, for he died without delay.”

ccfnò po écc α mí Μαγ ι mbaile loá ριά, γ po haðnachc ι mbaile áta an ριογη co naipmuidin moip. Ro bath do moiprcélaib a aimipre etip epennchoib an tí tñra ann ρin, Τιγεαρνα πορραð þírbñtach, zo ηγνυρ aghað çaoín ionflata, no bíoð uy ρe a agallaim, ταιρ ρe a τιορταçaið, colgða ρe a çom-arrain, γ comcpom a ccoicçñtaih, þñ nap ρionnað a máoiτε na a míñcpmige ι ηγυρç γάβαð o ρo γab çaiρceað çyρ an lo at baé. Α máç .i. Ριοçapo do oipðneað ma ionaðh. Çonað do bliaðnaið báip an lapla at ρubpað.

Se céð ðécc ip bliaðain þaip,
o támicc cpioρc ι ccolainn,
lia ap ccár çac τερμα va ττιcc,
zo báip an lapla Uillicc.

Ο δοçαρταιç ðlon ócc, mac ðfain, mic þeilim, mic concobair çappaiz ðecc, 27. Ianuary ticçñra τριοçate céð inñp ηeóçain ειρiðe, ní baí eim τιγεαρνα epioçate céð do çaioidelaibh ba þñp lám γ eimeç, γ po ba cpoða comairle ináip. Ο doinnall do çaipm í docapταιç ðfeilim ócc .i. ðeapbpaçaiρ ðhçain. Clann Ailin, γ clann noaibñtcc do bpeic çatacip mic ðfain oicç hi ccfnñ çall zo ðoipre, γ an çeneral ðip henpç doçupia do çaipm í docapταιç ðe ap ulca la hua noðinnall.

^b *Was appointed*, do oipðneað.—This phrase is incorrect, because no election had taken place, but Rickard succeeded to his father according to the laws of England.

¹ *Triocha-ched*: a cantred, hundred, or barony, containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land.

^k *The Clann-Ailin*: i. e. the Mac Allens, or Allens. They are really Campbells.

^l *The Clann-Devitt*: i. e. the Mac Devitts, of whom the celebrated Felim Reagh, who slew Captain Martin at Sligo in the year 1595, and who afterwards burned Derry, was the chief at this period.

^m *Styled him O'Doherty*.—Sir Henry Docwra himself has written the following account of the death of Sir John O'Doherty; of the manner in which he obtained the young Cahir O'Doherty from O'Donnell; and of his attempt

to make O'Doherty independent of Niall Garv O'Donnell, after the latter had aspired to the O'Donnellship:

“And nowe came a practice of O Donell's to open a discoverie, which had long bene mannaged in secret, & as he thought Carried Close within the Compass of his owne & his associats knowledge; Captaine Alford, that had the keeping of Culmore, fell into priuate familiaritie with Hugh Boy and Phelim Reogh (of the Septs of the mac Davids), two Principall men about O Doghertie, & of as good Credite & estimation with O Donell. These men requested to haue leaue to buy Aquavita, Cloath, & such other Comodities as that place afforded, which the Captaine & I, hauing our ends in it, as well as they theirs, gaue them free libertie to doe, & with more free access then any other. They measuring their hopes by their good enter-

his earthly friends, and settling his worldly affairs. The Earl died, in the month of May, in the town of Loughrea; and he was interred at Athenry with great solemnity. The person who died here was [the subject of] one of the mournful news of the time among the Irish. He was a sedate and justly-judging lord; of a mild, august, chief-becoming countenance; affable in conversation, gentle towards the people of his territory, fierce to his neighbours, and impartial in all his decisions; a man who had never been known to act a feeble or imbecile part on the field of danger, from the day he had first taken up arms to the day of his death. His son, Rickard, was appointed^b in his place. To commemorate the year of the Earl's death, the following was composed:

Sixteen hundred years and one besides,
 From the time that Christ came into a body,
 The advocate of our causes at every term,
 To the death of the Earl Ulick.

O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh) died on the 27th of January. He was Lord of the triocha-ched^d of Inishowen; and there was not among all the Irish of his time a lord of a triocha-ched of better hand or hospitality, or of firmer counsel, than he. O'Donnell nominated Felim Oge, i. e. the brother of [the deceased] John, the O'Doherty; but the Clann-Ailin^k and the Clann-Devitt^l took Cahir, the son of John Oge, to the English, to Derry; and the General, Sir Henry Docwra, stiled him O'Doherty^m, to spite O'Donnell.

tainement, of all presentlie aboard him, to knowe if hee would sell the Foarte. Hee seemed not vnwilling, soe he might be assured of some good & reall reward in hand. Many Meetinges & Consultations they had about it, & all with my knowledge. In the end it was resolued his Reward should be a Chaîne of Gould in hand, which the Kinge of Spaine had formerlie giuen to O Donell, & was worth aboute 8 score poundes, a 1000^l in money the first day the Treason should be effected, & 3000^l a yeare pention during his life from the Kinge of Spaine, & for this he should onelie deliuer vpp the Foarte, with Neale Garvie in it, whome he

should purposlie invite that Night to Supper. The time was sett & all thinges prepared. The Chaîne, as a reall achiument of theire designe, I had deliuered into my handes. But when the day came, they tooke a distast, & without aduenture of future loss, were contented to giue ouer theire bargaine. And about Christenmas this yeare dyed S^r John O Doghertie in Tirconnell, being fledd from his owne Countrey, with his goods & people; a man that in shewe seemed wonderfull desireous to yeald his obedience to the Queene; but soe as his actions did euer argue he was otherwise minded. But it is true O Donell had at our first coming Crazed his

Remann o Gallcobair eppcop doipe do marbaid la gallaid i noipecht
 uí catháin i gmarra.

Sémap mac Somairle buide mic Alarþmann mic éóin dátauaig, áon

sonne, afterwards called S^r Cahir O Doghertie; into his hands, & kepte him as a Pledge vpon him, which might iustly serue for some colour of excuse, that he was not at libertie to vse the freedome of his owne will. Being nowe Deade, O Donell set vp in his place one Phelim Oge, a brother of his, neglecting the sonne, who had bene bredd & fostred by the said Hugh Boye & Phelim Reaugh. These men tooke it as the highest iniurie" [that] "could be done vnto them, that their Foster Child should be deprived of that which they thought was his cleere & vndoubtful right, & therevpon seriously addressed themselues vnto Mee, and made offer, that in case I would maintaine the sonne against the vnclie, & procure he might hold the Countrey, according to the same Lettres Pattents his father had it before him, they would worke the meanes to free him out of O Donell's hands; to bring home the People & Cattle that were flected, & with them, together with themselues, yeald obedience & seruice to the state. Many messages & meetings wee had about it, & none but, to my knowledge, O Donell was still made acquainted with, yea, & with the very truth of every particuler speech that past amongst vs; yet soe was he deluded (being himselfe a Craftie Master at that arte) that in the end a Conclusion was made between vs, their demaunds were graunted by mee, & confirmed by my lord Deputie & Councell, hee perswaded to sett the young man at libertie, & when he had done, the people with their goods returned into the Countrey, tooke their Leaves of him, & declared themselues for our side, & from that day forward wee had many faithfull & singuler goode seruices from them; their Charles & Garrans assisting vs with Car-

riages, their Cattle, with plentie of fishe, meate, & Hugh Boye & Phelime Reaugh with many intelligences & other helpes; without all which, I must freely confess a truth, it had bene vnterlie impossible wee could haue made that sure & speedie Progress in the Warres that afterwards wee did.

"But therevpon begune Neale Garvie's discontentment, for presentlie he directed some men of his to be cessed vpon this Countrey. O Doghertie & Hugh Boy, with greate indignation, refused to accept them. Complainge came before mee; I asked him wherevpon it was that hee challenged this power ouer another man's land; he tould mee the land was his owne, for the Queene had given him all Tyrconnell, & this was parte of it. I answered it was true. I know well the whole Countrey of Tyrconnell was promised him in as large and ample manner as the O Donells had bene accustomed to hold it; But I tooke it there were many others in that Countrey that had lands of their owne as well as they, whose intrest I neuer conceiued was intended to be giuen to him. Hee replied, not onelie the Countrey of Tyrconnell, but into Tyrone, Farmanaght, yea, & Connaught, where-soeuer any of the O Donells had, at that time, extended their Power, hee made Accompte all was his; hee acknowledged noe other kinde of right or intrest in any man else; yea, the very persons of the People he challenged to be his; & said he had wronge, if any one foote of all that land, or any one of the Persons of the People, were exempted from him. I saide againe these Demaunds were, in my Judgement, very vnreasonable, but hee should receive noe wronge by Mee; Let him haue patience till wee might heare from my lord Deputie, & whatsoever his

Redmond O'Gallagher, Bishop of Derry, was killed by the English in Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, on the 15th of March.

James, the son of Sorley Boy^a, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh,

Judgement was, I must & would obey. Wonderful impatient he was of any delay, but necessitie enforcing him, & the case sent to my lord, he returned this answers, with the advise of the Councill: That the vttermost could be challenged vpon the O Dohertyes was but a cheife Rent, sometimes paide to O Neale, sometimes to O Donnell, but that whatsoever it were, they were of opinion was extinct euer since they held immediatlie from the Crowne; if Neale Garvie thought otherwise his reasons should be heard with fauour when time should serue, & noe parte of that was promised him but should be made good; In the mean while he must be Contented, O Doughertye must & should be exempted from him: which hee tooke with a greate deale more indignation & furie, then became a man that was to raise his fortune onelie by the fauour of another.

“But the Springe coming now on, & hauing the helpe of this Countrey for Carriages, towards the latter end of March I drew Forth & made a iourney vpon mac Swyne Fanaght, whose Countrie lyes diuided from o Doghertyes by a Bay of the sea. I came vpon him vnawarres, & surpris'd & gott into my possession about 1000 of his Cowes, before hee had Leasure to drine them away. Himselfe came vnto Me, vpon it, & desired his submission to the Queene might be accepted of, & ved the mediation of O Doghertye & Hugh Boy, that I would restore him the Prey. Much entreatie & importunitie I was prest withall, & thinking with myselfe it might be a goode Example to such others as I should afterwards haue occasion to deale with, that I Sought not their goods soe much as their obedience (reseruing a parte onelie for reward of the souldiers labour), I was contented & gave

him backe the rest, taking his oath for his future fidelitie, & six pledges, such as I was aduised to choose, & was borne in hand, were very sufficient to binde him, & whereof his owne sonne was one; & to have a tye on him besids, I left Captaine Ralph Bingley, with his Compaigne of 150 Men, in Garrison in his Countrey, att the Abbay of Ramullan. It is true, for all that, not long after, with out Compulsion, he made his Reconciliation with O Donnell vnder hand, promised to betray the Garrison that lay vpon him, & secretlie wrought to gett his Pledges out of my hand; But fayling in both, & yet resolu'd to goe on his Course, he draue away all his Catle & goods, & openlie declared himselfe an Enymy against vs. In reuenge whereof I presentlie hung vpp his Pledges, & in September following made another iourney vpon him, burnt & destroyed his houses & Corne; wherevpon, Winter approching, insued the death of most of his People; & in December after, at the earnest entreatie of Neale Garvie, I tooke his Submission againe, & sixe more Pledges, & from that forward he continew'd in good subiection.”

P. O'Sullivan Beare has the following short notice of the same defection of the Mac Devitts from O'Donnell, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, &c., tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v.:

“Odocharta diem obit (vulnus Odonello magni) Cathirium filium puerum relinquens, qui quod rebus gerendis ineptus erat, Felmius Odocharta Inisona princeps ab Odonello creatur. Quae re infensus Hugo Cathirii nutritius, & caetera factio ab Odonello desciscentes Beartam” [Burt] “arcem Inisonae principatus caput Anglis tradit.”—Fol. 172.

^a James, the son of Sorley Boy.—He was Sir

βαρρ άιγ cloinne domnaill ina pé cío ppi ríó, cíoó ppi coccaó do écc lian cárg.

Mac úf brian ara décc a mí febru .i. τοιρρδéalβαó mac μυρρςίρταίγ mic domnaill mic ταιόcc. Ní baí a cóμαορτα do τiccίρνα τίρε ι neπinn in oídhece atbath. Óuine epccaió, ionnpaίγτεαó, do bίρρεαó a loρcc iomlán lair ar ζαó τίρ ι ττíγíó, γ. pob annamí aonbuíóín ag dol uaó ran iomlaine ι τταίγδαιρ dia τίρ, níc do cópam an líg ιαéγάρβ, echríd, baí occa co po écc, γ a aónacul ina lonγpoρt pín ι mbaile an cáρlein.

O Raγaίllίg décc a mí apríl .i. Emann, mac maóilmoρda, mic Scain, mic

James Mac Donnell, Lord of the Route and Glynnec, in the north of the present county of Antrim.—See note ^p, under the year 1590, pp. 1892, 1896, *supra*.

^o *Baile-an-chaislen*: i. e. town of the castle, now Castletown, a townland verging on Lough Derg, containing the ruins of a castle and church in the territory or barony of Arra or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

^p *Edmond, the son of John*.—He was usually called Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott.—See note ^e, under the year 1583, p. 1806, *supra*. The O'Reillys, formerly of the Heath House, in the Queen's County, those of Thomastown Castle, in the county of Louth, the Counts O'Reilly of Spain, and the Reillys of Scarva, in the county of Down, are all descended from this Edmond. His present senior representative is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, in the Queen's County, and now living in France. His pedigree runs as follows, as made out by the late Chevalier O'Gorman for Count Alexander O'Reilly, and as tested by the Editor with various original documents, now before him :

I. EDMOND O'REILLY of Kilnacrott, near Ballyjamesduff, in the barony of Castlerahin, and county of Cavan, was chief of East Breifny, and member of the Parliament of 1585.—See note ^e, under that year, p. 1830, *supra*. The pedigree of Count Alexander O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, gives this

Edmond but one wife, namely, Bridget, daughter of Richard Nugent, the eighth Baron of Delvin ; but it is stated in an old pedigree on paper of the Reillys of Scarva, of which the Editor has obtained a copy from James Myles Reilly, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Scarva, in the county of Down, that he was married twice: first, to Mary Plunkett, by whom he had three sons, Cahir, whose descendants are extinct or unknown, John, and Terence Neirinn, ancestor of the Reillys of Scarva ; and, secondly, to Elizabeth Nugent, by whom he had three sons, Myles, Farrell, and Charles. This accords with the Genealogy of Lord Dunsany's family, in which it is stated that Robert, the fifth Baron Dunsany, had nine daughters, one of whom married Edmund O'Reilly of Kilnacrott.

II. JOHN O'REILLY. He was evidently the second son of Edmond of Kilnacrott by his first marriage, though O'Gorman makes him his third son by Bridget Nugent. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Butler, and had by her one son.

III. BRIAN O'REILLY, who died in 1631, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of the Baron of Dunsany, four sons, namely, Maelmora, or Myles, No. IV., of whom presently ; 2. Cathal ; 3. Owen ; 4. Hugh.

IV. MAELMORA O'REILLY. He was a very able military leader during the civil wars of 1641, and is still vividly remembered in the

the most distinguished of the Clann-Donnell, either in peace or war, died on Easter Monday.

Mac-I-Brien Ara, namely, Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, died in the month of February. There was no [other] lord of a territory in Ireland so old as he on the night that he died. He was an active, warlike man, who had led his followers in safety from every territory into which he had gone, and seldom had any troop who had entered his territory returned from him scathless; a man who had defended the rugged and hilly district which he possessed until his death. He was interred in his own fortified residence of Baile-an-chaislen°.

O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond, the son of Maelmora, son of John^p, son of Cathal, died

traditions of the country under the name of "Myles the Slasher." He shewed prodigies of valour during the years 1641, 1642, and 1643; but in 1644 being encamped at Granard, in the county of Longford, with Lord Castlehaven, commander of the army of the Confederate Catholics, who ordered him to proceed with a chosen detachment of horse to defend the bridge of Finea against the Scots, then bearing down on the main army with a very superior force, Maelmora was slain at the head of his troops, fighting bravely on the middle of the bridge. His body was discovered on the following day, and conveyed to the monastery of Cavan, and there interred in the tomb of his ancestors. He married Catherine, daughter of Charles O'Reilly of Leitrim, colonel of infantry during the civil wars. He had by her three sons, namely, 1. Colonel John; 2. Edmond; 3. Philip.

V. COLONEL JOHN REILLY. He seems to have been the first of this family who dropped the prefix O. He was formerly of Clonlyn and Garryrocock, in the county of Cavan; but is mentioned in 1713, as of Ballymacadd, in the county of Meath. He was elected knight of the shire for the county of Cavan, in the Parliament held in Dublin on the 7th of May, 1689. He raised a regiment of dragoons at his own

expense, for the service of James II., and assisted at the siege of Londonderry in 1689. He had two engagements with Colonel Wolsley, the commander of the garrison of Belturbet, whom he signally defeated. He fought at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and was included in the articles of Capitulation of Limerick, whereby he preserved his property, and was allowed to carry arms. According to *An alphabetical List of the Names of such Persons of the Popish Religion, within the Kingdom of Ireland, who have Licences to carry Arms*, printed by Andrew Croke, printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, in Copper Alley, Dublin, 1713, it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel John Ryley, late of Clonlyn, in the county of Cavan, now of Ballymacadd, in the county of Meath, and Garryrocock, in the county of Cavan, had license to carry "1 sword, 1 case of pistols, and 1 gunn." He married Margaret, daughter of Owen O'Reilly, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Captain Conor, who died without issue in May, 1723; 2. Myles Reilly, of the city of Dublin, merchant; 3. Brian Reilly; 4. Luke Reilly; 5. Conor Reilly; all of whom died without issue, except Myles and Brian.

Colonel John Reilly, on the intermarriage of

Κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίαν, ἀρχαίαν, συννεχὴ διαταγήν, βασιῶν ἐρεσσῶν ἰομβλαζ-
alleg daisneas, ἡ δυνστην ἰα αἰσῶν, ἡ αἰσῶν ἰρ ἂν ἑαβαν ἰ μᾶνῆρτιν

his eldest son and heir, Captain Conor Reilly, with Mary, daughter of Luke O'Reilly, Esq., of Tonogh, in the county of Cavan, on the second day of May, 1692, executed articles to limit his estates by proper deeds to the uses of the said marriage; and upon the payment of the marriage portion of Conor, he, on the 23rd of March, 1702-3, perfected a settlement, limiting the estate therein set forth to himself for life; remainder to his eldest son, Conor, for life; remainder to the issue of Conor in tail; remainder to his second son, Myles Reilly, for life; remainder to John Reilly, eldest son of said Myles, &c.; with a remainder to Brian, Owen, and Thomas, the younger sons of said Colonel John Reilly. He died on the 17th day of February, 1717. He made his last will on the 17th day of September, 1716, of which the following is a faithful copy:

"In the Name of God, Amen. I, John Reilly, of Ranepark, and late of Ballymacad, in the County of Meath, Gent., being in perfect sense and memory, I thank God, Do Recommend my Soul to God, and my body to be buried in whatever place my friends shall think fitt or Convenient, and in as Decent a manner as the sd. friends shall think fitt. Imprimis, I leave to my Grandson, John Reilly, Son to my son, Miles Reilly, Mercht. in Dublin, the Fifty pounds I am Intitled to at my Death, to Charge my Estate with. I leave to my son, Miles Reilly, the Mercht. in Dublin, the Remainder of the lease of Dromloman, if any there be at my Death. I leave to my Son, Owen Reilly, During his Naturall life, the Lease of Derysherridan; the Lease of Dulerstowne, Fere-more, and Batarstowne, together with the whole Lease of Scurlogstowne; and if any the said Leases be unexpired at his Decease, that the Reversion and Remainder of them may come to

the proper use of James Reilly and George Reilly, sons to the said Owen Reilly. I leave to my son, Bryan Reilly, the Lease of Ranally, together with what of the Lands of Dunganny lyes by the Boyne Side to the Road that Leads from Killcool to Navan, on which lands are the Ganders Mill, and the great white thorn bush that is on the Park, next the Bective. I leave to my son, Thomas Reilly, the other parte of Dunganny, on which the two Farmers Houses are that lived there formerly, with Sherlock and Sherridan; together with the Peice of Rannally, on which James Ginole lived, each of my said sons, Bryan and Tho. Reilly, paying the rents reserved by the said Leases to the Landlords, as my Exrs. shall order, or their Survivors. And it is my will that if either of the said Leases to my said sons, Bryan and Thomas, be unexpired at their Decease, the Remainder and Reversion thereof may come to the eldest sons of each of them. I leave also to my son, Thomas, the lease of Carrigach. I likewise leave to my son, Bryan Reilly, aforsd. the reversion of the lease of Laythendroanagh and Carnan, and part of Cornecreach; and it is my will that if any of the said leases be undetermined at the Death of the said Bryan, the Rem. Reversion, and profits of them may come to his son, Miles Reilly. I leave to my wife 100^{li}. Ster. out of my personall Estate, together with six Milch Cows, and my riding Grey Nagg, together with what She pleases to have of the Houshold Stuff, except what is hereafter excepted; as also it is my will to leave her the silver Cup that I now have, and six Silver spoons. I leave to my sisters, Honora and Rose Reilly, sixteen pounds, Ster., to be Equally Divided amongst them: I leave to my dau^r Katharine Nugent and Mary Connor, to be Equally Divided between them, the Sume of Eighty pounds, Ster. I leave to my Brother,

in the month of April. He was an aged, grey-headed, long-remembered man, and who had been quick and vivacious in his mind and intellect in his youth. He

Phillip Reilly, the Sum of ten pounds, Ster. I leave to my brother, Edmd. Reilly, to Divide as he thinks fitt among some Orphans Entayled upon him, the Sum of Fifteen pounds, Ster. I leave to my Nephews, Miles, Caheir, & Thomas Reilly, the Sume of Twelve pounds, Ster., to be Equally Divided between them. I leave to my son, Conor Reilly, my watch and one pistole to buy a ring. I leave twelve pounds, Ster. to be Divided amongst the poor widows of Killeagh, Killbride, Crosserlogh, Castlerahan, Monterconaght, and Lorgan, as my Exs. Shall Think fitt. I order to be putt into the hands of my wife the Sum of Eight pounds, Ster., to be disposed of for Good works that I have ordered her to get done. I leave all my stock and personal effects, after Deducting all the aforesd. Legacies, &c., Equally to be Divided between my four sons, viz., Miles, Bryan, Owen, and Thomas Reilly; and it is my will that Miles and Owen Reilly, my sons, be my Exs. in Chief in Executing this will. And to this I putt my hand & Seal this Seventeenth day of September, one Thousand seven hundred and Sixteen.

“ JOHN REILLY (^{inc.}_{deft.}).

“ Witness present at the signing & sealing hereof.

“ EDM. REILLY.

HENRY SHERLOCK.

“ JOHN PLUNKETT.”

This Colonel John Reilly was buried in the old church of Kill, in the parish of Crosserlogh, barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan, where his tomb exhibits the family arms: two lions supporting a dexter hand proper; the crest, an oak tree on a mount with a snake descending its trunk proper; motto, *FORTITUDINE ET PRUDENTIA*; and the following epitaph:

“ HERE LIETH INTOMBED THE BODY OF COLONEL JOHN REILLY, WHO WAS ELECTED KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE FOR THE COUNTY OF CAVAN, IN THE YEAR 1689, AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 16th 9, AND LEFT FIVE SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

“ THIS TOMB WAS ERECTED BY CONOR, MILES, BRYAN, OWEN, AND THOMAS REILLY, GENTLEMEN, TO COMMEMORATE THEIR FATHER, COLONEL JOHN REILLY, WHO DIED FEBRUARY 17TH, 17th 9, AGED 70 YEARS.”

VI. MYLES REILLY, of the city of Dublin, merchant. Upon the decease of his eldest brother, Captain Conor Reilly, without issue, in the year 1723, he succeeded to the estates of Colonel John Reilly (by virtue of the settlement of his father); and, being a successful merchant in Dublin, he added to them considerably by purchases of his own, made in the names of Protestant friends. He died in Dublin in June, 1731. He married, in August, 1698, Mary Barnewall, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.: 1. John Reilly, born on the 17th of June, 1702; 2. Dominick Reilly; 3. Francis Reilly, who all died without issue.

VII. JOHN REILLY, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister at Law. On the death of his father, Myles Reilly, of Dublin, he succeeded, as tenant for life, to the entailed estate of his grandfather, Colonel John Reilly, and to his own paternal inheritance. He studied the English laws, and became a pleader of some eminence. In the year 1731 he was deputed, by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to solicit the English ministry for some alleviation of the Penal Laws, under which their industry was paralyzed; and he repaired to London, where, it is said, he ruined his fortune to support the dignity of his embassy. He levied a fine and suffered a recovery to bar the remainder-men,

Σ. Φρονειρ γ mac α ὀριβρατάρ .ι. Εοζαν mac Αοθα conallaig διορνεαδ
ma ionad.

and in 1765 sold his estate to his cousin, James Reilly, son of Thomas Reilly, who was the youngest son of Colonel John Reilly, and last in remainder in the settlement of his grandfather. After this sale he returned to London, where he died, without issue, in the year 1767. This John was considered chief of his name in Ireland, though he never used the prefix O, even under his arms, which he had elaborately engraved for his book plates. Let us now return to

VI. BRIAN REILLY of Ballinrink, the third son of Colonel John Reilly. He served as a captain in his father's regiment of dragoons in 1689, 1690, 1691, and was included in the Capitulation of Limerick. He married Margaret, daughter of Luke Mac Dowell, Esq., of Mointeach, now Mantua, in the county of Roscommon. He had by her six sons, viz.: 1. Myles Reilly of Tullistown, of whom presently; 2. Alexander Reilly, whose issue is extinct; 3. Matthew Reilly, who died *s. p.* in London in 1780; 4. Luke Reilly, who died *s. p.*; 5. Conor Reilly, who died *s. p.*; and Edmond Reilly, who died at the age of 16 in 1732. This Brian died on the 6th of September, 1748, aged seventy-two years, as appears from his epitaph in the church of Kill, in the county of Cavan.

VII. MYLES REILLY, Esq., of Tullistown, in the county of Cavan. He married Sarah, daughter of William Fitzsimons, Esq., of Garadice, in the county of Meath, and had by her three sons, namely: 1. John Alexander O'Reilly (who restored the prefix O'), colonel of infantry in the regiment of Hibernia in Spain, and who lived some years in England, where he died, without issue, in 1800, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Of this John Alexander O'Reilly, his kinsman, Lieut.-Colonel Don Antonio O'Reilly, of Cadix, speaks as follows in a letter to Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., dated June 30th, 1812: "By

the small pedigree that you enclosed I see you are nephew to John Alexander O'Reilly, cousin-german to my father, who, in the year 1767, entered the Spanish service, a cadet in Hibernia's regiment, and, in the year 1772, bought a company in Ireland's regiment, retiring from service in 1787, being then captain of grenadiers, with the degree of lieutenant-colonel, and married Miss Mary Lalor. He was very much esteemed both by my father and my uncles, and even by all of us, &c. &c. His nice education and good breeding foretold" [*i. e.* indicated] "his origin; and his capacity, bravery, and learning, were worthy of higher employments and better protection than he met with here. I was entirely ignorant of his death until I was noticed of it by your brother."—See the *Gazeta de Madrid*, Del Viernes, 5 De Abril, De 1793. 2. Dowell O'Reilly, of whom presently; 3. Mathew O'Reilly, the father of the late William O'Reilly, Esq., of Thomastown Castle, Member of Parliament for Dundalk, and of Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., Attorney-General of Jamaica, and grandfather of Myles O'Reilly, Esq., of Thomastown Castle, who is the head of the second senior branch of this family. This Myles Reilly, of Tullistown, died in Dublin on the 4th of February, 1775, aged sixty-seven years and nine months, and was buried in the family vault at Kill, in the county of Cavan.

VIII. DOWELL O'REILLY, Esq., of the Heath House, Queen's County. He was married twice; first, in 1775, to Margaret, daughter of John O'Conor Faly, of the city of Dublin; and secondly, in 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Knox, Esq., of Moyne, in the county of Mayo, by whom he had four sons, viz.: 1. Myles John O'Reilly, of whom presently; 2. James Fitzsimon O'Reilly, a captain in the British army, and lieut.-col. in the Spanish service, stationed at Ma-

was buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Cavan; and his brother's son, namely, Owen, the son of Hugh Conallagh^a, was elected in his place.

gorca on the 2nd of April, 1812; 3. Alexander O'Reilly, who died young; 4. Dowell O'Reilly, a captain in the British navy, and first lieutenant of *La Durvallante* of thirty-eight guns, who had one son, Lieut. Dowell O'Reilly, who died a few years since without issue.

IX. MYLES JOHN O'REILLY, Esq., late of the Heath House in the Queen's County, and now living in France, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was married, on the 16th of January, 1829, to Elizabeth Anne Beresford, eldest daughter of the Honourable and Reverend George de la Poer Beresford, at the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, by the Rev. George Beresford, Junior; and he had by her three sons, now living, viz.: Myles George O'Reilly, born October 30th, 1829; 2. George Beresford O'Reilly, born March 31st, 1832; 3. Henry Tristram O'Reilly, born November 29th, 1836; and two daughters, Susanna Rachel and Elizabeth Ellen.

This Myles John O'Reilly is the present senior representative of Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott; and if the race of Hugh Conallagh be extinct, he is the senior of all the O'Reillys. Let us now return to

VI. THOMAS REILLY of Baltrasny, the youngest son of Colonel John Reilly, Knight of the Shire for the county of Cavan in 1689. He was lieutenant in his father's regiment, and served in all the campaigns of 1689, 1690, and 1691; he was at the siege of Limerick, and had benefit of the Articles of Capitulation of that city, A. D. 1691. He married Rose Mac Dowell, daughter of Colonel Luke Mac Dowell of Mointeach, now Mantua, in the county of Roscommon, and had by her many children, of whom James O'Reilly Esq., of Baltrasny, who was born in 1718, the ancestor of O'Reilly of Baltrasny, was the eldest, and Alexander Count O'Reilly, of Spain, the youngest.

VII. ALEXANDER COUNT O'REILLY. He was born at Baltrasny, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath, in the year 1722. He was generalissimo of His Catholic Majesty's forces, and inspector-general of the infantry, grand commander of the Order of Calatrava, captain-general of Andalusia, and civil and military governor of Cadix, and the great favourite of Charles III. of Spain. This is the General Count O'Reilly referred to by Lord Byron as having attempted to take Algiers.

In the year 1786 he employed the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman to compile for him a genealogical history of the House of O'Reilly, a work undertaken for the purpose of proving the nobility of blood of his family, preparatory to the marriage of his eldest son with the Countess Buenavista. This genealogy, duly authenticated by the Ulster King at Arms, splendidly emblazoned and engrossed on full-sized vellum, in the Latin language, and richly bound in red morocco, together with a translation in English on smaller folio vellum and similarly bound, were transmitted to Count O'Reilly in Spain by the late Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., of the Heath House. The larger copy was deposited in the archives of Spain, and the translation in the Count's private library. The sum of 1000 guineas, or £1137 10s., was paid to the Chevalier O'Gorman as the expense of this work, and of the various books, documents, and attestations therewith transmitted; the original receipt for which, with several originals of the correspondence connected therewith, the property of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., are now in the possession of the Editor. This receipt, which is in the Chevalier O'Gorman's own handwriting, is worded as follows:

“ Recd^d from His Excellency, General Count O'Reilly, by Col. J. A. O'Reilly, five Hundred

Ar ndóig don cloinn rín tSeain a búic i cefn uí domnaill (amail no aipníóipiom) no gabrat acc mǵrín, 7 ag roǵail pop munnctip na bann-riogha in zach aipm a ttaigbair i naoimpect la hUa noimnaill. Conat aipe

& seventy-six pounds nineteen shillings & seven pence, & by Dowell O'Reilly, Esq., Five Hundred & sixty pounds ten shillings & five pence sterling, making in all the sum of one thousand Guineas, being in full of all accounts for compiling the History of the family of the said General Count O'Reilly. Witness my hand this 28th day of October, 1790, ninety.

“LE CHEV” O’GORMAN.”

A copy of the English translation, duly attested by the Ulster King at Arms, is deposited in the Office of Arms in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, from which a transcript in quarto, made by the late Edward O'Reilly, author of the Irish Dictionary, with some curious addenda by that industrious compiler, is now in the possession of the Editor.

This General Count Alexander O'Reilly married Donna Rosa Las Casas, by whom he had four sons, viz.: 1. Don Conor O'Reilly, a lieutenant in the regiment of Hibernia, who died in 1751; 2. Don Dominic O'Reilly, lieutenant-general, who died in 1796; 3. Peter Paul, who succeeded as Count O'Reilly, of whom presently; 4. Don Nicholas O'Reilly, a brigadier-general and Governor of Mon Juich, who died in Barcelona, in the year 1797, leaving by his wife, Anne Mary Tichbourn, Don Antonio O'Reilly, lieutenant-colonel, living at la Plaza de Cadiz, on the 30th of June, 1812, when he wrote a long and interesting letter to Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., of the Heath House, giving an account of the members of the O'Reilly family then existing in Spain.

VIII. PETER PAUL COUNT O'REILLY, living at Havana, the capital of Cuba, in 1812, as appears from a letter written at Majorca on the 1st of June that year, by Lieutenant-Colonel James O'Reilly, to his brother, Myles John

O'Reilly, Esq. This Count O'Reilly married the Countess Buenavista, by whom he had several children, still or lately living in the Island of Cuba, where their property principally lies.

We will now return to Toirdhealbhadh-an-iarainn, i. e. Turlough, or Terence of the Iron, who was the third son of Edmond of Kilnacrott, and the founder of the family of Scarva, in the county of Down, whose descendants became very respectable. O'Gorman does not mention this Turlough; but it appears from a genealogy of the O'Reillys, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that Edmond of Kilnacrott had two sons of the name Turlough, one called Turlough Gallda, or the Anglicised, and the other, Turlough-an-iarainn, or of the Iron.

II. TERENCE-AN-IARAINN O'REILLY.

III. BRIAN O'REILLY.

IV. JOHN REILLY of Belfast.

V. MYLES REILLY of Lurgan.

VI. JOHN REILLY, Esq. He married Lucy Savadge, by whom he had James Reilly, who died *s. p.*, and

VII. JOHN REILLY, Esq., of Scarva, M. P. for Blessington, and who was High Sheriff of the county of Down in 1776, and High Sheriff of Armagh in 1783. He married Jane Lushington, by whom he had: 1. John Lushington Reilly, of whom presently; 2. William Edmond, High Sheriff of Down in 1815, M. P. for Hillsborough, who left one son, John Reilly; 3. James Myles Reilly, Esq., Barrister-at-law, who married Emily Montgomery, by whom he has six sons, John, James, Myles, Francis Savadge, William Edmond Moyse, and Hugh, and three daughters, Emily, Jane Hester, and Theodosia.

VIII. JOHN LUSHINGTON REILLY. He was High Sheriff of the county of Down, and col-

After the sons of John Burke had gone to O'Donnell, as we have already stated, they continued, whithersoever they went, in company with O'Donnell, to harass and plunder the Queen's people; for which reason the Lord Justice of

lector of the port of Galway. He married, in the year 1807, Louisa Temple, by whom he had five sons, viz.: 1. John Temple Reilly, Esq., the present head of the Scarva family; 2. Gustavus; 3. Robert; 4. William Charles; 5. James Myles; and six daughters: 1. Isabella; 2. Jane; 3. Louisa; 4. Mary; 5. Charlotte; 6. Gertrude.

⁹ *Owen, the son of Hugh Conallagh.*—This Owen, who died this year without issue, was the third son of Hugh Conallagh. After his death, Maelmora, or Myles, the fourth son of Hugh Conallagh, succeeded as Chief of East Breifny, and enjoyed this dignity till the Plantation of Ulster in 1609. He died in 1635, and with him ended the succession of the chiefs of East Breifny. The descendants of Sir John O'Reilly, however, and several other branches, were restored to considerable tracts of land. The following persons of the name of O'Reilly are mentioned in Pynnar's *Survey of Ulster*, as in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 144-153:

"1. Shane Mc Phillip O'Reilly, nine hundred acres in the precinct of Castlerahin; 2. Mullmorie Mc Phillip O-Reyley, a thousand acres called Iterry-Outra, in the precinct of Tullaghgarvy. 3. Captain Reley, a thousand acres, called Liscannor, in the precinct of Tullaghgarvy; all his Tenants do Plough by the Tail. 4. Mullmorie Oge O-Relie, three thousand acres, &c., in the same. His tenants do all plough by the Tail. 5. Mullmorie Mc Hugh O-Reley, 2000 acres, called Commet, in the precinct of Clonemahown. 6. Phillip Mc Tirlagh, 300 acres, called Wateragh, in the same."

The descendants of some of these persons became very distinguished military leaders during the civil wars. Philip, the son of Hugh, son of Sir John, son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, raised a brigade of twelve hundred men, com-

posed chiefly of his own name and family, and served with distinction as Lieutenant-General in the service of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland during the civil wars of 1641. After the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, A. D. 1652, he retired with his brigade into the Spanish service in the Netherlands, where he died, and was buried in the Monastery of St. Dominic, at Louvain. His only son, Hugh Roe O'Reilly, by his wife, Rose O'Neill, was slain by the Cromwellians, in the county of Cavan, in the year 1651, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Conor O'Brien, Lord Viscount Clare, an infant son, Hugh Junior O'Reilly, who was drowned on his passage from Spain. After his death the next branch of the descendants of Sir John O'Reilly, namely, Edmond Boy, the son of Maelmora, son of Hugh, son of Sir John, was considered the O'Reilly. He went to France in his youth, and served in the King's life-guards; but returned to Ireland in 1688, with James II., by whom he was appointed governor of the county of Cavan. After the capitulation of Limerick in 1691, he followed King James into France, where he died in the year 1693, leaving issue by his wife, Joan, the daughter of Brian O'Fagrell of Moat, an only son, Owen, who married the daughter of Colonel Felix O'Neill, by whom he had a son, Edmond O'Reilly, who at the beginning of the revolution in France, was living at Paris, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's regiment, and knight of the order of St. Louis. This is the last of the race of Sir John O'Reilly that the Editor ever heard of. Andrew Count O'Reilly, general of cavalry in the Austrian service, who died in 1832, was the second son of James O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballinlough, county of Westmeath.

Ireland ordered the Earl of Ormond to put to death their brother, John' Oge Burke, whom we have mentioned as having been taken prisoner in the first week of this year, in O'Meagher's country of Ikerrin, by some of the gentlemen of the Butlers. This was accordingly done in the month of June.

Conor, the son of Murtough Garv, son of Brien, son of Teige O'Brian, died about May-day, at Craig-Chorcrain', and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Mary, daughter of Con O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Turlough), died on the 6th of November, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Conor Sligo (Donough, the son of Cathal Oge) was taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus). The cause of this capture was this : O'Donnell had received intelligence that O'Conor was spying upon and betraying him to the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin ; for the Lord Justice had promised some time before that he would obtain his own territory again for O'Conor from the Queen, and that the young Earl of Desmond (whose mother was the wife of O'Conor), namely, James, the son of Garrett, who was in custody in London, would be let home to his patrimony. When this fact was clear and certain to O'Donnell, he took O'Conor prisoner ; and Ballymote, which he had previously given to O'Conor, and Cul-Maiole [Collooney], were obliged to be again surrendered up to O'Donnell ; and O'Conor was then sent into imprisonment in an island on Loch-Eascaigh' in Tirconnell.

The young Earl of Clanrickard, whom we have mentioned as having been appointed in the place of his father, was ordered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Lord Mountjoy, to march with all his host and forces to the monastery of Boyle, and from thence, if he could, to Sligo. At the command of the Lord Justice, countless numbers of the English, who were in garrison for the Queen in the towns of Munster, namely, in Limerick, Kilmallock, Askeaton, &c., came to join the Earl ; [and] numbers of the soldiers of Galway and Athlone came to join the same hosting. When all these had collected together to the Earl,

Neale Garve chieftie resided." On a small islet near the southern shore of this lough are still to be seen the crumbled ruins of this castle. This lough is now adorned, on its western shore,

by a considerable extent of wood, and partly embosomed by the wild craggy hills which here form the commencement of the great mountain district of Barnismore.

they determined to march to the monastery of Boyle and to Sligo; and after having crossed the Suck they agreed to march directly eastwards along the straight roads of Machaire-Chonnacht until they arrived at Elphin of Moylurg, Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna^u, Clann-Chathail^v, and Magh-Aoi-an-Fhinnbheannaigh^w.

As soon as O'Donnell heard of the arrival of this numerous army at the place which we have before mentioned, he assembled his forces, and did not halt until he crossed the Curlieus, and the [River] Boyle, into Moylurg; and pitched his camp directly opposite them [his enemies]. They remained thus for some time face to face, spying and watching each other. Many were the conflicts, manslaughters, and affrays which took place between them while they remained thus in readiness for each other, until [at length] the English army became wearied, and returned in sorrow to their houses.

After this, news reached O'Donnell, that Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, with his [O'Donnell's] English and Irish, had come from the east [of Tirconnell], across Bearnas, and encamped at Donegal, in the east of Tirhugh. When O'Donnell received the news that the English had arrived at that place he felt grieved for the misfortune of the monastery, and that the English should occupy and inhabit it instead of the Sons of Life and the Culdees, whose rightful property it was till then; and he could not forbear from going to try if he could relieve them. What he did was this: he left the farmers and betaghs of Tirconnell, with their herds and flocks throughout Lower Connaught, with some of his soldiers to protect them against [invaders from] the harbours, kerns, and foreign tribes, [and] he himself proceeded with the greater part of his army, across the [rivers] Sligo, Duff, Drowes, and Erne, northwards, and pitched his camp in strong position exactly at Carraig, which is upwards of two thousand paces from Donegal, where Niall Garv O'Donnell and his English were [stationed]. As for O'Donnell he ordered great numbers of his forces alternately to blockade the monastery by day and night, so as to prevent the English from coming outside its walls to destroy anything in the country. Neither of the armies did by any means pass their time happily or pleasantly, for killing and destroying, conflict and shooting, were carried on by each party against the other. The English were reduced to great straits and

pus Connacie, now popularly called the Maghery, Strokestown and Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

καίτηρ εἰσφοδὰ ἢ πο ἐνγαίβρετ μιντιορ ἰ δοῖναιλλ ἰαττ, ἡ νό ελαϊορ ἀραιλλ δῖβ ἢνα νδεϊορῖ, ἡ ἢνα τερῖαοῖβ ζο longπορτ ἰ δοῖναιλλ λάρ ἢν ἀδαίλοε ἡ λάρ ἢν οοῖμῖζε ἀ παβατταρ ὄσρῖβαῖδ ἀρῖβῖρτα βῖε. Ρο ἑοκαίτριοτ παμλαῖδ ζο διῖδ September ζο πο θεόναῖζ δια ἀ δίοζαῖλ ἡ ἀ αῖτβε πορ ἢα γαλλαῖβ ἢν μῖδῖαδ ἡ ἢν μῖμῖρτ πο βερτρατ πορ ποῖοκλέραῖβ ἡ ἐβακλαῖβ ἢα ρρῖοῖτῖδ ρραῖμσῖτταῖζ .ἰ. Μαιμῖρτιρ δῖν ἢα ἢγαλλ, ἡ μαιμῖρτιρ ἢα μακάορτε βῖοε ἰ ἢβατταρ ἢα ζοῖλλ ἀττρυβραμαρ ἀ ρρορβαῖρ ἡ ἀ ρρορlongπορτ ἢνντιῖβ, ἡ ἀραιλλ ελε ἢι οοαῖρλέν δῖν ἢα ἢγαλλ. ὄαρρεαδ δίοζαῖλ πο βῖρτ δια ποραῖβ οεοῖβ ορυτ ἀτ παλα .ἰ. τene πο δολ ἢρῖν ρῖδαρ βαοῖ λέο (ρρῖ ποῖῖδῖν ἢν ὄοκαῖδ) ἰ μαιμῖρτιρ δῖν ἢα ἢγαλλ οο πο λοῖρκεαδ ουβακλα κλάρρῖαῖζτε, ἡ οῖμῖδαῖζτε κλοδ ἡ κλαραδ ἢα μαιμῖρτρε ἀρῖσῖνα. Ο πο ἀρῖζῖρῖοττ ἢν λυετ ποραῖρτ ἡ πορῖοῖμῖεττα βαοῖ ὄ ὑα ἢδοῖναιλλ ἀρ ἢα γαλλαῖβ ἢν ὄοῖζεαρ ὄοηηρῖαδ ὄεαρῖζλαρραδ, ἡ ἢν Smῖρτ ὄεο δῖαδ, ἡ ὄσῖθαῖζε πο μεαβαῖδ ὑαρ ἢν μαιμῖρτιρ πο ζάβραττ ἀζ ὄῖβρακκαδ ἀ ἢυβαῖλλῖμῖολλ λῖαῖδε, ἡ ἀ οοαρ τῖσῖνντιζε ἀρ ὄαῖζ ζο τῖορῖαδ ὑα δοῖναιλλ δια ραῖοῖδ ἀ τῖραῖττε πο ρυαβαῖρτ ἢα ἢγαλλ, ἀρ βῖα οῖαν λέο ἀρῖρῖοῖμ ρρῖ τεακταῖβ πο ὄορ ἢνα ὄοοομ. Νῖρ βῖο ἢεῖρλεαδ πο ρρεοοραδ ἢν

* *Machaire-beg*: i. e. the Little Plain, now Magherabeg, a townland verging on the bay, about a quarter of a mile to the south of the town of Donegal. Some of the ruins of this nunnery are still to be seen.

x *The vengeance*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare thus notices the burning of the monastery of Donegal on this occasion, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.* tom. 3, lib. 6, c. 5, fol. 173: "Ac-regii quidem violatj monasterij p̄nas luerunt: namque noctu sulphur, vel opera alicuius ab Odonello adhibiti, vel casu, vel diuinitus accensum monasterium subito comburit, partim per ærem tollens. Pro-pugnatores partim igne consumuntur, partim tecto, & pariete labante obruantur."

Sir Henry Docwra given the following account of these transactions in his *Narration*:

"Now had O'Donnell, O'Carne, Cormocke mac Baron, & all the Cheifes of the Countrey thereabout, made all the forces they were able, to attend the issue of this intended Meeting of my lord & mee, and had drawne themselves to-

gether about Cormocke mac Barron's country, where they might be readie to fall vpon either of vs as they should see their best advantage; & conferring with Neale Garvie, I then found, by O'Donnell's absence, the countrey behinde him was left without guard, the Abbay of Dun-nagall was kepte onelie by a fewe fryers, the situation of it close to the Sea, & very Convenient for many seruices, especiallie for a stepp to take Ballyshannon with, which was a worke, the manifould attempts & chargeable Preparations the Queene had beene att to accomplish, & my lord himselve had soe latelie aymed att, & valued equall to this other of meeting him at Black-water, did argue would be of speciall importance & good acceptation, I concluded, therefore, & sent him away (the said Neale Garvie), with 500 English souldiers, to put themselves into this place, which they did 'on the second of August.

"On the 6th August I received a supplie of 200 Bundells of Match from Sir Arthur Chi-

distress by the long siege in which they were kept by O'Donnell's people; and some of them used to desert to O'Donnell's camp in twos and threes, in consequence of the distress and straits in which they were from the want of a proper ration of food. Thus they passed the time until the end of September, when God willed to take revenge and satisfaction of the English for the profanation and abuse which they had offered to the churches and apartments of the psalm-singing ecclesiastics, namely, of the monastery of Donegal, and the monastery of Machaire-beg^w, in which the English whom we have mentioned were quartered and encamped, and others of them who were in the castle of Donegal. The vengeance^x which God wreaked upon them was this, however it came to pass, viz., fire fell among the powder which they had in the monastery of Donegal for carrying on the war; so that the boarded apartments, and all the stone and wooden buildings of the entire monastery, were burned. As soon as the spies and sentinels, whom O'Donnell had posted to spy and watch the English, perceived the brown-red mass of flames, and the dense cloud of vapour and smoke that rose up over the monastery, they began to discharge their leaden bullets and their fiery flashes, in order that O'Donnell might [hear them, and] immediately come to them, to attack the English, for they thought it would occasion too long a delay to send him messengers. This signal was not slowly responded

chester, from Knockfergus, & my lord, having shortly after performed at Blackwater what his intentions were, according to the opportunity of that time, withdrew his Army, And then O'Donnell, with those forces he had, returned & laid siege to these men, which continued at least a month; & in the mean time, on the 19th of September, the Abbey took fire, by accident or of purpose, I could never learn, but burnt it was, all save one corner, into which our men made retreat, & through the midst of the fire were forced to remove their provisions of victual, & the very barrels of powder they had in store. Captain Lewis Oriell commanded in chief. The face of this night's work (for the fire began in the evening) is easily to imagination to behold; O'Donnell's men assailing, & ours defending, the one with

as much hope, the other with as good a resolution, as the accident on the one side, & the necessity on the other gave occasion for. The next day, when the flame was spent, & that it appeared our men had got a corner of the house which now stood by it self, & out of danger to be further annoyed by the fire, O'Donnell sent messengers of summons unto them, offered them faire conditions to depart, terrified them with his strength, & their impossibility to be relieved, but all in vain; their passage to the sea was still their own, by land they sent me word of their estate, & violently repelled his messenger. Here againe I must confess Neale Garay behaved himselfe deservingly, for though I had, at that time, many informations against him that could not but breed some jealousies of his fidelity, yet we sawe hee continued to

to by O'Donnell and his army, for they vehemently and rapidly advanced with their utmost speed, in troops and squadrons, to where their people were at the monastery. Bloody and furious was the attack which they made upon the English and their own friends and kinsmen who were there. It was difficult and [almost] impossible for O'Donnell's people to withstand the fire of the soldiers who were in the monastery and the castle of Donegal, and in a ship which was in the harbour opposite them; yet, however, O'Donnell's people had the better of it, although many of them were cut off. Among the gentlemen who fell here on the side of O'Donnell was Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Dermot, a distinguished captain of the Sil-Mulrony. On the other side fell Con Oge, the son of Con', the brother of Niall Garv O'Donnell, with three hundred others, in that slaughter.

As soon as Niall Garv O'Donnell perceived the great jeopardy in which his people and the English were, he passed unnoticed westwards, along the margin of the harbour, to Machaire-beg, where a great number of the English were [stationed]; and he took them with him to the relief of the other party of English, who were reduced to distress by O'Donnell and his people; and the crew of the ship proceeded to fight, and kept up a fire in defence of them, until they had passed inside the central walls of the monastery.

When O'Donnell observed the great strength of the place in which they were, and the great force that had come to the relief of the English, he ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the conflict and to return back; for he did not deem it meet that they should be cut off in an unequal contest. This was done at his bidding; and he removed his camp nearer to the monastery, and sent some of his people to Machaire-beg, where the English whom Niall Garv had brought with him to assist his people were [stationed]. The burning of the monastery, and this occurrence, happened precisely on Michaelmas-day.

O'Donnell remained thus blockading the English, and reducing them to great straits and exigencies, from the end of September to the end of October, without any deed of note being achieved between them during that time, until news [at length] reached them that a Spanish fleet* had arrived in the south of Ireland, to assist the Irish who were at war.

arrivall at Kinsale, whereupon O'Donnell broke up the seige to march towards them. Tyrone made hast the same way, and soe alsoe did my Lord Deputie; and it is true the Countrey was

Sluaicchead la haro lurtir na hepeann Lord mountjoy hi mí lun do òul i nulltoib. Ní haréiréir a iméctá co paimic co bealaé an maighre. No hioð cornam̄ 7 coimíte do gnat o Ua neill an dú rin. Ro maéttair 7 ro mudhairgic daoine iomda, 7 ro páccbad rocaíde déctoib gall 7 gaoibél i taimcell an bealaig rin etir Ua néill, 7 goill go minic go ffuair an lurtír faill 7 elang na huairé rin fair (an ní pob annam̄ lair) go mbaói ciunra 7 cfrélar an bealaig for a cúmar don chur rin. Ro gab campa irin ionad ba hadarlec lair don éonair irin. Do ronad cairlen enfaolta i nfnach érdalta baí for an éonair rin lair. Iar ceiménuccáð an cairléin dó a ceionn mír ro páccab dá ced raiçdiúr ina bapdacht. Do dechaid ffin poime iar rin go Shlab fuaid, go hArdmaéa, 7 tar abhainn móir irteach do òol gur an bporc mór do tóccbad la haro lurtir na hepeann Lord burough cfrére bliadhna iar an tan rin, 7 ro bad ag cur lóin irin bpurc rin hi cénh epill iar na tocceail tánaicc timéibe raogail an lurtir rin buðin la hua neill. Ro éfn bfor Ua néill an porc cédna (ro éfn mbliadhna iar mbár an iurtír) do muintir na bainriogha iar ttabairt áir ffr 7 ffindead forra aga éfn díob, 7 bai an baile acc Ua neill ó rin anall gur an tan ro a ttaimicc an lurtír nua ro dia raiçid. Iar ndol dó i ceiméoccur don porc rin ro páccab-rioc muintir Uí neill an baile óbél oplaicte for cionn a námat 7 a nfnárat amail pob ainmnic leó gó rin.

Ir na célaicéibh iar ngabáil cámpa don lurtir irin bporc rin do deachaid do muidmair, 7 do moirdeáin, 7 do bfré rādairc ar an tír ina taimcell. Ar ndol dó ar brú na beinne buirbe do pala dó for brú bealaig do beilgib an tíre, arail do cfréirín uí néill go maata naiméibe, go ghuamda, gnúiróorpa, 7 ro ffrad iomairlec uatmar aingid stoppa adú 7 anall go ro marbairt rocaíde ile an dú rin. Acé namá ro bad mó do marbad do muintir an lurtir oldar dóccbad uí néill.

Ro fuí an lurtir daiméóin gac anffolainn da ffuair gur in ccampa

nowe left void, and noe powerful enymy to encounter withall, more than the Rivers and the difficulties of the passage of the ways."

* *Bealach-an-Mhaighre.* — This is called by Fynes Moryson "the pace of the Moyry," and on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers Office, London, the fortifications erected

by Lord Mountjoy on this occasion are marked under the name of "The Castle and Forte of the Moierie Pace," and a part of the road "The causie of Moierie." The castle was standing in good preservation in 1834, when the Editor examined this locality with great care. The road is now called Bothar a Mhaighre, and is still

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, in the month of June, to proceed into Ulster. Nothing is related of his progress until he arrived at Bealach-an-Mhaighre^a. This place was defended and watched by O'Neill's guards. Many men and troops of the English and Irish had been often lamentably slain and slaughtered about that pass between O'Neill and the English. But the Lord Justice got an opportunity and advantage of him [O'Neill] at this time, a thing which seldom had happened [previously]; so that the borders and very centre of the pass were in his power on this occasion. He then pitched his camp on the spot which he thought proper on that road, [and] erected a castle of lime and stone upon a certain part of that road. Having finished this castle in the course of a month, he left two hundred soldiers to guard it, [and] proceeded forward, with the remainder of his forces to Sliabh Fuaid, to Armagh, and across the Abhainn-mor^b, he went to Portmore, a fortress which had been built four years before by the Lord Justice Borogh, who, shortly after its erection, while attempting to lay up provisions in it, came to a premature death by O'Neill. Moreover, O'Neill had taken the same fort from the Queen's people (about a year after the death of the Lord Justice); having in taking it from them made a slaughter of their men and heroes; and the fort had remained in O'Neill's possession thenceforward until this time that this new Justice came to it. When he came near this fort, O'Neill's people left it wide open to their foes and enemies, a thing that was unusual with them till then.

On the first days after the Lord Justice had encamped in this fortress, he set out to view, reconnoitre, and explore the country around. On arriving at the borders of Benburb^c, he was encountered near one of the passes of the country by some of O'Neill's kerns, in a heroic and hostile manner, with fierce and grim visages, and a frightful fierce battle was fought between them, in which many were slain on both sides, at that place; but, however, there were more of the Lord Justice's slain than of O'Neill's soldiers.

The Lord Justice returned back to the camp, in despite of all the over-

traceable at Jonesborough, near the boundary between the counties of Louth and Armagh.

^b *Abhainn-mhor*: i. e. the Great River, always called the Blackwater River by English writers.

^c *Beann-borb*: i. e. the bold ben or cliff, or,

as it is translated by P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Pinna superba*; now Benburb, a castle standing in ruins on a remarkable cliff over the Blackwater river, on the borders of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh.

ina ppiotng, 7 an tuairim míora go líte baí ipin bpoite rin ní deachaid aon dia plogaid ead aoin míle tairip rin ipiteac i tairi Eogain, co no fill tap a airr hi ppiim gall, 7 go baile aea cliaé a mí Augur, iar ppáccbail gapapún ran poite mór, i nArmaáa, i maáaire na epanncha, i mbealach an maígre, i ceapraice pfrgura, ipin iubar hi ceáirinn, ipin tppáobáile, i noipoicé aea et cetera. Ro baó méduccáó anma 7 onóra don iurair a pód, 7 a iméline do deachaid i tairi eógain don chur rin, amail na po cumang pfr a ionaid dol le pé a tpi, nó a cftair do bliadnoib gur an tan rin.

Iarla of errex pfr poirtill, pfiómláidip, aγμαp, aíteapac a huét ppionna pa Saxon, pfr nó gnátaiccead bñé ma pemtoipeac pögla 7 gabaltair acc pfraid Saxon i naile epioáib, baíppide dna líte bliadain inainm, 7 in ionad an ppionna i nepinn amail pembebertmap. Ro epiallpióe ipin ceftomí don bliadaini táp 7 tapcairne do tabairt don ppionna 7 aitéppac cuir do éop don éopóin. O Ro hairigéó an meabal rin la pfraid lonnan, Ro ipgftar go hatlam uplam i naghaid in iarla go no toirnead, 7 go no togpaimé é ó gac ionad dia poile epé pfráidib an baile, 7 dna tap an mbaile amac gur bo hiccfn dó dol go tēgh errex dia imóidfn. Nír bó eian dó an dú rin an tan no porcongrat pair ap éicfn é pñi dpócpa 7 dpupáilín ina daoipéimíó dñairm do múinntip na bainpogna. Ro cuirpéad epide iaram dia éomda go epéctúpda don top, 7 gac aon aga mbaof cuir no comáple, buain, no baíó pif an ppeilgmon rin no malaptnaigead iad ina ceftpáimnaib compoinnte ap gftadhaid, 7 ap doirpib an baile. Ro vícfnad an eiapla ipin oétmad lá

⁴ *Name and renown.*—Mountjoy had certainly affected more for the Queen by this expedition than either Bagnal, Norris, or Essex, who were thought to be more able generals. For a minute account of Mountjoy's expedition into Ulster this year, the reader is referred to Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 1. It is astonishing to see how little the Four Masters knew about the private political intrigues of Mountjoy on this occasion. He proclaimed Tyrone twice, and offered £2000 to any one who should bring him in alive, and £1000 to any one who should bring in his head. The English historians of the time remark, with some anger at

the fact, "that, so much revered was O Neale in the North, that none could be induced to betray him."

Mr. Moore, who had access to the State papers, which, however, he very sparingly and cautiously quotes, has the following account of an attempt made by an Englishman to assassinate the Arch-rebel, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 129 :

"The large reward held out by the Queen for Tyrone's head had hitherto failed, in spite of the medly mob of adventurers he had around him, to induce a single desperate arm to aim at the chieftain's life. He was far more in danger, however, from another and more civilized quar-

whelming opposition which he met ; but, during the period of about a month and a half that he remained in that fortress, not one of his forces advanced the distance of one mile beyond that place into Tyrone ; so that he returned to Fingal and to Dublin in the month of August, having left garrisons at Portmore, Armagh, Machaire-na-Cranncha [Magheracranagh], Bealach-an-Mhaighre, Carrickfergus, Newry, Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, &c. It was an exaltation of the name and renown^d of the Lord Justice to have gone that length and distance into Tyrone on this occasion, such as his predecessors had not been able to do for the three or four years before.

The Earl of Essex, a brave, energetic, warlike, and victorious man, in the service of the Sovereign of England ; a man who had been appointed chief leader of plundering and invasion by the men of England in other countries, and who had been in the name and place of the Sovereign in Ireland for half a year, as we have said before, began, in the first month of this year, to offer insult and indignity to the Sovereign, and [to exert himself] to transfer the crown. As soon as this treachery was perceived by the men of London, they quickly and actively rose up against the Earl, and chased and pursued him from one place to another, through the streets of the town, and also outside the town, so that he was compelled to go into Essex-house to defend himself. He had not been long there when he was summoned and compelled to deliver and surrender himself up an unarmed prisoner to the Queen's people. He was afterwards sent to be confined, as a traitor, to the Tower ; and all those who had any share, counsel, participation, or alliance, in this act of treachery^e, were quartered, and [their members] placed on the gates and portals of the town. The Earl

ter. In the month of August this year, an Englishman, whose name is not mentioned, went and offered to Sir Charles Davers, the new Governor of Armagh, to take the life of Tyrone. He gave this officer no intimation as to the manner in which he intended to effect his purpose, nor required from him any assistance ; and the only help he appears to have received was the leave given him, at his own request, by the Governor, to pass by the English sentries when going at night into Tyrone's camp. When brought, afterwards, before the Lord Deputy,

at Knockfergus, he acknowledged having once drawn his sword to kill the chief, and was pronounced to be of unsound mind, 'though,' as the Lord Deputy gravely added, 'not the less fit, on that account, for such a purpose.'"

^e *Act of treachery.*—An English writer would say, "act of treason" or "high treason." For a full account of the trial and execution of Essex the reader is referred to Camden's *Annal. Reg. Elis.*, A. D. 1601 : "Deo gratias egit, quod nunquam fuit Athens aut Papista, sed spem totam in Christi meritis defixerat."

δεξ το μί πεβρυ. Ρο βάραιγεαδ μαρ αν οσέδνα ιριν οσοιρ πεμπράτε Καρτιν lee ουνε υαράλ ειριθε βαί αγ πορκοησα πορ αν λαπλα, αγ κυδιουεάδ η acc κομαηλιουεάδ αν ηιοσιμ ηιριν οο όεναμh.

Semur, mac τόμαηρ ηυαίδ, mic Semuir, mic Ssain, mic an lala (οια πο ζαιρσδη λαπλα οςημυμάν α ηυετ ζαιοδελ αμαιλ ηεμεβεητμαρ) οο όορ α όςηβραέταρ Ssain, mac τομάηρ ηυαίδ, η Meic μυηηηρ οιαρραηγε, τομάρ mac παηραηοίν, mic τομάηρ, mic emainn, mic τόμαηρ, η ηιαρηυα οο λέρ ζο ηυλλ-τοιδ ιαρ ηοοι ι ηεινηητε, η ι μιονηαιεε οό ιριν οελήε κοεααδ ι μβοί ηηη ζαλλοηδ, οιαρραηδ κάβρα η κοηζαητα πορ ζαιοδελαιδ αν ηυαιρκειητ η πο ανηοημ ηυόδη οο ηυαηαδ ηυόηε α maille ηηηρ αγα οίελήε, η αγα ουαηέμυεαδ εηηρ α ηιορόαιρδωη ι ηυαηδοέαιδ υαιεεηεαά, η ι ηυαηέολλαηδ εαημαν. όαηηυμ αηαηδ αηηαιδ ηηη ζο ηηηυαιρ αν Ρηοηη ηηονη ηεαέτ ανη (.ι. Emann mac Ssain) ηραέ αρ Sshemur οο βήε ι ηυαηαιδ ηαιηησδηαιη ηη εκοηποόραηδ α εηηηε, κοηαδ έ ηί οο ρόηηε α ηραέαιρ ζαοηη η ηενελαηη η α εηεόσηηα ι εηηέηυηεαηε ηεαη οο βηαιόηαιδ ηηηηε ηηη οο ηαιηυεαδ ιμον ηηλοηδ ηηεε εηηηε ι μβοί, υαιη

^f Was beheaded.—“Caput tertio ictu erat amputatum, primus autem sensum et motum abstulit.”—*Camden*.

^g Captain Lee.—He was the intimate friend of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and the author of a memorial addressed to Queen Elizabeth, entitled, “A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland,” &c.—See p. 1697, and also note ^c, under the year 1600, p. 2144, *supra*.

^h And he resolved, literally, “so that the thing he did was.”

ⁱ His relation by kindred: i. e. his blood relation.

^k For the small portion of land.—This is an ironical mode of expressing the White Knight's petty motive for taking the Sugane Earl. It appears, however, from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. iii., that the White Knight had a weightier reason than this for seizing on the pseudo Earl of Desmond. After sending his brother John and Pierce Lacy to the north of Ireland, the Sugane Earl attempted to elude his pursuers by taking refuge among the glens and fastnesses of Eatharlach, in

the south-west of the county of Tipperary, where he could change, as occasion required, from one lurking-place to another; and a poor harper, named Dermot O'Dugan, was now the only one, of all his followers, who ventured to afford him shelter. It was under this harper's humble roof, at a place called Garryduff, that a party of soldiers, one night, nearly surprised him as he was about sitting down to supper; and his mantle, which he left behind when taking flight, discovered to them that he had been of the party, and followed in chase of him. The harper, and two other companions, conveyed the Sugane Earl into the thickest part of the fastness, and then discovered themselves to the soldiers, and left the wood, “with the lapwing's policie,” that the soldiers might pursue them, and leave the other secure within his fastness. This stratagem was successful, for the soldiers, supposing that the Sugane Earl was one of the three, pursued them till evening, by which time they had arrived in the White Knight's country, where, losing sight of their game, they returned to

was beheaded^f on the 18th of February. Captain Lee^f, a gentleman who had incited the Earl, and who was aiding and advising in him this [traitorous] act, was likewise executed in a similar manner for the aforesaid crime.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John, son of the Earl (who had been styled Earl of Desmond by the Irish, as we have said before), having become weak and powerless in the *cliaith* of war in which he was engaged against the English, he sent his brother, John, the son of Thomas Roe, and Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Patrickin, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), and Pierce De Lacy, to Ulster, to request aid and assistance from the Irish of the North, and remained himself with a small party, concealing and hiding himself among his true friends in sequestered huts and caverns underground. He remained thus for some time, until, upon a certain occasion, the White Knight (Edmond, the son of John) was informed that James was in a certain cave on the borders of his (the Knight's) country: and he resolved^a to lay violent hands on his relative by kindredⁱ and pedigree and his lord in treason for some years before, for the small portion of land^k

Barry's Court, and informed the Lord Barry of all that had occurred. On the next morning, the Lord Barry, right glad to have so plausible a cause of complaint against the White Knight, whom he detested, proceeded forthwith to the Lord President, to whom he related all the particulars of the pursuit of the great rebel; remarking, that if the White Knight's people had assisted the soldiers, he could not possibly have escaped them. The Lord President immediately sent for the White Knight, who, being rebuked by his Lordship with sharp words and bitter reprehensions for his negligence in so important a business, and menaced that, as he had undertaken to be responsible for the loyalty of his whole tribe, he was answerable, both with life and lands, for any default made by any of them. The White Knight, taking these threatenings to heart, humbly entreated the President to suspend his judgment for a few days, promising that if the said Sugane Desmond was now in his territory, or should

hereafter repair thither, he would give the President a good account of him, alive or dead; that otherwise he was satisfied that both his lands and goods should remain at the Queen's mercy. With these protestations he departed; and having, at length, received intimation that the Sugane Earl had taken shelter in a cave in the mountain of Slieve Grot [Sliebh ġ-Crot], over the glen of Aberlow, and was there lurking, with a small party, the White Knight proceeded, in company with Redmond Burke, of Muscraigh Chuire, to perform his task. Coming to the mouth of the cavern he called upon the Earl, in a loud voice, to come out and surrender himself. The Sugane Earl, however, "presuming on the greatness of his quality," came forward to the mouth of the cavern, assumed command over the whole party, and boldly ordered that the White Knight should be seized and secured. Instead, however, of attending to his command, they instantly disarmed and secured himself and his foster-brother, and con-

ni raibe ina feilb don muidain ac̄t an uaim̄ rin ina ttapla don chur̄ roin. Ro lámair̄gead̄ Sémur̄ laf an Ríoir̄e impir̄íde go no gabad̄ laif é 7 do b̄sr̄e iarain̄ go corcaiḡ hi c̄c̄nd̄ an p̄per̄idenf̄ gan pap̄dún, gan p̄rotezion̄ diarraid̄ dó. O do ruac̄t̄ Sémur̄ for̄ laim̄ an p̄per̄idenf̄, ruair̄ a iomcoim̄te gan eirlir̄ go mí lúl do r̄onrad̄. Ba ir̄in̄ mí ceona tainicc̄ Fín̄gin mac donnchaí̄ mé̄g c̄ár̄taiḡ (ar a t̄uc̄taoí Máḡ car̄taiḡ móri an tan rin) hi c̄c̄nn̄ an p̄per̄idenf̄ go corcaiḡ, 7 aimaíl ar̄ d̄sine páimicc̄ don baile no gabad̄ é ina b̄rāgair̄te don bain̄riogain̄ 7 no gab̄ Fín̄gin acca f̄oc̄era of aird̄ gan d̄s̄l̄s̄t̄, gur̄ bó ar̄ b̄reithir̄ 7 ar̄ p̄rotezion̄ na bain̄rioḡna no b̄ár̄ aza gabail. Nír̄ bó tor̄ba d̄óroim̄ inn̄rin, ar̄ no cuir̄ead̄ roim̄, 7 Sémur̄ mac tomáir̄ go Sāxoib̄ a mí Augur̄t do r̄onrad̄. O do ruac̄tatar̄ i p̄riaðnairī comair̄le Sāxan no for̄con̄ḡrad̄ an tor̄ do t̄air̄enað mar̄ t̄ēḡdair̄ caí̄me, 7 cobulta doib̄ o rin amach go c̄rích̄ a mbáir̄, nó a mb̄st̄hað do r̄s̄ir̄ toile d̄é, 7 a b̄p̄rionna.

Ionadh̄ gober̄nora do b̄sr̄e acc̄ lapla tuad̄muid̄an (donnchaí̄ mac Concōbair̄ uí b̄riain) hi c̄conntaé̄ an̄ cláir̄ ó ló mar̄b̄ta gober̄nora coic̄c̄id̄ connac̄t (S̄ir̄ conerr̄ cl̄is̄ort) la h̄Ua nd̄om̄naill ar̄ in c̄coir̄p̄riab̄. Ro conḡmað̄ Sepp̄ion coic̄c̄ lá nd̄écc̄ laif i main̄r̄tir̄ inn̄ri im̄ feil̄ b̄r̄iḡde na bliad̄na ro go no c̄rochað̄ re r̄ir̄ d̄écc̄ ar̄ in r̄ep̄p̄ion rin laif. An t̄iapla c̄éona do d̄ol hi Sāxoib̄h hi mír̄ máir̄ta co na d̄s̄r̄b̄at̄air̄ doim̄nall a maille r̄p̄ir̄r̄, 7 doim̄nall do t̄eaçt̄ anoir̄ im̄ Lūgnarað, 7 an t̄iapla dan̄m̄ain̄ dia éiri go lícc̄.

An t̄iapla ócc̄ d̄s̄r̄muid̄an ro a dub̄ramar̄ do t̄oçt̄ a Sāxoib̄ ina lapla hi p̄rōḡmar̄ na bliad̄na ro do c̄uaí̄d̄ tor̄ainn̄ .i. Sémur̄ mac Zeap̄óir̄t̄ mic̄ Semuir̄ mic̄ S̄lain, do c̄uaí̄d̄ r̄íde hi Sāxoib̄ i neap̄rac̄ na bliad̄na ro, 7 no baí̄ t̄oir̄ gur̄

ducted them to the White Knight's castle. For this capture the White Knight, who was once the intimate friend and most zealous adherent to the cause of the Sugane Desmond, received a reward of 1000 pounds. The subsequent history of the Sugane Earl is painful. Carew, after he had read his own very humble and degrading narration (in which he attempts to exculpate himself by accusing his brother John, and expresses a hope that, as the saving of his life is more beneficial to Her Majesty than his death, it may please Her Majesty to be gracious unto him), discovered that, in addition to other acts of treason, he had

written letters to the King of Spain in the year 1599, assuring him that Nero, in his time, "was far inferior to the Queen of England in cruelty," and imploring aid "in money and munition" to enable the Irish to crush her power. Being indicted for treason at Cork, he was convicted, and condemned to be executed. But a motive of policy, which he himself, with considerable astuteness, suggested to the Government, was the means of preserving his life. He reminded them that, as long as he lived, his brother John could not succeed to the title, and as this appeared, of the two, the lesser danger, he was permitted to

which he then had; for he possessed not of Munster at that time but that cave in which he then was! For this [cave] he seized upon James, and made him a prisoner, and afterwards took him to Cork to the President, without asking pardon or protection for him. When James was delivered up into the hands of the President, he was carefully kept in confinement until the month of July. It was in the same month that Fineen, son of Donough Mac Carthy (who was at this time called Mac Carthy More), went before the President at Cork; but as soon as he had arrived in the town he was made a prisoner for the Queen; but Fineen began to declare aloud, and without reserve, that he had been taken against the word and protection. This was of no avail to him; for he and James, the son of Thomas, were sent to England in the month of August, precisely; and on their appearance before the English council, it was ordered that they be shewn the Tower as their house of eating and sleeping from that forward to the time of their deaths, or end of their lives, according to the will of God¹ and of their Sovereign. The office of Governor in the county of Clare was held by the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien) from the day on which the Governor of the Province of Connaught, Sir Conyers Clifford, was slain by O'Donnell on Coirrshliabh. About the festival of St. Bridget of this year, he held a session for fifteen days, in the monastery of Ennis, and he hanged sixteen men at that session. The same Earl went to England in the month of March, accompanied by his brother Donnell; and Donnell returned home about the following Lammas, and the Earl still remained there after him.

The young Earl of Desmond, namely, James, the son of Garret, son of James, son of John, whom we have made mention of as having come from England as an Earl in the autumn of the past year, went over to England in the

live. This reason, however, was of little moment, for, by the same power which King O'Neill exercised in making him Earl, while the true heir, James fitz Garret, was living a State prisoner in the Tower of London, he could now appoint his brother John prince of the Geraldines, by inauguration, without any regard to the English laws of primogeniture, which would compel this warlike race to submit to a cripple, a coward, or

a lunatic, as their Earl!

¹ According to the will of God.—This sentence was written for Farrell O'Gara, who was very loyal to his Sovereign, Charles I.; but the Four Masters could not have been sincere in saying that the will of God and the pleasure of Elizabeth were concurrent, unless they were fatalists, and believed that "whatever is is right." Or else that they believed that heretical princes,

an ccéid mí do ghéimpead go ro écc an ionbaid rin, 7 munbaid tuirim a atar i naghaid na ba. nriogha, 7 amail ro díotaitic a daoine, 7 a d'gluic l'naimna la galluib, nó b'iad dá cúiscead munian ina hen tuinn bróin, 7 barraire, dogra, 7 doghairi i ndeadhaid in óicc m'ic hirin, aoin aoi-bel beo na p'p'ime p'ior d'úctara, g'ércca diairra glaincuid an g'p'iccc éineoil g'f'altaig, 7 ar móide rob aobar im'p'ioim a oidead, gan oide m'ic, no brat'ar uadh p'lin, nó dia p'alur p'e a oipnead ina ionad, a'c ma'd uat'ad 7 an tuat'ad rin p'lin codairra do p'éc an p'p'ionnra.

Cap'tin cipial R'p'depo mac tomair mic R'p'd'p' do bhé i p'p'arad uí néill p'e h'f' na bliadna ro anall. An Cap'tin rin do éoc't pa l'ugnara'd na bliadna ro co c'c'it'p'naib cong'mála ó Ua neill lair hi c'coiccead laig'n. Ní roic' p'ioim, aip'n'p', nó áip'n' ina n'p'ina an cap'tin rin do c'p'c'aid do m'ar'p'taib, do g'abáil baile'd, 7 daoine, daip'ccuib, 7 ueda'laib hi c'conn'p'taé c'it'p'lach, hi c'conn'p'taé chille d'ara, hi c'conn'p'taé ua p'p'al'g'e 7 hi c'conn'p'taé t'io'p'p'at á'p'ann ó l'ugnara'd gur an c'c'uid mí do ghéimpead ar c'c'ionn.

Burcaigh ioc'tap'acha .i. Mac uilliam burc tepóit mac Uat'ep' éio'taig baó' hi c'cl'it' uí d'om'nail, 7 dia ro g'oir t'ic'p'ina p'éc't'iam, 7 tepóit na

excommunicated by the Pope, as well as anointed Catholic sovereigns, "were God's Ministers and Agents upon earth," and that what they do "is beyond the limits of subjects to looke into."

^m *Grecian, recte Trojan.*

ⁿ *Those few.*—James Fitzthomas, the Sugane Earl of Desmond, in his Relation to Sir George Carew, written immediately before the death of this young Earl (*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. 3), states that there were then living three others of his sept and race, "one in England, my Vncle Garrets Sonne, James, set at liberty by Her Majestie, and in hope to obtain Her Majesties favour; my brother" [John] "in Vlster; and my cosen, Maurice fits Iohn, in Spaine." In his letter to the King of Spaine, dated 14th March, 1599, the same James, *alias* the Sugane Earl, tells His Majesty that he was the rightful heir to the Earldom of Desmond:

"I referre the consideration hereof to your Majesties high judgement; for that Nero, in

his time, was farre inferior to that Queene in cruelty. Wherefore, and for the respects thereof, high, mighty Potentate, my selfe, with my Followers and Retainers, And being also requested by the Bishops, Prelates, and religious men of my countrey, have drawn my sword, and proclaimed warres against them for the recovery, first of Christ's Catholike religion, and next for the maintenance of my own right, which, of long time, hath beene wrongfully detained from mee and my father, who, by right succession, was lawfull Heire to the Earldome of Desmond, for hee was eldest sonne to Iames, my grandfather, who was Earle of Desmond; and for that Vncle Gerald (being the younger brother) tooke part with the wicked proceedings of the Queene of England, to farther the unlawfull claime of supremacy, vsurped the name of Earle of Desmond in my father's true title; yet, notwithstanding, hee had not long enjoyed his name of Earle, when the wicked English annoyed him,

spring of this year, and remained there until the first month of winter, when he died. Had it not been that his father fell [in his war] against the Queen, and that his people and faithful followers were cut off by the English, the two provinces of Munster would have been one scene of sorrow, lamentation, grief, and affliction after [i. e. for the loss of] this youth. He was the only living heir of the genuine stock; the last [in a direct line] of the remnant of that illustrious Grecian^m tribe, the Geraldines; and his death was the more to be lamented, because there was no heir of either son or brother of his own, or of his family, to be appointed in his place, except a few, and those fewⁿ opposed to the law of the Sovereign.

Captain Tyrrell (Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Richard) had remained with O'Neill during the preceding part of this year. This captain came about the Lammas of this year, with some retained kerns [which he obtained] from O'Neill, into Leinster. It would be impossible to reckon, describe, or enumerate the preys he made^o, the deaths he caused, the castles he took, the men he made prisoners, or the plunders and spoils he obtained throughout the county of Carlow, in the county of Kildare, [and] in the county of Offaly and Tipperary, from Lammas to the first month of the following winter.

The Lower Burkes, namely, Mac William Burke (Theobald, the son of Walter Kittagh), who was confederated with O'Donnell, and who had been

and prosecuted wars, that hee, with the most part of those that held of his side, was slaine, and his country thereby planted with Englishmen."

Carew, or his secretary, remarks, on this letter, that James Fitz Thomas was "the Impe of a borne Bastard," who had no portion or inheritance in any part of Desmond; and yet he acknowledges that "hee was, within one year before his apprehension, the most mightie and potent Geraldine that had been of any of the Earles of Desmond, his predecessors. For it is certainly reported that he had eight thousand men, well-armed, under his command at one time, all which he employed against his lawfull Sovereigne."

As to the Sugane Earl being styled "the Impe of a borne Bastard," by Carew, bastardy was a

taunt so commonly bandied about at this time, to serve political purposes and law fictions, that it is hard to believe it on the authority of a bitter enemy, without very clear evidence. The Irish firmly believed that Queen Elizabeth herself was an excommunicated bastard, and therefore should not be submitted to as Sovereign of England; while, on the other hand, her English subjects, who believed that her sister Mary was a bastard and an incestuous offspring, were convinced, we are told, that Elizabeth was "the most virtuous prince, the meekest and mildest that ever reigned; whose beautie" [ætatis 69!] "adornes the world."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xiii.

^o *Enumerate the preys he made.*—The original could not be literally translated into English, because there is only one verb used. The

long mac Riróshro an iarainn, baí ag imire do ghéir a huict na bainriogha, bádar ríodac rocharéanac ppi apoile (ciú ón tan no nauom o doinnail coadaé 7 caratrapá storra) gur an ceisó mí dshrac na bliadna po. Ro éirig com-ruacá coccaíó, 7 aécuirimuccáó ainepióe storra, 7 ba he tepóite na long no ba poáa pe dúrccaó na diomóaió, 7 pe padóó na píppshige 7 pe foraiémte na pala no haccpaó storra, go ndshrac plioct uillicc a búre aénbáió i naghaíó Mhíic uilliam tepóite mac uatéir go po aécuirpíoc 7 go po ionnarbpat ar a aéaróa é, gur bo híccín dó dol do raióíó uí doinnail. Ro hoirdneac Mac uilliam. ele hi ccsinnar an típe dia éiri la plioct uillicc, 7 la tsóite na long .i. Riróshro mac Riocairó (.i. dshian an corráin) 7 ar ppiurium aebshrei mac dshian an corráin.

O do deachaió tra Mac uilliam tepóite mac uatéir hi ccsinn uí doinnail no acasín a imnsó 7 a éttualang ppiur, 7 amail no toirneac ar a tír. Óa raéth la hUa ndoinnail an ní rin, ar a aóí ní po péo a róiríohin i ttratte, uair baí ríde co na rlogaíó, 7 co na roéraitte hi ppoimóin 7 hi ppoicill na ngall do nangatar dia tír, co ná caéinnacair dul i neétairpích dypuracé caéim, na coicele lár an anppoplann baí ppar ina tír buósin. Óaí Mac uilliam ina parrpaó ón ccéio mí dshrac go péil Michil ar ceino. Ro paoídh ó doinnail an tan rin an líon ar lia po péo do roéraitte lair do dol dpiof a aéaróa hi pann Mhíic uilliam. Iar ndol dó co na tóicéital i nshoirpídhón an típe do pala an Mac uilliam rin no hoirdneac la plioct uillicc a bure, 7 lá tepóite mac Riróshro an iarainn do righe 7 do ppsrabra ppiurium for a chionn an éonair do deachaió. Ro ríósh íomairpcc aintepínta storra cscárpnae, 7 no gab cac díob ag foraiémte a rshóim 7 a nuafalaó dia poile, go no rraoíneac po ólóidh for Riróshro mac Riocairó a bure go no marbaó é buósin ipin mbreirim rin. Conaó amlaíó rin do cóió cpioch a plaiétra.

Cobhlach Spáinneach do tect don taeb badsr dshinn. Don lohn ve

nearest that could be understood in English is as follows: "There is no reckoning, narrating, or enumerating of what that Captain effected of preys, of killings, of town-and-people-taking, of plunders, and of spoils, in the county of Carlow," &c., &c.

"There is no reckoning, narrating, or enumerating of what that Captain effected of preys, of killings, of town-and-people-taking, of plunders, and of spoils, in the county of Carlow," &c., &c.

P Combined, literally, "made one alliance against Mac William."

⁹ The son of Deamhan-an-chorrain: i. e. the Demon of the Reaping-hook, called by Sir Henry Doewra, "the Devill's Hook Son;" and by P. O'Sullivan Beare (*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 180), "Richardus Burkus Dæmonis Falcati filius."

styled Lord by him some time before, and Theobald-na-Long, the son of Richard-an-Iarainn, who had always acted on behalf of the Queen, remained peaceable and amicable towards each other from the time that O'Donnell established friendship and amity between them, to the first month of the spring of this year, when commotion of war and revival of animosity arose between them; and Theobald-na-Long was the cause of the resuscitation of the enmity, and the rekindling of the strife, and the revival of the hatred, that [now] arose between them. The descendants of Ulick Burke combined^r against Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter), and expelled and banished him from his patrimony; so that he was compelled to go to O'Donnell. Another Mac William was appointed after him for the government of the territory by the descendants of Ulick and by Theobald-na-Long, namely, Richard, the son of Rickard, usually called the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a.

When Mac William (Theobald, the son of Walter) came to O'Donnell, he complained to him of his sufferings and difficulties, and [told him] how he had been banished from his country. This circumstance was grievous to Donnell; but, however, he was not able to relieve him immediately; for he was engaged, with his troops and forces, watching and restraining the movements of the English, who had arrived in his territory; so that he was not able to move into any external territory to relieve friend or ally, by reason of the overwhelming force that oppressed him in his own territory. Mac William remained with him from the first month of spring to the Michaelmas following, at which time O'Donnell sent with him, to visit his patrimony in Mac William's country, as many men as he could [spare]. On his arrival with his muster in the very middle of the territory, he was met on the road through which he was marching by the other Mac William, who had been set up against him as his rival and opponent, by the descendants of Ulick Burke, and by Theobald, the son of Rickard-an-Iarainn; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which they were mutually mindful of their ancient grudges and recent enmities, until at length Richard, son of Rickard Burke, was defeated, and he himself killed in the conflict, and thus came the end of this chieftainship.

A Spanish fleet^r arrived in the south of Ireland. Don Juan de Aguila was

^r *A Spanish fleet.*—For a list of the names of the reader is referred to the *Pacata Hibernia*, commanders and captains that came in this fleet, book 2, c. x. P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the

Agola ainm an t-oiriḡ nō baḡ general doib. Ba he ionad in nō ḡabrat porḡ hi ccuan chinn tḡaile ag bun ḡlaiflinne bannḡan hi ccoirpich ḡpiche cúppach do tḡaob, ḡ cineaib aoda .i. dúthaḡ an bappaiḡ óicc don tḡaib ar aill. Ar tteḡt doibriam ḡo cinn tḡaile nō tḡccairiost daingḡn, ḡ díofn, copnam, ḡ cotuccad an baile cūca rḡm o na haitepḡabtachaib báttar acca ionatache

following account of the arrival of this fleet in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. vii. :

“Hæc in Iberniam dum geruntur, Philippo III. Regi Catholico curæ fuit Iberniæ ferre opem, qui iustum exercitum comparari fecit, quemadmodum Onellus, & Odonellus petierant. Is exercitus cum in Iberniam trajiciendus fuisse sperabatur, regia classis mittitur in Terceras insulas, vt, & Anglorum classi, quæ eó adijssæ ferebatur, obuiam iret, & nauibus Indicum aurum, & argentum asportantibus præsidio esset. Qua mora efficitur, vt exercitus Iberniam designatus maiori parte sit dissipatus, militibus morientibus, & fugientibus. Reliquo præficitur Imperator Iohannes Aquila eques Hispanus rei militaris peritus, qui in Gallia Armorica contra Gallos, & Anglos magna virtute præstitit. Didacus Brocherus splendidus eques Hispanus ex Religione Diui Iohannis artibus rei bellicæ terra, marique clarus ex Terceris reuersus regia classe, cui præerat, Aquilam accipiens in Iberniam soluit, qui in altum cum fuisset prouectus, orta tempestate classis in duas partes diuiditur. Altera pars septem nauium Petri Zubiauris Proprætoris nauim sequens, & pelago diu errans in Gronium Galletiæ oppidum ventorum vi deferitur. Altera pars, quæ maior erat, Prætoriam nauem secuta anno millesimo sexcentesimo primo mense Septembri in Keansaliam appulit Momoniarum oppidum, quod hæret portui magno, & tutissimo meridiem spectanti. Cui etiam imminent duo castella hinc, inde, extructa, quibus, si tormentis firmata teneantur, inuitis, haud facilis est aditus in portum. Ab altera parte tumultus surgit, vnde machinamentis dis-

positis oppidum potest commodius vel oppugnari, vel propugnari. Ab occidente flumen abluit importando subsidio idoneum. Oppidani animo libentissimo, & obuijs (vt aiunt manibus) Aquilam Hispanum imperatorem, & eius exercitum (duo millia & quingenti pedites erant) expulso Anglorum præsidio, in oppidum intulerunt. In quo Aquila se diu non mansurum putans, in Rincarrano altero ex duobus castellis, quæ portui imminent, cohortem vnam præsidij causa ponit: bellicum machinamentum vnum é nauibus exponit, causatus illis nauibus, quas Zabiaur ducebat, machinamenta sibi decreta portari Inter illum, & cohortium duces, Mathæumque Onetensem Dubhlinnæ Archiepiscopum simultates, & dissensiones oriuntur. Daniel Osulleuanus Bearræ, & Beantriæ princeps Aquilæ nunciatum mittit, sibi, & amicis suis milites mille armatos esse, & totidem inermes conscribendos, modo ille suppeditet arma, quibus instruantur, eoque numero se Proregi iter oclusurum, & obsidionem prohibiturum, donec Onellus, & Odonellus auxilio veniant. Aquila respondit (vt Osulleuanus mihi retulit) armorum copiam sibi non esse, quod à Zubiaure ferebantur, & aliorum etiam Momoniarum animos minimè sollicitat, Onelli, & Odonelli consilium expectans.

“Bluntus Ibernæ Prorex erat tunc temporis Anthloniæ, quod copias suas accersiuerat, non ignarus Hispanos in Iberniam expeditionem facturos fuisse, vt exploratores Angli monuerunt. Vnde Keansaliam petens cum Comite Clanrichardæ, Angloibernis, Ibernæ consilio regio, regijsque copijs omnibus, quæ hominum septem millia continebant, Aquilam obsidione

the name of the chief who was general over them. The place at which they put in was the harbour of Kinsale, at the mouth of the green river of Bandon, on the confines of Courcy's country^a on the one side, and Kinalea, the country of Barry Oge, on the other. On their arrival at Kinsale they took to themselves the fortifications, shelter, defence, and maintenance of the town from the inhabitants¹ who occupied them till then. They quartered their gentle-

vallat. Rincarranum hand magno negotio expugnat. Keansaliam dispositis in tumultu tormentis acriter oppugnat. Illi Comes Tomonius, qui tunc temporis in Anglia erat, cum octo millibus tyronum Anglorum auxilio mittitur. Altera parte Reginæ classis portum occupans oppidum tormentorum ictibus discutit. Hispani nihil animis consternati properant oppidum propugnare, eo tormento, quod ipsi à nauibus exposuerunt, & duobus, quæ erant in oppido, hinc anglicas naues oppugnatione remouere, inde hostium castra infestare, & tabernacula diruere interdum pro muro fortiter, & animosè dicicare, noctu facere crebras eruptiones, excubitores, & circitores interficere, tormentis clauos infigere, quo modo maiore Anglorum, quam Hispanorum clade dicicatur: nam in conserenda manu est Hispani peditatus nota firmitas. Carolus Mac-carrha Ibernæ cohortis, quæ ex Hispania profecta erat, dux contra Anglos fortiter prælians cecidit occisis prius duobus Anglis ducibus, & clavis tormento infixis. Principio obsidionis Osulleuanus Bearræ princeps à Prorege euocatus imperio non paruit, causatus oportere se domi spectare, vt fines suos à finitimis hostibus defendat, cum quibusdam familiaribus suis fictum, atque simulatum bellum gerere incipiens."

^a *Courcy's country*, now the barony of Courcies, in the south of the county of Cork, where a branch of the family of De Courcy settled early in the thirteenth century.—See note ^b, under the year 1204, p. 140, *supra*. It is stated in a manuscript at Lambeth (Carew collection, No. 635, fol. 139), that "the Baron Courcie, of

Pobble Courcies, in the county of Cork, is descended from a second brother to Courcye, Earle of Ulster," and that, "by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Cogan, he was of great possessions in Munster." It may be here remarked that this notice of the descent of the De Courcys was written before the claim to the privilege of being covered in the royal presence had been set up by the Barons of Kinsale, a privilege claimed by this family on the grounds that they are the heirs and descendants, in the direct line, from the great Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster; but they are not his descendants, nor had he aught to which they could succeed as heirs at the time of his death, except his high-mindedness and inflexible valour.

¹ *From the inhabitants*.—"The Spaniards being close at the Haven's mouth, the wind suddainely scanted, whereupon they tacked about and made for Kinsale. Within the Towne Captaine William Saxey's Company lay then in garison; but because the town was of small strength, unable to withstand so powerfull an Enemy, order was given to Sir Charles Wilmot that they should quit the same, and retraite to Corke. Vpon the three and twentieth of this instant" [September] "the Enemy landed their forces in the haven of Kinsale, and marched, with five and twentie colours, towards the Towne; upon their approach, the Townsmen, not being able to make resistance (if they had been willing thereunto), set open their Gates, and permitted them, without impeachment or contradiction, to enter the Towne; the Sovereigne, with his White rod in his hand,

ζό ριν. Ρο πανηρατ α νδαοινε υαιρλε, γ α σσαιρηι, γ α ναέρ σονγαντα αρ γαχ οβαιρ ερσινν γ ελοϊε βαοί ριν μβαϊλε. Ρο ταιρηηγεαδ λέο δον βαϊλε αρ α λοηηγίρ α βρηόυρηον βίδη γ διγχε, ορηανάρ, ρυδαίρ, λυαϊδε, γ γαχ ναδαιλκε αρχήνα βαί λέο. Ρο ευρηριος α λοηηγίρ υατα ταρ α ναίρ δια ττίρηβ. Ρο ρυιδιγηριος α ηγονναδθα μόρα, γ α ναϊδμε εαιτμε γ σονγαντα ιη γαέ ιοναδ ιη ηο βαδ δοιγ λέο α ηρρεαιρηδε δια μιονηρηγχιδ. Ρο όρηαιγριος βεορ λυέτ ραιρε, γ ρορκοιμήττα υαδαίβ ιμαρεαχ ινα ηυαιρηβ τεέτα αμαίλ ηο βα ηναϊεβέρ δοιβ ηε ττοέτ αν δύ ριν, υαιρ βα δήρδ δήμιν λεο γο ττιυεραδ αν λυττίρ γο ηαρμάιλ ηα βαηρηόγνα δια ρυαβαίρητ αν ταν ηο ροιρηδ α ρεελα δια ραγχιδ.

Δαί ιμορηα βαϊλε ελε δον ταιοίβ εοιρ δο εuan χιηη τράϊλε διαρ βο ηαιηη ριηη κορηαι η νουτχαιγ αν βαρηαιγ όϊε ηι εεηελ Αόδα δο ρονηηαδ. Ρο ευρηριος ηα Σρηαιηηγ όρηηγ δα ηδαγδαοιμηβ ριν μβαϊλε ριν δια βάρυαχε μαρ αν εέδνα.

Ιαρ εελορ ηα ρεεε ριν δο λυττίρ ηα ηερεανη, ηί ηο αιρηρ γο ριαέτ γο εήη τρηαιε γυρ αν λιοη αρ ηια ηο ρέδ δονεοχ βαί υμαλ δον βαηρηόγαι η ηερηη. Δο ριαέτ ανη ρηερηδερ δά κοϊεεϊδ μυηαν γο ρόεραττε ηα μυηαν α μαίλλε ρρηρρ. Δο ριαέτ ιαηλα ελοηηη ηιοεαιρηδ, γ γαχ εήη ρλοϊγ, γ ρόεαιδε βαί υμαλ δαιηη αν λυττίρ ηι γκοηηαχεοιβ εο ηα ττοιέστταλ αμαίλλε ρρηύ γυρ ιη μαϊγιν εέδνα. Τάηγαταρ βλόρ λαηηηηγ, γ μιδιγχε ρεϊδ ηο ρορεονγρηδ ρορηα όη λυττίρ οη ηοδ ρεηρηαιτε.

Ιαρ ρόεταη δοιβ γο ηαοίη ιοναδ ηο ρυιδιγηρδ γ ηο ράμηαιγδσ εαηα λέο λε ηαγχαϊδ χιηη τράϊλε. Δο ραυρατ αγχαϊδ αρ ριηη κορηαιη αρρηδε, γ ηί ηο λήεερηος ειύηαρ, ηα κοίηηαιδε, ταταή, ηο ειοηηαβρηδ δοίβ λε ηατχαϊδ ροδα, αέτ δεαβτα διανα, γ αημαίρ ρήρηδα αγα ταβαίρητ δοιβ δια ροιλε γυρ βό ηήεεήη δο ηα βάρυαίβ ιαρ γαχ ηήεεήηδαιλ δα ρυαίρηρηος ττοέτ δοιρηη ρορ

going to billet and cease them in severall houses more ready then if they had been the Queen's forces."—*Pacata Hibernia*, b. 2, c. x.

"*Before their arrival at that place*: that is, as they had always done at home in Spain, and in the Low Countries, where Don Juan de Aguila had fought for some time.

"*With the forces of Munster along with him*.—An English writer would say: "Thither arrived

the President of Munster, accompanied by the forces of that province."

* *To come out unarmed*.—Moryson states that the Spanish captain, who defended Rincorran, had his leg broken, and that the Alfiero offered to surrender, if he himself alone were permitted to hold his arms; that, this being refused, he resolutely resolved "to bury himself in the castle, but that his company, seeing him desperately

men, captains, and auxiliaries, throughout the habitations of wood and stone, which were in the town. They conveyed from their ships into the town their stores of viands and drink, [their] ordnance, powder, lead, and all the other necessaries which they had; and then they sent their ships back again to their [own] country. They planted their great guns, and their other projectile and defensive engines, at every point on which they thought the enemy would approach them. They also appointed guards and sentinels, who should be relieved at regular hours, as had been their constant custom before their arrival at that place^u, for they were very sure that the Lord Justice would come to attack them with the Queen's army, as soon as the news [of their arrival] should reach him.

There was another castle, on the east side of the harbour of Kinsale, called Rinn-Corrain, situate in Kinelea, the territory of Barry Oge; in this town the Spaniards placed a garrison of some of their distinguished men, to guard it in like manner.

When the Lord Justice of Ireland heard these news, he did not delay until he arrived at Kinsale, with all the forces he was able to muster of those who were obedient to the Queen in Ireland. Thither arrived the President of the two provinces of Munster, with the forces of Munster along with him^v. The Earl of Clanrickard, and every head of a host and troop that was obedient to the command of the Lord Justice in Connaught, together with their forces, arrived at the same place. Thither in manner aforesaid came the Leinstermen and Meathmen, as they had been commanded by the Lord Justice.

After they had come together at one place, they pitched and arranged a camp before Kinsale, and from this they faced Rinn-Corrain; and they allowed them [the garrison there] neither quiet, rest, sleep, nor repose, for a long time; and they gave each other violent conflicts and manly onsets, until the warders, after all the hardships they encountered, were forced to come out unarmed^x,

bent not to yield, did threaten to cast him out of the breach, so as they might be received to mercy; that he consented, at length, to yield; that all his people should be disarmed in the castle, and that he himself should wear his sword till he came to the Lord President, to whom he should render it up." The Spaniards, who thus

yielded, were eighty-six in number, and four women, besides a great multitude of Irish churls, women, and children, but no swordsmen. About thirty Spaniards were slain in the defence of this castle, those in Kinsale not making one shot at the besiegers, but standing as men amazed! P. O'Sullivan Beare asserts that the

pasraim an Iurteir iar ffacebáil a munnroim, 7 a nothanáir. Ro parr an Iurteir iadriúe ar bailtib móra na muimán go ffréad cionnar no biað a eidiúglíóð ffrí an luét naile díob battar hi ceshn tráile. Bá don chur rin no marbað Cairppe ócc, mac Cairppe mic aeðaccáin baí na ffrí bpatarige ag mac Iarla upmuimán.

An Iurteir tra baíriúe co na flogaib, 7 Spainnigh chinn traile ag caéfin 7 acc coimíuibraccað apoile irin ced mí do gheimreath go no comairléicc an bainrioghain 7 an comairle dIarla tuadhmuimán toct go niomat long 7 laoiófnh, go ndaoimib, 7 go ndéarimáil, 7 go lón lair do cabair 7 do comfup-taét muintire an ppionna 1 neirinn. Iar ttocht don Iarla 7 don coblaé go cuan chinn traile tangettar 1 ttrí do éaob muintire an Iurteir don éalath-popt. Cúire mile ffrí ba ré an líon boí fo mámur Iarla tuadhmuimán don armail rin. Abéirar a poile munbuð meo na mshmanparige 7 na mfríuige no gab an Iurteir ría nIarla tuadhmuimán, 7 ríar an roéraitte rin go ffrúic-peað an forlongpopt fár polam, 7 go rccaoiféð goill ar a mbailtib moira ar a haéle. Ro gab Iarla tuadhmuimán campa ar líé lír ffrí irin uillinn ba goire do chionn tráile do éampa an Iurteir.

Do bfrerat Spainnigh an tan rin ionnparigé oíohche ar éshpaíman do éampa an Iurteir go no marbað rocaíde leó, 7 do bfrerat clocha 7 geinnte

English took Rincorran without much trouble; but Fynes Moryson, who was present, states that they had much to do in taking it.—See his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 345, 349.

^v *Advised*, no comairléicc.—This is a very strange verb to use. It should be no forcon-gair, or no forair, requested or ordered.

^w *Many ships*.—The Earl of Thomond sailed from England with thirteen ships, in which he transported one thousand foot and one hundred horse.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, b. ii. c. 15 and 16, and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, edition of 1735, p. 362.

^x *Four thousand men*.—It would appear from the English authorities that this number is exaggerated; but it is highly probable that it was reported by spies among the Irish, with a view

to terrify them, that the Earl of Thomond had four thousand men under his command.

^y *Taken by*.—An English writer would say, "were it not for the great courage and high spirits with which the Lord Deputy was inspired, at the arrival of the Earl of Thomond with these forces," &c.

^z *Wedges*.—P. O'Sullivan Beare expresses it better, though more briefly, thus: "Noctu facere crebras eruptiones, excubitores, et circitores interficere, tormentis clauos infigere," &c.; and Fynes Moryson, who gives a very minute account of the siege of Kinsale in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 2, has the following reference to this irruption, in which the Spaniards attempted to cloy the cannon of the English:

"This Night the Trenches where the Cannon was planted, on the East side of the Town, were

and surrender at the mercy of the Lord Justice, leaving their ordnance and their ammunition behind them. The Lord Justice billeted these throughout the towns of Munster, until he should see what would be the result of his contest with the other party who were at Kinsale. It was on this occasion that Carbry Oge, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, who was ensign to the son of the Earl of Ormond, was slain.

The Lord Justice, and his forces, and the Spaniards at Kinsale, continued to shoot and fire at each other during the first month of winter, until the Queen and Council advised' the Earl of Thomond to go with many ships^a and vessels, with men, good arms, and stores, to relieve and succour the Sovereign's people in Ireland. On the Earl's arrival with the fleet in the harbour of Kinsale, they landed on that side of the harbour at which the Lord Justice's people were. Four thousand men^a was the number under the Earl of Thomond's command, of this army. Some say that, were it not for the great spirit and courage taken by^b the Lord Justice at the arrival of the Earl of Thomond and this force, he would have left the camp void and empty, and afterwards would have distributed the English [forces] among the great towns of Munster. The Earl of Thomond pitched a camp apart to himself, at that angle of the Lord Justice's camp which was nearest to Kinsale.

At this time the Spaniards made an assault by night upon a quarter of the Lord Justice's camp, and slew many men ; and they thrust stones and wedges^c

manned with the Lord Deputy's Guard (commanded by Captain James Blount), with Sir Thomas Bourk's Company, and Sir Benjamin Berry's Company (both commanded by their Lieutenants), by Capt. Rotheram's Company (commanded by himself), by Capt. Hobby's Company (commanded by himself), Capt. Nuse's (commanded by his Lieutenant), and by Capt. Roger Harvey his Company (himself commanding in chief as Captain of the Watch there at Night, for as every Colonel watched each third Night, so every Captain watched, in one Place or other, each second Night). Also, this Night, the Fort on the West side near the Town, between the two Camps, which was cast up the Day before, was manned by Capt. Flower (com-

manding in chief) and his Company, by Capt. Spencer and his Company, by Capt. Dillon and his Company, and by the Companies of Sir Arthur Savage, Sir John Dowdal, Captain Masterson, and Sir William Warren (commanded by their Lieutenants), together with certain Squadrons out of the Earl of Thomond's Quarter in our second Camp, which stood in Guard without the Trenches. Now, within an Hour after night, and some two Hours before the Moon rose, it being very dark and rainy, the Spaniards, impatient of the Forts building [on a Rath on the west side of the town, to guard the Artillery], the day before so close to the Towne's West-gate, and resolving to attempt bravely on our Ordnance, planted on the East-side, made a

ι ηγοννα μόνι δορδανάρ να βαημιοξνα αρ θαίξ γο πο τειρημπεστίρ ιμο μβιοδ-
βαθαίβ α νοιυβρασαδ αρρ, γ νο μαιρηιττίρ ní ba mó munbad lapla cloinne
Riocaird uair ba hepiðe γυρ an luét tapla ina tímcell πο pill na Spáinnig
tap anair γο cñn tráile. Ní baí eim orrad aéu uaire do ló, no doioche
etiρ an dá cámpa rin gan fuil aga doptað stoρpa on céu ló πο fuioig an
lurτίρ a cámpa pe haγaið chinn tráile γο pccarrat pe poile amial atriadap
píopana.

Ο πο clop pccela an óoblaig Spáinnig rin la hUa neill la hUa ndóinnaill
γ lá γaioðealaib líte cuinn apéna, ba ríð πο chinnpíot (γion γο ndeachpat
a nairig γ á nuairle ι naoin ionad doρoβadh a nomaccallma γ do épíoch-
nucáð a ccoimairle) daon aiccníð, γ daén míhman, γac tigeapna típe aca
dραccbáil iomchoimíctta, γ imóγla πορ a épích, γ πορ a caoímíρnonn, γ dol
doib co na pann, γ co na ποcraíte γan anad, γan aipiriun do cabair γ do
cómpurtaét na Spáinneach tanγatar πορ a τογairm γ πορ a ταρρηαιγ,
uair bá epáð epíðe, γ ba mípccbuairpeað míhman leo a mbíte ipin aipe γ
ipin eiccnóail ι mbáctar aga mbioðbaðaið, γan a ccoimpurtaét dia ccaom-
paitίρ.

Ua Doimnaill ona ba hepiðe cétyρ do pionnpccain toét an tyup rin.
Ο πο páccaib píðe luét coimíctta πορ a cáopaiγeét, γ πορ a μαιρηιρ uile hi
cconntaé Shlicciγ πο apcena ι nupéopac γhímið a baile an mótaig. Báctar
iad doρonga do na maiteib báctar ina parrad Ο puairc δpian ócc, mac brian,
Clann τSain a búpc, Mac diaρmata maige luipcc, Siol cconcupair puaid,
Ο ceallaiγ, γ na maite batтар πορ ionnarbad ina ποcáipiriun a muman
prip an mbliadain rin anall .ι. Mac muipir ciappaiγe tómáρ mac πατραiccin,

brave sally with some 2000 Men, and first gave
slightly towards the Trenches on the West-side;
but presently, with a Gross, and their chief
Strength, fell upon the Trenches in which the
Artillery lay, on the east side, continuing their
Resolution to force it with exceeding fury,
having brought with them Tools of divers Sorts
to pull down the Gabbions and the Trenches,
as also spikes to cloy the ordnance."—See edi-
tion of 1735, vol. ii. p. 20.

Again: "The Enemy sallying on our Fort,
guarding our Cannon, cloyed a Demi-Culverin

of ours, which, being a little crased, was left
without the Fort, but the next morning it was
made serviceable again. Some of them were
killed upon the Cannon and upon the powder,
and the Trenches about the Cannon were, in
some places, filled with dead Bodies; for, in
that particular Attempt, they left 72 Bodies
dead in the Place, and those of their best Men,
whereof some were found having spikes and
Hammers to cloy the Cannon. And, in general,
among the bodies, many were found to have
spells, Characters, and hallowed Medals, which

into a great gun of the Queen's ordnance, in order that they might prevent their enemies from firing on them out of it ; and they would have slain more, were it not for the Earl of Clanrickard^d, for it was he and those around him that drove the Spaniards back to Kinsale. There was not one hour's cessation, by day or night, between these two camps, without blood being shed between them, from the first day on which the Lord Justice sat before Kinsale until they [ultimately] separated, as shall be related in the sequel.

When O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn in general, heard the news of [the arrival of] this Spanish fleet, the resolution they came to, with one mind and one intention (although their chieftains and gentlemen did not assemble together to hold their consultation or conclude their counsel), was, that each lord of a territory among them should leave a guard and protection over his territory and fair land, and proceed, without dallying or delaying, to aid and assist the Spaniards, who had come at their call and instance ; for it was distress of heart and disturbance of mind to them that they should be in such strait and jeopardy as they were placed in by their enemies, without relieving them, if they could.

O'Donnell was the first who prepared to go on this expedition. Having left guards over his creaghts and all his people in the county of Sligo, he set out from Ballymote in the very beginning of winter. The following were some of the chiefs who were along with him: O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian); the sons of John Burke; Mac Dermot of Moylurg; the sept of O'Conor Roe; O'Kelly^e; and the chiefs who had been banished from Munster, and were with him during the preceding part of this year, namely, Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Patrickin); the Knight of Glin (Edmond, the son of Tho-

they wore as Preservations against Death; and most of them, when they were stripped, were seen to have scars of Venus Warfare."—*Id.* p. 22.

^d *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—This perfectly agrees with Moryson, who writes: "Then his Lordship" [The Earl of Clanrickard] "and the rest charged the Enemy's Gross, being without the Fort, and break them, and did Execution upon them, falling towards the Town, and so returning thence, entered the West Fort again, with little Resistance, for the Enemy abandoned

it. This Fort his Lordship and his Company made good, till he was relieved from" [by] "the Lord Deputy," &c., &c.

^e *O'Kelly.*—He was O'Kelly of Aughrim. The head of the O'Kellys of Screen, now represented by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq. of Castlekelly, in the county of Galway, served as captain of foot under Richard Earl of Clanrickard, and fought against the disaffected Irish and Spaniards at Kinsale.—*See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many.* p. 114.

Ριδιρε αη γλίνδα Εmann mac τόμαιρ, Ταδς καος mac τοιρηδεαλβαίς mic ματγαίνα, γ διαρματ mael mac donnchaíð még cáρταιγh. Λοτταρ na ρλοίς ριν τρια conntae Ropra comáin, διοιρέτρ conntaé na γαίλλme, τρια Shíol nanmchaða, γ go Sionainn. Ρο ταιρημιομείρσοh ι náth epóch ιαδριδε ταρ Sionainn, αρριδε διοιβ do delbhna még cochláin, go ρsραιβ ceall, go munchninn ρlebe blaðma, γ go huíð cairín.

Ρο an O doínnail a nγαρ ορчихт λά αρ enoc ορόμα ραίλεαé in uíð cairín acc iomϑuireé la hUa neill baí acc tocómλαð co hionmall ina deaðhaíð. No bíoð muinτρ Uí doínnail aς cpeaðloρceað, γ acc ιορpeað an τipe ina ττιμείeall in αιρctε βατταρ hi ρpopp in dú ρin, co na baοί τsρβαíð nsté ρob aθαίcc do ρlog ina longpoptpomi cian γαιριτε βατταρ hiρuiðe.

Οτ cυalaίς Αρo ιυρτρ na hepeann O doínnail do bñt aς αρccnám via monnpaiγið ρo éuir ppepident ba éoiectið muíman .i. Shp δεοιρρi Capγ go ccétre milib ραιγιοίυρ a maille ργυρ, ι naρsρ dά la ρop a éionn αρ δάίς τοιρηsρceéta in uιρτialla baοί ρop mñman oó, γ do γabaίl na conaίpe coιt-éinne ραιρ. O ρo ρiοιρ o doínnail an ppepident ρo na moρpλόγ do τεαéτ hi ccompoépaιβ Chaiρil ρo αρccná ρiðe co na ρoépaίττε ó uib cairín ρiap

^f *Ath-Croch*.—This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note 5, p. 5; also note 1, under the year 1647, p. 1500, *supra*.

^g *Druim-Saileach*: i. e. *dorsum salicum*.—This is mentioned in O'Heerin's Topographical poem as on the confines of Corca-Thine, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary. It is now called Moydrum, and is a conspicuous ridge, or long hill, in the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, and about five miles to the south of the town of Roscrea. The following account of O'Donnell's movements is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xiv:

"O'Donnell fearing our forces, &c., &c., durst not enter farther into the country, because hee could not avoyd us, and, at that time, hee had no other way to passe, for the mountaine of Slewphelim (which, in Summer time, is good ground to passe over) was, by reason of great raines, so

wett and boggye, as that no Carriage or Horse could passe it.

"This mountaine is in the county of Tipperarie, towards the Shenan, and from thence to come into the county of Limerick, the passage is through a straight, neere to the Abbey of Ownhy, which Abbey, from the place where O'Donnell incamped, in Omagher's country, is, at the least, twentie Irish miles. Having (as wee thought, by lodging where wee did) prevented his passage, there hapned a great frost, the like whereof hath been seldome seene in Ireland, and the enemy being desirous to avoid us, taking the advantage of the time, rose in the night and marched over the Mountaine aforesaid; whereof, as soone as wee were advertised, wee likewise rose from Cassell, whither wee were drawn (mistrusting that they would take the advantage of the frost), fower howers before day, in hope to crosse him before he should passe the Abbey of Ownhy, supposing that it had not been possible

mas); Teige Caech, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon; and Dermot Mael, the son of Donough Mac Carthy. These forces marched through the county of Roscommon, through the east of the county of Galway, and through Sil-Anmchadha, and to the Shannon. They were ferried over the Shannon at Ath-Croch^f; and they proceeded from thence into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, into Fircall, as far as the upper part of Slieve-Bloom, and into Ikerrin.

O'Donnell remained near twenty days on the hill of Druim-Saileach^g, in Ikerrin, awaiting O'Neill, who was marching slowly after him; and, while stationed at that place, O'Donnell's people continued plundering, burning, and ravaging the country around them, so that there was no want of anything necessary for an army in his camp, for any period, short or long.

As soon as the Lord Justice of Ireland heard that O'Donnell was marching towards him, he sent the President of the two provinces of Munster, namely, Sir George Carew, with four thousand soldiers^h, to meet him, in order to prevent him from making the journey on which his mind was bent, by blocking up the common road against him. When O'Donnell discovered that the President had arrived with his great host in the vicinity of Cashel, he proceeded with his

for him to have marched farther (with his carriage) without resting. The next morning, by eleven of the clock, we were hard by the Abbey, but then we understood that O'Donnell made no stay there, but hastened to a house of the Countesse of Kildares, called Crome, twelve miles from the Abbey of Ownhy, so as his march from Omagher's country to Crome (by the way which hee tooke), without any rest, was above two and thirtie Irish miles, the greatest march, with carriage (whereof he left much upon the way), that hath beene heard of. To overtake him we marched, the same day, from Cashell to Kilmallock, more than twentie Irish miles, but our labour was lost. The morning following, Odonnell, with all his forces, rose from Crome, and lodged that night in the straight of Connelloghe, where hee rested a few days to rest his tired and surbated Troopes. The president, seeing that this lightfooted Generall could not be overtaken, thought it meete to hasten to the

campe at Kinsale to prevent his coming thither," &c., &c.

Moryson remarks on the same subject: "This day (Nov. 23) the Lord President advertised that O'Donnell, by advantage of a frost (so great as seldom had been seen in Ireland), had passed a mountain, and so had stolen by him into Munster."—*Hist. of Irel.* book ii. c. ii. vol. ii. p. 14.

^h *Four thousand soldiers.*—Philip O'Sullivan Beare's account fairly enough agrees with the Four Masters, where he writes:

"His Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus peditum quatuor millia & equites quingentos, ex Proregis castris ductitans in Vrmonia Comitatum obviam tetendit: vbi calles, & viarum angustias intereludat."—*Hist. Cathol.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. ix.

But it is quite clear that the Irish had this number from flying report only, for we learn from the *Pacata Hibernia*, book 2, c. xiv., that Carew had not half this number of forces.

δυσάταρ υρμυμάν δο μαμρεττν υατένε, δο cloinn uilliam bpuacé na pionna zo uopuy luimniḡ, ḡ pιαρ βαδίσρ co paimicc zan anað zan αιρησιόη α λό νό in αυθαίḡ ταρ μάιḡ ιρτεαé ι nuib conaill ḡαβρα. Ο πο παχθαίḡ αν Ρρηριθενρ ó δομναίλλ δο ðol ταρπυρ ι νδαινḡμιḡεῖθ αν τίπε, ḡ αν πο βαð mñmαpc λαιρ δο ðol φορ νεμνί, ρόαιρ co na ἴλόḡ ταρ α αιρ hi cclñττ αν λυρττν. Ρο léicceað mac muipuy don ðup pηn lá hua νδομναίλλ zo νδρπυιḡ don επλόcc amallé pπuy ðpoppuccað, ḡ ðπέccað cloinne muipuy. Acc pηpsð na τίπε δόιβpυide pυαpατταρ cuιð δο βαίτιθ na επίccε in ðαpβαοḡal zo πο ḡαβαίττ leó. Ροβταρ ιατ α nanmanna lfc ἴnάma, αιρλέn ḡpηρ apθα pήpτα, ḡ baile í çaola. Ρο ðuyppioτ βαpθαða υαταίθ ιρ na βαίτιθ ἴpηn. Θά don ðup çέτνα δο ḡαβαð lá hua cconçobayρ αιpπαιḡε (ðlan mac conçobayρ uí conçobayρ) α baile pñn .i. cappaec an pñull baóí aḡ ḡallaib tuillfð ap bliaðain pιαρ αν ταν pηn ḡ δο çóíð pέin co na baile ι ccomnaíð uí δομναίλλ.

Θαοί επα ó δομναίλλ α nḡαρ δο ἴpέτmαin ιρ na hoιpήταιθ pηn ó cconail ḡαβρα aḡ επεαχαð ḡ ac comlomað, aḡ inðpαð, ḡ acc opccain τίπε ḡac aoin baóí ina comποçpαιθ aḡá mbaóí buain no baíð lé ḡallaib. Το çuaið ðna ua δομναίλλ ιαρ pηn ταρ muincínn pleyðe luacpa δο cloinn Aιmlaoíbh δο mύp-ccpαιḡε, ḡ co bannðain hi ccaipbpeachaib. Tαnḡατταρ inoρpπο ḡaioiðil muñan uile dia ἴpαιḡið αν ú pηn cen móτá Maḡ capéaiḡ pιαbaç .i. δομναίλλ mac coρbmaic na haoíne, ḡ coρbmac mac διαpμαθα, mic ταíðcc τἴḡεapηna mύp-cpαιḡε. Ρο ḡeallpατ na ḡaioiðil pηn uile bhíτ ðaon pann ḡ ðaon aonta λαιρ ó ἴpηn amaç.

Iméupa í neill .i. aοð mac pηðopíca mic cuinn ðacaíḡ πο pάḡaiθ pυðe (pñctmuyin ιαρ pαímañ) τίp eοḡain δο ðol δο çabaρ na Spáinneac pηmḡáιτε. Ιαρ nool úó ταρ bóinn πο ḡab aḡ επíçloρccað επίccε bpeaḡ ḡ mυðe. Λυíð ιαρ pηn διαpταρ mυðe, ḡ ðoιpτεαρ muñan ταρ pυίup pιαρ ḡ noça naίτpηpτεαρ α inéteaçta zo ποçtain úó zo bannðain αιpηm ι mbaóí ó δομναίλλ. Θαοί ðeóρ ðlan mac tomayρ puaíð mic an lapla ι pποçayρ uí neill ap an τυpuy pηn.

¹ *The Maigue*: a river flowing by Adare in the county of Limerick.—See it already mentioned at the years 1464, 1581, and 1600.

^k *That his intention*: literally, “that what was intended by him came to nothing;” i. e. that he could not intercept or overtake O'Donnell, who performed on this occasion “the

greatest march, with the encumbrance of carriage, of which there exists any record.”

^l *Ballykealy*: a castle in ruins in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See note ^e, under the year 1582, p. 1781, *supra*.

^m *Clann-Auliffe*: a district in the barony of

forces from Ikerrin westwards, through the upper part of Ormond, by the monastery of Owny, through Clanwilliam, on the borders of the Shannon, to the gates of Limerick, and south-westwards, without halting or delaying by day or night, until he crossed the Maigue^l, into Hy-Connell-Gaura. As soon as the President perceived that O'Donnell had passed him by into the fastnesses of the country, and that his intention^k was frustrated, he returned back with his force to the Lord Justice. On this occasion Mac Maurice was permitted by O'Donnell to go with a part of the army to visit and see Clanmaurice. As they were traversing the country, they got an advantage of some of the castles of the territory, and took them. These were their names: Lixnaw, the Short-castle of Ardfert, and Ballykealy^l. In these they placed warders of their own. It was on the same occasion that O'Conor Kerry (John, the son of Conor) took his own castle, namely, Carraic-an-phuill, which had been upwards of a year before that time in the possession of the English, and that he himself, with the people of his castle, joined in alliance with O'Donnell.

O'Donnell remained nearly a week in these districts of Hy-Connell-Gaura, plundering, devastating, ravaging, and destroying the territories of every person in his neighbourhood who had any connexion or alliance with the English. After this O'Donnell proceeded over the upper part of Sliabh-Luachra, through Clann-Auliffe^m, through Muskerry, and to the Bandon in the Carberys. All the Irish of Munster came to him there, except Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Cormac-na-h-Aaoine) and Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, Lord of Muskerry. All these Irishmen promised to be in alliance and in unison with him from thenceforward.

As for O'Neill, i. e. Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, he left Tyrone a week after Allhallowtide, to go to assist the aforesaid Spaniards. After he had crossed the Boyne he proceeded to plunder and burn the territories of Bregia and Meath. He afterwards marched through the west of Meath, and through the east of Munster, westwards across the Suir; but his adventures are not related until he arrived at the [River] Bandon, where O'Donnell was. John, son of Thomas Roe, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was along with O'Neill on this expedition.

Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. It was the country of the Mac Auliffes, who were at this period tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow.

Ο δο ριαάτατταρ μαίτε γαιοιδεl co na ποάραιδε γο haon baile πο γαβραττ longport don ταοδ ba εuaio bucc do longport an luptir i mbél guala hi ccenel aoda. Ro baδ iomda din cfnh plóig γ ποάραιδε, τιγεαρνα τίρε, γ ταιορεαά τυαίτε hi φφαρραδ uí neill, γ uí doinnail i pin μαίγιν pin. Ro baδ mór τpa mfnma γ mfnreac, γέppaίττεαάτ γ γαιρceαδ an locca βάτταρ an dú pin co ná baoi apd no aipefnh hi ccóicc coiccfdaib epeann πορ nár láραττ pιδe nó opoηg ειγιν díoδ a naδuaτ γ a nupγpam, a nuamán, γ a nimfcacla do gallaib, γ do γαιοιδelaib βάτταρ hi φφpιδέfnτ φpú γup an tan pin. Robταρ mince iomda a ccaá, a ccoimpaína, a cepeaca, a ccoimpuatair, a neáta, a naioδbna πορ a mbioδbaδaib i naile epiochaib γo halt na huaipe ípin. Ní éapla φpú úna τpen ταρ na τιορταρ, ná πορlíoη ap nárbaδ πορταil an ccln baoi an coimde, γ an conac ag congnaím φpú, γ in aipeττ do pónηaττ tol a ττιγεαρνα dia γ πο cōmaillpoc a aiefnca, γ a éiomna. Ro baδ daiglíoη tabapca τacaίρ γ cloite caáa dia neceraίττib ciδ apail do na póipmib βάτταρ ipin φpoptongport pin cen co mbicáir pém uile ag congnaím φpí apoile, dia ndeonaicceαδ dia díoib caúccαδ co pécipeac píoη calma daoín mfnmain, γ daon aonca ταρ cfnh a mppí, γ a naáapda ipin dñioδfnδáil éfnhca i éfcomnac-cair a mbioδbaδa áca don éup pin.

Οο παττατ τpa γαιοιδil iomcuínga mór πορ gallaib óp níp léccepoc pép, apba, nó uipce, τυίγε, no teine do pαigíδ cámpa an luptir. βάτταρ aθαio ámlaio pin ag iomcoímecτ πορ apoile γo πο paioδ don lohn general na φpáinneac pcpibeann co hincleíte do pαigíδ γαιοideal dia aplac ποppa apail do cámpa an luptir dionnpaiccíoδ aon doioδib, γ γo ποiopeαδ pém an cuio ele de ipin oioδe cévna uair βάτταρ pém i momcuínga móip ag gallaib peib πο baτταρ na goill a noicunang ag γαιοidealaib.

Ro γαβρατ αιpíγ óenél cconail, γ eoccaín acc pγpúδαδ a ccoimape imon ccaingín pin γ βάτταρ φpaoncaδaίγ φpí pé im éinnfδ ap aon coimape uair bá pí aipe uí neill gan a monnpaiccíoδ ιττιρ pó cedóip acτ γabáil ποppa

^a *Bel-Guala*, now Belgooly, a village in the townlands of Lybe and Ballindeenisk, in the parish of Kilmonoge, barony of Kinelea, and county of Cork.

^o *The tribes*, or the hosts. This seems to have been copied nearly word for word from the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Cucogry O'Clery.

^p *Not to attack*.—Had O'Neill been permitted to fight the English after his own fashion, on this occasion, he would, most undoubtedly, have gained such another victory as he had already achieved at Ath-buidhe, in Ulster. But the impatience of the insolent and inefficient Spanish commander at Kinsale, the self-suffi-

When the Irish chiefs and their forces met together at one place, they encamped a short distance to the north of the camp of the Lord Justice at Bel-Guala^a, in Kinelea. Many a host and troop, and lord of a territory, and chief of a cantred, were along with O'Neill and O'Donnell at this place. Great were the spirit, courage, prowess, and valour, of the people who were there. There was not a spot or quarter in the five provinces of Ireland where these, or some party of them, had not impressed a horror and hatred, awe and dread of themselves among the English and Irish who were in opposition to them, till that time. Frequent and numerous had been their battles, their exploits, their depredations, their conflicts, their deeds, their achievements over enemies in other territories, up to this very hour. They met no mighty man whom they did not subdue, and no force over which they did not prevail, so long as the Lord and fortune favoured, that is, so long as they did the will of their Lord God, and kept his commandments and his will. Efficient for giving the onset, and gaining the battle over their enemies, were the tribes^o who were in this camp (although some of them did not assist one another), had God permitted them to fight stoutly with one mind and one accord, in defence of their religion and their patrimony, in the strait difficulty in which they had the enemy on this occasion.

The Irish reduced the English to great straits, for they did not permit hay, corn, or water, straw or fuel, to be taken into the Lord Justice's camp. They remained thus for some time watching each other, until Don Juan, the General of the Spaniards, sent a letter privately to the Irish, requesting them to attack a part of the Lord Justice's camp on a certain night, and [adding] that he himself would attack the other part of it on the same night; for they [the Spaniards] were reduced to great straits by the English, as the English were distressed by the Irish.

The chiefs of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen began to deliberate in council on this suggestion; and they were for some time dissentient on adopting this resolution, for it was O'Neill's advice not to attack^p them immediately by

ciency of the Spaniards, and the impetuous ardour of young O'Donnell, all united to overrule the counsels of the wary O'Neill. The two passages following, from the *Pacata Hibernia*

and Fynes Moryson, will shew that O'Neill could have defeated the English without much fighting on this occasion :

"Our Artillery still played upon the Towne

irín tshnta i mbáttar go neiblidír lá gorta, 7 dearbaid gac aibillece po baó tshbaid doib amail atbat ápaill dia ndaoimib, 7 dia neoáb aréna gó rin. Ua domnaill dha bá crad críde, 7 bá haónár lairpíde coirteact ppi coraíó 7 ppi hífcefnóáil na ppáinneac gan a pfpurtaact ar a nettualang i mbáttar diamad a écc, nó a oídead, nó díe a daoíne tíopaó de, conad fair deirid leó pó deóid campa an Iurtaí do fuabairt amail po hshbaó ppiu.

An tan po cóimpoiccrí an oídece epdalta in po éinnriot an inoiraigíó rin gabairt gaoíóil a nshpaóa áig 7 imairce go pshpóa porppaoílig go mbáttar eplam imíteacta. Báttar imrshnaig a nairig ppi apoile ag ioncópnam éppraig ionnraigíte na hoídece rin do bshé ag gac dpoing víob. Conad amlaíó po céimniárat ina ttríb cóirigtib cóinnarct caeta, 7 ina ttríb loicebuíomib lshpóa, líonmápa gualainn ppi gualainn, 7 ullinn ppi huillinn dár imealboro a longpopt amaé, Ua neill go ccenél eocéam gur an líon tairpurtair ina pappad do aipgiallab, 7 do uib eacóach ulaó ina ceipe cóinnarct por líé. Ua domnaill co ccenél cconall, 7 co na uppaóab, 7 co cconactaibh aréna irín ceipe apaill. Ina mbaóí duairibh muíman, laigsh, 7 fear míde co na pocraide (doneóó po éirig i ccommbáid éoccaid gaoídel víob, 7 po baóí por ionnarbaó i nulltoib ppiur an mbliadóanpí anall) báttar píde irín tshp cipe go cobraig céimniáin gan cumarc fóir plog náile.

Iar narccnám dóib dar an longpopt peactair amlaíó rin, do pala porpda conaire 7 shéran plicíó do na plocóab lá dobar dora na hoídece co náir upmaírttar a neolaig raigíó gur an ionad éinnce baóí por ionchaib campa an Iurtaí go poillpí laóíar abarac. Atbearat apaile go po cúpneac raiprít do gaoídelab pabaó 7 pémaipneir gur an Iurtaí go mbáttar gaoíóil 7

(as it had done all that while) that they might see wee went on with our businesse, as if we cared not for Tyrone's coming; but it was withall carried on in such a fashion, as wee had no meaning to make a breach, because we thought it not fit to offer to enter, and so put all in hazard untill wee might better discover what Tyrone meant to do, whose strength was assured to be very great, and wee found, by letters of Don John's (which wee had newly intercepted), that hee had advised Tyrone to set upon our Campes, telling him that it could not be

chosen, but our men were much decayed by the Winter's siege, and so that wee could hardly be able to maintaine so much ground (as wee had taken) when our strength was greater, if we were well put to on the one side by them, and on the other side by him, which he would not faile for his part to doe soundly."—*Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xx.

"If Tyrone had laine still, and not suffered himself to be drawn to the plaine Ground by the Spaniards Importunity, all our Horse must needs have been sent away or starved."—Mory-

any means, but to keep them still in the strait in which they were, until they should perish of famine, and the want of all the necessaries of which they stood in need, as some of their men and horses had already perished. O'Donnell, however, was oppressed at heart and ashamed to hear the complaint and distress of the Spaniards without relieving⁹ them from the difficulty in which they were, even if his death or destruction, or the loss of his people, should result from it; so that the resolution they finally agreed to was, to attack the Lord Justice's camp, as they had been ordered.

When the particular night upon which it was agreed they should make this attack arrived, the Irish cheerfully and manfully put on their dresses of battle and conflict, and were prepared for marching. Their chiefs were at variance, each of them contending that he himself should go foremost in the night's attack; so that the manner in which they set out from the borders of their camp was in three strong battalions, three extensive and numerous hosts, shoulder to shoulder, and elbow to elbow. O'Neill, with the Kinel-Owen, and such of the people of Oriel and Iveagh-of-Uladh as adhered to him, were in a strong battalion apart; O'Donnell, with the Kinel-Connell, his sub-chieftains, and the Connaughtmen in general, formed the second battalion; [and] those gentlemen of Munster, Leinster, and Meath, with their forces, who had risen up in the confederacy of the Irish war, and who had been in banishment in Ulster during the preceding part of this year, were in the third battalion, [and marched] steadily and slowly, without mixing with any other host.

After they had marched outside their camp in this manner, the forces mistook their road and lost their way, in consequence of the great darkness of the night, so that their guides were not able to make their way to the appointed place, opposite the camp of the Lord Justice, until clear daylight next morning. Some assert that a certain Irishman⁷ had sent word and information to the Lord

son's *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. ii.

⁹ *Without relieving.*—The construction of the original is here clumsy. It should be: "O'Donnell was grieved at heart on hearing of the distress of the Spaniards, and replied boldly to O'Neill, at the council, that it was shameful to listen so long to the complaints and reproaches of the Spaniards without going to

their relief; and added, that it was his opinion, that they were bound in honour to accede to the proposal of the Spanish general, even if they foresaw a certainty of losing their own lives, and of the annihilation of their forces."

⁷ *A certain Irishman.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxi., that this information was sent to the Lord President of Mun-

ῥράννηϊ ἀξ ταβαίρτ ἀμαίρ φαίρ ἀν ἀθηαῖξ ἴρην κοναδ ἀρε ρην βαοί ἀν λυρτιρ
 ἡ ἀρμαίλ να βαηρηοξνα ἀρ α μβίρναδαίβ βαοξαίλ, ἡ ἀρ α νήναῖξίβ ἐρωατα
 δο κορναίμ ἀν ἐάμπα ρῥι α μβιοδηδαοίβ. Ο δο δεαχαίτ δορκατα να
 ηοιόδε ρορ οουλαίβ, ἡ ὁ ρο βαδ ρορειλ ροίλλρ ἀν λαοί δο ἐάε ι κοοιτκιννε βά
 hann ελκομννακκαίρ δο μινντιρ υί νείλλ τοετ ι κοομρκορβαίβ μινντιρ ἀν
 λυρτιρ ζαν ράτυεαδ δο να ζαοιδεαλαίβ ιττιρ, ἡ ο ροβταρ ἀνρρῥιρτε δο
 δεαρτρατ ταοβ ρῥιύ ἀε ἀιρῥιυμ ρῥί α νορδουεαδ, ἡ ρῥι α μιννελ, ἡ θανμαιν
 ρῥια υα νδομνναίλλ ἡ ρῥιρ ἀν λυετ ναίλε δο ραλα ρορ ρορδαλ ἀμαίλ ρεμεβερτ-
 μαρ.

Οδο κομμαίρ ἀν λυρτιρ ἀν νί ρην ρο λέιεε διορμαδα διανα δίνμηνδρααα δια
 μονηραεείδ ζο ρο μῥεεραττ ρορ μινντιρ υί νείλλ ζο μβάοαρ ἀγά μαρβαδ,
 ἡ ἀγά μῥουεαδ ἀεά ττραοθαδ, ἡ ἀεαα ετανεαδ ζο ρο βήναδ α κύεεε ρό
 α ρέ δο βραταχαίβ θιοβ ἡ ζο ρο μαρβαδ θαοίνε ιομθα υαθθαίβ.

ster by Brian Mac Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, a principal commander in the Irish army. The statement is as follows, as printed by Stafford, who was present at the time :

“Tuesday the two and twentieth of December, Brian Mac Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, a principal Commander in the Irish Army, whose eldest sonne, Brian, had many yeares before been a Page in England, with the Lord President, sent a Boy unto Captaine William Taaffe, praying him to speake unto the Lord President to bestow upon him a bottle of *Aquavita*, which the President for old acquaintance sent unto him. The next night, being the three and twentieth, by the same Messenger, hee sent him a Letter, praying him to recommend his Loue vnto the President, thanks for his *Aquavita*, and to wish him the next night following to stand well upon his Guard, for himselfe was at the Councell, wherein it was resolved that on the night aforesaid (towards the break of day), the Lord Deputy's Campe would be assaulted both by Tyrone's Armie (which lay at their backes), and by the Spanyards from the Towne, who, upon the first Allarme, would bee in readiness to sally.”

The same fact, and the straying of the Irish

forces, are mentioned by Fynes Moryson, book ii. c. ii., in the following words :

“This evening one of the chief Commanders in Tyrone's Army, having some Obligations to the Lord President, sent a Messenger to him for a Bottle of Usquebaugh; and by a letter wished him that the English Army should that Night be well upon their Guard, for Tyrone meant to give upon one Camp, and the Spaniards upon the other; meaning to spare no man's life, but the Lord Deputy's and his. Don Jean del Aguila after confessed to the Lord President, that, notwithstanding our Sentinels, he and Tyrone the night following had three Messengers the one from the other. All the Night was clear with Lightning (as in the former Nights were great Lightnings with Thunder) to the Astonishment of Many, in respect of the Season of the year. And I have heard by many Horsemen of good credit, and, namely, by Captain Pikeman, Coronet to the Lord Deputy's Troop, a Gentleman of good estimation in the Army, that this Night our Horsemen set to watch, to their seeming, did see Lamps burn at the points of their staves or spears, in the midst of these Lightning Flashes. Tyrone's Guides missed

Justice, that the Irish and Spaniards were to attack him that night, and that, therefore, the Lord Justice and the Queen's army stationed themselves in the gaps of danger, and certain other passes, to defend the camp against their enemies. When the darkness of the night had disappeared, and the light of the day was clear^s to all in general, it happened that O'Neill's people, without being aware of it, had advanced near the Lord Justice's people; but, as they were not prepared, they turned aside from them to be drawn up in battle array and order, and to wait for O'Donnell and the other party, who had lost their way, as we have before stated.

As soon as the Lord Justice perceived this thing, he sent forth vehement and vigorous troops to engage them, so that they fell upon O'Neill's people, and proceeded to kill, slaughter, subdue, and thin them, until five or six ensigns^s were taken from them, and many of their men were slain.

the way, so as he came not up to our Camp by Night, as the Spaniards ready in Arms hourly expected, but early about the Break of next day."

^s *The light of the day was clear.*—"Cum clare illuxisset admirans Onellus Aquilam non irrumperere, nec pugnae signum dare," &c.—*O'Sullivan.*

^s *Five or six ensigns.*—Moryson writes: "The Irish Rebels left 1200 bodies dead on the field, besides those there killed in 2 miles chase; we took nine of their Ensigns, all their Drums and Powder, and got more than 2000 Arms. And had not our men been greedy of the Spaniard's Spoil, being very rich; had not our Foot been tired with continual watchings long before in this hard Winter's Siege; had not our Horse especially been spent by ill keeping and Want of all Meat for many Days before (by Reason of Tyrone's Nearness, so as the Day before this Battle it had been resolved in Council to send the Horse from the Camp for Want of Means to feed them; and if Tyrone had lain still, and not suffered himself to be drawn to the plain Ground by the Spaniards' Importunity, all our Horse must needs have been sent away, or starved); had not these Impediments

been, we had then cut the Throats of all the Rebels there assembled, for they never made Head against them that followed the Execution, nor scarce ever looked behind them, but every Man shifted for himself, casting of his Arms, and running for Life, insomuch as Tyrone after confessed himself to be overthrown by a sixth Part of his Number, which he ascribed (as we must and do) to God's great Work, beyond Man's capacity, and withal acknowledged that he lost above 1000 in the Field, besides some 800 hurt. This we understood by the faithful Report of one who came from him some few days after, and told the Lord Deputy moreover, that he tormented himself exceedingly for this his overthrow.

"After the Battle the Lord Deputy, in the midst of the dead bodies, caused Thanks to be given to God for this victory; and there presently knighted the Earl of Clanrickard in the Field, who had many fair Escapes, his garments being often pierced with shot and other Weapons, and with his own Hand killed about 20 Irish Kerne, and cried out to spare no rebel. The Captive Spanish Commander, Alonzo del Campo, avowed that the Rebels were 6000 Foot and 500

Ua domnaill d'na do ríac't ríde do létaoib muinntipe uí neill iap p'raoin-
eas fórra, 7 no gab'íde fóp arlac iompuirig fóp luét an teichib ag n'staó

Horse; whereas the Lord Deputy had but some 1200 Foot and less than 400 Horse. So before Noon his Lordship returned to the Camp, where commanding Volleys of Shot for joy of the Victory, the Spaniards, perhaps mistaking the Cause, and dreaming of the Rebels' Approach, presently sallied out, but were soon beaten into the Town, especially when they saw our Triumph, and perceived our Horsemen from the Hill on the West-side to wave the Colours we had taken in the Battle, and among the rest especially the Spanish Colours (for such most of them were, the Rebels in woods not using that martial Bravery). The same day an old written Book was shewed to the Lord Deputy, wherein was a Prophecy naming the Ford and Hill where this Battle was given, and foretelling a great Overthrow to befall the Irish in that place."—Book ii. c. ii.

P. O'Sullivan Beare gives the following brief account of the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. iv:

"Odonellus, & eius socij Orruárkus, Macdiarmada, Macsuinnius Tuethius, Okealla, Raymondus Baro, Rothericus, & Capharius fratres, Daniel Ochonchuris Sligachi frater, Gulielmus Burkus Raymundi Baronis frater tria militum millia, quorum equites quadringenti erant, mouent, vt Aquilæ ferant opem. His Caruus Anglus Momoniarum præfectus peditum quatuor millia, & quingentos, & equites quingentos ex Proregis castris ductitans in Vrmonis Comitatum obuiam tetendit: vbi calles, & viarum angustias intercludit. Odonellus magnis ignibus accensis, vt castrorum speciem ostenderet, præter Caruum exercitum noctu incolumem duxit & diuersis in locis Onellum quadraginta dies spectat. Caruus voti minimè compos copias suas ad Proregem ad Keansaliam reducit. Onellus occasionem nactus Midhiam inuadit, vbi Anglos,

& Angloibernos longé, latéque deprædatus domum spolijs onustus reuertitur, occiso Darsio Platinae domino, qui secutus ad prælium lacesebat. Inde Keansaliam media hyemé petit. Eum comitabantur Macmagaunus, Macguier occisi in Corcachano agro frater nomine Cucqnachtus, Raynaldus Macdonellus Glinniæ princeps, Macmoris Lacsnae Baro, Richardus Tirellus, & alij ex sua familia, qui omnes duo millia, sexcentosque pedites, & equites quadringentos expeditos ductitabant. Cum quibus Onellus in Oriria Barris Odonellum assequitur. Vnde ambo in ea Carbrise parte, quæ Kenealmeka dicitur, castra collocant. Eò venit Osulleuanus Bearrus ducens copias suas, cum quibus Portugastelli fuit, & Hispanos trecentos à Zubiaure acceptos duce Alfonso Ocampo. Osulleuanum secuti sunt Oconchur Kierrius, Daniel Osulleuani Magni filius, Magnus, & Daniel Macsuinnij, & alii equites. Hinc omnes profecti apud Culcarrinam syluam mille passibus ab hoste locata castra vallo circummuniunt. Vbi inter se, & Hispanos Anglos medios magnis difficultatibus continent, prohibentes, ne ad eos ex oppidis, & ciuitatibus, aut vlla parte frumentum, commeatusué supportetur, & intercipientes eos, qui castris pabulandi causa exibant. Quamobrem Angli non longo spacio progressi, vt habeant celerem receptum, in angustijs minus liberè, & audacter pabulantur, & accepto modico detrimento, vel hoste procul viso sarcinas projicientes fugiunt: inde dies omittentes noctu pabulantur: postremò nullo modò pabulatum castris egredi audent: & quidquid antea commeatus habuerunt, totum penè consumunt. Ita eos primum inedia, mox fames, tandem pestilentia inuasit. Ibernorum exercitus copia rerum abundabat. Hispani quoque in plures dies victu minimè carent, quem, vel ipsi ex Hispania vexerant, vel oppidum præbet, ab hostium irrup-

O'Donnell advanced to the side of O'Neill's people after they were discomfited, and proceeded to call out to those who were flying, to stand their ground,

tionibus tuti, & sua virtute, & munitionibus, quas fecerant. Optimates Momonij, qui eòsque neutram partem iuvabant, se Catholicæ religioni, patriæque defendendæ non defuturos, auxilio quam celerrimè venturos pollicentur. Ibernii milites legionarij, & auxiliares, quorum virtute fretus Anglus locum tenebat, Onello per inter-nuncios promittunt ad eum ante triduum se transituros, fidemque cøperunt implere, bini, terni, & deni Anglum deserentes. Quod si omnium transitio spectaretur, iam de Anglo fuisset actum: nam ex quindecim millibus militum, quos habebat obsidionis initio, octo millia, ferro, fame, frigore, morbo occubuerunt, quorum pars maior erant ex Anglia nuper auxilio missi tyrones inertes, periculi, & laboris impatientes. Reliquorum vix duo millia erant Angli, cæteri Ibernii, & Angloibernii. Quibus periculis Prorex percussus statuit obsidio excedere, Corcacham se recipere, & dumtaxat mœnia defendere, quomodo sine conflictu, & vulnere Catholici victoriam possent obtinere. Cui rei peccata nostra obstiterunt. Imprimis Aquila missis crebrò litteris iterum, atque iterum vehementer contendit, vt Onellus se cum ipso coniungat. Onellus, Osulleuanus, & alij ne rem eo discriminis deducant, sentiunt, sed potius Ibernorum transitionem, & hostis fugam spectent. Odonellus, & alij plures contrarium censent. Itaque vicit maior pars prudentiorem. Dies constituitur, qua Onellus sub matutinum crepusculum iuxta hostium castra consistat, vt Aquila faciens ex altera parte eruptionem se cum illo coniungat. Quæ de re Aquilæ litteræ ad Onellum datæ à Prorege intercipiuntur. Onellus triplici acie instructa in eum locum ire contendit. Angli, qui Catholicorum consilium minimè ignorabant, adhuc noctu eo in loco, in quem Onellus venire constituit, tympanorum militarium strepitu, tubarum clangore, bom-

bardarum sonitu falsam, fictamque pugnam ineunt. Aquilæ exploratòres missi simulatam speciem pugne fuisse retulisse traduntur. Odonellus cum acie sua totam noctem imperitia dudum itineris errans procul aberat. Onelli, & Osullenani acies pugne classicum audientes, & arbitratæ Aquilam esse egressum in destinatum locum celeri cursu noctu perueniunt. Vnde hostibus in munimenta regressis, cum in quiete summa, & silentio castra vidissent, stratagemma intellexerunt: & paululum sub armis moratæ cælo iam albente vltra præfixum sibi locum paulò pergunt, & primi ordines Osulleuani aciei, quæ prima erat, non longè à vallo subsistunt, non tamen ab hoste visi humili tumultu conspectum prohibente. Cum clarè illuxisset, admirans Onellus Aquilam nec erumpere, nec pugne signum dare, cum Osulleuano, Hispanis cohortium ductoribus, & paucis alijs in tumuli cacumen ascendit. Vnde hostis castra intentissima meditatione contemplatur. Ea vallo, fossa, turribus, tormentis erant munitissima, milites in armis, equi frenati. Ibernios etiam numero sepebant: nam multi ex castris, præcipuè Momonij pabulatum, & frumentatum, pridè illius diei profecti aberant. Odonellus cum acie tertia non peruenerat. Quamobrem Onellus ex ducum sententia rem in alium diem differens, agmina pedem referre iubet. Quæ quingentos passus reuersa Odonellum offenderunt, & eodem momento temporis Proregis equitatus adfuit, quem vadum proximi fluminis traiectum Odonellus cum equitatu suo adcurrrens per idem vadum repulsum in fugam vertit. Rursus Proregis equitatus reuersus vadum trajicere tentat. Odonellus ratus illum inter se, & vadum facile opprimi posse, loco sensim cedit, quod dum facit pars ipsius equitatus vel casu, vel alicuius dolo, & perfidia agmen ipsius Odonelli aueris equis ingressa pedites cogit ordines laxare. In-

να ηιορζαίλε πορ α μινντιρ βαδέιν ζο πο μεαβαϊδ πορ α ζλόρ, 7 πορ α ζυέ λά ηαιόβλε να ηαεαλλμα 7 να ηαρδζαρμα βαοι οεα πορ εάε α εοιτείννε αζ κυηζιό πορ α ραορέλανναϊβ αιριριυμ̄ ινα ποέαιρ acc ιομβυαλαδ̄ ρρι α μβιοδβαδαϊβ. Αεβειρεαδ̄ ρριύ ονα ζυρ βό νάρ, 7 μεαβαλ δόϊβ αν ní νήμζναέ πο εριαλλραε .ι. α νορπομanna οο εαβαίρε ρρι α ναιμδϊβ αμαίλ νάρ βό βέρ δια ιμβυαδ̄ ρρείμ̄ ριαμ̄ ζό ριν. Αέε εήνα ηιόρ βό τορβα δόρομ̄, ι νοήρηζιηε υαιρ ό πο μεαβαϊδ̄ οον εέενα βυδιη πο μεαβαϊδ̄ δά ζαε ορυηηζ ele οιαϊδ̄ α νδιαϊδ̄. Αέε namá ζέ πο ρραοίηεαδ̄ πορρα ηίρ βό ηαδβαλ αν λιον πο μαρβαδ̄ οιοδ αρ υαιτε λοέτα α ετοζραμα ιη αιτέρεαδ̄ ινα μβαοι ρεαμπα.

Θά πολλυρ οιομδα οέ 7 α ναιηρέη πορ ζαοιδελαϊβ ζλαν ρόδα οον εϋρ ρα, όιρ πο βαδ̄ μήηε ραοη μαδμα ρια νυαεαδ̄ οίβρϊδε πορ ιλέδαϊβ οο ζαλλαη ιηάρ α οηριυμ̄ οο εαβαίρε ρρι α ναιμδϊβ ι ηγορε ζλιαδ̄, 7 ι μβήρη βαοζαίλ (ιη ζαε αιρμ̄ α εοομπαϊεοίρ) ζυρ αν λαίτε ηίρην. Θά ηάδβαλ, 7 βά οίριμ̄ ιη πο ράεεβαδ̄ ιρην μαζην ρην ζέρ βό οεδβαλ αν λιον οο ροέρατταρ ανη, υαιρ πο ράεεβαδ̄ ζέρραϊδεαέτ 7 ζαιρρεαδ̄, 7 ραέ 7 ροεοηαέ, υαιρλε 7 ιοηηραϊεοίδ̄, αιρεαέαρ 7 αιρβεαρτε, εηεαέ, 7 εαηζηαμ̄, ερόδαέτ 7 εορηαμ̄, εράβαδ̄ 7 εαοίη ιρην ιηρζ ζαοιδεαλ ιρην ιομαίρσεε ριν.

Ταηζατταρ αν ζαοιδεαλρλόζ ιη υα νέιλλ, 7 ιη υα νοομ̄ηαίλλ εαρ α ηαιρ ριαρ εο ηιηρ εοέαηάιη αν αοηαιζ ριν. Μοηυαρ ερα ní ηαμ̄αίλ πο ραοίρρϊοε τοέε οη̄ εϋρϋρ ριν βάτταρ ιη αοηαιζ ριν αρ ροβ ιομδα αιέβςρ ιοη αιέβςρ, Μαηρηζήε 7 μήρηεη, ουδα, 7 οοζαίρην πο βαοί ρεαέηόη α λοηζπορε ιη ζαέ αιρδ, 7 ní πο εϋίρρϊοε α ραηηε, 7 ní μόρ μά πο ρροιηηζρρϊοε. Θά ηυεεμ̄αίλλ ανηραϊδ̄ αιηαρμαρταέ α εοομ̄αίρλε αρ ροέταη ι εεήηη αροίλε δόϊβ εοηαδ̄ εδ̄ πο εηηρρϊοε ρό οεοίδ̄ Ο ηείλλ 7 Ρυδ̄ραηζε οίβρηαέταρ υί οομ̄ηαίλλ εο να ηυρ ραδηαιβ, 7 μαίτε λήτε εϋηηη αρέεηα οο ροαδ̄ εαρ α ηαιρ δια ετίρϊβ οιομδζαίλ α εερϊε, 7 α ρρρ̄ηαιρτε αρ εαέταρ εηεηαϊβ, Ο οομ̄ηαίλλ αοδ̄ ρυαδ̄, Remann

compositi pedites sese fugæ mandant. Idem facit Onelli agmen, & etiam Osulleuani hostibus minimé cogentibus, & principibus frustra reclamantibus. Ita panico terrore omnes percussi sunt, vel potius diuina vindicta fugati. Fugientibus regius equitatus nihil audaciter hæret, putans in insidias se trahi. Multi equites Iberni, qui ab Anglorum parte stabant, Catholicos frustra confirmant, suadentes, vt in prælium redeant,

seque illis fore auxilio. Onellus, & Odonellus eos in pugnam reducere non potuerunt Osulleuanus Tirellus Hispani duces cum paucis reuersi hostis impetum partim sustinuerunt. Hoc die succubuerunt ex Onelli exercitu pedites ducenti. Ex Anglis tres viri nobiles. Comes Clanrichardus ob virtutem equitis Aurati nomine à Prorege donatur.”

^u Generosity.—The word eanηηαμ̄ has two

and to rouse his own people to battle [and so continued], until his voice and speech were strained by the vehemence and loudness of the language in which he addressed all in general, requesting his nobles to stand by him to fight their enemies. He said to them, that this unusual thing which they were about to do, was a shame and a guile, namely : to turn their backs to their enemies, as was not the wont of their race ever till then. But, however, all he did was of no avail to him, for, as the first battalion was defeated, so were the others also in succession. But, although they were routed, the number slain was not very great, on account of the fewness of the pursuers, in comparison with those [flying] before them.

Manifest was the displeasure of God, and misfortune to the Irish of fine Fodhla, on this occasion ; for, previous to this day, a small number of them had more frequently routed many hundreds of the English, than they had fled from them, in the field of battle, in the gap of danger (in every place they had encountered), up to this day. Immense and countless was the loss in that place, although the number slain was trifling ; for the prowess and valour, prosperity and affluence, nobleness and chivalry, dignity and renown, hospitality and generosity^w, bravery and protection, devotion and pure religion, of the Island, were lost in this engagement.

The Irish forces returned that night, with O'Neill and O'Donnell, to Inis-Eoghanain^w. Alas ! the condition in which they were that night was not as they had expected to return from that expedition, for there prevailed much reproach on reproach, moaning and dejection, melancholy and anguish, in every quarter throughout the camp. They slept not soundly, and scarcely did they take any refreshment. When they met together their counsel was hasty, unsteady, and precipitate, so that what they at length resolved upon was, that O'Neill and Rury, the brother of O'Donnell, with sub-chieftains, and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn in general, should return back to their countries, to defend their territories and lands against foreign tribes ; [and] that O'Donnell (Hugh

meanings, prowess and bounty ; and as it is here used as a synonyme with *eineac*, hospitality, it is quite clear that it is intended to be used in the latter sense, although it has been hitherto almost invariably used in the sense of prowess.

^w *Inis-Eoghanain* : i. e. Eoghanan's Island (Eoghanan, a diminutive of Eoghan, being a man's name common amongst the ancient Irish), now Inishannon, a small town near Bandon, in the county of Cork.—See note ^l, under the year 1560, p. 1581, *supra*.

mac r̄sain a b̄urc, Caprin aod̄ mur̄ mac Roib̄s̄r̄ do dol̄ don Spair̄te d̄ac-
caoine a n̄im̄n̄ig, 7 a net̄culain̄g l̄a r̄iḡ na Sp̄ainne.

Ro pácc̄aib̄riote na maite rin̄ d̄ron̄g dia p̄annt̄aib̄ coic̄crióe ip̄in mūm̄ain
agá haīom̄illeād̄ dia néir̄ .i. Caprin̄ tip̄ial, 7 an̄ cúio ele do cloinn̄ t̄r̄sain̄
a b̄urc, 7 apaill̄ do d̄aoim̄ib̄ uair̄le cen̄ mō t̄át. Ro op̄d̄aiḡriote na har̄o
ḡaioib̄il rin̄ .i. Ua néill, 7 ua doim̄naill̄ a c̄c̄hn̄ar, 7 a nūac̄tapānāc̄t rin̄
dua Suilleb̄án beir̄pe .i. do doim̄nall̄ mac doim̄naill̄ mōc̄ diār̄m̄atta ap̄ bá
heir̄īde c̄hn̄p̄ort̄ c̄hn̄aip̄ bá f̄s̄r̄ dia p̄ann̄roim̄ ip̄in mūm̄ain, ap̄ ceill̄ 7 ap̄
c̄p̄ōd̄ac̄t an̄ tan̄ rin̄.

An̄ t̄r̄s̄r̄ l̄a do mí̄ Ianūariū ro m̄f̄baib̄ an̄ maiōm̄ rin̄ rop̄ ḡaiōdealaib̄.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1602.

ΑΙΟΥ ΚΡΙΟΥΤ, ΜΙΛΕ, ΣΕ CÉU, Α ΔÓ.

Iap̄ p̄p̄aiōn̄s̄ mād̄ma cinn̄ t̄p̄áile l̄a ḡallaib̄ rop̄ ḡaiōdealaib̄ (am̄ail̄ ro
p̄ep̄iōbād̄ c̄f̄na) an̄ t̄r̄s̄r̄ l̄a do mí̄ Ianūariū, 7 rop̄ an̄ uātād̄ Sp̄ain̄n̄c̄ do
mūnt̄ip̄ r̄iḡ na Sp̄ainne do pala a maill̄e p̄riú an̄ tan̄ rin̄, Ro ḡab̄ d̄h̄im̄ne, 7
d̄ápāc̄t, 7 ut̄moillē móp̄ m̄f̄n̄man̄ Ua doim̄naill̄ (Aod̄ rūād̄) co ná̄ rō t̄uil̄ 7
ná̄ rō loinḡ hī p̄aim̄e p̄rī pé̄ t̄rī l̄a 7 t̄eópā nōīd̄cē iapām̄ gō rō b̄f̄n̄ ceill̄ dia
c̄abaip̄ ī nep̄inn̄ con̄ād̄ í̄ aip̄le rō c̄inn̄ ī n̄c̄m̄ain̄ḡ ná̄ p̄ee rin̄ (t̄pē cōmaip̄le
uí̄ néill̄ ḡion̄ ḡup̄ bó̄ lainn̄ laip̄rīde a cōmaip̄lécc̄ād̄ d̄ó) Epē d̄pac̄c̄baíl, 7 dol̄
don̄ Sp̄ain̄n̄ d̄ion̄n̄p̄aiḡīd̄ an̄ r̄iḡ an̄ 3. P̄ilip̄ dō cúinḡīd̄̄ p̄uilleād̄̄ p̄ōc̄p̄āt̄te, 7
cōmp̄ur̄tāc̄ta ūād̄aib̄, uair̄ rō bād̄ d̄oiḡ laip̄rīoim̄ ḡup̄ bó̄ hé̄ r̄í na Sp̄ainne
aon̄ rō bād̄ mó̄ cōm̄p̄eād̄ ā p̄óip̄īeim̄, 7 l̄ár̄ ap̄ lainnē con̄gn̄am̄ l̄ár̄ an̄ c̄c̄á̄c̄
nó̄ c̄āt̄aiḡp̄eād̄ d̄ap̄ c̄hn̄ an̄ c̄p̄s̄ioim̄̄ cat̄olicē Ró̄man̄aiḡ dō ḡp̄er̄ 7 apaill̄ elē
t̄ria na b̄āīd̄̄ p̄rī ḡaiōdealaib̄ ap̄ ā t̄tōc̄t̄ c̄é̄t̄ur̄ dō ḡab̄áil̄ Epēann̄ ap̄ in̄ Sp̄ain̄n̄
am̄ail̄ ap̄ p̄oll̄ar̄ ip̄in̄ leabaip̄ diāīd̄̄ ainn̄ in̄ leabaip̄ ḡab̄ala.

Ō rō p̄ḡr̄ú̄d̄̄ roim̄ an̄ c̄ōmaip̄lē ip̄in̄ b̄á̄t̄taip̄̄ iat̄t̄ dō p̄aēḡā roim̄ inā
c̄āoim̄t̄eāc̄t̄ dō dol̄ rop̄ an̄̄ s̄c̄t̄rā rin̄, Remann̄ a b̄urc̄ mac̄ S̄s̄ain̄, Caprin̄
aod̄ mur̄ mac̄ Rob̄s̄r̄, 7 p̄lāt̄r̄í̄ mac̄ p̄īt̄il̄ uí̄ māōil̄c̄onaip̄ē āt̄aip̄̄ t̄ogāīdē

* *Hugh Mus.*—This is a mistake of the tran-
scriber for Hugh Mustian or Mostyn.—See the
Pacata Hibernia, book ii. c. cxii.

¹ *On the third day of the month of January.*—

The Irish were defeated at Kinsale on the 24th
of December, 1601, according to the old style
then observed by the English, but on the 3rd
of January, 1602, according to the Irish and

Roe), Redmond, the son of John Burke, and Captain Hugh Mus^a, the son of Robert, should go to Spain to complain of their distresses and difficulties to the King of Spain.

These chiefs left some of their neighbouring confederates in Munster, to plunder it in their absence, namely : Captain Tyrrell, the other sons of John Burke, and other gentlemen besides them. These high Irishmen, namely, O'Neill and O'Donnell, ordered that the chief command and leadership of these should be given to O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot ; for he was, at this time, the best commander among their allies in Munster, for wisdom and valour.

On the third day of the month of January' [1602] this overthrow was given to the Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1602.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred two.

After this defeat of Kinsale had been given by the English (as has been already written), on the third day of the month of January, to the Irish and the few Spaniards of the King of Spain's people who happened to be along with them at that time, O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) was seized with great fury, rage, and anxiety of mind ; so that he did not sleep or rest soundly for the space of three days and three nights afterwards ; so that he despaired of getting succour in Ireland. At the expiration of that time, the resolution he came to (by the advice of O'Neill, who, however, gave him this advice with reluctance), was, to leave Ireland, and go to Spain to King Philip III., to request more forces and succour from him ; for he thought that the King of Spain was the person who could render him most relief, and who was the most willing to assist those who always fought in defence of the Roman Catholic religion ; and, moreover, on account of his [Philip's] attachment to the Gaels, from their having first come out of Spain to invade Ireland, as is manifest from the Book of Invasions.

Having come to this resolution, the persons he selected to accompany him on this journey were : Redmond Burke, the son of John ; Captain Hugh Mus [Mustian], son of Robert ; and Flaithri, the son of Fithil O'Mulconry^a, a

Spaniards.

was a Franciscan friar, and, at this time, the Pope's

^a Flaithri, the son of Fithil O'Mulconry.—He Archbishop of Tuam. He was a very learned

υπο .S. προφηρ ποβ ανμcαpa δόρομ, γ απαλλ δια ρανμμυιτιρ δυδίν cen mo tāt. Ιαρ ccloιpτεαcτ na κομαιολε ριν λά cάc α ccoιcίνne πο βαδ λόρ do cρyαιγε γ do neiméle an lamécomaipe anppoιll, γ an γολμαιοpccneac úcpmαip, γ an nuallγyba apθaccαioιnτεαc do pónαδ pεαcνόin longpυιpε úi doimnaill an tan ρin. Ro βαδ δúcέbιp δóιbρiοm innpin (δια pφcpαoίp é an tan ρin) uαιp ní pαcατταp α ccoδnac nác α ccoimπιγ talmanδα an tan ρin ι nιpιp Epeann acc pollamnuccáδ pλαίcτpa uαιpτιb ó ρin alle.

Do δεαχαδ imoppa ua doimnaill co na piallac ι luing hi ccuan an cαipλέm an 6. lá do mí Ianuapn, γ ποp iomluacδ cιnpcδ na céo γαioτε dup pαmicc cρiap an pφαιpccce pφpacδ aιγmél γo πο γάbpaт cuan an 14. la don mup cεθna ι ccoimποcραιδ don cρuinne, baile oipθεapc eipide hi píoγacτ na γalipe ipin pρainn γ bá hannpide baof top bpeoγain pφip α pαιcι bpiγantia πο cum- dacτ pεacτ piam lá bpeoγan mac bράcα, γ bá happaide tanγατταp clann mlid cρ-páinne mic bile mic bpeoγain do céo γabail Epeann ποp tυαθαib de δanann. O do puact ua doimnaill ι cτίp ipin ccpinne πο γab ποp ταιpτεl an baile, γ do cóiδ do δέγain cυip bpeoγain. Bá pαoιλιγ pιoim dia ποcταm ι cτίp an dú ρin ap πο βαδ δóιγ laiρ γup bó cέlma:ne móp maίcρ do α tócap γup an maizn ap ap γάbpaт α pnpip nίpτ γ cumácta ποp Eρinn pεacτ piam.

theologian; and, at his solicitation, Philip III. of Spain, founded in 1616 the College of St. Anthony of Padua, at Louvain, for Irish Franciscans.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 110, and O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 182.

^a *Heroes*.—"piallac .i. pianlacδ no pυipeann lacδ no γαιpγeαδac."—O'Clery.

^b *Cuan-an-chaislein*: i. e. the Hayen or Harbour of the Castle, now Castlehaven harbour, near Castletownshend, in the south of the county of Cork. The editor of the *Pacata Hibernia* gives the following account of the reception of O'Donnell in Spain, from a letter found in the Castle of Dunboy, which was written on the 4th of February, 1602, new style, by Patrick Sinnot, an Irish priest remaining at the Groyne with the Earl of Caragena, to Dominic Collins, a Jesuit.

"Sundry other things he related of Odonnell's landing in the Asturias, who, with the Generall Pedro de Zubiare, embarked at Castlehaven the * * January; the next day after he came to the Groyne, where he was nobly received by the Earl of Caragena, who invited Odonnell to lodge in his house; but hee, being Sea-sicke, in good manner refused his curtesie, wherefore, the Earle lodged him in a very faire house, not farre from his. But, when his sea-sickness was past, he lodged in the Earle's house; and upon the twenty-seventh of Ianuary Odonnell departed from the Groyne, accompanied by the Earle and many Captaines and Gentlemen of qualitie, who evermore gave Odonnell the right hand, which, within his government, he would not have done to the greatest Duke in Spaine; And, at his departure, he presented Odonnell with one thousand duckets, and that night hee

chosen father of the Franciscan order, who was his confessor; with others of his own faithful people besides them. When this resolution was heard by all in general, it was pitiful and mournful to hear the loud clapping of hands, the intense tearful moaning, and the loud-wailing lamentation, that prevailed throughout O'Donnell's camp at that time. They had reason for this, if they knew it at the time, for never afterwards did they behold, as ruler over them, him who was then their leader and earthly prince in the island of Erin.

On the sixth day of the month of January, O'Donnell, with his heroes^a, took shipping at Cuan-an-chaislein^b; and, the breath of the first wind that rose wafting them over the boisterous ocean, they landed on the 14th of the same month in the harbour near Corunna^c, a celebrated city in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain. And it was here stood the tower of Breogan^d, usually called Braganza, which had been erected in ancient times by Breogan, the son of Bratha, and from which the sons of Milesius, of Spain, the son of Bile, son of Breogan, had set out in their first invasion of Ireland, against the Tuatha-De-Dananns. When O'Donnell landed at Corunna, he walked through the town, and went to view Breogan's Tower. He was rejoiced to have landed at that place, for he deemed it to be an omen of good success that he had arrived at the place from whence his ancestor had formerly obtained power and sway over Ireland. After having

lay at Santa Lucia, the Earle of Caraçena being returned; the next day hee went to Saint James of Compostella, where he was received with magnificence by the Prelates, Citizens, and religious persons, and his lodging was made ready for him at Saint Martins, but before hee saw it hee visited the Archbishop, who instantly prayed him to lodge in his house, but Odonnell excused it; the nine and twentieth, the Archbishop saying Masse with pontificall solemnity, did minister the Sacrament to Odonnell, which done, he feasted him at dinner in his house, and at his departure hee gave him one thousand duckets. The King, understanding of Odonnell's arrival, wrote unto the Earle of Caraçena concerning the reception of him, and the affaires of Ireland, which was one of the most gracious Letters that ever King directed, for by it, it

plainly appeared that hee would endanger his kingdome to succour the Catholikes of Ireland to their content, and not faile therein, for the perfecting whereof great preparations were in hand. Odonnell carried with him to the Court, Redmond Burke, Father Florence, Captaine Mostian, and nine Gentlemen more, where they were nobly received."—Book ii. c. xxvi.

^a *Corunna*, a sea-port town of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Groyne, about twenty miles south-west of Ferrol, and thirty-five north by east of Compostella.

^d *Tower of Breogan*.—The rock on which this tower stood is now occupied by a pharos or lighthouse, parts of the interior of which are, according to Dr. Wilde, very ancient. For the account of the migration of the Scoti or Milesians from Breogan's Tower, or Braganza, in Galicia, as

lap mbíte athaíð mbicc acc léccað a pccíri ipin ceppinne do cóið zo hairm i mbaoi an rí ipin Carvilla uair ba hann do pala dó bñte an tan pin (lap nomtóicéll a plaitíra) ipin ceatpauz diamíð ainm Samora, 7 ó do deachaið ó doínnaiðl hi ppiaðnairc in rígz no léicc pop a gluib é ina ppícnairc, 7 do poine umla, 7 auidce dó amail po bá dú dia miaðumlaçt 7 ní no paom eirge co no zingcáll an rígz a tceóra hitce noð. Bá pñ an céðna dibpíðe, Armail do cóp laip dionnpauzid Epeann co na ccongairb comaðair, 7 co na naiðmib teaçta cecip tan pobðar eplaíma. An ðara, gan nfc do paopclanðairb ðuairle a pola do cóp in noipe nác hi ceumáçta uarra ná uar pìop a ionair do zpér dia ngabað mopðaçt an rígz nñit 7 cumáçta pop Eriinn. An tpiñ itce gan cñit a pìnnpñ do lagðuzgáð, ná ðuipññnað paip pein nó pop pìop a ionair tpe bitc in gac maizín i mbaoi nñit, 7 cumáçta aga pìnnpñairb i nEriinn puar an tan pin.

Ro geallairc innpin uile lár an Rígz dópoim, 7 puair airíuioin móp uaða naç dóig zo ppuar gaoiðeal puam i ndeipeað aimpice a comímop ðonóip ó nác rígz naile.

lap ndénaím a tcepca amlaíð pin ðua doínnaið ppip in rígz, Ro cúinniz an rí paip poað tar a air ðon cepinne 7 airpíomí annpíðe com bó púipíte dó toçt ina ppícing. Do póine puom inn pin, 7 baói hi ppopp zo léicc zo mí auzupr ap ceionn. Bá cpáð cpíðe, 7 bá paot mñman lá hua ndoínnaiðl a pòð no báçtar gaoiðil gan puptaçt gan póipíðin uaða 7 pob imçian laip baói an armail no geallað dó gan poçtain zo haon maizín, Ro tpiall ðopíðip do ðol do laçair an rígz dia pìop cpéð an tñpñáðað nó an tìompupieaç baói pop an poçpaide no geallað laip, 7 ó do puaçt poim ðon baile diamíð ainm Simancar (dá léicce o ualladolío do cúipr an rígz) bá pñ do ðeónuiz dia, 7 do cñðairz a hainpén 7 a héçconaç, a mupcait, 7 a mallaçt ðuip épimóin, 7 do gaoiðeairb glanbanba apçña zo no gab galap a écca, 7 earláinte a

believed in Hugh Roe O'Donnell's time, the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 261.

^e *Samora*: i. e. Zamora, in the province of Castile. In the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell the reading is as follows:

"Do cóið co hairm a mbaoi an Rígz ipin

Carvilla, ap ba hann do pala do a ðeith an tan pin (lap tìimceallað-a plaitíupa)."

^f *Had power and sway*.—The King of Spain could have hardly understood what Hugh Roe O'Donnell meant by this. Niall Garv O'Donnell shortly afterwards explained it fully to Sir Henry Docwra, who has written the following account of Niall's demands after he had got

rested himself for a short time at Corunna, he proceeded to the place where the King was, in [the province of] Castile, for it was there he happened to be at this time (after making a visitation of his kingdom), in the city which is called Samora^c. And as soon as O'Donnell arrived in the presence of the King, he knelt down before him ; and he made submission and obeisance unto him, as was due to his dignity, and did not consent to rise until the King promised [to grant] him his three requests. The first of these was, to send an army with him to Ireland, with suitable engines and necessary arms, whatever time they should be prepared. The second, that, should the King's Majesty obtain power and sway over Ireland, he would never place any of the nobles of his blood in power or authority over him or his successors. The third request was, not to lessen or diminish on himself or his successors for ever the right of his ancestors, in any place where his ancestors had power and sway^f before that time in Ireland.

All these were promised him [to be complied with] by the King ; and he received respect from him ; and it is not probable that any Gael ever received in latter times so great an honour from any other king.

When O'Donnell had thus finished his business with the King, he was desired by the King to return back to Corunna, and remain there until every thing should be in readiness for his return [to Ireland]. This he did ; and he remained there until the month of August following. It was anguish of heart and sickness of mind to O'Donnell that the Irish should remain so long without being aided or relieved by him ; and, deeming it too long that the army which had been promised him had been without coming together to one place, he prepared to go again before the King, to know what it was that caused the retarding or delay [in the raising] of the army which he had promised ; and when he arrived at the town which is called Simancas, two leagues from Valladolid, the King's Court, God permitted, and the misfortune, ill fate, wretchedness, and curse attending the Island of Heremon^g, and the Irish of fair Banba in general,

himself inaugurated at Kilmacrenan :

“ Hee replied, that not onelie the Countrie of Tyrconnell, but Tyrone, Farmanagh, yea, and Connaught, wheresoever any of the O'Donnells had, at that time, extended their power, hee made accompte all was his ; he acknowledged

noe other kinde of right or interest in any man else, yea, the very persons of the people he challenged to be his.”

^g *The Island of Heremon.*—This is one of the many arbitrary bardic names for Ireland, and given it from Heremon, son of Milesius of Spain,

οιὸςθα Ὑα δομναίλλ, ἡ βαοί ρρῖ ρέ ρίετ λα νδέεε ινα λιζε εο νέρβαίλ ρό δεοίδ
 ινεαεμαίηγ να ρεε ριν αν ιο. λά δο September δο ρονηραὸ ιριν ειζ βαοί αγ
 ρίξ να Spáinne βαδέιν ιριν ιμβαίλε ριν (Simancar) ιαρ εαοί α ειοναδ, ἡ α
 εαρηγαβάλ, ιαρ ναετρηζε διοερα ινα ρεαετοίβ ἡ δοαίλείβ, ιαρ νδεναιμ α εοίβρηον
 ζαν διολοεε ρρῖ α ανηεαίρηοίβ ρρηοραελεταίβ ιαρ εααιέσμ ευιρη ερηορε, ἡ α
 ρελα, ἡ ιαρ να οηγαδ αμαιλ ρο βαδ εεετα α λαμιαίβ α ανηεαραεε, ἡ α ρρηυιέβ
 εελαραεαεα βαδέιν αν εαεαιη ρλαίρη υα μαολεοναίρη (εοηεερηόρη, ἡ εομ-
 αιρηεαε ρρηραεαεα υι δομναίλλ, ἡ ροβ αιρηεερηε ευαμα ιαρεεαιη ειδ αρ α
 λορ) ἡ αν εαεαιη μαιρη υλλεαε μαε εονηεαίδ ηραεαιη βοεε ευρηδ S. Ρρηο-
 ρειρ α εονεειετ μαιρηερε ευιη να ηγαλλ, βά δο λοηρηοραίβ ι δομναίλλ
 ειρηδε.

Ruccaδ ενα α εορη ζο Ualladolío (ζο εύρη αν ρίξ) ηι εεετηρηιαδ ευιη-
 εαετα ζο νδρηοηαίβ ερηίμηε δο εταεα, δο εομαιρηε ἡ δο ζαρηα αν ριξ ινα
 υιρηίμηεαλλ ζο λοεραηηαίβ λαρηιηηαίβ, ζο ρυοραλλαιβ ρολυρηαίβ δο εείρη εαομα-
 λαηηη αρ εομλαραδ εά ζαε λιε δε. Ρο ηαδναεε ιαρηαμ ι μαιρηερηε S. Ρρηορηε
 ιρη εεαρηεετλ δο ρονηραδ εο ιιαδαε μόρη οηοραε ιονηαρ αρ αιρηιουηιζε ρο
 ηαδναεε αοιη ηεαε δο ζαοιδελαίβ ριαμ. Ρο εελεβραδ οηερηηηηηη ἡ ηρηηηα
 ιομηα, ελαρηεεταίλ, ἡ εανταεε εεοίλβιηηε δο ράιε α ανηα, ἡ ρο ζαβαδ α εεε-
 ηαίρηε αμαιλ ρο βαδ ευιη.

Monuar ερα ρο βαδ λιαε δο ροεαηοίβ μαιεερηερα αν εί εεετα ανηρηη αρ
 βά ηερηδε εεηηηε εοιηηηε ἡ εομαιρηε ατεεομαιρηε, ἡ ιομαγαλληια ερηόρηε ζαοιδελ
 ερηεανη ειδ ρρῖ ρίδ ειδ ρρῖ εοεαδ. Τηζεαρηηα εοεαεεαε εοιρηεεεραεε ζο ρρηορη-
 μαετα ρλαεα, ἡ εο νδλυεεεαδ ρεαεετα, λεδ αρ ηεεε, ἡ ευιηαεετα ζο ετομαιεεσμ
 ἡ εο ρρηορηρηηαε ι ηγηοίμ, ηι μβρηείρη, εο να λαμιαε α υρηεαραεεε ιερη, αρ βά
 ηηεεεεηη εεεεβ ηί νό ρορηεονηραδ δο εεναιμ ραρη ρό εέδορηε αμαιλ αεβερηεαδ α
 εεοίλ. Colum αρ εεηηηα, ἡ αρ αιζηηηε ρρῖ ηεηηεβ, εεεαρηα, ἡ εαλαδαν, ἡ ρρῖ
 ζαε ηαοηη να ρρηε εαρηρηεβ ρρηορη ἡ ρο βαδ ριαραε εδ. Ρεηη ρο εοηηε α οίηηηη ἡ
 α ιηηεεελα αρ εάεηη α εεείηη ἡ α ρρηοεεερη, ἡ ρορη ηάρ λά ηάε αοηη ιηηεεελα
 ιερηηη. Τηζηηηηα εοεεερηε εοίβρηεαεε, μυδαηηεετ ηερηεαεε, μόρηεα μαε μβεεηαδ ἡ

the first sole monarch of Ireland of the Scotie or Milesian race.

^b *Seventeen days.*—The original is here redundant and very clumsy, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate a little from the original

construction.

ⁱ *Requiem.*—“Εαζηαρηε ι. ιηρηδε.”—H. 3. 18, p. 539. “Εεεεαρηε ι. ζυιδε εέ.”—*O' Clery*. The text is copied almost word for word from *Cucogry O'Clery's Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell*.

would have it, that O'Donnell should take the disease of his death and the sickness of his dissolution; and, after lying seventeen days^b on the bed, he died, on the 10th of September, in the house which the King of Spain himself had at that town (Simancas), after lamenting his crimes and transgressions, after a rigid penance for his sins and iniquities, after making his confession without reserve to his confessors, and receiving the body and blood of Christ, and after being duly anointed by the hands of his own confessors and ecclesiastical attendants: Father Flaithri O'Mulconry (then confessor and spiritual adviser to O'Donnell, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam on that account), and Father Maurice Ultach [Donlevy], the son of Donough, a poor friar of the order of St. Francis, from the convent of the monastery of [the town of] Donegal, which was one of O'Donnell's fortresses.

His body was conveyed to the King's palace at Valladolid in a four-wheeled hearse, surrounded by countless numbers of the King's state officers, Council, and guards, with luminous torches and bright flambeaux of beautiful wax-light burning on each side of him. He was afterwards interred in the monastery of St. Francis, in the Chapter precisely, with veneration and honour, and in the most solemn manner that any of the Gaels had been ever interred in before. Masses, and many hymns, chaunts, and melodious canticles, were celebrated for the welfare of his soul; and his requiem¹ was sung with becoming solemnity.

Alas! the early eclipse^k of him who died here was mournful to many; for he was the head of the conference and counsel, of advice and consultation, of the greater number of the Irish, as well in peace as in war. He was a mighty and bounteous lord, with the authority of a prince to enforce the law; a lion in strength and force, with determination and force of character in deed and word^l, so that he durst not at all be disobeyed, for whatever he ordered to be done should be immediately executed, accordingly as he directed by his words; a dove in meekness and gentleness towards the Nemed, the clergy, and the literati, and towards every one who had not incurred his displeasure, and who submitted to his authority; a man who had impressed the dread and terror of himself upon all persons, far and near, and whom no man could terrify; a lord, the expeller of rebels, the destroyer of robbers, the exalter of the sons of life,

^k *Eclipse.*—“Εἴρησα ἢ. *eclipsis.*”—*Cormac's Glossary.*

^l *In deed and word.*—Cucogry O'Clery states that Hugh Roe was “a Cæsar in command.”

μαζὰ μακ μβαίρ, νεαὶ νά πο λέιεε α παρβρίξ, νά α ιομαρεπαὶ α διύβαιρ
 να α διμιαὶ ζαν α αἶτε ἡ ζαν α διοζαίλ ζαν ρυρεαὶ. Ιμεαὶτραὶ ἀνδρωῖ
 ἀμναρ, ἀνδὰνα να νοιρῖρ, Αἰρεαὶτεοιρ εοζαὶ ερεααὶ, κοιγῖλεαὶ να εκοι-
 ριοὶ, διορζαοῖλεαὶ, διαν, δῖνμνῖεταχ δῦρ δοοῖρεε ζαλλ, ἡ ζαοιδεῖ βάτταρ
 ινα αεχαῖδ, αον νά πο λέιεε δε ζαν δέναμ ζαὶ νί πο βαὺ τοιρκοιε δο πλαῖ
 αν εεῖν πο ἡαιρ. Δυαβαλλ βιονηλοραὶ ζο μβυαῖδ μινηρενε ἡ νυπλαβρα,
 εεῖλε, ἡ κομαιορλε, ζο εταῖδβῖδ ρεῖρεε ινα δρεῖε ατταρ λά ζαὶ αεν ατ αρ εῖδ,
 εαιρρηγεαρταὶ εἰηγεαλλεαὶ πο ριορῖεορῖεαυὶ λά ραῖδῖβ ρε εἰαν ρια να ζεῖν, ἡ
 εο ραιρῖδαχ λαρ αν ναοῖμ ἐπλαῖμ Κολαῖμ εἰλε μακ ρεῖλμ δια νέβαιρ

Τερα ρῖρ αν ἐηζα αιρδ,
 δο βερα ζολμαιορεε ιν ζαὶ εῖρ,
 βυὸ ε ρῖν αν δομν διαδα,
 ιρ βιαὸ .x. μβλιαδνα να ρῖξ.

Ὁά ερὸξ ερα πο βάρ αζ ζαοιδεαῖδ ερεανν ιαρ νέεε υῖ δοῖμναῖλ, δοῖξ πο
 ελαοεῖαιριοτ α ναῖρρδε ἡ α ναῖζητα, οῖρ δο πατταρ α μῖλεαετ αρ μιοδ-
 λαεαρ, μῖοῖρμῖημα αρ ἡῖρτεηγε, ἡ υαλλεα αρ ιμῖρλε. Ρο ρζαῖε α ηζρῖαῖν, α
 ηζαῖρεαδ, α ηγαλ, α ηζερραῖτεαετ, α εεορζαρ, ἡ α εαεῖβυαῖδ ιαρ νά οῖδεαδ,
 Ταλλραττ εεῖλλ δια εαβαῖρ ζυρ βὸ ηῖζην δια νυρῖμῖρ δολ ρορ ιοετ εεερατ, ἡ
 αιρρῖνε, ἡ αραιλλ ελε ρορ εῖρρῖδεαδ ἡ ρορ ρζαοῖλεαδ, νί ναμα αρ ρυδ Ερεανν,
 αετ ρεαὶνῖν να εεῖηναδαε ζο εοιτεεῖνδ ινα ναῖτερραεβαεαῖδ βοετα δῖνμμε
 δεαροῖλε, ἡ δρῖονγα ελε αζ ερεῖε α ναῖρραῖνε λά ηεεταρ εεηελαῖδ ζο πο μαρ-
 βαιρτ, ἡ ζο πο μυδχαῖγεττ δρεεετα δεαρῖμῖρα δο ραορῖελαδῖδ ροῖεηελεεοῖδ
 ρῖρ-ηερεανν ι ναῖτε ερῖοεαῖδ εἰανῖδ κομαιοζεῖδ, ἡ πο βαὺ ἀδβα αιηεοῖλ ἡ εεαλρα
 ανδῦεεαρα ροβταρ Ρῶμῖα ἀδναῖετε δῖδῖ, αρ αβα εεεα αν αοῖν ρῖρ ρῖν δο
 ἐρνα υαδῖδ. Αετ εῖηνα πο βαὺ εἰμῖλε, ἡ πο βαὺ διοεεμῖανηζ ρῖοῖμ νό αιρῖεῖρ
 δο να μῖρ οεαῖδ πο ρῖολαῖδ, ἡ πο ρῖορῖελαδῖδ ι μῖνῖρ Ερεανν α λορ εεεα
 αοδα ρυαὶδ υῖ δοῖμναῖλ αν εαν ρῖν.

Ιαρ εεαοῖλεαδ δο ζαοιδεαῖδ ιαρ μαῖδμ χῖνῖρ εσαῖλε αμαῖλ ρεῖηεβερταρ
 πο εῖρ αν λυρῖρ αν ρρερῖδενρ, λαπλα ευαδμῖμῖαν, ἡ λαπλα ελοῖννε ριοεαῖρδ

^m *Dispersed.*—See Moryson's *History of Ire-
 land*, book ii. c. ii., edition of 1735, pp. 62, 68.
 Don Juan vehemently exclaimed against the
 cowardice and barbarity of the Irish on this
 occasion; and in his first conference with Sir

William Godolphin, he pronounced them to be
 "not only weak and barbarous, but, as he feared,
 perfidious friends." But whoever will examine
 the history of this General will find that he was
 totally unfit and insufficient for the enterprise

the executioner of the sons of death ; a man who never suffered any injury or injustice, contempt or insult, offered him, to remain unrevenged or unatoned for, but took vengeance without delay ; a determined, fierce, and bold invader of districts ; a warlike, predatory, and pugnacious plunderer of distant territories ; the vehement, vigorous, stern, and irresistible destroyer of his English and Irish opposers ; one who never in his life neglected to do whatever was desirable for a prince ; a sweet-sounding trumpet ; endowed with the gift of eloquence and address, of sense and counsel, and with the look of amiability in his countenance, which captivated every one who beheld him ; a promised and prophesied one, who had been truly predicted by prophets a long time before his birth, and particularly by the holy patron, Columbkille, the son of Felin, who said of him :

A noble, pure, exalted man shall come,
 Who shall cause mournful weeping in every territory.
 He will be the pious Don,
 And will be ten years King.

Pitiable, indeed, was the state of the Gaels of Ireland after the death of O'Donnell ; for their characteristics and dispositions were changed ; for they exchanged their bravery for cowardice, their magnanimity for weakness, their pride for servility ; their success, valour, prowess, heroism, exultation, and military glory, vanished after his death. They despaired of relief, so that the most of them were obliged to seek aid and refuge from enemies and strangers, while others were scattered and dispersed, not only throughout Ireland, but throughout foreign countries, as poor, indigent, helpless paupers ; and others were offering themselves for hire as soldiers to foreigners ; so that countless numbers of the freeborn nobles of Ireland were slain in distant foreign countries, and were buried in strange places and unhereditary churches, in consequence of the death of this one man who departed from them. In a word, it would be tedious and impossible to enumerate or describe the great evils which sprang and took permanent root at that time in Ireland from the death of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.

When the Irish had dispersed^m, after the defeat at Kinsale, as we have before mentioned, the Lord Justice, the President, the Earl of Thomond, and

he had undertaken. He had previously com- and is charged, by the historian Davila, with
 manded a Spanish force in Bretagne (A. D. 1594), having allowed the French and English to cap-

γο ματθιῶν ἀν ἐπλόιζ γὰλλ ἀπέστρα ἤστρα, ἐκνητραίλε διονητραίλιον ἡ δολ ἐπιαρ
 να διοπριῶν διογάβαλα ἡ ἐπιαρ να βελγιῶν βερνβριρτε διο πόναδ λαρ ἀν ορθαναρ
 νάλλμυρῶν νάδβαλ μόνρ βαοί λέο acc καίτμ, ἡ ἀζ κομδιουβρασσαῶ ἀν βαίλε ον
 σέο λό πο βυιδιγριος campa πορ α ιονέαιβ ζυρ ἀν λαίτε ριν. Οὐ εὐαλαῖζ
 διονη lohν ἀν νί ριν, ἡ ὁ πο βιοριρ να ζαιοῖδλ ζυρ α ριαέτ, ἡ πο βαῶ δόιζ λαίρ
 δια ἄβαίρ διο κομτζαῖλεαῶ υαῶ ἡ α ραζβαίλ ιρην ιοναῶ ιομέυμιανζ, ἡ ιρην
 εεαρκαίρ κομδλυτα ι μβαοί, ἡ νά βαοί πορ κυμαρ δό ροαῶ πορ οκυλαῖβ ζο α
 ἄιρδιῶν, να ὄολα ἀρ α ἀγθαῖο πορ α ἴρκαίρτεῖβ ἀρ α ναιῶδλε, ἡ ἀρ α μολαρ-
 ὀαέτ, ἡ ἀρ ρεαῦρ α μμωδζλα, ἡ α μωμέοιμέοα διο λό ἡ βαδθαῖζ, ἀρῖ κομ-
 αιρλε πο ἐῖνη τεαῖτα διο ἐορ υαῶα ἡ εεῖνη ἀν λυρτιρ, ἀν βρερῖοενρ, λαπλα
 κλοιννε ριοκαίρ, ἡ λαπλα τυαῶμυμιαν ζο ματθιῶν ἀν ἐπλόιζ διο ράδα ριύ ζο
 τετιορῶδ πορ ιονέαιβ ἀν λυρτιρ ἡ να τειζεαρναῶ ριν, ἀετ ναμά ἀν βαίλε διο
 λέεσαῶ δια μιννητιρ ζο ρέιλ Πατραιοε ἀρ εεῖονη, εῖο διολα ἡ τεαῖτα ιρτεαῖ. ἡ

ture Morlaix and Quimper, without making any able effort to relieve them; and the same writer states, that at Crodon, a fort which defended the mouth of Brest harbour, after exposing a brave garrison to destruction, through cowardice and incompetence, he yielded that most important position which he had ample means to defend. The late Mathew O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, censures Don Juan for landing an army in the south to assist in a war whose principal seat was in the north; and this charge is well-founded, if we can rely on the documents published in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xiv., for it appears from the examination of Richard Owen, who had been servant to O'Neill, and who afterwards went out of Ireland with Sir William Stanley, that O'Neill and O'Donnell sent letters to King Philip III., the contents of which were "to pray Aides to subsid the warre, according to the promise made by the old King; that if the Aides were sent for Ulster, then Tyrone required but fower or five thousand men; if the King did purpose to send an Army into Mounster, then he should send strongly, because neither Tyrone nor Odonnell could come to help them."

Before Don Juan embarked for Spain, a kind of affectionate friendship appears to have grown up between him and Carew, President of Munster, arising principally from the contempt which/both entertained for the Irish. After Don Juan's arrival in Spain he sent Carew a present in "wines of Ripadavia, Limmons, and Oranges," accompanied by a most friendly letter, which the cautious President forwarded to the Lords of the Council in England, who authorized him both to write to Don Juan, and to send him a present in return, if he were so disposed. Carew wrote him a polite letter, and a present of an "ambling hackney." The concluding part of this letter runs as follows:

"And whensoever your Lordship shall have occasion to send any of yours into these parts, hee shall bee vsed with the like courtesie. I haue received profit by the booke of fortification which your Lordship left me at your departure, and hold it as a Relique in memory of you; and, as a good Scholler, I haue put some things in practise, whereof your Lordship, at your returne hither againe (which I hope in God will be never), may be a witness whether I haue committed any error in the art or no.

the Earl of Clanrickard, with the chiefs of the English army in general, resolved to attack Kinsale, and to force their way through the fast gates, and through the shattered breaches which they had made by the great foreign ordnance which they had with them, firing and playing upon the town from the time they had pitched their camp before it to that day. As soon as Don Juan heard of this thing, and when he learned that the Irish, to whom he had come, and who, he thought, would have relieved him, were dispersed from him, and that he was left in the narrow place and blockaded prison in which he was, and that it was not in his power to return back to his friends or to go forth against his enemies, on account of their vastness and numerousness, and on account of the goodness of their defence and watching by day and night, the resolution he came to was, to send messengers to the Lord Justice, the President, and the Earl of Clanrickard, and the Earl of Thomond, and the [other] chiefs of the army, to state to them that he would surrender to the Lord Justice and these lords, if only they would allow his people to remain in the town until Patrick's Day following, and to give liberty to his people and to the people of the Queen

My greatest defect hath beene the want of the helpe of so great a Master as your Lordship is, of whom I am desirous to learne, not onely that art, but in all else concerning the military profession, in which I doe give your Lordship the preheminance. To conclude, I rest in all I may (my dutie reserved to the Queene, my mistress,) affectionately ready at your Lordship's service, and so, kissing your hands, I beseech God to preserve you many happy yeares."

This present and letter he sent, under a cautious disguise, in a small barque, laden with Irish commodities, by Walter Edney, lieutenant to Captain Harvey, and who had a son living in Spain. The following account of his adventure, and of the treatment of Don Juan shortly after his return to Spain, as printed in the *Pacata Hibernia* (*ubi supra*), shews that the King of Spain was not satisfied with the services he had performed in Ireland.

"Although Queene Elizabeth, of happy memory, was dead before Lieutenant Edney returned,

yet I hold it not impertinent, in this place, to recount his successes. When he was landed at the Groyne, hee understood that Don Iuan de Aguila, by the accusation of the Irish fugitives, was in disgrace, confined to his house, where (of grief) shortly after he dyed. His [Edney's] Letters and Pasports were taken from him by the Earle of Carazena, and sent to the Court, and himselfe stayed untill the King's pleasure was knowne. The Irish Traytors inveighed much against him, saying, that under pretext of Trade, and bringing 'of presents, hee came as a spie. Neverthelesse, he was well intreated, and had the libertie of the Towne, and to weare his sword, with allowance from the King of a Ducat per diem. for his dyet. His goods were sold for the best advantage, and his Barque returned into Ireland; but the President's present to Don Iuan the Earle of Carazena detayned to his owne use, and after nine moneths restraint, Edney was enlarged, and returned into England in Iuly, 1603."—*Edition of 1810, book iii. c. xii. p. 626.*

amaç aça muinter péin, 7 aç muinter na bainplogna i ccumarcc araile, 7 ona cset malarta a nairgite 7 a nspad, 7 çac nst pangattar alr. Dia tteicead fupcaç no cabair o ríç na ppainne dia raigib in airtç rin, òriachab ar an lurtir donn lohn do líccfn iomlán i mspcc a muinntipe, 7 muna tteicead, an lurtir 7 na tigeapnaða rin dia ioðlacad tar a air don Spainn, 7 donn lohn do ioðlacad an loingir do paçad lair ina niomláine ço hEirinn do riðipe.

Ro héirçb aitépcc na tteactad lar an lurtir 7 lar na maiçib arçeana 7 po haontaiçb dóib amail po cuinnigrioc. Lar naðm 7 iar narccad a ccoingcail dóib diblinib çánaicc donn lon hi ccfnn an lurtir, 7 po riadaigcæb ço honoraç é lár an lurtir, 7 lar na maiçib báttar ina pappad. Do çaoð an lurtir an ppepidenr, 7 donn lohn ço corcaig, 7 do pçaoilrioc caç dia tteigib ar a harçle.

Imçupa larla tuabmumian çanaic riðe dia çip iar mbstç açaio poda ina héccmar hi çaxoib, 7 hi ccampa çinntçale, 7 níop bó çian po baóí hi ppor iar poçtain dó dia duthaiç an çan po ionnpaiç na çaoíne uairle po baoi aç aiodmllç, 7 ac loc a çipe, o po clop leó donn lon do toçt i pñirinn çur an uair rin. Ro bað diobriðe çoirpðealbac, mac maççamna, mic çoirpðealbaiç, mic maççamna uí bpiain, 7 conçopar mac doinnail mic maççamna mic bpiain uí bpiain. Dá heigir doibriðe na baile baoi ina noplain çur a ççairpçgeoir çuid aitépabçac, 7 aepa anppainn an çipe dia raigib (.i. çoirpe eogain 7 baile an çairlín) ða çop in oplain çaoíne ccomçriom lár nár lainn loc çipe inntib no eipib. Do paçad pocal, 7 çairpðe çairçioðiri on iarla doibrioim le çeileabpað dá ccairçtib, 7 leir an çip ðpaçbáil, 7 çan poað tar a nair çoirpðiri çan cfo an lurtir 7 na çomairle.

Dála na ndaoine uapal riariu po çairçrioc ðfirçb a pçocail po çriallçac

ⁿ *Among his people.*—This a mistake. The Lord Deputy Mountjoy consented to no such condition, nor did Don Juan seek it. The Articles of Composition made on this occasion, between the Lord Deputy and Council and Don Juan De Aguila, are printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book ii. c. xxiii. The first article was: “That the said Don Iuan de Aquila should quit the places which he holds in this Kingdome, as well of the Towne of Kinsale as those which are

held by the Souldiers under his command in Castlehaven, Baltimore, and the Castle of Beerehaven, and other parts, to the said Lord Deputie, or to whom he shall appoynt, giving him safe transportation (and sufficient) for the said people, of ships and victualls, with the which the said Don Iuan with them may go for Spaine, if he can at one time, if not, in two shippings.”

The second article was: “That the Souldiers, at this present, being under the command of

to pass in and out, and mingle with each other; and also liberty to exchange money and wares for anything they required; that if relief or assistance should in the mean time come to him from the King of Spain, the Lord Justice should be bound to let Don Juan at large among his people^a; that if no relief should arrive, that the Lord Justice and these lords should convey him and his people to Spain: Don Juan engaging to return back safe to Ireland the fleet that should be sent with him.

The proposals of the envoys were hearkened to by the Lord Justice and chiefs in general, and their requests were acceded to; and when their conditions were ratified and confirmed by both [parties], Don Juan came to the Lord Justice, and was honourably received by him and the other chiefs who were along with him. The Lord Justice, the President, and Don Juan, went to Cork, and all afterwards dispersed for their respective homes.

As for the Earl of Thomond, he returned to his territory after having been a long time away from it in England and in the camp at Kinsale; and he was not long at rest after arriving in his patrimony when he attacked the gentlemen who had been plundering and destroying his territory since they had heard of the arrival of Don Juan till that hour. Among these were Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, and Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Mahon, son of Brian O'Brien. These were compelled to deliver up the castles which they had in their possession, and into which they had carried to them the property of the inhabitants and helpless people of the territory, namely, Derryowen and Baile-an-Chaislein^o, into the custody of just men, who did not wish to plunder the country by means of them^p. A fortnight's parole and respite was given them by the Earl, that they might bid farewell to their friends [and prepare] to quit the country, to which they were not to return without the permission of the Lord Justice and the Council.

As for the gentlemen, before the expiration of their parole, they prepared

Don Juan, in this Kingdome, shall not beare Armes against her Majestie, the Queene of England, wheresoever supplyes shall come from Spaine, till the said Souldiers be unshipped in some of the ports of Spaine, being dispatched (as soone as may be) by the Lord Deputy, as he promiseth upon his Faith and Honour.—

See also Moryson, book ii. c. ii. vol. ii. p. 62.

^o *Baile-an-Chaislein*, now Castletown, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Dury, not far from the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^p *By means of them*, literally, "into them, or out of them."

an tír d'fagbail, 7 loctar tré cloinn éúiléin go pangadan cill da lua, appaíde tar rionann go hara, 7 go triallpat aipríom na hoidee rin do denam i ndútaí ag a. Os éualattar clann toiprdealbaiḡ cappaíḡ mic toiprdealbaiḡ, mic muirceḡtaíḡ mic doinnall, mic taídece uí briaín .i. donnchaó 7 doinnall báttar acc maíre a huét na bainríogna) iadríom do toct don tír ainail tangattar, iar ndéiluccáó mé focal an Iarla, 7 gan focal an p'pionnra, nó aóin n'ic eile aca, Ro ionnraíḡríotte iatt in gaó maíḡin i mbáttar go go heḡgabaitt leó, cen mo tá toiprdealbaó mac maḡgáinna uí briaín do cóid iar ttoóat'ín a p'poinne ró cóilltib clutair diaíra, 7 ró énoaíb c'fh'garba dia imd'íóh por a earccairtib. Aíat na maíte go gaóó anríde, Concoḡbar mac doinnall, mic maḡgáinna uí briaín, ḡrian ballaó mac maḡgáinna 7 tadec ulltaó mac maḡgáinna uí briaín gur an líon do pala ina p'foóair, 7 iar na ḡgabáil tuccaó hi ccuimpeaó iad tar a nar hi c'c'hn an Iarla go cill dá lua, 7 go epochoáó iatt ina ccúplaóaíb ip na c'p'annaíb bá coimn'ra dóib aḡaíó i naḡhaíó.

Iar p'caoileáó 7 iar mbárucáó na ndaoíne uapal, 7 na p'poglaó rin lár an Iarla do cóid go luimneaó, 7 appíde go corcaíḡ hi c'c'hn an Iur'cip. Ro por'congair an Iur'cip por an Iarla dol go béppe go t'p'rib mílib raiḡd'úir a maille p'p'ir, dur an c'caoíraó ammuḡ do tábairt ar ua Suillebáin mberpe, 7 ar na daoínb uaple báttar ina p'arraó .i. d'p'ong do r'íol c'cap'raíḡ, Cap'rin tíriaí, Mac muir'p' c'appaíḡe O concoḡbar, 7 Ríoirpe an ḡl'ína. Ni taro an tíarla i neip'lip an por'cong'ra rin, acc luíó p'eimie gan anaó gan aipríom go p'ainicc ma'uir'cip b'íó'p'raíḡe i nd'uchaiḡ cloinne eoḡain uí Suillebáin. Báttar clann eoócaín aḡ congnaím Iar an Iarla i naḡhaíó uí Suillebáin dóíḡ do b'ín ó Suillebáin dún baóí 7 berpe dia na'tairríom do b'í'it na co'mairle to'p' 7 a bur, 7 baóí aḡa rá'óa gur bó dó go baó úlea'ct cíor d'fagbáil i mb'í'nt'raíḡe.

Dá pé ionaó a p'raibe o Suillebáin co na r'lóḡ an tan rin aḡ c'ím an ḡabair

⁹ *Nearest trees*, literally, "the nearest trees to them."

¹⁰ *Three thousand soldiers*.—This number is exaggerated, and the Irish had it from common report only.—See the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. ii., where the true number is given.

¹¹ "To make tryall whether the Rebels in the Country of Carbery would submit themselves

upon the sight of an Army, having beene lately wasted and spoyled by the Garrisons at Baltimore, Castlehaven, and Bantry, upon the ninth of March (which was the day the Lord Deputy departed from Corke) the President directed the Earle of Thomond, with two thousand and five hundred Foote in List (which were, by the Pole, but twelve hundred Foote and fiftie Horse)

to quit the country, and proceeded through Clann-Cuillein until they arrived at Killaloe; from thence across the Shannon into Afa; and they prepared to make a stay for that night in Duhara. When the sons of Turlough Carragh, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Brien, namely, Donough and Donnell, who were acting in behalf of the Queen, heard that they had arrived in that manner in the territory, after the expiration of the period of the word of the Earl, and not having the word of the Sovereign or any one else, they attacked them in every place where they were, and made prisoners of them [all], except Turlough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, who, after he had taken his dinner, had betaken himself to the shady, solitary woods, and the rough-headed hills, to shelter himself from his enemies. These were the chieftains who were there taken: Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Mahon O'Brien, Brian Ballagh, the son of Mahon, and Teige Ultagh, the son of Mahon O'Brien, with the number [of forces] that happened to be along with them. And when taken they were sent back in fetters to the Earl to Killaloe, and they were hanged in pairs, face to face, from the nearest trees^a.

After the dispersion and execution of these gentlemen and plunderers by the Earl, he went to Limerick, and from thence to Cork, to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice ordered the Earl to proceed to Beare, with three thousand soldiers^r, to see if he could [advantageously] make an attack upon O'Sullivan Beare and the gentlemen who were with him, namely, a party of the Mac Carthys, Captain Tyrrell, Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Conor [Kerry], and the Knight of Glin. The Earl did not neglect this order; and^s he passed forward, without halting or delaying, until he arrived at the monastery of Bantry, in the territory of the sons of Owen O'Sullivan. The sons of Owen were assisting the Earl against O'Sullivan, because the O'Sullivan had taken Dun-Baoi and Beare from their father by the decision of the Council beyond and here^t, and was accustomed to say that he should by right receive the rents of Bantry.

The place at which O'Sullivan and his forces were at this time [stationed]

to march into Carbery, and from thence into Beare, there to view in what manner the Castle of Donboy was fortified, of the incredible strength whereof much was noysed."

^a *And*: literally, "but," which is not correct language.

^t *Beyond and here*: i.e. the English and Irish councils.

ετιρ αν αρμάιλ don ταιοιβ ριν, γ βολ ιρτεαδ ζο βέρρε. Ionad ειρθε βαοί ina conair coitcinn do dol ipin típ, γ βαοί αιμπείδ iomcúmanz lé gabáil epíte darpmail móip na bainpíozna, zion ζο mbíe zíppea coillead, γ talman, daoíne, opdanár, γ αρμάιλ ρυιδίστε πορ α ccionn amáil πο βαοί an tan ριν do gabáil na conaire πορρα. Βαοί an tapla i ngar do íscémain i mainprip bñdcpaige, γ coinne ecp í péin γ o Sullebáin, γ ó náe pangactap i ngar dia poile, γ nár buypa don iapla ná don αρμάιλ in ephege iomcúmanz ρin damap nó dionnpaige, do págaib an tapla zapapún paizoiúipid i noilén paóie pé hagh-aíó uf Sullebáin, γ do cóio pñn tap a ap ζο copcaiz hi ccfn an lupcp.

Ταδcc caoc mac coiprpealpaiz mic bpian, mic donnchaíó mec maézaína do mapbad ζο tccmaipead dupéop peileip lá a mac pñn i mbérpe a mí man na bliadna πο. Bá hamlaíó do pónad an mapbad ριν. An ppepíont, γ iapla tuaómuian, γ an ζobepnoíp ciappaigeac .i. Sip Seplyr uelment γ tigeap-naíde na munan doneoc βαοί díob az congnaím lár an bpíonnpa do tabaipc a naizte uile ap bérpe, γ ap ua Sullebáin. Tapla do taδcc caoc ζup bñn pé long cñbaige amac ap an ppaippe piap an tan ριν. Ro iapp ó Sullebáin iapaet na lunge ρin ap taδz dia cup don Spainn do cúingíó cabpa ap píz na

^u *Ceim-an-ghabhair*: i. e. the Goat's Pass, now Keanagower, *alias* Cromwell's Bridge, in the parish of Kilcaskin, over which was the common passage into the barony of Beare, in the west of the county of Cork. According to the tradition in the country, O'Donovan was at strife with O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, and had some fighting with him at this place. This tradition is confirmed by the following account of O'Sullivan's movements after the defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, given by P. O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. i.:

“Post fœdus Aquilæ Osulleuanus in Hispaniam mittit Dermysium Odriscolem probatæ fidei, & prudentiæ virum celerem opem rogatum, & Danielem filium suum natu maximum paternæ fidei pignus, & obsidem. Quibus cum vnâ ego, quoque puer, & alij iuuenes nobiles venientes à Carazenæ Comite Galletiæ præfecto viro vetusta nobilitate claro, & in Iberniam

gentem maximè pio honorificentissimè sumus excepti. Vbi ego Patrio Sinoto populari meo Grammatico, & Rhetorico polito, & limato latinæ linguæ, Rotherico Vendanna Hispano ingenij acutissimi Philosophiæ, sed alijs aliarum doctrinarum præceptoribus sum vsus. Interim Osulleuanus omni ratione, & studio conandum putauit, vt vsque ad Hispani auxiliij aduentum se, & eos, quos ad Hispanorum partes sequendas mouerat, ab hostis impetu defenderet. Ei auxilium ferunt Daniel Maccarrhæ Clancarrhæ principis filius, Daniel Osulleuani Magni filius, Cornelius, & Dermysius Odriscolis Magni filij, Dermysius Osulleuanus pater meus, Dermysius, duo Dionysij, & Florentius Maccarrhæ Fusci, equites Macsuinnij, Dionysius Odriscol cum suis fratribus. Ad eum confugiunt Oconchur Kierrius, Macmoris Lacsnae Baro, eques Auratus Kierrius, eques Auratus vallis, Iohannes Giraldinus Comitis frater, Iaimus Buttlerus Baronis Catharæ frater superiore bello suis possessionibus

was at Ceim-an-ghabhair^u, between the army on that side and the entrance into Beare. This place was the common pass into the territory, and it was intricate and narrow to be passed through by this large army of the Queen, even should there be no trees felled, or trenches sunk in the earth, or no men, ordnance, or army planted there against them, as indeed there was at that time to defend the pass against them. The Earl remained nearly a week in the monastery of Bantry, a conference being [expected] between him and O'Sullivan; but as they did not come near each other, because it was not easy for the Earl, or the army, to attack or force this narrow pass, he left a garrison of soldiers in Oilen-Faoit^w, to oppose O'Sullivan, and went back himself to Cork to the Lord Justice.

Teige Caech, the son of Turlough, son of Brian, son of Donough Mac Mahon, was accidentally killed with the shot of a ball by his own son, in Beare, in the month of May of this year. This death occurred in the following manner: the President, the Earl of Thomond, the Governor of Kerry, i. e. Sir Charles Wilmot, and such of the lords of Munster as were aiding the Sovereign, turned their faces against Beare and O'Sullivan. Before this time Teige Caech happened to have captured a merchant's ship at sea; [and] O'Sullivan asked him for a loan of that ship, to send it to Spain, to ask assistance from the

electi. Osulleuanus Gulielmo Burko, Richardo Tirello, & alijs conductis, obseratorum delectu conscripto & sociorum auxilijs millia militum circiter duo iuuentutis electæ comparat. Quibus ea hyeme Torrentirupem arcem, quam solam in Beantria tenebat Eugenius O'Sulleuanus semper Reginae partes secutus, partim aggere, turribus, vineis, musculis, pluteis oppugnatam, partim æneis tormentis quassatam in suam potestatem redegit. Odonnobhanum^z [O'Donnobáin, nunc *anglice* O'Donovan], "ad Anglos reuersum, & alios Anglorum auxiliares depredatur. Regias copias, quæ in Momonijs erant, terrore percussas in oppida munita, & arces compellit."

^u *Oilen-Faoit*: called *Fuidia insula* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare—(*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 182). It is now called Whiddy Island, and is situated in the east side of Bantry Bay, about three miles

west of the town of Bantry. It is a beautiful island belonging to the parish of Kilmaccommoge and barony of Bantry. The following notice of this event is given in the *Pacata Hibernia*:

"Heerupon the Earle lefte with Captaine George Flower, besides his owne Company, the Companies of Sir John Dowdall, the Lord Barry, Captain Francis Kingsmill, Captain Bustock, and Captaine Bradbury, which were seven hundred men in List, in the Whiddy (an Iland lying within the Bay of Bantrie), very convenient for the Service, and himself with the rest of his Forces returned to Corke, where, having made a relation of the particulars of his journey, it was found necessary that the President, without any protractions or delay, should draw all the Forces in the Province to a head against them," &c., book iii. c. 2.

Spainne riariú nó cingreab ar máil na bainríogna fair. Ro ráid tadg ná tiubrað an long óó, ar ní baói do ðaingín 7 do cõrnam aicce air fein, aét an long, 7 iar na ráð rin óó po cúir a mac féin go mbarðaið ele amaille ppir do cõrnam na luinge. Do óóid ó Suilleháin i mbád do buain na luinge amac go hairiðeónac 7 do pala tadcc amaille ppir ipin mbád an tan rin. Ro puagair tadcc dia mac coirpðealbac, 7 don barða ó Suillebam co na muinntir do ðiúbraccað. Do rónac leórom innirin, 7 tar gac noiuðbraccað do tarlaicéð storra po amair coirpðealbac tadcc duicõr do þeiler i nuac-tar a cléib go ppuair bár ipin ocetmac la iar rin. Ba hé an tadcc rin tigearna corca baircinn iarðaraiði co po haécuirpcað 7 go po hionnarbadh ar a aetarda lá harla tuadmuian tri bliaðna iar an tan po go ttopcair amail a duðramar. Ní baói aon triocá céð dèrinn na baói a ðiongimála do tigearna ip an tadcc rin, ar lám, ar tíðlacadh ar éfnac riona, eac, 7 ealaðan, 7 dá mbíé duthaig, nó oíðréc aicce ar é an tí rin lár a ttopcair pob oíðre ðiongimála dia híri.

Iméura larla tuadmuian iar ndol dóriðe go corcaig hi ecñn an lurtir ar í coimairle po cinn an lurtir, an tarla do cionntúð do riðiri go plógaið lair gur an oilén in po páccaið riuim garrarún rra rin .i. oilén raoít, 7 coblac co norðanár do cõr timceall ar muir go rangatatar hi ccompócraib dúin baói go po gabrat calaðorpe, 7 gabaitt oilén diamð ainnm baói þerpe, 7 po marbað leó a barða (im a ccaiptín Rirpõrð mac Rora mic conla meg eocaccain).

^x *Among the shots*: literally, "beyond every shooting."

^y *Aimed, po amair*.—This verb is incorrectly applied here, as it is stated in the beginning that the father's death was accidental. *Ro amair* denotes intention on the part of Turlough, and the Four Masters should have added, "ð'upchap n-impoill, by a mistaking, or random shot."

^z *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now called the barony of Moyarta, and comprising the south-western angle of the county of Clare. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. 6, that, on the third of June, "Teg Keugh Mac Maghon, a principall Rebell (in an Iland adjoyn- ing to the Dorseys) was casually shot through

the body by his owne sonne, whereof he dyed the third day-following."

^a *Which arrived*: literally, "until they arrived," which is inelegant.

^b *Dun-Baói*: i. e. the fort of Baói. This is called Dunboy by English writers. There is a plan of it, as it was besieged on this occasion, given in the *Pacata Hibernia*.—See Dublin edition of 1810, p. 526. There is no vestige of it remaining at present.

^c *Conla Mageoghegan*.—See note °, under the year 1580, p. 1726, *supra*, and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 182. There is a most circumstantial account of this stubborn siege of the castle of Dunboy ["and so

King of Spain before the Queen's army should advance upon him. Teige said that he would not give him the ship, because he had no means of protecting or defending himself but the ship; and, upon saying this, he sent his own son, together with other guards, to defend the ship. O'Sullivan went into a boat, to wrest the ship by force; and Teige happened to be along with him in the same boat. Teige called out to his son, Turlough, and the guards, to fire on O'Sullivan and his people. They did so; and, among the shots^a discharged between them, Turlough aimed^b Teige with the shot of a ball in the upper part of his breast; so that he died on the eighth day after that. This Teige had been Lord of West Corca-Bhaiscinn^c, until he was expelled or banished from his patrimony by the Earl of Thomond three years before that time when he was as we have stated. There was no *triocha-chead* [barony] in Ireland of which this Teige was not worthy to have been Lord, for [dexterity of] hand, for bounteousness, for purchase of wine, horses, and literary works; and if he had a territory or inheritance the person by whom he fell would have been the rightful heir to succeed him.

As for the Earl of Thomond, after he had gone to Cork to the Lord Justice, the resolution to which the Lord Justice came was, that the Earl should again return with forces to the island on which he had previously left a garrison, namely, Oilen-Faoit; and he sent a fleet with ordnance round by sea, which arrived^a in the vicinity of Dun-Baoi^b, and, having put to land, they took an island called Baoi-Bheirre, and slew its guards, together with their captain, Richard, the son of Ross, son of Conla Mageoghegan^c. The [crews of the]

obstinate and resolved a defence had not bin seen in this kingdome"] printed in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. chapters vi. vii. and viii. The Editor of the *Pacata* says that, on the 5th of June, Richard Mac Goghagan, the constable of Dunboy, parleyed with the Earl of Thomond, who requested him to render the castle unto the Queen; but that "all the Eloquence and artifice which the Earle could use avayled nothing, for Mac Goghagan was resolved to persevere in his wayes; and, in the great love which he pretended to beare unto the Earle, hee advised him not to hazard his life in landjng upon

the Mayne, for I know (sayd hee) you must land at yonder Sandy Bay, where, before your comming, the place will be so trenched and gabioned, as you must runne upon assured death."

This castle, which O'Sullivan Beare had taken from the Spaniards, as appears from his letter to the Earl of Caragena, and which he refused to surrender to the English in conformity with Don Juan's articles of capitulation, was besieged and stormed by Carew, Lord President of Munster, with the most unrelenting perseverance, and defended by Mageoghegan and the warders, con-

Τυρατ αν οβλας, α ναρη, γ α νορδανάρ ηι ττιρ ας δύν βαοί γο πο γαβρατ,
γ πο τοκλαδ λεό δίοcc δαιηζην δίογλαηζι το τρεινηρη τρην λάτωρη αρ ταις αν

sisting of one hundred and forty-three select fighting men, with a stubborn bravery unparalleled in modern history. At length, when the castle was nearly shattered to pieces, Mageoghegan retired into a vault, determined to blow up, with powder, what remained of the castle, unless the surviving part of the garrison should have promise of life. This was refused them by the Lord President, and the last fate of Mageoghegan is described by the Editor of the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. viii., as follows :

“ His Lordship gave direction for a new battery upon the Vault, intending to bury them in the ruins thereof, and after a few times discharged, and the bullets entering amongst them into the Celler, the rest that were with Taylor” [an Englishman’s son, appointed chief after the disabling of Mageoghegan] “ partly by intercession, but chiefly by compulsion (threatening to deliver him up if hee were obstinate), about ten of the Clock in the morning of the same day” [18th of June] “ constrained him to render simply, who, with eight and fortie more, being ready to come forth ; and Sir George Thornton, the Sergeant Major, Captaine Roger Harvis, Captaine Power, and others, entering the Vault to receive them, Captaine Power found the said Richard Mac Goghegan lying there mortally wounded, and, perceiving Taylor and the rest ready to render themselves, raised himselfe from the ground, snatching a lighted Candle and staggering therewith to a barrell of powder (which for that purpose was unheaded), offering to cast it into the same, Captaine Power took him and held him in his armes, with intent to make him prisoner, untill he was, by our men (who perceived his intent) instantly killed, and then Taylor and the rest were brought prisoners to the Camp.”

It is stated in the same work that, on the same

day, fifty-eight of them were executed by the President, who deemed it prudent that Taylor, and one Tirlagh Roe Mac Swiny, and twelve others, should be reserved alive, “ to trie whether he could draw them to doe some more acceptable service than their lives were worth.”

P. O’Sullivan Beare gives a curious list of the Irish who opposed O’Sullivan Beare on this occasion, as will appear by the following extract from his *Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7 :

“ His motibus Angli vehementer solliciti & auxii quam maximam possunt belli molem in Osullevanum constituunt vertere. Georgius Caruus Momoniarum præfectus Corcacham regias copias convocat. Auxilia Ibernorum accersit. Illi præsto fuerunt, aliquot Angloiberni, & hi Momoniæ magnates, sine quibus Angli parum negotii possent Osullevano facessere, Dionysius O’Brien, Lomnachæ princeps quondam et Tomoniæ Comes, Macarrha Fuscus Carbræ princeps, Carolus Macarrha Muscriæ princeps, Barrius Magnus Botevanti Vicecomes, Odonobhanus, eques Auratus Albus, Eugenius Osullevanus Osullevani quidem patruelis, hostis tamen infestissimus, Dermysius Osullevani Magni frater, Dionysius et Florentius Maccarrhæ fratres qui Osullevanum deseruerunt. Urmonia comitatus delectus, & auxiliares ab aliis missi. Totus exercitus continebat plus quatuor millibus militum quorum vix quingenti erant Angli. Cæteri erant Iberni et Angloiberni, qui desperatis rebus a Regina descissere minimè sibi tutum et integrum existimabant,” &c. &c.—Cap. ii. fol. 182, b.

The taking of this castle of Dunbaoi is thus described by the same writer (*ubi supra*, lib. 7, c. iii. fol. 183) :

“ Iterum Caruus auctis copiis supra quinque millia hominum omnes Osullevani vires statuit contundere, in Beantriam perueniens in Agello

fleet landed with arms and ordnance at Dun-baoi, where they formed a strong and impregnable ditch, and a stout and firm trench, from which to play upon

Rubro, (Gurtin Rua), patente planicie castrametatur, inde in Bearram penetrare cogitans, Dumbeam castellum (*anglice* Birhauen) et cæteras Osulleuani arcis oppugnatum. Osulleuanus iter occupans quingentos ab hoste passus tentoria figit militum numero longè inferior, sed virtute et loci commoditate fretus hostem incursionibus prohibet, et comœatu intercludit. Carus se vallo, fossaque muniens menses duos castrorum finibus milites continet, donec proximè ad maritimam oram applicent naues octodecim rostratæ, & tectæ & aliæ minores Manapia, Coreacha, & ex Anglia missæ, in quas exercitum impositum iuxta Dumbeam exponit arcem obsidens. Illam tenebant centum viginti pedites ab Osulleuano constituti duce Richardo Macgochegano viro nobili: quî munitiones egressi pro muro cum hoste fortiter dimicant, illum arcis oppugnatione diu prohibentes: & intra munimenta compulsi ex pinnis fenestris atque turribus sese firmiter tuentur. Carus aperta vi tormenta in arcem agere tentans cum à propugnatoribus prohiberetur, & eruptionem facientibus & missilia ex munitionibus iaculantibus fossam homine cubitos duos altiore in arcem dirigit, et rursus transversum aggerem obducit magna propugnatorum contentione pro viribus opus interrumpentium: et in fossam cum è castelli turribus non esset prospectus, per eam trahit tormenta quinque, quibus in transversa fossa dispositis arx continuè quatitur. Interim propugnatores frequenter erumpunt hostem ex oppugnatione dimovere conantes, levia prælia cominus committendo, & eminus ex munitionibus ignitos globos bombardis tormentisque iaciendo. Iam vero crebris tormentis laxata lapidum, mœniumque compage arx difficiebat. Magna pars concidit, pars alia consequens procumbebat. Per ruinam regius exercitus in arcem impetum facit. Utrinque magna cæde facta propugnatores

impetum sustinent. Regii rursus pergunt eminus arcem tormentis, consumere, & bombardis propugnatores ex muro, turribusque dimouere. Ingente fragore frustra munimenti ruunt, trahentia milites secum, saxaque collisa armatos obruunt. Regii per ruinam irrumpunt, quos propugnatores globulis & lapidibus consternunt, hastis transfigunt, gladiis iugulant, admotis clypeis, saxisque revolutis deorsum per ruinam præcipitant, totaque repellunt. Adhuc regii munimentum tormentis eminus oppugnant, & machinis tūd convellentibus, munitionibus affatim corruentibus, propugnatores passim cadente non datur libera facultas ruinæ defendendæ: per eam oppugnatores irruunt, & in aulam, ad quam usque Castellum erat collapsum, cohortes tres signa inferentes dimidium occupant. Ibi propugnatoribus occurrentibus manus cruentè conseritur: multis utrinque vulneribus infictis, multis viris interemptis, regii terga vertere coguntur, aulam et ruinam totam deserentes. Qui sauciis receptis iterum irruptionem faciunt recente, vegetoque milite cum defesso, & vulnerato, & magna multitudine cum paucis configentes. Primum de ruinâ dimicatur: unde propugnatoribus expulsis cohortes septem in aulam aquilas conferunt eò sibi iniquam, quod in eâ se non poterant explicare. Ibi in longam moram pugna protrahitur: multi mutuis vulneribus succumbunt: magna corporum atque armorum strages iacet. Aula tota sanguinis rivulis fluit. Propugnatorum pars longè maxima cadit, præsertim. Dux Richardus, cuius animi magnitudo cum generis claritate de principatu contendebat, maximè strenuè prælians inter cadavera semianimis procumbit atque lethalibus vulneribus affectus. Reliquorum etiam nemo non vulneribus affligitur. Superstites aulam relinquentes in inferiora tabulata se recipere compelluntur. Unde acerrimè pug-

baile do éairéim lá horðanar. 'Dáttar agá éairéim athaib pámlaib zo po lócaib, 7 co po lámburpib an baile leó zo calmuin 7 zo po marbað an ðarða. 7 an ðronz ná po marbað ðíob po epochað iate ina ceuplaðhaib lá hiarla tuðomúman.

O Sullebáin imorro iar mbéin an baile rin ðe, do éuaib co na buar, 7 co na bóráintib, co na múinntearaib, 7 co na imirgib ar cúlaib a énoc énn-garb 7 ndiampraib, 7 7 noipoibélaib a éipe. Ðaob an tiarla co na ílóccáib, 7 o Sullebáin co na roeraibe ag éairéim, 7 ag comþuabairt apoile zo haunpup na noulacc. Do rónratt an dá íluaz rin forbair 7 forplongpopt aghaid ar aghaid ipin nglínn garb 7 bá do dicínn ðaingin uí Sullebáin an glínn rin. Ðáttar a ðaóine ag ðarppcarað zo hinclíte gan atcomarc lá hua puillebáin. Ro iméiz uað cettur captin tíriai, 7 pob íicéin dóroim baðéin iméíct gan piop, gan aipiuccað don iarla ar raóipe na noulacc. Ðá íb a cceðna huide ar an nglínn garb zo baile Muirne, an ðara hoibce 7 coiccepié ðuítce uí éaóim 7 méz amlaib. An tír í oibce 7 narð pattraicc. An éíraimáð oibce ag íulcáid, an cúiceað oibce, 7 an íííííí oibce 7 mbel na coilleað, an

nantes tantum cum virtute, tum desperatione, quæ ad honesté moriendum sæpè magnum incitamentum est, valuerunt, ut hostem primum, aula deinde arce tota exuerint. Illicð nox dirimit pugnam. Postero die regij rem per legationes conficere ducunt. Propugnatores deiecta, labefactaque maiori arcis parte, amisso duce, vulneribus fatigati, multis malis defessi pacti, ut incolumes dimitterentur, castellum dedunt mense Septembri decimo quinto die obsidionis. Postquam Regij sunt castellum ingressi, Richardus nondum exanimis cum Anglicum sonum audijisset linquentem animum reuocat, & sulphureo pulueri, cujus non exigua facultas erat in castello ignem-pergit applicare hostes proculdubio combusturus, nisi antequam rem perficeret, spiritu destitueretur. Pactum, & fides Anglica religione dedititiis seruatur: nam viri & femine laqueo strangulantur.

^d *Attacking each other.*—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. xvii., that the English “attacked the fastness where the rebels, with

their cattle, were lodged in Glengarrem [Glengarréw], whereupon ensued a bitter fight, which was maintained, without intermission, for six hours, during which many were slain on both sides; but the greatest losse fell upon the Traytors: there were taken from them, in that dayes service, 2000 Cowes, 4000 sheep, and 1000 Garrans.”

On the next morning after O’Sullivan’s departure, being the 4th of January, 1602, Sir Charles Wilmot came to seek the enemy in their camp, where he found nothing but hurt and sick men, “whose paines and lives, by the Souldiers, were both determined”!! *Quære*, whether was this murdering or slaying?

^e *Gleann-garbh*, translated *Vallis Aspera*, by P. O’Sullivan Beare, now *anglice* Glengarriff, a singularly picturesque valley near Bantry Bay.—See a description of it in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. pp. 117, 118, and in Windele’s *Description of Cork and its Vicinity*.

^f *Baile-Muirne*, now Ballyvourney, a small

the castle with ordnance. They thus continued the firing until the castle was razed and levelled with the ground, and the warders were [for the most part] killed; and such of them as were not killed were hanged in pairs by the Earl of Thomond.

O'Sullivan, after being deprived of this castle, went with his cows, herds, and people, and all his moveables, behind his rugged-topped hills, into the wilds and recesses of his country. The Earl [of Thomond] and his army, and O'Sullivan and his forces, continued shooting and attacking^d each other until the Christmas times. The two armies were entrenched and encamped face to face in Gleann-garbh^e, which glen was one of O'Sullivan's most impregnable retreats. His people now began to separate from O'Sullivan secretly without asking his leave. First of all Captain Tyrrell went away from him, and he was obliged himself to depart in the Christmas holidays, without the knowledge of, and unperceived by the Earl. In the first day's march he went from Gleann-garbh to Baile-Muirne^f; on the second night he arrived on the borders of the territories of O'Keefe^g and Mac Auliffe; on the third night [he arrived] at Ardpatrik^h; on the fourth night, at Sulchoidⁱ; on the fifth and

village in the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork, where there are some ruins of a church dedicated to St. Gobnait. P. O'Sullivan Beare says that O'Sullivan Beare, his kinsman, with his forces, encamped, the first night, at a place called Acharas, and that, on the next day, being the first of January, 1603, they arrived at Ballyvourney, before noon, where they left gifts, and prayed to St. Gubeneta that they might have a prosperous journey. The same writer, and also the Editor of the *Pacata Hibernia*, state that, as they passed along the skirts of Muskerry, they were skirmished with by the sons of Teige, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, where they lost some of their men and most of their carriage.

^g *O'Keefe and Mac Auliffe*.—These families were seated in the present barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork.

P. O'Sullivan states that the inhabitants of these territories were hostile to O'Sullivan: "Quos accolæ noctem totam ei aculando magis

molestia, quam vulnere afficiunt."—Fol. 189.

^h *Ardpatrik*, a village in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, that, in passing by Lis Carroll, John Barry, brother to the Viscount, with eight horsemen and forty foot, charged their rear at the ford of Bellaghan, where he slew and hurt many of them. P. O'Sullivan Beare says that they fought for an hour at this ford, where O'Sullivan lost four men, and the Queen's adherents lost more than four. The Editor of the *Pacata*, however, does not acknowledge the loss of more than one on Barry's side.

ⁱ *Sulchoid*: i. e. *Salicetum*, the Sallow Wood.—*Cor. Glos., in voce*. This place retains its name to the present day, and is now anglicised Solloghod or Sallowhead. It is situated on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, but in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the latter county, and four miles to the west of the town of Tipperary.

ρῥετμάδ οἰδέ ἡ λῆταρά, ἀν τοῦτμάδ οἰδέ ἰ μβαλε ἀχαιῶ ἐαοίν. Νί βαοί ριοῖν λά, νά ἀδθαῖγ ἰν ἀρῖετ ρῖν ζαν δεαβαῖδ, ἡ διαντοζραιν διοζαλταῖ ραιρ, ἡ ρο ρυῖλνζῶ, ἡ ρο ρρῖζραῖδ ζο ρρῖρῶ ρῖρ δεῶδα λαρ ριοῖν ἰνρῖν. Ιαρ νουο δῶ ἰν ναοῖμάδ οἰδέ ζυρ ἀν κοῖλλ διανῶ ἀἰνμ κοῖλλ ρῖννε, το ρῶηρατ ἀρῖρῖοῖν ρῖρ ρέ δά οἰδέ ἀν δῦ ρῖν. Βαοῖ δοννχαῖδ μακ καῖρρῖ μεκ ἀεδαζάἰν ἰμα κοῖρῖοῖραῖβ, ἡ βαοί ρῖδε ἀκκ δένανῖ δάνακτα δεαβτα, ἡ διουβραῖκετ ἀρ ὑα δυλλεβάν κο να μῖνντῖρ ζυρ βῶ ἡέκκεν ἀ μαρβαῖδ ρο δεοῖδ ἀρ νί ραοῖν κορκε ρορ κοῖαῖρλε υῖ δυλλεβάν. Ο νά ρυαρατταρ κοῖτῶα, ἰαῖτε ἀρῖραῖγε ἐλε ἰνεαλλῖμα ρο μαρβαῖδ λεῶ ἀ νεαῖραῖδ ἀρ δάῖγ ἀ ρρεῶα διῖτε, ἡ διομῖαρ, ἡ ἀ κοαῖδ κρῖοῖκῖν το κῶρ ἰμ ρῖοῖρλαταῖβ ρῖμρῖγνε το δένανῖ κυραῖ διοῖδ δια μῖομῖορ ταρ ἀν δῖοανῖδ ρρῖοβυαῖνε (.ι. ἀζ ἀτ κοῖλλεαῖδ ρυαῖδ)

* *Baile-na-coille*: i. e. the town of the wood, now Ballynakill, a village in the parish of Tome, barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

¹ *Leatharach*, now Latheragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tipperary, and about eight miles south of the town of Nenagh. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at p. 27, the scholiast calls this place Letracha Odhrain, and places it in Muscraige Thire.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 151, 461.

^m *Baile-achaid-caoin*.—This place is still called Balloughkeen by the old natives, but it is usually shortened to Loughkeen in the anglicised form. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Lower Ormond.

ⁿ *Coill-shine*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining Port-a-tulchain, now Portland, in the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond. P. O'Sullivan Beare calls this wood Brosnacha, from its situation near the river now called the Little Brosnach.

^o *Donough, the son of Carbry Mac Egan*.—It is stated in the *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii. c. 17, that "the sherife of the county of Typperarie fell upon their reare and slew many of them." But the author of this work did not think it necessary to add, that O'Sullivan's people re-

torted upon him, and slew and wounded many of his people. This, however, was the case, if we can believe P. O'Sullivan Beare, who gives a most minute and interesting account of the journey performed by his kinsman, Daniel, his father, Dermot, and their surviving followers and adherents, after their flight from Glengarriff through Munster and Connaught, until he arrived in O'Rourke's country. The following is his account of the manner in which they crossed the Shannon at Port-a-tulchain.—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. ix. fol. 190, 191.

"Hic in summum discrimen Osulleuanus videbatur deductus, quod Sinnum amnem amplum, & nauigabilem non poterat transmittere, phasellis, atque nauigijs ab hoste remotis, & cauto pœnis acerbissimis, ne illum vilis portitor transportaret. Propter inedia[m] etiam milites viribus destituuntur. Ob id animos omnium iugens desperatio subit. In hoc ancipiti statu rerum pater meus Dermysius Osulleuanus se nauim breui confecturum, & famem militum extincturum profitetur.

"Postero die qui septimus erat Ianuarij mensis, Dermysij consilio in Brosnacham densissimam, atque tutissimam syluam sese abidentes, & coesis arboribus in valli speciem compositis, fossaque leuiter facta circumuallantes,

sixth nights [he remained] at Baile-na-Coille^k; on the seventh night at Leatharach^l; and on the eighth at Baile-Achaidh-caoin^m. He was not a day or night during this period without a battle, or being vehemently and vindictively pursued, all which he sustained and responded to with manliness and vigour. Having arrived on the ninth night at a wood called Coill-ghinneⁿ, where they remained for two nights, Donough, the son of Carbry Mac Egan^o, who lived in their vicinity, began boldly to attack and fire upon O'Sullivan and his people, so that at length he was obliged to be slain, as he would not desist [from his attacks], by the advice of O'Sullivan. Not finding cots or boats in readiness, they killed their horses, in order to eat and carry with them their flesh, and to place their hides on [frame-works of] pliant and elastic osiers, to make curraghs^p for conveying themselves across the green-streamed Shannon, [which they crossed] at Ath-

biduum duas naues ex viminibus, & arboribus condunt, equis duodecim occisis, quorum corijs nauigijs integuntur, & carnibus omnes vescuntur præter Osulleuanum, Dermysium, & Dermysium Ohuallachanum. Nauis, cuius Dermysius fuit architectus hunc in modum conficitur. Vimina crassiore parte terræ infixæ, & ad medium inuicem reflexa, rostibusque reuincta corpus nauis constituiebant: cui è solida tabula statumina, transtraque interius adduntur. Exterius corijs vndeim equorum cooperitur, remis, atque scalmis coaptatis. Carina, & materiei necessitate, & saxa, cautesque vitandi causa erat plana: longitudo pedum viginti sex, latitudo sex, & altitudo quinque, præterquam quod ad fluctus propellendos prora magis aliquantum eminebat. Altera nauis, cuius construendæ equites Omallæ magistri erant, viminibus sine iugis contexta habens carinam circularis formæ instar parvæ, & latera longe altiora, quam carina exigebat, contenta fuit vno equi corio, quo carina est obducta. Hæ naues ad Sininni Oram nomine Portulachanum militum humeris noctu portantur, quibus Osulleuanus suos clam trajcere cœpit. Omallæ milites decem suam nauim conscendunt. Cæterum nauis, cum parua, tum ineptæ structuræ pondere pressa in medio flumine cum hominibus

obruitur. Dermysij nauis, quæ triginta simul armatos capiebat, alios incolumes transtulit, equos nantes à puppi loribus trahens.

“ Oriente die post milites transmissos Donatus Makeoganus, qui Sylvas Rubras castellum prope tenebat, armata manu impedimenta circumueniens, cœpit sarcinas diripere, calonum, cruore solum spargere, fœminas incusso pauore in flumen iniicere. Thomas Burkus cum hastatis circiter viginti, totidemque fulminatoribus in excubija, & insidijs ab Osulleuano dispositus, vt commodius cæteri flumen traducerentur, suos in pugnam cohortatus Donatum improviso adortus cum comitibus quindecim interficit: reliquos vulneribus ferè affectos in fugam vertit. Catapultarum sonitu excitati accolæ ad vtranque ripam fluminis confluunt. Quare Thomas cum excubitoribus, fœminæ, calonesque trepidatione tanta, & tumultu nauiculam imflendo submergunt, ita tamen proximè ad oram, vt nemo perierit, & nauis iterum aquis subducta excubitores traiecerit. Calones alij nando flumen penetrant: alij non facta per accurrentes accolæ transmittendi potestate in varias partes dissipati sese occultant. Nauim, ne sit hostibus vsui, Osulleuanus iubet dilacerari.”

^p Curraghs.—The Editor of the *Pacata Hi-*

go pangattar gan gabaid gan gharact tairri go mbattar don taoib arail
 i ríol nanmcaða. Lottar airriðe go mbáttar an taonmáð oide d'éc acc
 scòruim ó maine. Iar ttoráctain dóib ipuide no cruinnigriot na hiaða 7
 na haicmíða roptar coimnír dóib rímpa 7 na nóbhað go no gairriot dá
 gac taoib ina timceall. Bá do na huairlíð pucc porpa don cup rin mac
 Iarla cloinne ríocaird tomag mac uillec, mic Ríocaird raxanaig, 7 Mág
 coclain Sfan ócc, mac Sfan mic airz, 7 ó madaccain .i. Doimnall mac Sfan,
 mic brífair, 7 a mac anmchað, 7 d'ronga d'glamíða do ríol cceallaig, 7
 rochaðe ele nac airimítear co na rocpaitte uile amaille rriu.

Rob éiccín dua puillebáin, dua concobair ciarraige, 7 duilliam búrc mac
 Sfan na rímar co na mbécc buidín (uar ní rabáttar ríde uile, áct earbað
 ar tri céñ) anmáin acc scòruim ó maine le hiomgum, 7 pé hiombualan,
 cotugad lé caclatarr, 7 ríomáð a ríórgaircead rriu na hileðarib báttar

bernia calls the kind of boats they constructed
Nevogs.

⁹ *Ath Coille-ruaidhe*: i. e. the Ford of Red-
 wood. This ford was opposite Donough Mac
 Egan's Castle of Kiltaroe, or Redwood, in the
 parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and
 county of Tipperary. P. O'Sullivan Beare says
 that they crossed the Shannon at Port-a-tolchain
 (now Portland, in the same parish); but that
 author has committed some very glaring topo-
 graphical errors in his Description of the rout
 of O'Sullivan Beare through the County of Tip-
 perary, from which it is quite clear that he was
 writing from memory, or imperfect notes taken
 from the dictation of his father or cousin, and
 that he had no accurate map of Munster before
 him.

⁷ *The many hundreds*.—The editor of the *Pa-
 cata Hibernia* agrees with this, book iii. c. 17:

“Being in Connaught, they passed safely
 through the county of Galway, until they came
 into the Kellies' Country, where they were
 fought withall by Sir Thomas Burke, the Earle
 of Clanrickard's brother, and Captaine Henry
 Malby, who were more in number then the
 Rebels. Nevertheless, when they saw that

either they must make their way by the sword
 or perish, they gave a brave charge upon our
 men, in the which Captaine Malby was slaine;
 upon whose fall Sir Thomas and his Troopes
 fainting, with the losse of many men, studied
 their safeties by flight, and the rebels with little
 harme marched into Orwykes Country.”

Philip O'Sullivan Beare gives a minute ac-
 count of the manner in which his cousin, the
 O'Sullivan Beare, defeated Thomas Burke and
 his adherents at Aughrim, and of the hard-
 ships and perils which he encountered till he
 arrived in O'Rourke's country, in his *Hist.
 Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 3, lib. 7, c. x. xi.
 After defeating his enemies at Aughrim, he
 proceeded over SlieveMhuire (now Mount Mary,
 near Castle Kelly, but anciently Sliabh Fuirri),
 and marched through Mac David's country,
 where the inhabitants pursued him all the day
 to prevent him from obtaining provisions. On
 the evening of the same day he betook him-
 self to Slieve-Ui-Flynn (near Ballinlough, in
 the extreme west of the county of Roscommon),
 and he concealed himself in the thick woods,
 where a friendly messenger arrived, stating that
 it was the determination of the natives to sur-

Coille-ruaidhe², without loss or danger, and landed on the other side in Sil-Anmchadha. From thence they passed on, and on the eleventh night they arrived at Aughrim-Hy-Many. Upon their arrival there the [inhabitants of the] lands and the tribes in their vicinity collected behind and before them, and shouted in every direction around them. Among the gentlemen who came up with them on this occasion were the son of the Earl of Clanrickard (Thomas, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Saxonagh); Mac Coghlan (John Oge, the son of John, son of Art); O'Madden (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal), and his son, Anmchaidh; some active parties of the O'Kellys, and many others not enumerated, with all their forces along with them.

O'Sullivan, O'Conor Kerry, and William Burke, son of John-na-Seamar, with their small party (for the entire did not fully amount to three hundred), were obliged to remain at Aughrim-Hy-Many to engage, fight, and sustain a battle-field, and test their true valour against the many hundreds^r who were oppress-

round them early in the morning and exterminate them. They then marched on through the wood all night, and were pursued, early next morning, by Mac David, who, however, did not risk an engagement with men driven to such desperation, and they directed their course to a wood called Diamhrach, or the solitary. Here they lighted fires, and found the inhabitants not unfriendly. After having rested here for some time, they set out by night and marched over the Curliou hills as far as Knockvicar, in the barony of Boyle, where they rested and took refreshment. When the day arose their guide shewed them O'Rourke's castle of Leitrim at some distance, which they reached about eleven o'clock that day. By this time they were reduced to thirty-five in number, of whom eighteen were armed, sixteen calones, and one woman. All the rest, who were more than a thousand in number at their setting out from the camp at Glengariff, having either perished, forsaken their chief, or having been detained on the way by fatigue or wounds. O'Sullivan remained with O'Rourke for some days; and, after various adventures in Ulster, he went to England after

the coronation of James I., with O'Neill, Rury O'Donnell, Niall Garv. O'Donnell, and others; but O'Sullivan could by no means obtain a restitution of his territory, or even pardon. He, therefore, set sail for Spain, where he was most graciously received by Philip III., who made him Knight of the Order of St. James, and Count of Bearhaven, with a pension of three hundred pieces of gold monthly. He was afterwards assassinated on the 16th of July, 1618, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, by John Bath, an Anglo-Irishman, whom he employed as a confidential servant. Of this assassination, his relative, P. O'Sullivan Beare, who was present, gives the following account in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*; tom. 4, lib. 3, c. iv.

“Sed ultimus aduersæ fortunæ ictus est, quod decimo sexto die mensis eiusdem Osulleuanus Bearre princeps, in quo tunc Ibernii maximam spem habebant, miserè succubuerit, hoc modo. Iohannes Batheus Angloibernus; apud Osulleuanum adeo gratia pollebat, vt etiam ab eo patrocínio, & autoritate adiutus beneficijs afficeretur; & inter familiarissimos habitus sit etiam domum receptus, & in mensam admissus: Quo-

αγά πποαά, γ ααα ππρίλνμαιν. Ρο ιονηραϊγ ό Συλλεβάν γο πρίααά πορημαα, γο πραόαα πρίαονα γυρ αν μαϊγιν ι μβαααα να γυλλα, αρ αρ πύ ά ήυλλε α αιααριόε γ α αιηιννε, γ, ní πο αιπυρ γυρ αν ιοναό ινα πφαααό α ααόίρεά γο πο δίαίνθαϊγ γο διαη ούγταραϊό αν παορ γαλλ πιν λαϊρ .ι. Mac Captaim malbei. Ρο πραοίναα ιαραμ αρ αν ααααααά πλόϊγ πιν γο πο μαρβαό λιον δίαίμε δίοβ. Αρ ιηγ μα οο πόηραα αν υρδαϊλ οο βυϊδιν αϊυρτε αιανηυλαϊγ, γ α ααγμιαϊλ ι ηειααημίοόη α ναμιαα, παμιαϊλ αν ούηγςηηρτε οάιτερ αγ κορημ α ναημα γ α ηοιηααααααϊρ αν λά πιν. Τιαγαι αρπίοε ιαρ μόρ γαϊβείβ ιαρ ααηιαϊλ α μβραά, γ α μαηηηαε πορρ να αοαηηιβ γο παηγαααα γο ήυλλοιβ.

Mac conmara pinn, Sían mac taidcc, mic conmeada décc, 24. do mí febrú γ θομναιλ α μαα οο γαβ α ιοναο.

rum beneficiorum Iohannes immemor, eò impudentiæ processit, vt leui primum controuersia orta ob pecunias ab Osulleuano mutuò datas, inde sit ausus tanti viri clarissimæ nobilitati genus suum apud Ibernos, & Anglos, à quibus oritur, minimè sublime conferre. Quod ægre ferens Philippus Osulleuani patruelis, qui hanc historiam scribit, cum Iohanne ea de re exposulat. Vnde Madriti iuxta regium monasterium diui Dominici vterque alterum stricto gladio aggreditur. Incepto certamine Iohannes ingente pauore percussus, & vocem efferens loco semper cedebat: & illum in facie Philippus cesa vulnerauit: & interfectorus, videbatur, nisi eum Edmundus Omorra, & Giraldus Macmoris ab Osulleuano missi, & duo equites Hispani protexissent, Philippumque apparitor deprehendisset. Cum multi vndique confluisissent, inter cæteros Osulleuanus aduenit læua manu rosarium, & dextera chirotecas gerens. Quem Iohannes conspicatus inlæutum, nihil timentem, & aliò aspicientem subitò accedens gladio inter turbam intento per læuam lacertam confodiendo, & rursus guttur feriendo occidit. Philippus lictore frustra reluctantante in domum Marchionis Senecæ Galliarum legati sese abdedit. Iohannes in carcerem conijcitur vnà cum consanguineo

suo Francisco Batheo, qui rixæ interfuit, sicut, & Daniel Odriscol Philippi consanguineus. Osulleuano in eo cænobio postero die exequiarum ius magna frequentia Hispanorum nobilium, & studio domini Didaci Brocheri splendidi equitis, regij consiliarii soluitur. Obiens annum 57 agebat. Erat vir planè pius & largus, maximè in pauperes, & egenos. Duobus, vel tribus Missarum sacris quotidie interesse solebat, longas ad Deum, & superos quotidianas preces effundens: crebrò peccatis expiatus sacrosanctum Domini corpus suscipiebat. Ita mors eius subita, & infausta vitæ minimè consentanea fuit, etsi eo etiam duobus sacris peragendis interfuerit, & acceptis vulneribus sit á sacerdotibus peccatis absolutus. Erat procerus, & elegans statura, vultu pulcher, ætate canescente venerabilis."

^o *Captain Malby.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare says that Malby was killed by Dermot O'Huallachan and Cornelius O'Murchu.

¹ *It is scarcely credible that:* literally, "it is scarce if."

^u *John, the son of Teige.*—His descendants appear to have become extinct soon after. According to a genealogical manuscript, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, John

ing and pursuing them. O'Sullivan, with rage, heroism, fury, and ferocity, rushed to the place where he saw the English, for it was against them that he cherished most animosity and hatred, and made no delay until he reached the spot where he saw their chief; so that he quickly and dexterously beheaded that noble Englishman, the son of Captain Malby'. The forces there collected were then routed, and a countless number of them slain. It is scarcely credible that the like number of forces, fatigued from long marching, and coming into the very centre of their enemies, [ever before] achieved such a victory, in defence of life and renown, as they achieved on that day. They afterwards proceeded, in the midst of spies and betrayers, along the roads until they arrived in Ulster.

Mac Namara Fin (John, the son of Teige^u, son of Cu-Meadha) died on the 24th of February; and his son, Donnell, took his place.

Mac Namara Fin, head of his sept, who was living in 1714, was descended from Donough, the brother of this John, who died in 1602. Henry Pantaleon Mac Namara, Captain, Royal Navy, Knight of St. Louis, living in 1782, was descended of this branch of the Mac Namaras. He was the son of Captain Claud Matthew Mac Namara, who died in 1766, whose brother, John, who was born in Ireland, accompanied his parents to France in his infancy, and was page to his Serene Highness the Duke, brother of the Great Condé; entered the navy, passed through the various grades with distinction, obtained letters of recognition of his nobility of extraction from Louis XV. in 1736, and died, in 1757, Vice-Admiral of France, Commander and Grand Cross of St. Louis, and Commandant of the Port of Rochfort.

This vice-admiral was the son of John Mac Namara, who followed the fortunes of James II. According to a pedigree of this French family of the Mac Namaras, made out by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this John, who went to France in 1697, was the son of Mahon, who was the son of Donough, who was

son of Mahon (brother of John, who was the father of Sir John Mac Namara of Madhmtalmhan, or Mountallon), who was son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Teige, who was the son of Maccon, who, according to Ware, built the abbey of Quin in 1433.

Major Daniel Mac Namara Bouchier represents, in the female line, the head of the Mac Namaras of Rosroe. He is the son of General John Bouchier of Elm Hill, in the county of Clare, by Mary Mac Namara, daughter of Thomas Mac Namara, Esq. (by Lucy, eldest daughter of Stanislaus Mac Mahon, Esq. of Clena, head of the Mac Mahons of East Corca-Vaskin), who was son of Daniel Mac Namara of Ardeloney, son of Florence Mac Namara, M. P. for Clare, Custos Rotulorum, and a Judge; son of Daniel Mac Namara of Doon and Ardeloney, Colonel of the Brigade of Thomond, who went to Spain with a Regiment of 1200 men after the capitulation of Limerick, who was the son of Teige Mac Namara, son of Couvea Reagh Mac Namara of Clonmoynagh and Ardeloney, who died in 1625, son of Florence Mac Namara of Rosroe, commonly called Fincen Meirgeach (*vide* bill filed by Florence Mac Namara in 1711), son of Loughlin,

Τοιρθεαλβαδ mac ματζαίνα, mic an ḡruic uí ḡrian do marḡad hi maíneacaib le Sían a búic mac piocaird, mic Sídín ó doipe mec laetna.

Mac ḡruaidḡa, Maoilín ócc, mac maoilín, mic conéobair décc an lá déidḡnac do mí December. Ní baosí i neirinn i nén pearrain Sínchaib, file, ḡ ḡr ḡána do ḡrḡr inár. Aré do cum na tuanta ḡnḡara ḡo i ndán dípead.

Cusḡrḡet cumaoín ar cloinn cáil.

Tucc daín caipe a inḡi an laoiḡ.

Aitín mḡiri a mḡg coeláin.

Tabram an éuairt ḡi ar cloinn éair.

Deóradḡ ḡunna ḡhoct caḡair. ḡ

O cḡḡar ḡluairdḡ ḡaoibil. ḡc.

Sluacchead lá mall ngarb ua noomnaill ḡo ngallaib ḡ ḡo ngaoidealaib amaille ḡrḡr ar an ḡraocmag i cḡir eogain ar ḡoráilḡn an luḡḡir baosí hi

son of Fineen, son of Sida Cam, son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Couvea, son of Maccon, son of Loughlin, son of Couvea More, son of Niall, son of Cumara, son of Donnell, son of Cumara, *a quo* the surname of Mac Connera, now *anglice* Mac Namara.

^w *Doire-mic-Lachtna*, now DerrymacLaughny, near Knockdoe, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ^r, under the year 1598, p. 2048, *supra*.

^x *Mac Brody*.—See note ^r, under the year 1563, p. 1597, *supra*.

^y *Dan-Direach*: i. e. *metrum rectum*, a species of Irish metre very difficult of composition.—See O'Molloy's *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, p. 144, where he calls it the most difficult under the sun: “Maximè autem de Metro” [recto] “omnium quæ unquam vidi, vel audiui, ausim dicere, quæ sub sole reperiuntur, difficillimo.” For some account of these poems the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 164, 165, A. D. 1602.

^z *Fraechmhagh*.—This is called the Fort of Augher by Fynes Moryson, *Hist. Irel.*, book iii. c. 1, Dublin edition of 1735, vol. ii. pp. 193, 197, 198.

Sir Henry Docwra gives the following account of his own movements in Ulster at this period:

“In May I receiued diuers lettres from my lord Deputie, all in discourse about his intent of coming that sommer to Blacke water againe, where hee willed I should prepare myselfe to meete him; And the lords from England had now sent vs annother supplie of 800 men, that landed att Derrey about the latter ende of this Moneth.

“And soe, on the 16th day of June, from Liffer I sett forth to meete him; but when we had Marched two dayes, and lay in Campe att Termin Mac Guirck, I understoode hee would not be readie till 6 dayes after; therevpon I returned backe, & hauing discovered by myne Eye, as I past by it the day before, that Omy was a place easie to be fortified, & stood convenient for many vses, to leaue a Garrison in, I made it Defensible with fower days labour, & left Captaine Edmond Leigh solye in it; on the 26th I sett forward againe, & encamped 4 Myles shorte from Dongannon, & going forth with some horse to discover, I mett with my lord's skowts that Conducted mee that night to his Campe.

“The next day S^r Arthur Chichester came ouer at Lough Sidney, & landed 1000 Men at

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, was slain in Hy-Many, by John Burke (son of Richard, son of John), of Doire-mic-Lachtna".

Mac Brody* (Maoin Oge, the son of Maoin, son of Conor) died on the last day of the month of December. There was not in Ireland, in the person of one individual, a better historian, poet, and rhymers, than he. It was he who composed these historical poems in *Dán-Direacht'*:

"I will lay an obligation on the descendants of Tál."

"Give thy attention to me, O Inis-an-laoigh" [Ennis].

"Know me, O Mac Coghlan!"

"Let us make this visitation among the descendants of Cas."

"The descendants of Cathaoir are exiles here."

"From four the Gadelians have sprung."

A hosting was made by Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the English and Irish along with him, from Fraechmhigh* in Tyrone, by order of the Lord Justice, who

that place, where he presentlie erected a forte, which had afterwards the name given it of Mountioy, & my lord, hauing gayned his passage before, and erected another at Blackwater, which he called by the name of Charlemounte, the axe was now at the roote of the tree, & I may well say, the Necke of the Rebellion as good as vtterlie broken, for all that Tyrone was afterwarde able to doe, was but to saue himselfe in places of difficult access vnto.

"Ten dayes (as I remember) I stayed with his lordship in these partes, assisting him to spoyle & wast the Countrey, which he indeuored, by all the meanes hee could possible, to doe; & then my prouision of victuell spent, hee gaue mee leaue to retourne, with order to be in a readines againe to meete him about a Moneth after.

"I was noe sooner come home to the Derrey, But O Caine sent mee an offer of his submission; I acquainted my lord withall; hee bad mee dispatch & make shorte with him, that we might be the readier for a Mayne Prosecution vpon Tyrone; soe, on the 27th of July, wee came to a full agreement, the substaunce whereof was this

(Countersigned with ech of our handes), that soe much of his Countrey as ley betweene the Rivers of Foghan, Bangibbon, & Loughfoyle, should be to her Maiestie to dispose of to whome shee pleased, a peece of Ground should be allotted for maintenance of a Garrison at the Band, the rest he should haue her Maiesties lettres Patents for, to hould to him & his heires. These Conditions my lord acknowledged to be better then hee looked for, approued them vnder his hand, promised mee the inheritance of the reserved lands, & gave me the present vse & Custodium of it vnder the Exchequer Seale, and him the like of the rest; then wrote vp to mee, to drawe vp to the Omy, to wast all the Countrey I could thereabouts, & there to attend him against hee sent vnto mee againe.

"On the 10th of August I came thither, & Hugh Boy, coming after mee the next day, was sett vpon and slaine by a party of loose fellows that fell upon him by chance; a man whom I found faithfull & honest, let Envie and Ignorance say what they will to the Contrarye. Hee left three brothers behinde him, Phelime Reaugh, Edmond Groome, & Shaine Cron; they

πρῶται πορ οίλεν ἀν πρῶταίγε ἀν ταν ριν ὄ πο ἐρῆσθη λαίρ κορβμας
 μας ἀν βαρύνειν ὑβρῶταιρ ἰ νέλλ, ἡ ἀν βυρῶνάς, ἡ ριαρ ὄρ ἀν μάταιρ
 ὄστρανάς ὄ τταρττ αἰρεεε, ἡ ἐρεάα ἰομῶα λαίρ ὄρ ἀν πρῶταίγε ὄιον-
 ραῖῖῖ ἀν ἰρτῖρ.

Slóicéad ele lá mall ua domnaill do gallaib, ἡ do ḡaoidelaib ina parrad
 ὄο βρεῖνε ἰ Ruairc ὄο τταυε buar dírimé lair.

King Semur do ρίογῶ ἰ μιονῶ να βαηρῖογνα Elizabeth ἀν κῆραμῶ
 λά ρῖεε ὄο ἡάρτα, 1602, ὄο ρῖρ ἀρῖε να Saccran, ἡ ὄο ρῖρ ρῖμε να
 ἡομῶ ἀρ 1603. ἡ ἀρ ἰρῖῶ ἀν ρεῖρεῶ Sémur ὄο ρίογῶῖ ἄλβαν.

were all men of very good parts, & deserued a better Countenance, at least from the state, then my Credit was able to procure them, which, if they had had, & those Courses forborne that Phellime Reaugh was vext with all, by particular Persons, vpon no sufficient ground of reason that I ame wittnes to, their liues had perhaps beene preserued to this day, & a better opinion conceiued of vs in gennerall then is by the rest of that Nation. Let noe man Censure mee a misse for this kinde of saying, for I hould it a sinne to Conceale a truth where I am interested & haue occasion to speake it.

"Being heere & knowing my lord was not yet readie to take the field, I was tould by Irish Guides of a prey that in their opinion was easilie to be sett out of Cormocke mac Baron's Countrey, & I liked their reasons soe well, that I resolued to giue an attempte for it. Soe I tooke out 400 foote & 50 horse, & sett forth in the eveninge, & marcht all Night; by breake of the day wee found it was gone further then they made accompte of, & loath to retourne Emptie, wee followed it till wee were at least 3 myle from home. Captaine Edmond Leigh, that Commaunded the vaunt Guard, with a fewe light horse & foote, in the ende ouertooke it, guarded by Cormocke himselfe, whome he presentlie charged & beate away; then went in & gathered about 400 Cowes together, & brought them to vs where wee made a stande with the Mayne

forces. Wee were then all exceeding wearie, & therefore, finding howses at hand, satt downe & rested our selues a while. After wee risse & had marched about thres Myle, wee might discerne troupes of Men gathered together in Armes drawing towards a wood which wee must pass thorowgh, to possess themselues of it before vs. I then allighted, sent away my horse, & put myselfe in the Rera, badd the rest of the horse, with a fewe foote, & the Prey, make haste & gett thorowgh as fast as they Could; & soe they did before there came downe any greate Numbers vpon them. Vpon vs that came after with the foote, they fell with a Crye, & all the terrour they were able to make; skirmisht with shott, till all our Powder on both sides were spent; then came to the sword & Push of Pike; & still as wee beate them off, they would retyre, & by & by come vpon vs againe. These kindes of assaults, I thinke I may safelie say, they gaue vs at least a dozen of; yet in the end wee carryed our selues cleere out; came to place where our horse made a stand vpon a faire, large, & hard peece of ground. There wee put ourselues into order of Battaile, drewe forth againe & marched away. They stopde in the edge of the woode, & gaue vs the lookeing on; but offered to follow vs noe further. Soe wee lodged quietlie that Night, & the next day came home to Omy, where wee diuided our Prey, with in 20 of the full Number of 400 Cowes, & found

was at the same time laying siege to the island of Fraechmhagh. He plundered Cormac, the son of the Baron, who was brother of O'Neill; and also Boston, and the country westwards as far as Machaire-Stefanach^a, and carried many preys and spoils to Fraechmhagh, to the Lord Justice.

Another hosting of the English and Irish was made by Niall O'Donnell to Breifny O'Rourke; and he carried off a countless number of kine.

King James^b was proclaimed King in the place of the Queen, Elizabeth, on the 24th of March, 1602, according to the English computation^c; or in 1603, according to the Roman computation. He was the sixth James of the Kings of Scotland.

wanting of our Men about 25. The pase wee went through was a good Myle longe; the wood high oaken Timber, with some Coppice amongst it; & most of the wayes nothing but dirte & myre. O Doghertie was with vs, alighted when I did, kept mee companie in the greatest heate of the feight, beheaned himselfe brauelie, & with a great deale of loue & affection, all that day, which at my next meeting with my lord I recommended him for, & he gaue him the honour of knighthoode in recompence of; and so of the Captaines & officers, there was not one but was well pntt to it, & had none other meanes to quitt himselfe by, but his owne Valour. And these I can nowe call to Remembrance were Captaine Leigh, Captaine Badby, Captaine Ralph Bingley, Captaine John Sidneye, Capt. William Sidneye, Captaine Harte, & Ensigne Davyes, that was shott in the theigh, & not without Difficulty brought of, & afterwards safelie cured.

"Shortely after my lord wrote vnto mee; he was almost readie for the feilde againe, & had a purpose to plante a Garrison at Clogher, or Aghar, both standing on this Cormockes landes, willed mee if I could to bringe a peece of Artillery with mee, & as much victuell as I was able, & soe be in a readines against the next time I should heare from him. Artillery I was not able to bring; but about 10 dayes after I came to him, about 8 myles wide from Dungannon,

& as I remember, founde S^r Arthur Chichester with him; but sure I ame, wee mett all three about that time, & marched together about 6 or 7 dayes, in which time the Castle of Aghar, standing in a lough, 12 myles wide from Omy, was yealded to him, & he placed Captaine Richard Hansard in Garrison in it, with 20 dayes victuell, & lefte mee in charge to supplie him when that time came out, which I did to the very day Tyrone was taken in, & order giuen for restitution of it into his handes, & afterwarde, when we parted, hee sent S^r Hen. Follyatt with mee to Comaund att Ballyshannon, first with directions to be vnder mee, but not long after to be absolute Governour of himselfe."

^a *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephanagh, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh, adjoining Tyrone.

^b *King James*.—Sir Harris Nicolas says, that "for nearly twelve months after James's accession, the Statutes then in force vested the legal right to the throne in Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, by Lady Katherine Grey (sister of Lady Jane Grey), as heir of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, the youngest sister of Henry VIII. James's hereditary pretensions were not acknowledged and ratified by Parliament until March, 1604."

^c *The English computation*.—The Julian, or old style, and the practice of commencing the le-

Imēyρα ί neill γ na ηγαοιδεal πο ανρατ ι neyinn ιαρ maioim cinn epaile, bái pō πο ειονκοιρεε, γ πο αιτιν ua doimnaill aod nyad dōib nia nimeaeat dō don ppaime calma do dēnam acc coynam a natapōa ppi gallaib zo tōioyad poim poōpaitte laip dia pōioyitō, γ aiyioim ipin iompyide ι mbáttar ap po bōd bōcc a tēipbaio zē πο meabāo pōppa. Aobēre ppiu dna nār bō hupapa dōib iompyō imeallma dia tēip dia maōeadh πο baō laimn leō, ap nō beittēip a namōe γ a mbioōbaōa agā tōpoyieat, γ acca ttoceppaim, γ an oipoy pōbtear zpōāō cāpēanaō impa acc tōct dōib don muimain, zomōip mipeceō mōioynāō iaōpōe dōib ag ειονnēyō dia tēipōb, γ zo mbeittēip agā ppuabaipre, γ acc dēnam a névāla, γ acc cluice γ acc panamāte impaib.

Ní πο zābpatte tpa maite zaoideal an cōmaipre pin, γ ní deapnpat paim an πο cūinnz cūca ó na baōi pōin tōppa. Aēt apō πο cōnnyioe ειονnēyō dia tēipōb. Uōttar iapam ina mbpēoib plōiz zan cōnnyar uaōaib dāoin tēzeapna aēt zac tēzeapna, γ zac tōipeāō pō lēt co na εaiyipōb, γ co na mūintip oīlip ina lōimain. Monuap am nōip bō hionann mōnma, γ mōyneāō, bpōzh γ boypōāō, bāiz, γ barann do na zaoidealaib ag pillō ina ppyēiozh an tan pin, γ amail πο bāttar ó tūp acc dol pōp an eaētpa pin. Ro pōioyāō pōpōanta na plāta uī doimnaill, γ zac ní πο εaiyppnyip dōib, ap ní namā πο cōimēipzēttar a mbioōbaōa bunaiō ina nazaiō pōmra, γ ina noiaō do cāteuccāō ppiū, aē πο éipzēttar an taoy capatpōaō, γ coimēōngail, γ a cōmpannta cōccaiō zo mbāttar ag deabhaiō γ acc diubpaccāō pōppa in zac conaip iomcūmāing tēpē ap cōngpōe. Nīp bō hupapa dia nāipeāōaib γ dia nuāipōb dia nōccāib

gal year on the 25th March, subsisted in England until the 24 Geo. II., 1751, in which year an Act of Parliament passed for making the year commence with the first of January. Sir Harris Nicolas observes, in his *Chronology of History*, 2nd edit. p. 37, that though some enlightened minds in England endeavoured to introduce the reformed calendar, soon after it was passed [in October, 1582], and cited the example of other countries, it was rejected by the Legislature, "apparently for no other reason than that the plan had emanated from Rome." He also remarks that this Bill for Reforming the Calendar was so generally unpopular, that Hogarth

introduced into his picture of the Election Dinner a placard inscribed, "Give us our eleven days!"

^d *Scoff at.*—An English writer would say, "and treat them with contumely, contempt, and mockery."

^e *How different:* literally, "Alas! not equal, indeed, were the spirit, courage," &c. The sentence would be much more effective if reversed thus: "Alas! how different were the feelings of the Irish on their return home on this occasion, from the courage, vigour, self-reliance, spirit of defiance, and magnanimity, by which they were exalted, animated, elated, sublimated,

As for O'Neill and the Irish [adherents] who remained in Ireland after the defeat at Kinsale, what O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) had instructed and commanded them to do, before his departure for Spain, was, to exert their bravery in defending their patrimony against the English, until he should return with forces to their relief, and to remain in the camp in which they [then] were, because their loss was small, although they had been routed. He had observed to them also that it would not be easy for them to return safe to their country, if that were their wish, because their enemies and adversaries would pursue and attack them; and those who had been affectionate and kind towards them, on their coming into Munster, would be spiteful and malicious towards them on their return to their territories, and that they would attack and plunder them, and scoff at and mock them^d.

The chiefs of the Irish did not, however, take his advice, and did not attend to his request, because he himself was not among them; but they resolved on returning to their territories. They afterwards set out in separate hosts, without ceding the leadership to any one lord; but each lord and chieftain apart, with his own friends and faithful people following him. Alas! how different were the spirit, courage, energy, hauteur, threatening, and defiance of the Irish, on their return back at this time, from those they had when they first set out on this expedition. The surmises of the Prince O'Donnell, and every thing which he predicted, were verified; for, not only did their constant enemies rise up before and after them to give them battle, but their [former] friends, confederates, and allies, rose up, and were attacking and shooting them on every narrow road through which they passed. It was not easy for the chiefs and

on their way into Munster, when O'Donnell performed, on a Winter's day, the greatest march of which there exists any record, and O'Neill overawed his enemies from the Boyne to the Bandon."

The Spanish General was so disgusted at this sudden retreat of the Irish, that, in his very first conference with Sir William Godolphin, he pronounced the Irish to be "not only weak and barbarous, but, as he feared, perfidious friends;" and, among the sarcasms he afterwards gave vent to, in treating with the Eng-

lish, he is reported to have said: "Presuming on their promise, that I should have joyned with them within a few dayes of the arrival of their forces, I expected long, in vaine sustained the brunt of the Viceroy's Armea. I then saw these two Counts take their stand, within two miles of Kinsale, reinforced with some Companies of Spaniards, and every hour repeating their promise to join us in forcing your camps. After all this we saw them at last broken with a handful of men, blown asunder into divers parts of the world, O'Donnell into Spaine, O'Neale to

gentlemen, for the soldiers and warriors, to protect and defend their people, on account of the length of the way^f that lay before them, the number of their enemies, and the severity and inclemency of the boisterous winter season, for it was then the end of winter precisely. Howbeit, they reached their territories after great dangers, without any remarkable loss^g; and each lord of a territory began to defend his patrimony as well as he was able.

Rury O'Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus, was he to whom O'Donnell had, on the night before his departure, left the government of his people and lands, and everything which was hereditary to him, until he should return back again^h; and he had commandedⁱ O'Neill and Rury to be friendly to each other, as themselves both^k had been. They promised him this thing^l.

The Kinel-Connell then thronged around the representative of their prince^m, though most of them deemed the separation from their former hero and leader as the separation of soul from body. O'Donnell's son, Rury, proceeded to lead his people with resoluteness and constant bravery through every difficult and intricate passage, and through every danger and peril which they had to encounter since they left Kinsale until they arrived, in the very beginning of spring, in Lower Connaught, where the cows, farmersⁿ, property, and cattle of the Kinel-Connell were [dispersed] throughout the country, in Corran, in Leyny, and in Tireragh of the Moy. God was the herdsman and shepherd who had come to them thither; for although O'Donnell, at his departure, had left his people much of the cattle of the neighbouring territories, Rury did not suffer them to be forcibly recovered from him by any territory from which they had been taken; for he distributed and stationed his soldiers and warriors upon the gaps of danger and the undefended passes of the country, so that none would attempt to come through them to plunder or persecute any of his people.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of John), had been keeping the castle of Ballymote for O'Donnell, since he set out for Munster, until this time; but as soon as Rury returned he gave the castle up to him, so that it was under his command.

ingly promised so to continue."

^m *Representative of their prince*: literally, "masteries principis sui."

ⁿ *Cows, farmers*.—These words are grouped

merely for the sake of alliteration. The sentence should be: "Where the farmers of the Kinel-Connell were staying, with their cows and other cattle and property."

The castle of Ballyshannon, in which guards had been placed by O'Donnell, was taken by Niall Garv^c O'Donnell and the English, after they had broken and greatly battered it by a great gun which they had carried to it; and the warders, seeing that there was no assistance or relief at hand, escaped from it by flight. This castle was taken in spring.

Inis-Saimer [at Ballyshannon] and Inis-mic-Conaill^p were taken by Hugh Boy, the son of Con O'Donnell; and Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Maguire, was also taken prisoner by him.

Niall Garv, with his brothers, and the English, went in boats on Lough Erne, and took and destroyed Enniskillen. They also took [the monasteries of] Devenish and Lisgoole, and left warders in them.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Donough, the son of Mulmurry) came over to Niall O'Donnell and the English. Niall and Mac Sweeny fought a battle with a party of the Maguires and Mac Cabe, in which many were slain; and Brian, the son of Dowell Mac Cabe, was taken prisoner by them.

The island of Cill-Tighearnaigh^q, in Fermanagh, was taken by Donnell, the son of Con O'Donnell; and he carried off many spoils from it.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con O'Donnell, took a prey from Tuathal, son of Felim Duff O'Neill, in the country of the Sliocht-Airt' O'Neill.

Sir Oliver Lambert came in the summer to Sligo with a numerous army of English and Irish, and there encamped against Rury O'Donnell, who was to

turning homewards, & of O'Donnell's departure to Sea to goe into Spaine. I sent away the Cannon assoone as I came home, & on the 20th of March it arrived there, & on the 25th (being the first day of the yeare 1602) was that long desired place taken by the said Captaine Digges, with lesse then a tenth parte of that charge which would haue beene willinglie bestowed vpon it, & the Consequence thereof brought many furtherances to the generall seruice."

^p *Inis-mic-Conaill*: i. e. the Island of the Son of Conall. This name does not now exist in the county of Donegal. It was probably the name of the Island in Lough Esk, near Donegal.

^q *Cill-Tighearnaigh*: i. e. the Church of St.

Tighearnach, now Kiltierney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^r *Sliocht-Airt*, a sept of the O'Neills descended from Art mac Con, the grandfather of Turlough Luineach. They were seated in the barony of Strabane, and possessed Castle Derg and the Crannog of Loch Laeghaire. Doowra describes the situation of this sept as follows:

"In the beginning of Aprill" [1600] "I made another iourney upon them of Sleught-Art, a People that inhabited a Countrey in Tyrone of 16 myles longe, most parte Bogge & wood, & bordering not farr off from the Liffer, where onelie I had, by Neale Garvis's means, Castle Derg deliuered into my hands."

Ruðpaige ua ndomnaill baói alla éuar díob, 7 for ióctar éonnaé ar éna dur an ttaírridír ní dá nédalaib. Do beachaíð umorro cathbarr mac aóda duib i domnaill go po énsaíl a éura 7 a múinntesur lá Sír oluep. Bá hann baói airíom 7 dúnaur cathbarr an tan rin i ndun aille don líé a mar do rlicceac. Arís no triall Sír oluep, 7 cathbarr co na rlog dol diarraíð creac 7 edala go fearaib manac. O no clor lá Ruðpaige ua ndomnaill an tertiall rin bá doilíg lair a aor codaiğ 7 capaópað do ionpað gan toét dia rruptaé dia ttiopað de 7 do éoið, do raighið uí Ruairc (brian ócc) da iarraíð fair toét ina róéraitte ar co ttoépað rruir na gallaib irin cconair in po bað díóg lair a rrağbáil i nðarðaoğal, 7 no éuinmğ fair beór congnam lair irin ccoccað go ttiopað o domnaill do éobair gaoideal, 7 dúnað dainğín díéoglaigi dia bailtib nó biað na ionað cumranta agá aor gonta 7 ağgaoite, eimri, 7 eapláinte, 7 dna rruir rin go no léicceac a múintir co na ccepò, 7 cšeraib éucca ina tir. Ro ob ó Ruairc mac uí domnaill im gac ní po rir fair. Bá méla, 7 bá haéair lairruim a éimğsò idir, conað ead do róine ó na baói comlíon rlogğ rir na gallaib airíom ag imòğal a múintire baóem.

Dala Sír oluep do éoið ríde 7 cathbarr co na ttionól go po creachað leó ina mbaoí ina ccompoccur do fearaib manac, 7 do bearrat éttala ionða leó, 7 impuóiriot dia ttiğib.

Ro hairneídeac do Sír oluep an tertiall do róine Ruðpaige ó domnaill, 7 amail po éuinmğ for ua Ruairc toét lair dia ttiomrcc rom don turur réneberctmar. Ro médaig a aincride ní báð uille rruir ar a lor gonað aipe rin po éóúir rulleac rlogğ a haéluaín ina doóum do díogal a mircne for Ruðpaige. Do éualaiğ Ruðpaige go mbattar goill aía luain ag toét don líé anuar dia ionraicchið, 7 goill rlicciğ don líé ele, Ro tiomaircš a époð 7 a cšera, a innile, 7 a airnéir lair tar coirriab na ršgra hi maiğ luirec, arriðe tar rionainn hi múintir eolair, 7 co rliab an iarainn hi cconmaicne réin co na taréaireš goill ní díob, 7 go no ionpaóiriot goill aía luain dia ttiğib gan nac corccar don cur rin. Do éaórat múintir meic

¹ *Dun-Aille*: i. e. the *Dun* or Fort of the Cliff or Precipice, now Donally, in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. In the deed of partition of the Sligo estate,

this is called the castle of Downally, and described as situated "in Collary, in the barony of Carbery and county of Sligo."

² *But seeing*: literally, "so that what he did,

the south of them, and against [the inhabitants of] Lower Connaught in general, to try whether they could seize on any of their property. Caffar, the son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, went and ratified his peace and friendship with Sir Oliver. The place at which Caffar had his residence and fortress at this time was Dun-Aille', to the west of Sligo; [and] Sir Oliver and Caffar prepared to go with their forces into Fermanagh, in search of preys and spoils.

As soon as Rury O'Donnell heard of this expedition, it grieved him that his allies and friends should be plundered, without coming to their relief, if he could; and he repaired to O'Rourke (Brian Oge), to request of him to join his forces, that they might engage the English at a pass where he expected to get an advantage of them. He also requested him to assist him in the war until O'Donnell should return to relieve the Irish, and to give him one of his strong, impregnable castles, as a resting-place for his wounded, disabled, feeble, and sick people; and, moreover, that he would allow his people [to remove] with their property and cattle into his territory. O'Rourke refused the son of O'Donnell everything he requested of him, and the other was grieved and insulted at his refusal; but, seeing' that he was not strong enough to cope with the English, he remained to protect his own people.

As for Sir Oliver, he and Caffar went, with their muster, and plundered the neighbouring parts of Fermanagh; and, after carrying off many spoils, they returned to their houses.

Sir Oliver was informed of the proceedings of Rury O'Donnell, and how he had requested of O'Rourke to join him, to obstruct him [Sir Oliver] in the expedition which we have before mentioned, and his animosity against him grew greater on account of it; and he, therefore, sent for additional forces to Athlone, to wreak his vengeance upon Rury. As soon as Rury heard that the English of Athlone were approaching him from the south side, and the English of Sligo from the other side, he collected his property, his cattle, flocks, and herds, [and moved] with them across Coirshliabh-na-Seaghsa into Moylurg, from thence across the Shannon into Muintir-Eolais, and to Sliabh-an-Iarainn, in Conmaicne-Rein; so that the English seized no portion of them; and the English of Athlone returned to their homes without gaining any victory on that

as he was not of equal force with the English, this idiom looks so inelegant in English that was, to remain protecting his own people." But the Editor has taken the liberty to alter it.

Ἡ δὸμναίλλ εὐνα εερωδ πορ εὐλαίβ εὐο ριῶρι γυρ να háιτιβ αρ πο ρόγλουαρ-
 ριουτ .i. γυρ αν εερωαν γο λυγνε, γ εὐο τῖρ ριαεραε.

Ὁ εὐοίε υμωppo Ρυῶραιγε βυῶείν γο λίον α εῖονοίλ γο ράιμκε γο ηοίλέν
 λοεα ηιαρεκαίγ αλλα εοίρ εὐο ὀύν να ηγáll αῖρη α μβατταρ βαρωαῶα ι δὸμ-
 ναίλλ, γ ιν πο ράεεβαῶ εα εονεοβαίρ Slieciγ ηι λαίμ ο πο γαβαῶ εῖρῖδε λά
 ηυα ηδὸμναίλλ γο εεῖρεαῶ αν ετραίμραῖῶ ηίρην. Ο εὐο ριαετ ροίμ εον βαίλε
 βάτταρ ραοίλιγ α μῖμυτιρ ριαίμ. Ρο εῖνγεáll ὁ εονεοβαίρ α ὀίγριαρ εὐο μαε
 υί δὸμναίλλ, γ ιαρ ναῖδμ α εεορ γ α εεonnaρετα ρρι α ροίλε πο λέκε εα εον-
 εοβαίρ α γήμεαλ, γ εὐο θεαεάτταρ ιαραίμ ταρ αναίρ ηι εεonnaεταίβ.

Ι ηεαεμάιηγ να ρεε ρην .i. Ιρην ρρογίμαρ εὐο ροηραῶ πο εῖονοίλριουτ γοίλλ
 Ρορρα εομαίη, γ υαεταίρ εονναετ ρλυαγ μῶρ εὐο εὐεετ πορ Ρυῶραιγε εα ηδὸμ-
 ναίλλ εορῖῶρι, γ ηί πο ηαναῶ λεο γο ρανγατταρ γο μαίηρτιρ να βύλλε. Ρο
 εεεελαμαῶ ρλόγ ναίλε λά Ρυῶραιγε, γ λά ηυα εεονεοβαίρ ινα εεομῶαίλ γο
 ριαετατταρ ταρ εοιρρῖηαῶ γο πο γαβραεε longpore πο εῖρεομαίρ αν βαίλε
 εον εαοίβ αραιλλ. Ὁ εῖρτερατ α μῖμυεαρα εὐο να ερῶ, γ εὐο να εεετραίβ ιαρ
 να εεὐλ ὁ μάγ ι γαῶρα ηι εεὐίλ ὁ ρρην, γυρ^u αν εεεηῶ εοίρ εὐο εοιρρῖηαῶ, αρ
 βά ηομαν λεο να γοίλλ βάτταρ ηι ρλεεεε δια εερεαεαῶ δια νέίρ δια μβεττιρ
 ι ηεττιρκείη υαῶαίβ. Ὁάτταρ αεηαῖῶ αμίλαῖῶ ρην αγηαῖῶ ι ηαγηαῖῶ ηι ρροίείλλ
 αροίλε. Ρο γοναῶ γ πο λοτεαῶ εαοίηε ιομῶα ετορρα ιν αῖρτεε βάτταρ ιρην
 μαίηρτιρ. Ὁά ειαν λάρ να γαλλαίβ βάτταρ αν ευεετ ρην γοναῶ εῶ πο εῖηρηε
 ιοηρραίγῖῶ αν θελαίγ βυῖδε πορ Ρυῶραιγε, γ πορ υα εεονεοβαίρ, γ εὐο
 εαρρα δια ναίμθεοίη. Ρο ρρῖεραῖῶ γ πο ρροεάιηεε λάρ να γαοίθελαίβ υαίρ
 πο ρλεεεαῶ ρεαίηηεαρ εῖρῶα ετορρα γο πο μαρβαῶ ιλε εὐο ηα γαλλαίβ, γ γυρ
 βῶ ηλεεεη εὐοίβ ρῶ θεοῖῶ ρίλλεαῶ ινα ρρῖεῖηγ ιαρ να μελαεεηυεεαῶ γο μῶρ.
 Ράεεεαεε αν μαίηρτιρ ιαραίμ, γ εὐο θεαεάτταρ ταρ αναίρ γο πορ εομαίη.

Ὁυρ ρεεε Ρυῶραιγε γ υα εονεοβαίρ ταρ εοιρρῖηαῶ, γ πο γαβραεε πορ-
 longpore αγ εῖρωα ηι ρρορβαίρ πορ να γαλλαίβ βάτταρ ηι ρλεεεαε. Ρεαεε
 αν εὐρ ηαρεαίετρη ροιρῖηῶ εὐο να γαλλαίβ ρείμρῖαεε αγ βείη αρβα, γ γλαργορε

^u *Loch-Iasgach*, now Lough Esk.

^v *Cuil-O-bh-Fhinn*.—This was first written
 ηι εεὐίλ ὁ ρρῖοῖη, but the letters lo would ap-
 pear to have been cancelled, evidently by the
 original scribe. There is a district called Cuil-
 O'bhFloinn, in the county of Leitrim, but the
 true name of the territory in which Moy-O'Gara

is situated is Cuil-Obh-Finn. It is now made
anglice Coolavin, which is a well-known barony
 verging on Lough Gara, in the south of the
 county of Sligo.

^w *Bealach-Buidhe*: i. e. the Yellow Road or
 Pass, now *anglice* Ballaghboy, the name of a
 pass or ancient road over the Curliou hills, on

occasion. The people of the son of O'Donnell [then] returned back again with their cattle to the places from which they had set out, namely, to Corran, Leryny, and Tireragh.

Rury himself then set out with all his forces, and arrived at the island of Loch-Iasgach^u, to the east side of Donegal, where O'Donnell's warders were, and where O'Conor Sligo was left in custody, since he had been taken by O'Donnell until the end of that summer. When he came to this castle, his people there were much rejoiced at his arrival. O'Conor promised to be entirely submissive to O'Donnell's son; and after they had entered into a treaty of friendship with each other, he released O'Conor from captivity; and they afterwards returned back to Connaught.

At this time, that is, in autumn, the English of Roscommon and Upper Connaught mustered a numerous army, to march against Rury O'Donnell again; and they did not delay until they arrived at the monastery of Boyle. Rury and O'Conor mustered another army to meet them; and they marched across Coirrhliabh, and pitched their camp before the town at the other side. They took their people, with their property and cattle, along with them, from Moy-O'Gara in Cuil-O-bh-Fhinn^v to the eastern extremity of the Coirrhliabh; for they were afraid that the English of Sligo would plunder them in their absence, were they far distant from them. Thus they remained for some time, face to face, in readiness for each other; and many persons were disabled and wounded between them, while in the monastery. The English deemed it too long they had been in that situation; and they resolved to face Bealach-Buidhe^w, and pass it in despite of Rury and O'Conor. They were met and responded to by the Irish; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which many of the English^x were slain; so that they [the survivors] were compelled to return back, after being much disheartened. They afterwards left the monastery, and returned to Roscommon.

Rury and O'Conor proceeded across Coirrhliabh, and pitched their camp at Ballysadare, to wage war with the English of Sligo. One day they overtook a party of the English aforementioned, who were cutting down the corn and green

the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note ^x, under the year 1497. p. 1232. *supra*.

^x *Many of the English.*—This should be, "In which the English lost so many men that they were compelled to return back," &c.

αν τίνε αρ νίον βό παιδβιν λίν ιαυρίδε, γ πο μυδαίγιτε λέό πό κέδοίρ. Οο
πόρηρατ οραδ μίορα φρι αποίλε ιαρταίν.

Ro τόκαίριος φαίλαιό γο ηυπόρακ ζειμήριό γο πο έυιρ Λορδ Leuten-
nant general κοκαίό na ηερεανν (.i. charley blunt .i. λορδ μουντιογ),
τεαάτα γ ρέκριβενν το φαίειό Ρυόραιοε ί δοίμαιλλ δια αρλακ φαίρ τεαάτ
πό ρίτ, γ εαονκόμρακ. Βά ηβό α τοταάτ δια ράδ ριρ ζυρ βό ηιομαίρκειόδε
δó ζέ νό διερφίό πό ρίό γ έάρβινε, γ πο βαδ αιέρεακ λαίρ μνα έίοραδ
ιττιρ, υαιρ το ρυαάτ ρεέλα έυικερπιόμ γο πο έεε ua δοίμαιλλ δφιβραάταρ
Ρυόραιοε ιριν Σράίνν, γ γο ηνεαχαίό αν κοκαίό το ληέλιε δια οιοθεαδ, γ
πο βαδ τοζαοίρ, γ πο βαδ μεαλλαδ μόρ δό μνα δεαρναδ ρίό φριυρμύ α
τεραιτε.

Ο πο ηαιρλέυγαίτε na λιρε πο ζαιρμιε α έομαιρλιε γο Ρυόραιοε ουρ
κιόδ το δέναδ γ πο ζαδ αε κρύδ α έομαιρλε φριύ. Βάτταρ φοιρηνν οίόδ αζά
ράδα naρ βό ρίρ έεε ί δοίμαιλλ, γ ζυρ ab δια βρέκαδ γ δια έοζαοτθαδ
ρομ, γ δια ακομαλ φρι ολιζεαδ πο δουβαδ αν ρεέλ ριν έυικεε. Οο βάτταρ
υροηε ele αζά ράδ ζυρ βό ρίορ, γ ζυρ βό δφκομαιρλε αν κριέ το ζαβαίλ αν
ταν πο βάρ αζα ηαρλακ φορρα κοναδ φαίρ πο ηαναδ λέό πό θεοίό ειρριμύ γ
ua κοκκόβαίρ δλιεκιε το δολ γο ηάτ λυαιν το ναομ α ριοδα φριρ αν ηγενεραλ.
Τιαζαίτε ιαρταίν, γ πο ριαδαίγιτε λαρμ ηγενεραλ, γ το ρατε ονόίρ γ
αρμύτετιν μόρ το μακ ί δοίμαιλλ, γ το ρόινε ρίό φριρ α ηυάτ αν ριζ, γ πο
ναοίμ α έαίρδφρ φριρριμύ ραιρμιε. Κομαιρλέικεερ δό ιαραίμ δολ δια αταρδα
διαμαδ λαίρν λαίρ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1603.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, ρε έέτε, α κριί.

Ο Neill Αοδ μακ αν φηπόρκαε, γ ηρμόρ ζαοίθεαλ λειτε κυντε το έοάτ
πό ρίό κενμοτά ua Ρυαίρκ αρ πο ηερρυακκαδ ριέ κοίτεκην, γ αρφεε α ρολα,

¹ *Requested of them.*—The English writers reverse this account, and state that Rory O'Donnell made humble suit to the Lord Deputy for Her Majesty's mercy.—See Moryson, book iii. c. i. edit. of 1735, vol. ii. p. 226.

² *O'Neill.*—If Queen Elizabeth had lived a few months longer, O'Neill would never have been taken into mercy, as appears from her letter to

Mountjoy, dated 9th October, 1602, in which she writes as follows :

“Lastly, for Tyrone, we do so much mislike to give him any Grace, that hath been the only Author of so much Effusion of blood, and the most ungrateful Viper to us that raised him, and one that hath so often deceived us, both when he hath craved his Pardon, and when he

crops of the country, because they were not rich in provisions, and they were annihilated by them at once. They [i. e. the English of Sligo, and Rury O'Donnell and his party] afterwards made a month's truce with each other.

Thus they passed the time until the beginning of winter, when the Lord Lieutenant and General of the war of Ireland (namely, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy) sent messengers and letters to Rury O'Donnell, requesting him to come upon terms of peace and tranquillity. The import of these [letters] was, that it was meet for him to come upon terms of peace and friendship, and that, if he would not, he should be sorry for it, for that news had reached him that O'Donnell, Rury's brother, had died in Spain, and that the war was at an end by his death, and that it would be a great want of wisdom, and [self] delusion, in him, if he did not make peace with him [Mountjoy] immediately.

As soon as he had read the letters, Rury called his advisers to him, to consider what he should do; and he began to deliberate with them in council. Some of them said that the [report of] O'Donnell's death was not true, but that the story had been fabricated, [and sent him] to allure and deceive him [Rury], and to bind him by law. Another party asserted that the rumour was true, that it was good advice to accept of the peace, when it was requested of them; so that what they finally agreed upon was, that he and O'Connor Sligo should go to Athlone, to ratify their peace with the General. They afterwards went, and were welcomed by the General; and he shewed great honour and respect to the son of O'Donnell, and made peace with him on behalf of the King, and confirmed his friendship with him in particular. He then recommended him to return, if he thought proper, to his patrimony.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1603.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred three.

O'Neill^r (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha) and most of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, except O'Rourke, came in under peace; for a proclamation for a general peace,

hath received it of us, as when we consider how much the World will impute to us of Weakness to shew favour to him now, as if, without that, we could not give an end to this Rebellion, we

still remain determined not to give him Grace of any kind."—Moryson's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. i. vol. ii. p. 225.

After this Her Majesty's officers in Ireland

and a restoration of his blood and territory to every one that wished for it, had been issued by His Majesty King James, after he had been appointed in the place of the Queen [as King] over England, France, and Ireland.

and Relation of the Lord President, now in his Journey towards you; and the rather, because I find him to concur with me in the Apprehension of this Cause, and of the State of all other Things of this Kingdom. And first, for her Majesty's first Letter, I pray you, Sir, believe me, that I have omitted nothing, both by Power and Policy, to ruin him, and utterly to cut him off; and if, by either, I may procure his Head, before I have engaged her royal Word for his Safety, I do protest I will do it; and much more be ready to possess myself of his Person, if, by only Promise of Life, or by any other Means whereby I shall not directly scandal the Majesty of publick Faith, I can procure him to put himself into my Power. But to speak my Opinion freely, I think that he, or any Man in his Case, would hardly adventure his Liberty to preserve only his Life, which he knoweth how so well to secure by many other Ways; for if he fly into Spain, that is the least whereof he can be assured, and most Men (but especially he) do make little Difference between the value of their Life and Liberty; and to deceive him I think it will be hard, for though Wiser Men than he may be over-reached, yet he hath so many Eyes of Jealousy awake."

In the mean time Queen Elizabeth died (on the 24th of March, 1603), and Moryson boasts that he, himself, contrived that O'Neill should make his submission to her, though he (Moryson) knew that she was dead. He made his submission on his knees, in most beautiful language, at Mellifont, on the 30th of March following, but when he heard the news of the Queen's death, he could not refrain from tears, being now a sexagenarian, and seeing the helpless state to which he was reduced by the arti-

fice of his enemies; for the pardon and protection he received rested on the dead body of Elizabeth, which had no longer the power to protect him, or to bind her successor. He had also lost the opportunity, either of continuing the war against a weak prince, or making a meritorious submission to the new king, who was believed to have descended from the Irish.

The Lord Deputy's honour was, however, pledged, and accordingly, on the 6th day of April, he did not only renew his Protection, in King James's name, but soon after gave him liberty to return to Ulster to settle his affairs; but first O'Neill, now once more Earl of Tyrone, delivered up hostages, and also renewed his submission in a set form of words, wherein he "abjured all foreign power and jurisdiction in general, and the King of Spain's in particular," and renounced all power and authority over the Urrights of Ulster (but which he claimed soon after, by the Lord Deputy's consent), and the name of O'Neill, and all his lands, except such as should be granted to him by the King; and he promised future obedience, and to discover his correspondence with the Spaniards. And, at the same time, he wrote a beautiful letter to the King of Spain, requesting him to send home his eldest son, Henry, who, however, never returned to him, for he was afterwards found strangled at Brussels, nobody knows why or how.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. ii. pp. 2, 3.

But he was still great, mighty, and formidable, and on his return into Ulster challenged regal authority over O'Kane, hanged Docwra's guides without trial by jury, and had the fisheries of Lough Foyle ceded to him, although they had been given to Sir Henry Docwra.

On his return to Ulster the Earl of Tyrone.

Mac ruidne fánatt domnall do tóit pó dhicceadú dionnparcúó neill í domnall.

sent some of his men to be cessed upon O'Kane, which intimated that he was made lord of his country. This was directly against the Lord Deputy's promise, and Sir Henry Docwra repaired to Dublin to complain of this and other concessions made to the Earl of Tyrone and others. The following extract from Docwra's *Narration* will shew the exact nature of the authority assumed by the Earl of Tyrone, on his return to Ulster, and of the unwillingness of the Lord Deputy to interfere with him, even though he knew that he had acted contrary to the laws, and even to the words of his submission. The ultimate object of this policy is explainable only by the project which the Government had at this time in contemplation, though not fully developed till some years afterwards. Docwra, who was very fond of fair play, gives the following account of his interview with Mountjoy, concerning the fulfilment of certain promises which he had made to O'Kane and others.

"Then, touching O'Kane, I tould him" [Lord Mountjoy] "how the Earle of Tyrone had sent men to be cessed vpon him, & how hee refused them. S^r Henry Docwra sayeth he, my lord of Tyrone is taken in with promise to be restored, aswell to all his lands as his honor of Dignitie, & O'Kanes Countrey is his, & must be obedient to his Comaund. My lord, said I, this is strange, & beyend all expectation; for I am sure your lordship cannot be vnmindfull, first, of the agreement I made with him, wherein he was promised to be free & to hould his lands from the Crowne, & then your lordship ratified & approved the same vnto him vnder your hand, haue iterated it againe diuers & diuers times, both by word of mouth & writing; how shall I looke this man in the face, when I shall knowe my selfe guilty directlie to haue satisfied my

word with him. Hee is but a drunken fellowe, saith hee, & soe base, that I doe not thinke but in the secreete of his hearte, it will better Content him to be soe then otherwise; besides, hee is able neither to doe good nor hurte, & wee must haue a Care to the Publique good, & giue Contentment to my lord of Tyrone, vpon which depends the Peace & securitie of the whole kingdome. My Lord, said I, for his drunkenness & disabilitie to doe good or hurte, they are not heere to come into Consideration; & for his inward affections, what they are I know not; but sure I am hee makes outward shewe, that this will be very displeasing vnto him; and the manifest & manifold benefitts hee shall receiue more by the one then the other, are, to my vnderstanding, sufficient arguments to make mee thinke hee doth seriouslie inclyne to his owne good; & with your fauour, what good can ensue to the Publique by a direct breach of Promise, whereof there is soe plaine and vdeniable Evidence extante vnder our hands, it passeth my vnderstanding to Conceiue. Well, sayeth hee againe, that I haue done was not without the aduise of the Councell of this kingdome. It was liked of & approved by the lords in England, by the Queene that is deade, & by the king's Maiestie that is now living; & I am perswaded, not without good & sufficient Reason, it may not be infringed; but if yow can thinke vpon any course to Compose it in some good fashion, that I be troubled noe more with it, I shall take it as an acceptable kindnes. But, howsoeuer, By God, sayeth hee, O'Kane must & shall be vnder my lord Tyrone. I then tould him I had noe more to say, though I were not soe fullie satisfied as I could wish. Yet hee should see my will was, & should be, obedient & Conformanceable to his: let it be soe sayeth hee, & yow shall doe mee a pleasure.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell) came under the law, to join Niall O'Donnell.

"Then, touching O Doughertie, I told him hee had hard his lordship had a purpose to give away the Ile of Inche from him, which hee had shewed mee was expreslie contayned in his father's Graunte, &, therefore, would importe a breach of Promise both of myne & his owne. Hee acknowledged he had been moued in such a matter, but thanked mee for telling him thus much, & bad mee be assured it should not be done. Wherewith I rested fullie satisfied, & told O Doughertie as much, whoe was at that time in towne in my Compaine.

"Then I came to younge Tirlough & told him I had receiued a generall Warrant from his lordship, to restore all the Castles & houlders that I had in Tyrone, into my lord's hands. That there were two, videlicet: the Castle of Newtowne & Dongevin, that were delivered to mee vpon Condition that, the Kinge hauing noe longer vse of them, they should haue them again from whome I receiued them; & besides that of Newtowne was parte of the peculier lands belonging to Sr Arthur O Neale, whose sonnes, there were very many reasons for, should be faouored & respected by the state. Hee told mee it was with him as it was with O Caine; all that Countrey was my lord of Tyrone's, & what hee might be intrested to give him, he might haue, But otherwise he could challenge noe right nor interest in anythings; &, therefore, for the Castles, badd mee againe deliuer them, & for younge Tirlough, hee would speake to my lord to deale well with him.

"Ffor my Guides & Spyes I then saw my aunswere before hand, & that it was booteless to Motion for any landes for them; yet I told him what seruices many of them had done, what promises I had made them, how vtterlie destitute of meanes they were to liue vpon, & how much I thought the state was engaged, both in honor

and Pollicie, to prouide for & protect them. Hee said he would speake to my lord of Tyrone in their behalfe, & badd mee give them what I thought good in victuells out of the King's stoore, & it should be allowed of. I was somewhat importunate for a Certaintie & Continuance of meanes for them to liue vpon, & that by aucthoritie of the state they might be allowed to retourne to their owne landes, But he would not indure to heare of it; yet hee spake to my lord of Tyrone in my presence, and he promised freele to forgieue all that was past, & to deale with them as kindlie as with the rest of his Tenants; how beit, afterwarde (I could give particular instances wherein) he changed his Note and Sunge another tune.

"I then told him of my Guide that my lord of Tyrone had hanged; he answered, he thought it was not without some iust cause; I desired that cause might be knowne, & the matter come to open tryall. Hee seemed to be extremelie offended to be troubled with Complaints of that kinde, & my lord of Tyrone, said for his excuse, my lord had giuen him aucthoritie to execute Martiall lawe, & this was a knaue taken robbinge a Priest, & therefore worthily put to Death. I was able to proue the Contrary, & offered to doe it vpon perill of my life, by the Confessions of those Men I had, at that time, Prisoners in my hand, But seeing the Bussines soe displeasing to my lord, I gaue it ouer, & afterwards one of them, that was cheife in the action, breaking Prison, I sett the rest at liberty.

"Then came I lastlie to my selfe, & told him I receiued order from him to suffer the Earle of Tyrone's men to fish the Riuer of Loughfoyle. I hoped his lordship had not forgott, that hitherto hee had giuen mee the proffits of it, & promised mee the inheritaunce, & that it was

Mac ruibne na ttauat Maolmuire mac murchaid, 7 caebairr ócc mac caebairr, mic maghara i domnaill do dol hi tair éonaill co na muin-tearaib, 7 co na ceoð do óccad fpu mall garb 7 fpu gallaib, 7 ní po hanað leó go pangatatar do na poraib, 7 dona hailénaib. Nír bó cian doib famlaib an tan po creachað iate lá mall co na braitrib, 7 po hepgabað caebairr ócc go mbaof hi láim leó.

Muin-tair Ruðraige í domnaill co na uile époð 7 céraib, 7 iolmaoímib do dol hi tair éonaill ipin cceio mí deaprac, 7 Ruðraige baéin co na éionól, 7 co ná éóicéptaí gaoideal 7 gall im caprin gúert do dol (pua ttauat aniar dia muin-tair.) do éioçal, 7 baite a éímaða 7 a eapapora ap ua Ruairc, épian ócc amail po baof ina míhmain aethaí puar an tan pin, go po aipecpioç, 7 co po muppioc an bpeipne etip ié 7 arbar, 7 çac a ttauatair dia ceoð ap po teicépioç a nuimóh po diaimraib 7 époidelaib na épíce. Ro marbaite uathað baóine eatopra im eoçan mac an épidoipce í gallcubair, 7 im éoirp-dealbac mac mec loclainn topépatar coméuioim pé poile don éur pin. Ro paccað épiong do gallaib i ngapapun i ndpuim dá étiar ap dáig aóimille

not his meaning to take it from Mee againe. He said, S' Henry Docwra, yow haue deserued well of the kinge, & your seruice there is greate Reason should be Recompenced, but it must be by some other meanes then this: yow see what promise I haue made to my lord of Tyrone; & it is not my Priuate affection to any man living that shall make mee breake it, because I knowe it is for the Publique good. Yow must, therefore, let him haue both that & the lands which were reserued from O Caine, and, on my honor, yow shall be otherwise worthy lie rewarded. I expected nothing less then such an answere, yet I made noe further wordes, but willingly yealded to giue vp my intrust in both, & departed at that time, aswell contented without them, as I should haue beene glad to haue had them. Then I desired to haue gone with him into England; but he would not suffer Mee; but with exceeding fauorable Countenance assured mee to do me all right vnto the kinge; & soe was I satisfied with hopes, though

any man may see I had hitherto nothing bettered my selfe by this Journey.

"As he was readie to take shipping, O Dogher-tie came & tould Mee, that notwithstanding all the assurance I had giuen him of the Contrary, the Ile of Inch was past away. I could not possible beleene it at first, but hee showed mee manifest proofes that a lease was graunted for xxi. yeares. I then badd him goe speake for himselfe, for I had done as much as I was able; wherevpon hee followed him into England, and had such reamie as shall presently be declared.

"In the meane time being gone, my lord Hugh (the Earle of Tyrone's eldest sonne) & I went home together, & when wee came to the Derrey, I sent for O Caine, & tould him what my lord's pleasure was touchinge him. Hee beganne presentlie to be moued, & both by Speech & gesture, declared as earnestlie as was possible to be highlie offended at it; argued the matter with Mee vpon many pointes; protested his fidelitie to the state since hee had made profes-

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Mulmurry^a, the son of Murrough), and Caffar Oge, the son of Caffar, son of Manus O'Donnell, went to Tirconnell, with their people and cattle, to wage war with Niall Garv and the English. They made no delay until they arrived at the Rosses^b and the Islands^c. They had not been long here when they were plundered by Niall and his kinsmen; and Caffar Oge was taken prisoner, and detained in custody.

The people of Rury O'Donnell repaired to Tirconnell with all their property, cattle, and various effects, in the first month of spring. But Rury himself, with his gathering and muster of Irish and English, with Captain Guest, went (before his people had removed from the west) to revenge and get satisfaction of O'Rourke (Brian Oge), for the insult and dishonour he had some time before offered him (as he had in contemplation some time before); so that they plundered and ravaged Breifny, both its crops and corn, and all the cattle they could seize upon, for the greater part of them had been driven into the wilds and recesses of the territory. A few persons were slain between them, among whom were Owen, the son of Ferdorcha O'Gallagher, and Turlough, the son of Mac Loughlin, who fell by each other on that occasion. A party of the English were left in garrison at Dromahaire, for the purpose of plundering the country

sion of it; asked noe favour if any man could charge him with the Contrarie; said he had alwayes buylt vpon my promise & my lord Deputies; that he was nowe vndone, & in worse case then before hee knewe vs; shewed many reasons for it; & asked, if wee would blaine him hereafter, if hee followed my lord of Tyrone's Councill, though it were against the kinge, seeing hee was in this manner forced to be vnder him. In the end, seeing noe remedie, hee shaked handes with my lord Hugh; bad the Devill take all English Men, & as many as put their trust in them; & soe in the shewe of a good reconciled frenshipp they went away together."

^a *Mulmurry*.—His territory comprised the parishes of Mevagh, Clondahorky, Raymunterdoney, and Tullaghobegly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The lineal,

legitimate descendant of this chieftain was a tinker by profession, and living in 1835, when the Editor examined the county of Donegal. He and many others of the O'Donnells and Mac Sweenys, confidently asserted that his descent from Sir Mulmurry, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who allowed him a handsome pension, was as follows:

- I. Sir Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Doe.
- II. Donough More Mac Sweeny Doe.
- III. Murrough Mac Sweeny Doe.
- IV. Donough Oge Mac Sweeny Doe.
- V. Turlough Mac Sweeny Doe.
- VI. Edmond Mac Sweeny Doe, aged 61 in 1835.

^b *The Rosses*: a district in the barony of Boylagh, still well known.

^c *The Islands*: i. e. the northern Aran Islands, lying opposite the district of the Rosses.

around them. O'Rourke was thenceforward obliged to remain with a few troops in the woods or precipitous valleys, or on the islands in the lakes of his territory.

As for Niall Garv O'Donnell, a letter arrived from Dublin to him, requesting of him to come before the Lord Justice and the Council, to receive a patent for Tirconnell^d; as a reward for his services and his assistance to the Crown. He

giuness for your faults (if it may be) is to make restitution of the Cattle; if yow do it not of your owne accord, I knowe yow will be forced vnto it vpon harder Conditions; yet, at that time, nothing I could say would preuaile with him, & soe hee departed downe into the towne. And of all these manner of Proceedings I writt vnto my lord. But it is true the next day hee came & made offer to restore them, & I was glad of it, & sent for Rory O'Donnell (who was then at the Liffer) to come and receiue them, & my thoughts were fullie bent to make the best Reconciliation of the Bussines that I could. Roory came, but with open Clamour, that Neale Garvie had laide a Plott to murder him by the way, & it is true, if the Confession of 3 of his owne men may be beleued, he was, the Night before, in Consultation to haue it done, but did not (as they say) Resolue vpon it; but this put all the Bussines out of fraime, for then could wee gett Roory to no kinde of Patient Conference; &, in the meane time, came lettres from my lord to this effect, that hee had now taken in Tyrone, & was fullie resolved to beare noe longer with Neale Garvie, and therefore, if I were sure he had made himselfe O'Donnell, it was treason by the lawe, I should lay hould on him & keepe him safe. My lord, I was sure, was mistaken in the qualitie of his offence, for I looked vpon the statute Booke, & sawe that Rigerous lawe was onelie for such as made themselues O'Neales; for those that looke vpon them to be heads of other families, the Punishment was onelie a Penaltie of 100 marka. I pawsed, therefore, & was doubtfull with myselfe, whither, by this

Misgrounded warraunt, I should doe well to restrayne him or noe. But while I stood aduising vpon it, Came others lettres of aduertisement of the Queene's death, & order to Proclame the kinge. Then I entred into a further Consideration; should this man take the advantage of the time, & knowinge he hath offended the state, stepp aside & take Armes, thinkeing, by that meanes, to make his owne peace; how should I aunswere it, that haue him now in my handes, and my lord's warraunt to make him sure? Againe: what a Blemish would it be to all my actions, if the kinge, at his first Coming in, should finde all the kindome quiet but onelie this litle parte vnder my Charge. This moued mee (to send for him) Presentlie, & when hee came I told him the Newes of the Queene's death; hee seemed to be sorrie for it. I told him of the Succession of the kinge; then ame I vndone, sayeth hee, for Roory hath better freindes about him then I. That speach encreased my ieaousie, & therevpon I told him further I had order from my lord to restraine him of his libertie; then ame I a dead man, saith hee. I told him noe, hee needed not feare any such matter, neither his life nor landes were yet in danger; his offence was a Contempte onelie, & hee must be brought to acknowledge a higher Power, then his owne. The Marshall offered to put Boults on him; hee sent vnto mee, & desired hee might not be handled with that indignitie, protesting, with many oathes, he would not offerr to flie away. I bad the Marshall forbear; & hee desired then I would allowe him a guard of a dosen of

ppoill an ní rin conaó só do róine dol co cill meic nenaín, 7 do patc ó pihgíl comarba éolaim éille dia raigíó, go no goiread ó doínnail de gan comairleccad d'pior ionaite an ríó nó don comairle. Iar ná cloiptin rin don iurcín 7 don comairle fá miorcáir leó an tí mall, 7 óna nír bó raíníreac iar an n'general sír henrí docura é beor gér bó tairín, 7 gér bo mor a foígnam óó riar an tan rin.

Do pala tra Ruópaige ua doínnail i nat cliaé i monbaíó rin, 7 no gairmíó é do laíair an iurcín, 7 na comairle. Ro faoió só lítre 7 rccribónna lair go sír henry docura dia fupail fair mall garb do eígabail, 7 no cuiread arail do caprímb ina éaoiméacé, d'ur pícc imórho Ruópaige go doire, 7 no éuir an gobernoir d'ronó do cóíreacáib, 7 do éairrímb doire * * *
 Gabtar óna tuatál mac an óscanaig i gallcúbar, aóó buíó mac Seaain óicc, 7 peilim mac Slean óicc go n'púing ele gen mo éát don éur rin. Ro ela mall gar b'cc iar rin, 7 do cóió péin co na b'raírib, 7 co na muintearáib ró éoilrib éinn maíair.

Souldiers to looke to him, & soe I did. Then did hee seriouslie (as I thought) acknowledge his follye; promised faithfullie to doe nothing hereafter but by my Councill. I tould him if he did soe, let him not feare, his Cryme was not Capitall, & that hee might well see by his vsage, for hee had libertie to walke vp & downe in the towne with his guard onelie. Hee seamed wounderfull thankfull for it, & my intentions were now wholie bent to doe him all these good offices might lye in my Power; but the third day after hee had beene thus Restrained, hee secreetlie caused a horse to be brought to the towne gate, & noe man suspecting anythinge, hee sudainelie slipt aside & gott vp vpon him, & soe made an escape. Word being brought vnto Mee of it, I was then, I confess, extreamlie irritated against him, & castinge about what to doe, presentlie coniectured he would goe to his Creaghtes, that lay about 8 Myle from the Liffer, & with them gett downe to the Bottome of Tyrconnell, toward the Ilands, where I knewe was the greatest strength he could goe to, & furthest (of any

other) out of my reach; Therefore I sent first to Captaine Ralph Bingley, that lay at Ramullan, fitt in the way to Cross his passage, that hee should speedilie make out to stoppe him till I came, which should be so soone as I could, & then to the Garrison att Liffer, that they should follow him, to whome Roory O'Donnell (being there at that time) readily wynded himselfe, as glad of soe fair an opportunitie to aduauce his owne endes by. I was not deceiued in my Coniecture, & soe, by that time, I had writt these lettres, made ready the Souldiers to goe with Mee, was past ouer lough Swilley by Boate, and had marched some 7 or 8 mile, I mett with the Newes that our Men had ouertaken & beate him, gott possession of the Cowes, which he fought for, & defended with force of Armes as longe as hee was able (and were estimated to be about 7000), & that hee himselfe was fledd into Mac Swyndoe's Countrey, with a purpose to gett into Owen Oge's Castle, which was reputed to be the strongest in all the North. I had then Owen Oge in my Compaine, & to pre-

neglected this thing; and what he did was, to go to Kilmacrenan, and send for O'Firghil^e, the Coarb of Columbkille; and he was stiled O'Donnell, without consulting the King's representative or the Council. After the Lord Justice and the Council had heard of this, they became incensed against Niall, and even the General, Sir Henry Docwra, did not well like him, although he had been faithful to him, and had rendered him much service before that time.

Rury O'Donnell happened to be in Dublin at this time; and he was cited to appear before the Lord Justice and the Council. Letters and writings were sent with him to Sir Henry Docwra, ordering him to take Niall Garv prisoner. Some captains were sent in company with him; and when Rury arrived at Derry, the Governor sent a party of the officers and captains of Derry^f * * * Tuathal, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher; Hugh Boy, the son of John Oge; and Felim, the son of John Oge, with others besides them, were taken prisoners on that occasion. Niall Garv made his escape shortly afterwards, and proceeded himself, with his kinsmen and people, into the woods of Ceann-Maghair^g.

uent him, Required he would deliuer it to Mee, & soe hee did, onelie requesting hee might haue it againe, when the Garrison I should put in it should be withdrawne, which I gaue my word vnto hee should; and then, seeing himselfe preuented of a place to retire vnto, spoyled of all his goods, & nothing in the world left him to liue vpon, hee sent vnto Mee for a Protection to goe safe vnto my lord Deputie, & takeing his Brother for his Pledge, & his oath besids, that he would goe & submitt himselfe wholie to his Judgment, I was contented, and gaue it him; putt the Pray wee had taken from him vpon Roory O'Donnell's hand, because hee should not haue that pretense to say I had driuen him out of purpose to make Prey of his goods, & soe promised to be there ere longe & meete him; for nowe I had receiued diuers lettres againe, one, that my lord was purposed shortelie to goe for England; that his Maiestie (by his recomendation), was pleased to call Mee to be one of the Councill of Ireland; & that hee would haue Mee to come speake with him be-

fore his departure. Another to Comaund Mee to suffer the Earle of Tyrones Men to retourne to their landes, & especially to the Salmon fishing of Lough foyle, which, till this time, I had enioyed, & was promised the inheritaunce of, as a parte of the reward for my seruice; And another for restitution of Castles, Tennements, Catle, & many other thinges vnto him, which, altogether, gaue Mee occasion, presentlie, to prepare my selfe to that iourney."

^e *O'Firghil*, now O'Freel, or Freel simply, without the prefix O'.

^f *Of Derry*.—Two lines and a half are left blank here in the autograph. It appears from the subsequent context, that this blank was left till the compilers should learn the exact manner in which Niall Garv was taken prisoner. This blank is now more than supplied from Docwra's *Narration*: "The Marshall offered to put Boults on him; hee sent vnto mee, and desired hee might not be handled with that indignitie," &c.

^g *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a well-

Ὁ μαρβὰς Μαζνυρ ὅς ο ρρπιτέιν αν ταν ριν λά δομναιλ mac cuinn í doimnail α νοιογαίλ α θεαρβραταρ πο μαρβὰς λαιρριυμ̄ ρεατ ριαμ̄ .i. an calbac mac cuinn. δά ρβ̄ρρ δο ná δινγενὰς αν ζμομ̄ ριν αρ δυρ ρανγατταρ uile iomda dóibriom̄ ρό α βιεν. Δοίξ πο ρορδονζραδ ρορ Ρυδρραιζε ua ndoimnail co na mbaoí lair do gaoidealaib, 7 ρορ na cairtiniḃ tanγατταρ lair don tír, 7 ρορ cairtín ngyerḃ baí ina caoiníteac̄t hi cconnaictaib lñmian neill, α θεαρβραιτρεαδ, 7 α μιντιρε δια cpeachaḃ, 7 δια μιονηραδ. Ὁ ρόναδ λαιρριομ̄ αιαιλ πο heppuaccraḃ ndó co ná πο ράccbaḃ m̄il minnile aḡ μιντιρ neill, 7 ζο τταρτρατ ilníle do cpoḃ leó ζο ndeaḃatḃar dpeḃta deapm̄ara dáρ cpeachaḃ ann dēcc dpuac̄t 7 do ζορτα. Ρο ρανν Ρυδρραιζε na cpeaca, 7 do ραḃ α τετέcta do na huairliḃ do ριαctatḃar ina ḡoḃraide. Ὁ cpeḃtnaccēaḃ Aoḃ buide mac cuinn ina μυζδορρ 7 πο cuipeaḃ δια λiḡḡr-hi cḃpannóicc na nduim̄ ip na tuathaiḃ ippor guill do ḡonpaḃ é. Ra gaḃaḃ an taoḃ céḃna lá gallaib, 7 puccaḃ é illáim̄ ζο doipe. Ρο ḡeall an gobernoir ná lñcpeaḃ amac̄ é ζο ττιccēaḃ an tí do ρoine an μαρβὰς (doimnail mac cuinn) á ρρuarcclaḃ ar. Ὁ chuair̄ m̄all 7 doimnail ar ρocal do laḃair an gobernoira. Ὁ léicceḃaḃ aoḃ buide 7 do gaḃaḃ doimnail.

Τέιο ιαρτταιν m̄all ó doimnail ζο Saḡaib διαρραḃ m̄aitme ina cōirib 7 dpaḡail lóḡaḃdeac̄ta α ρειρβίρε, 7 α ροζαντα do cōrhoim̄ τραχαν ὄν Riḡ Semur. Ὁ θεachaḃ Ρυδρραιζε ó doimnail ζο Saḡaib on moḃ ccéḃna ζιον ζυρ bó hionann α ρροζnaim̄ α ndír don cōrhoim̄, 7 baoí ḡac̄ aon aca acc ροιλλρiuccaḃ α c̄ḡirḃ ar tíρ cōnaill, cōnaḃ ann πο ορḃaḡ an ρí 7 an cōm̄airle Ρυδρραιζε ó doimnail ina iaḡla ὄρ tíρ cōnaill, 7 α dúthaḡ ḡéim̄ do m̄all .i. o leac̄ta ρiubaine ρiap, ζυρ an ρḡrccann lúbánaḃ c̄all, 7 abur ar ḡac̄ taoib don ḡino

known district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north of the county of Donegal.

^b *Crannog-na-nDuini*: i. e. the wooden house of Duini, now Downies or Downings, in the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Ros-Guill is still the name of the northern angle of the parish of Mevagh, extending into the sea between Redhaven and Sheephaven.

ⁱ *Different*, literally, "although not equal" [was] "the service of both to the Crown."

^k *Earl over*.—This should be Earl of Tirconnell. Sir Henry Docwra did not think it fair, on the part of the Government, to make Rury O'Donnell Earl of Tirconnell, in preference to Niall Garv, who had rendered such services to the Crown. He has the following remark upon this preference in his *Narration* :

"Within a while after came Roory O'Donnell to Dublin, with his Majesties Letters, to be made Earle of Tyrconnell, & have all the countrey to him and his heires (except Ballyshannon with 1000 acres of ground, and the fishing that lies

At this time Manus Oge O'Sruthein was killed by Donnell, the son of Con O'Donnell, in revenge of his brother, Calvagh, son of Con, whom he [Manus] had slain some time before. It would have been better for him that he had not done this deed, for many evils redounded to them [his family] on account of it; for orders were given to Rury O'Donnell and all the Irish that were with him, to the captains who had come with him into the territory, and to Captain Guest, who had been in his company in Connaught, to pursue Niall, his brothers and people, and to plunder and prey them. He [Rury] did as he was ordered, so that not a single head of cattle was left with Niall's people, the others having carried off with them several thousand heads of cattle; so that vast numbers of those who were plundered died of cold and famine. Rury divided the preys, and gave their due proportions of them to the gentlemen who came in his army. Hugh Boy, the son of Con, was wounded in the ankle; and he was sent to Crannog-na-nDuini^a in Ros-Guill, in the Tuathas, to be healed. The same Hugh was taken prisoner by the English, and conveyed to Derry, to be confined; and the Governor declared that he would not liberate him until the person who committed the slaying (Donnell, son of Con) should come in his ransom. Niall and Donnell afterwards repaired to the Governor on parole [of honour]; and Hugh Boy was set at liberty, and Donnell detained.

Niall O'Donnell afterwards went to England, to solicit pardon for his offences, and to obtain the reward for his service and aid to the Crown of England from King James. Rury O'Donnell also went to England from the same motives, although the services of both to the Crown were very different indeed. Each of them exhibited his right to Tirconnell. The King and Council then ordered that Rury O'Donnell should be Earl over^k Tirconnell, and that Niall should possess his own patrimonial inheritance, namely, that tract of country extending from Leachta-Siubhaine^l, westwards, to Seascann-Lubanach^m, lying on both

under it), and such landes as Neale Garvie had held, living in amitie with the former O'Donell; the said Neale Garvie judicially convicted of no crime, which I thought was strange." For the entries and abstracts of the grants to Rury or Rory O'Donnel, the reader is referred to Erck's *Repertory of Chancery Enrolments*, pp. 47, 59.

^l *Leachta-Siubhaine*. i. e. Johanna's monument,

now Laght, a townland in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^m *Seiscoann-lubanach*: i. e. the swamp of the loops, now *anglice* Sheskinloobanagh, a swamp in the townland of Croaghonagh in the same parish adjoining the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

sides of the River Finn. Both then returned to Ireland in peace and amity, matters having been thus settled between them.

Niall Garv, the son of Rury, son of Egneghan, son of Egneghan, son of Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, died.

Conor, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, son of Turlough O'Brien, died in the month of December.

An intolerable famineⁿ prevailed all over Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1604.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred four.

O'Rourke (Brian Oge, the son of Brian-na-Murtha, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen) died at Galway on the 28th of January, and was buried in the monastery of Ross-Iriala^a, with the Franciscan Friars. The death of the person who departed here was a gréat loss, for he was the supporting pillar and the battle-prop of the race of Aedh-Finn, the tower of battle for prowess, the star of the valour and chivalry of the Hy-Briuin; a brave and protecting man, who had

many others), by which the Rebels had liberty to seek Relief among the Subjects of Ireland, and to be transported into England and France, where great Multitudes of them lived for some years after the Peace made."—Vol. ii. pp. 283, 284. P. O'Sullivan Beare (*ubi supra*) gives the following short notice of the persons from whom they obtained relief on the Continent:

"Ob hoc Ibernæ uniuersum pene excidium multi Iberni per exteras gentes sese diffuderunt. Ingens turba in Galliam, longé maxima in Hispaniam confluit. Exules causa fidei benigné, comiterque à Catholicis excipiuntur. In eos Rex Hispaniæ fuit tanto amore, ea pietate, & munificentia, ut vix ullus possit, aut oratione complecti, aut animo assequi, quantum illi debeant: omnes principio quam honorificentissimè suscepit donis ornans: nobilioribus menstruos nummos uestigales, pro sua cuique conditione, assignans, alijs militare stipendium constituens.

Ex illis in Gallia Belgica legionem conscribi missit, quæ prius sub Henrico, & post Henrici interitum sub Iohanne Onelli principis filiis contra Batauos fideliter, & strenuè pugnauit. In regia quoque classe maris oceani cohortes aliquot stipendium fecerunt magna virtute præstantes. Post Catholicum Regem inter Ibero-rum exulum patronos clarissimus Brigantiæ Dux Lusitanus, Cardinalis Surdis, Burdigalæ Archiepiscopus Gallus, Carazensæ Marchio Hispanus, & Fabius Onellus Vallisoleti vrbis diues cuius non infimum locum obtinent."—Fol. 202.

^a *Ros-Iriala*, now Rosserilly, a monastery of which the ruins are still in very good preservation, situated about a mile north from the town of Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken apud St. Francis. Abb. 22^o April, 1636, this monastery is called Rosryully, and placed in Mointermoghrow, in the territory of Clanrickard.

δο βασγλυσσάδ ινα πέ, ψήρ φοραϊδ φορηιατα, εσνηαιρ ψήρ καιρδιδ, ιατα ψήρ
 ναϊνδιδ, ψήρ πο βαδ δεαρρκαϊγτεε ιοετ γ εϊνεαε, υαιρλε γ οϊρηβήρ, αναδ γ
 οϊρηϊομ̄ι πέ ηαθαϊδ δον εενέλ δια ιμβαοϊ.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1605.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, Σε τεδ, α εύϊεε.

Σιρ Αρτυρ χιχερτερ ιυρτιρ να ηερενν, γ ιαηλα τιρε ηεοεαιν Αοδ ιαε
 αν ηρηδουρδε δο εοετ αρ αν ρηαε ιμβάν, γ πο βασί υα νεϊλλ αζ αζρα βλαιδε
 δον ούτχαιγ ψυαιρ ιαλλ ό δοιμ̄ναϊλλ οη ρίγ .ι. αν μοεταετ. Τυεε Νιαλλ δο
 λαεαιρ αν ιυρτιρ να δεαρβετα βασί αιεε αρ λορεε α ρινηρεαρ αρ αν μοεταετ, γ
 δνα ρηιρρην να εαρταεα δο βή Μαγνηρ ό δοιμ̄ναϊλλ δυα νεϊλλ δο εονν βαεαε
 α ρηυαρεελαδ εηρ ι ιιε Σφαιν βυϊ ι λαϊν̄ αζ υα νδοιμ̄ναϊλλ (Μαγνηρ) ζο ρηυαιρ
 να εαρταεα ρινη αρρ, γ ιαρ τευιερην α ρεεείλ αρ ζαε ταοιβ δον ιυρτιρ Σιρ
 Αρτυρ Ρυεε δο βρεϊε αν Μοεταετ δο ιαλλ, γ ατβερε νά πο εῡμαιηζ
 Υα νεϊλλ αν ρεαρανν δεαζρα ό εήρε, αρ-δο εόιδ ι ρύδραεεϋρ ροδα ό δο εόιδ ταρ
 ρήρζατ ιμβλιαδαν. Ροβ εϊεεεη̄ δόιβ διβλίμβ αιρηιοῡιμ̄ ρορ αν ιμβρηετ ριη.

Ο Ρυαιρτ ταδζ ιαε βηιαιν ιιε βηιαιν ιιε εογηαιν τιζήρηα να βηεϋρηε,
 ρήρ ρηυαιρ ιοήρ ιιηιηδη, γ νεετυαλαιηζ αεε ιοιεορηαῑν α αθαρηδα ρηι α
 δήρηβραεαιρ υα Ρυαιρτ βηιαιν όεε, ρήρ να πο ραοιλεαδ α εεε ρηι ηαυηαρτ, αεε
 α οϊδεαδ δο ριηη πο δραοδαρ, ρήρ ρηυαιρ δεαδτα δυιζε, γ ζάιβητθε ζυαιρ
 ιοιηδα αεε ραιεχθιδη οϊδηρεαχτα α αθαρηδα, γ ιοηαυδ α αθαρη ζυρ πο
 λείεε δια τιεεήρηαρ εύϊεεε ρο δεοιδ, γ ζυρ πο εεε, γ α αδηαεαλ ι ιαιηεϋτιρ
 .S. Ρηιηρηεϋρ ι εαρηαιεε ραττρηαιεε ζο ηοηόρη̄ αιαιλ πο βαδ δίορ.

^p *Moentacht*, a district situated to the south of Lifford, on the borders of the counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

^q *Both*.—This should be O'Neill (or rather the Earl of Tyrone), because of course Niall O'Donnell was glad of it, and, therefore, willingly submitted to it. Defects of this nature, frequently occurring in the style of the Four Masters, shew that they paid little or no attention to the philosophy of language.

^r *Teige*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates so as

to make the text ταδζ αν ρίονα, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the Wine. He was a knight, and is commonly called Sir Teige O'Rourke. He left two sons, Brian and Hugh. Brian ^{na} Murtha had a brother, Turlough Fin (Terentius Albus), who had a son Owen More, who had a son Owen Oge, who had a son Brian O'Rourke, a youth of "great expectation," who died of the small-pox at Leytrim, on the 13th of June, 1671, in the eighteenth year of his age. The following epitaph was composed for him by Thady Roddy, of

not suffered Breifny to be molested in his time ; a sedate and heroic man, kind to friends, fierce to foes ; and the most illustrious that had come for some time of his family for clemency, hospitality, nobleness, firmness, and steadiness.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1605.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred five.

Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Justice of Ireland, and the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha), went to Strabane. O'Neill claimed a portion of the territory which Niall O'Donnell had obtained from the King, namely, Moentacht. Niall produced before the Lord Justice the proofs that he had of his right to Moentacht^p, in succession from his ancestors ; and, among the rest, he produced the charters which Manus O'Donnell had obtained from O'Neill (Con Bacagh) for setting at liberty Henry, the son of John, whom O'Donnell (Manus) had had in his custody. The Lord Justice, Sir Arthur, having understood their stories on both sides, he adjudged Moentacht to Niall, and said that O'Neill could not by right claim the lands, inasmuch as his title, having been more than sixty years in abeyance, had become obsolete. Both^q were obliged to abide by this decision.

O'Rourke (Teige^r, son of Brian^s, son of Brian^t, son of Owen), Lord of Breifny, a man who had experienced many hardships and difficulties while defending his patrimony against his brother, Brian Oge ; a man who was not expected to die on his bed, but by the spear or sword ; a man who had fought many difficult battles, and encountered many dangers, while struggling for his patrimony and the dignity of his father, until God at length permitted him to obtain the lordship, died, and was interred with due honour in the Franciscan Monastery at Carrickpatrick^u.

Achadh na Croise, or Crossfield, in the county of Leitrim :

“ Conditur exigua Rourk hæc Bernardus in
urnâ,

Stirpe perillustri, mente, lyraque Linus,

Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paradis gena, pectus

Ulyssis

Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira jaceat

Flos juvenum splendor proavum Iunii Idibus,
eheu !

Interiit, rutilos vectus ad usque polos.”

^p Brian.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *na mupca*.

^r Brian.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bat-lauç*.

^u Carrickpatrick : i. e. Dromahaire, in the

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1606.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, Σε σευ, α Σε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1607.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, Σε σευ, α Σεατ.

Ο βασιγίλλ ταδσε όσε, mac ταδσε, mic τοιρρδελβαίγ δέσε ι νδρuiw απρ
λά ταδσ baile í βασιγίλλ an 3. Μαιι, γ α αδναcal ι νδύn na ηγall.

Μάγυιδιρ cuconnaét, γ donnéaδ mac Ματγαμίνα, mic an eprouice uí βριαν
δο εβαιρη lunge leó go hépinn gup po gabrae ι ccuan na rúilíge. An
tiapla o neill Aod mac an pírhoiρce, γ an tiapla o doimnaill Ruδpαιge mac

county of Leitrim. Charles O'Conor interpo-
lates: "Μαιρη δε burg ingín iapla cloinne
Riocaipδ maéaip an ταδσ ριν; i. e. Mary De
Burgo, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, was
the mother of that Teige."

† 1606.—This annal is left blank by the Four
Masters.

* *Drum-arc*, now Drumark, a townland in
the parish of Killymard, not far from the town
of Donegal.

‡ *Baile-Ui-Bháoiγhill*: i. e. the town of
O'Boyle, now Ballyweel, near the town of Do-
negal.

† *Harbour of Swilly*.—The cause of this pre-
cipitate flight of the two Earls has since re-
mained involved in mystery. There is a curious
account of O'Neill's flight and subsequent his-
tory preserved in a paper manuscript, consist-
ing of 150 pages, in the College of St. Isidore at
Rome; but although it gives a detailed account
of his movements, it is entirely silent as to the
immediate cause of his sudden flight. The late
Dr. Lyons, P. P. of Kilmore-Erris, sent the
Editor a fac-simile of the first page of this ma-
nuscript, which runs as follows:

"Α naimm Dε. Αγ ρο παρη το ρελοιβ γ
dumtéctoib uí neill ón uair ρορ ραγοιρ ρε

Ειρη. Αρ ευρ bui o neill α ρροχαρ ιωρηιρ
na hEipeann απευιρ διερεταρ α m-bailí ílaine.
Do gíac ρε leiriρ ó íson bat dia βαρδαοim in
ρeachtínaδ la Septembriρ, γ αοιρ in ειγεαρna
in tan ριν Mile' γ ρε chertt γ ρeacht mbliadna.
Dui ap in liriρ ρempaire go τααιic máγυιδιρ
cucōñáct μαγυιδιρ, Donnchadh O brian
μαεα ογ o mailcuile, Seon Rut go loing
ρρpangcaíγ α gcomairiρr uí nell, γ iepia éiri
conailí go cuan Suilíγi moipe ap upchoíaip
ραεα maolain α ρρpauit. Γαρuiρ o nell α cheo
αγ in ιωρηιρ, in Sathapn na δεγχαδ ριν ταδ α
noíde ριν gup in Μαιιρηιρ Moip áic α mbui
ριρ γεροιβ Moδup. Αρ na ípapach δó go
ρρadhbailí ouna dealgan.

"Γλυαιρriρ dia luain appin Spaobailí epia
bealac mop in ísda, go béí aca in απρη, ταρ
Sliap ρuaiρ, go h-apo Macha, ταρ abaim
moip go Dun gínamn gup in γεραοiρ .i. baile
oilín dia bailiéb. Do gní ρε comnaide γ
οιρiρm ap in Chpaoib dia maire. Γλυαιρiο
α naimm De dia εδαοim on Chpaoib ταρ ρliaρ
ρiορr. Dui an oíde ρin α Μυιρηιρ Luimíγ ap
comgar locha bígρime. Αρ na papach do
go bun dínnioide. Dui ina chomnaide ó aim-
riρ ínsóim laoi go coméuicim na hoíde. Iap
ρin lígriρ ταρ ρεppaire moip ap leé réabail γ

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1606^r.*The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred six.*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1607.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred seven.

O'Boyle (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough) died at Druim-arc^r, near Baile-Ui-Bhaoighill^r, on the 3rd day of May, and was interred at Donegal.

Maguire (Cuconnaught) and Donough, the son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and put in at the harbour of Swilly^r. They took with them from Ireland the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha), and the Earl O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Hugh, son of Manus),

gach boipeach go droicé abamnain. Dú mac uí Donnail cachbarr mac aoda míc mag-nura ar a gcioraí annsin. Tarrat go raith mealltain, an la ag foillruagá oppa in tan-rin. Eirgit go Raich Maolain aic a mbui in long a durramar. Ar an gcuirip fuaratar rúbraig, ó Donnail Iarla éire conaill gur na baoinib uairle pempaire maile pe moran boipeact 7 do lucht lenainna in Iarlaé ag cor rtoruirr bíó 7 uighe arreach ran long^r.

"In the name of God. This is a part of the stories and adventures of O'Neill, from the time that he left Ireland. First, O'Neill was along with the Justiciary of Ireland, Arthur Sitsestar at Baili-Shlaini" [Slane]. "He received a letter from John Bath on Thursday the seventh of September, the year of the Lord at that time being one thousand six hundred and seven years. It was stated in the aforesaid letter that Maguire, Cuconnaught Maguire, Donough O'Brien, Matthew Oge O'Maeltuile, [and] John Rut, came with a French ship for O'Neill and the Earl of Tirconnell into the harbour of Great Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, in Fanaid. O'Neill took his leave of the Justiciary [and] on the following Saturday he went to

Mainistir-Mor" [the great abbey of Mellifont], "where Garrett Moore was. On the next day he went to Sradbhaile-Duna-Dealgan" [Dundalk].

"He proceeded on Monday from Sradbhaile through Bealach-mor-an-Fhedha" [the Great Road of the Fews], "to Bel-atha-an-airgit, across Sliabh Fuait, to Armagh, over the Abhainn-mhor" [the Blackwater], "to Craobh" [Creeve], "i. e. an island habitation of his habitations. He stopped and rested at Craobh on Tuesday. He proceeded, in the name of God, on Wednesday from Craobh over the mountain downwards" [i. e. northwards]. "He was that night in Muintir-Luinigh" [Munterloony], "in the vicinity of Loch Beigfine. On the morrow he proceeded to Bun-Diennoide" [Burn Dennet, near Lifford], "where he rested from mid-day till night-fall. After this he went over Fersatmore on Loch Feabhail" [Lough Foyle river, near Lifford], "straight forward to Adamnan's Bridge" [at Ballindrait, near Raphoe]. "The son of Donnell, Caffar, son of Hugh, son of Manus, was there awaiting him. They proceeded to Rathmelton, the dawn rising upon them at that time. They went on to Rathmullan, where the ship we have mentioned was.

αοδα, μη μαγνηρα εο νορπυηγ μορη το μαριεβ εοικειο υλαδ το ηρηε λεο α
 ηερηνν. Ιταττ το δεαδατταρ λα ηυα νελλ αν εονταοιρ Κατεριονα ινζεαν

In this vessel they met Rury O'Donnell, Earl of Tirconnell, with the gentlemen aforesaid, together with many of the tribe and followers of the Earl, laying up stores of food and drink in the ship."

Sir John Davies gives the following account of the departure of these Earls, which pretty fairly accords with the foregoing :

"The Saturday before, the Earl of Tyrone was with the Lord-Deputy at Slane, where he had spoken with his lordship of his journey into England, and told him he would be there about the beginning of Michaelmas term, according to his Majesty's directions. He took leave of the lord-deputy in a more sad, and passionate manner than was usual with him. From thence he went to Mellifont and Garrett Moore's house, where he wept abundantly when he took his leave, giving a solemn farewell to every child and every servant in the house, which made them all marvel, because in general it was not his manner to use such compliments. On Monday he went to Dungannon, where he rested two whole days, and on Wednesday night they say he travelled all night. It is reported that the Countess, his wife, being exceedingly weary, slipped down from her horse, and weeping said 'she could go no further.' Whereupon the Earl drew his sword, and swore a great oath that 'he would kill her on the spot if she would not pass on with him, and put on a more cheerful countenance.' When the party, which consisted (men, women, and children) of fifty or sixty persons, arrived at Lough Foyle, it was found that their journey had not been so secret but that the Governor there had notice of it, and sent to invite Tyrone and his son to dinner. Their haste, however, was such that they accepted not his courtesy, but hastened on to Rathmullan, a town on the west side of Lough

Swilly, where the Earl of Tyroconnell and his company met with them. From thence the whole party embarked, and, landing on the coast of Normandy, proceeded through France to Brussels."

Davies concludes this curious narrative in words, from which it can be clearly inferred that they had been chased out of the country by law fictions and issuing processees, calling upon O'Neale to appear and answer in the cause of the Lord Bishop of Derry against Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. Davies says :

"As for us that are here, we are glad to see the day wherein the countenance and majesty of the law and civil government hath banished Tyrone out of Ireland, which the best army in Europe, and the expense of two millions of sterling pounds, had not been able to bring to pass."

The following account of the manner in which they attempted to entrap him, and of his flight and reception at Rome, is given by P. O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.*, tom. 4, lib. 1, c. iv. :

"Qvo tamen terrore cæteri Iberni à Religione Catholica profitenda nihil amouentur. Quod Angli animaduertentes, & rati ob huius edicti executionem non minus cruoris diffundendum fuisse, quam ob similem causam fuit effusum, Henrico, Eduardo, & Elizabetha regnantibus, nisi periculum tempestiue præuentum sit: rationem ineunt hunc obicem sine bello, & vulnere remouendi iuxta primum principale persecutionis punctum, vt summi viri in Fide, & Catholica Religione constantes, belli scientia, & rerum gestarum fama clari sensim, & furtim excidantur. Itaque Onellum, Odonellum, & alios Ibernicæ partis sequaces, ac eos etiam Anglicæ factionis fautores, in quibus plus virtutis, & animi Christiani residere putabant, dissimulatè, & quasi aliud agentes statuunt de medio tollere

with a great number of the chieftains of the province of Ulster. These were they who went with O'Neill, namely, the Countess Catherina, the daughter of

vel occisos, vel in carcerem detrusos, vel relegatos. Quominus videantur id agere causa labefactandi. Religionem Catholicam, artem, qua magnates Catholicos læsæ Magestatis reos agant, machinantur. Christophorum Sanlaurentium Hotæ Baronem Angloiberum, hominem non modo factionis Anglicæ sollicitum, sed etiam schismaticum iubent, vt illos ad rebellionem inuitet, seque faciat de conspiratis certiores. Christophorus (vt fama fert) ex Ibernica factione Odonellum, & Macguierem, & ex Anglica Dalræ Baronem sua calliditate decipit, vt animi sensum incautius exprimerent, Onelli prudentissimi senis pectus explorare non ausus. Quare cognita Angli Onellum, Odonellum, & alios capere constituunt. Onellus à quibusdam Anglis amicis edoctus ipse, Odonellus & Macguier in Galliam traiciunt. Vbi legatis Anglis eos regi suo restitui petentibus Henricus Quartus Galliæ Rex respondit, regiam dignitatem dedecere, alienigenas fuga salutem petentes itinere prohibere. Ita in Galliam Belgicam profecti ab Alberto & Elizabetha serenissimis Archiducibus humanissimè, & honorificentissimè sunt excepti. Inde Romam cum se contulissent, à Rege Catholico ad victum non parò adiuuantur Onellus per singulos menses quingentis nummis aureis, Odonellus totidem, Macguier, & reliqui, qui sunt illos secuti, pro suis quisque meritis: Pontifice Maximo quoque opem ferente. Odonellus, & Macguier breui tempore beneficio fruuntur vitæ munere defuncti, ille Romæ, hic Genus Hispaniam petens. Dalrus Baro, qui nihil aduersi timebat, donec fuerit in carcerem, & vincula coniectus, summa difficultate effugit, magnosque labores pertulit priusquam incolumitatem fuit adeptus partim corruptionibus partim amicorum precibus. Cormakus Onellus cum accersitus Dublinnæ se exhibuisset, in Angliam missus in Londinam arcem custodiendus conij-

citur Okahanus vocatus in iudicium se distulit sistere veritus id, quod erat, ne eadem cum Cormako poena plecteretur. Quem Angli diu capere frustra laborantes in suas artes vertuntur. Erat eques Anglus Okahani compater quem Okahanus gentis suæ more spirituales affinitatem incredibili obseruantia, & honore colentis, magni faciebat, valdè diligebat, & beneficijs ornabat, eidemque plurimum confidebat: & ita ad cenam ab eo inuitatus non dubitauit, compatris fidei sese committere Anglus ne nauci quidem æstimans totam Christianam Religionem, nedum spiritualem cognationem inquirenti Anglorum manipulo ex composito Okahanum tradidit. Qui detrusus est in eandem cum Cormako custodiam."

Dr. Curry asserts, in his *Historical Review*, that these Earls were guilty of no conspiracy; and Mr. Hardiman, who read that portion of the State Papers which relates to this period, has written the following note on the subject of the flight of the Earls, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 430:

"The great possessions of these two devoted Irish princes proved the cause of their ruin. After the successful issue of the plot contriving Cecil's gunpowder adventure in England, he turned his inventive thoughts towards this country, where every English Minister may, at all times, be sure of finding ready instruments to carry any plan into execution. A plot to implicate the great northern chieftains in treasonable projects was soon set on foot, and finally proved successful. This conspiracy is thus related by a learned English divine, Doctor Anderson, in his '*Royal Genealogies*,' printed in London, 1736: 'Artful Cecil employed one St. Lawrence to entrap the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, the Lord of Delvin, and other Irish chiefs, into a sham plot which had no evidence

Meḡ aonḡura, a tḡur mac Aod̄ (.i. an bairn). Sḡan, ḡ brian, Aḡt óḡ mac corbmaic, mic an bairn̄in, Fḡr dorca mac cuinn, mic í néill, Aod̄ ócc mac

but his. But these chiefs being basely informed that witnesses were to be hired against them, foolishly fled from Dublin, and so taking guilt upon them, they were declared rebels, and six entire counties in Ulster were at once forfeited to the Crown, which was what their enemies wanted.' Tyrone fled privately into Normandy in 1607, thence to Flanders, and then to Rome, where he lived on the Pope's allowance, became blind, and died, 20th July, 1610" [*recte* 1616]. "Tyrconnell fled at the same time, and died at Rome on the 28th July, 1608. Several original documents are preserved in the State Paper Office, London, connected with the above plot, including the correspondence of the weak and unprincipled St. Lawrence, which develops a scene of human turpitude seldom paralleled."

Mr. Moore, however, who has studied the correspondence of Lord Howth, and Delvin's confession, taken on the 6th of November, 1607, has come to the conclusion that the Ulster Earls were guilty of a new conspiracy. This is the only real and important development of a doubtful or unknown fact in all Mr. Moore's work on the history of Ireland, and the Editor is tempted to lay it before the reader in the author's own words. After alluding to the disputes between the Earl of Tyrone, O'Kane, and the Lord Bishop of Derry, he writes:

"This derangement of all his" [Tyrone's] "affairs, combined with the feeling, ever uppermost in his thoughts, of deadly hatred to the English name, decided Tyrone to abandon all hope except from foreign swords, and to lose no time in preparing his countrymen for the struggle. In all his efforts towards this object, the faithful Tyrconnell still continued his ever-watchful co-operator; nor was it long before they found, in Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, a ready associate in this national enter-

prise. This young lord had early been schooled in bitter enmity to the English, having been brought up in the Tower by his mother, who shared, voluntarily, there her husband's imprisonment. It was at Maynooth, the ancient seat of the Earls of Kildare, near Dublin, that these lords held the meetings at which they concerted their plans; and in the garden of the same mansion it was that Tyrconnell first proposed to Delvin to take a part in daring designs. How painful to that noble family were the suspicions incurred by them, may be judged from a letter addressed to Salisbury, some time after, by Mabel" [Leigh, an Englishwoman], "Countess of Kildare" [but who was not the mother of Bridget Fitzgerald, the wife of Rury, Earl of Tyrconnell] "expressing her sorrow 'that the late treasons should have been plotted at Maynooth, and strongly protesting her own innocence.'

"While thus secretly this plot was gathering, there reigned everywhere, through the whole realm, an appearance of perfect tranquillity. Tyrone, though thus anew engaged in conspiracy, still continued his social relations with the Lord Deputy; and to judge of the state of the country from the account given of Munster by Sir John Davies, seldom had a calm so settled and promising prevailed throughout the kingdom. 'It was quite a miracle,' he says, 'to perceive the quiet and conformity of the people.'

"But in the midst of this general tranquillity, an event occurred, which, as much from the mystery thrown around it, as from its own intrinsic importance, spread alarm throughout the whole country; and the vigilance which it awakened in the ruling powers added considerably to the danger and difficulties of Tyrone. An anonymous letter, directed to Sir William Usher

Magennis, and her three sons, Hugh the Baron^a, John, and Brian ; Art Oge, the son of Cormac^c, son of the Baron ; Ferdorcha, son of Con^b, son of O'Neill ;

Clerk of the Privy Council, had lately been dropped at the door of the council chamber, mentioning a design, then in contemplation, for seizing the Castle of Dublin, and murdering the Lord Deputy ; these acts to be followed, as the letter stated, by a general revolt, assisted by Spanish forces. For this intelligence the English authorities were not wholly unprepared, having already, through various channels, both at home and abroad, received such accounts of Tyrone's practices with the Court of Spain as rendered them aware of the stirrings of mischief in that quarter ; and the secret informant by whom, principally, these warnings were conveyed, was the Earl of Howth, a recent convert to the new creed."—*Hist. Irel.*, vol. iv. pp. 453, 454, 455.

The fugitive Earls complained, on the Continent, of their having been persecuted for religion, and it was deemed expedient by the King and the State that this should be publicly denied. A proclamation was accordingly issued by the King, wherein he affirms that "they had not the least shadow of molestation, nor was there any purpose of proceeding against them in matters of religion ; their condition being, to think murder no fault, marriage of no use, nor any man valiant that does not glory in rapine and oppression ; and, therefore, 'twere unreasonable to trouble them for religion before it could be perceived by their conversation that they had any."

It is scarcely necessary to remark here, that this proclamation states a mere fiction, because those Earls were not allowed the free use of the Catholic religion, for no bishop was publicly allowed to exercise episcopal functions in their dioceses, except Montgomery, who acknowledged that the Sovereign was the head of the Church. Whatever were King James's inten-

tions of proceeding against those fugitives for their religion, we have proof positive that after the submission of O'Neill and O'Donnell, and in the midst of "the most universal peace that ever was seen in Ireland," the King's counselors published, in Dublin, the "Act of Uniformity," of the 2nd Eliz., which strictly prohibited the attendance upon the Roman Catholic worship ; and a proclamation was issued on the 4th of July, 1605, wherein His Majesty declared to his beloved subjects in Ireland, that he would not admit any such liberty of conscience as they were made to expect, and commanded all the Roman Catholic clergy, by a certain day, to depart the realm. If this did not sufficiently indicate a purpose to proceed against them in matters of religion, "the language of princes is beyond the comprehension of subjects." As to the assertion that these Earls *had no religion*, it is so gratuitous that we must regard it as a mere piece of James's pedantry, who had just learning enough to expose to the world his own gloomy prejudices and littleness of soul, and who during an ignoble reign of twenty-two years exhibited such folly and incapacity to his vigorous and enterprising subjects, as filled their minds with contempt for monarchs, and prepared them for that republican spirit which set in after his death, and ultimately brought about the decapitation of his son, and the final destruction of the Stuart family.

^a *Hugh the Baron*.—His eldest son, Henry, who was a hostage in the hands of the King of Spain, was found strangled at Brussels, but nobody has told us why or how.

^c *Cormac* : i. e. the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. He is usually called Cormac Mac Baron.

^b *Con*.—He is called Tyrone's base son, by Moryson and other English writers.

Hugh Oge, the son of Brian, son of Art O'Neill; and many others of his faithful friends. These were they who went with the Earl O'Donnell: Caffar, his brother, and his sister, Nuala^d; Hugh, the Earl's son^d, wanting three weeks of being one year old; Rose, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of Caffar, with her son, Hugh, aged two years and three months; the son of his brother, Donnell Oge^e, the son of Donnell; Naghtan, the son of Calvagh, son of Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell; together with many others of his faithful friends. They entered the ship on the festival of the Holy Cross, in autumn.

This was a distinguished crew for one ship; for it is indeed certain that the sea had not supported, and the winds had not wafted from Ireland, in modern times, a party of one ship who would have been more illustrious or noble, in point of genealogy, or more renowned for deeds, valour, prowess, or high achievements, than they, if God had permitted them to remain in their patrimonies until their children should have reached the age of manhood. Woe to the heart that meditated, woe to the mind that conceived, woe to the council that decided on, the project of their setting out on this voyage, without knowing whether they should ever return to their native principalities or patrimonies to the end of the world.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1608.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred eight.

Great dissensions and strife arose between the Governor of Derry, Sir George Pawlett^f, and O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of John Oge). The Governor

que contumeliosis verbis exagitans. Georgius Paletus Luci præfectus Anglus eques Auratus concuicijis onerat, minans se facturum, vt ille laqueo suspendatur. Odocharta tunc iniuriam dissimulauit, Paletum armatis stipatum nudus militibus aggredi non ausus. Breui tamen vindictam sumpsit. Eo die oppido Luce egressus clientium manum comparat, cum qua sub galli-cinium reuersus vigiles, circitoresque improvisò circumuentos trucidat, Paletum, & alios Protestantes occidit, oppidum diripit, & incendit: vxorem Pseudoepiscopi ciuitatis captam pretio

commutat, Catholicos incolumes ad vnum dimittit. Cuilmorem maritimam arcem, quinque passuum millia distantem, quam Anglorum præsidium duodecim tormentorum machinis instructam obtinebat, repentina irruptione capit, in eaque præsidio collocato Felmium Macdauetum præficit; & magnis motibus per Ultoniam excitationis bellum statuit ducere vsque ad aduentum Onelli, Odonelli, Osulleuani, reliquorumque exulantium, quos à Christianis principibus adiutos auxilio redituros sperabat: à principio Aprilis anni millesimi sexcentissimi octauis per menses

Νίρ βό ηῶν νανά πο ιμβίρ αν ζοβερνώιρ τάρ η ταρευράλ φαίρ ό βρσίειρ, άετ
 δο βήρε φηίρ ριν ρήναινετ δια όορρ ζυρ βό ρήρ λαίρ α βάρ ιναρ α βήτα ρια
 ριύ νό ροιδεμάδ αν δίμιαδ, η αν εαρονοίρ ρυαιρ, η νό λέιςςρδρ ρορ δάιλ νό
 ρορ αιρθε ζαν α διογαίλ, ζο πο λίον ρφειρςς η όινηρε ζυρ βό ρυαίλλ ná
 δεαχαίδ ρορ ρυαλαη η δάραετ κοναδ δό δο ρόινε α κομιαρλιυεάδ φηί α
 ταιρρηβ ίονναρ νο διζελαδ αν ράρ δο ραεταδ φαίρ. Δά ρδó εέετυρ πο όινηρροτ

quinque rem ita gerens, vt prædis, & excursionibus multum Protestantibus offecerit, sæpè cum illis fuerit velitatus, leuesque pugnas commiserit. Ad quod bellum suscipiendum mouebatur præter memoratas iniurias tum quòd cum Ibernis Anglicæ factionis non minus crudeliter, quàm cum cæteris Angli agebant, tum tyrannidis magnitudine, cuius vacationem nulla res præter bellum afferebat. Iam verò Richardus VVinkel Anglus eques Auratus Ibernæ castrametator quatuor militum millia ducens arcem illam, cui Felmius præerat, obsidet. Felmius ratus se paruo præsidio munimentum loci natura non satis munitum, diu non posse defendere, nec Odochartam opem laturum, quòd militum numero inferior erat castrametatoris exercitu, ignem inijcit arci duabusque nauibus onerarijs plenis tritici in comæatum missi Luci præsidio, quas ceperat. Duo quoque milia librorum Hæreticorum, quæ Luci Ministropiscopi erant, in exercitus conspectu in ignem consumenda inijcit, spretis centum argenti libris quibus eos Pseudoepiscopus redimere cupiebat, & ipse duobus phasellis cum militibus fugit, tormenta partim secum deferens, partim dejiciens in mare. Cuius facti Odochartam, qui statuit Felmium obsidione liberare, pœnituit. Beartam quoque arcem castrametator obsidio vallat, vbi erat Maria Odochartæ vxor Pristonis Vicecomitis filia. Arcem Monachus qui illam tenebat, prodit, & ipse simul Fidei nuncium remittit pactus tamen, vt præsidiarij incolumes dimitterentur: quibus Anglus fidem sua religione seruauit alios in vincula detrudens, alios

pretio commutans, & Mariam Vicecomiti fratri, qui factionis Anglicæ erat, custodiendam tradens. Inde Castrametator ad direptionem, atque depopulationem agrorum, quos Odocharta possidebat vertitur. Quo conatu illum Odocharta prohibere insistit, mille, quingentosque armatos ductitans non longè ab hoste statuis collocatis. Plerique castrametatoris milites Ibernæ, & Angloiberni Catholici erant, sed à sacerdotibus Anglicæ factionis non bene docti existimabant, sibi licere pro principe Protestante contra Catholicos pugnare, dum in spiritualibus non haberent cum Hæreticis communionem. Ex horum principibus erat Henricus Onellus cognomento Iunior, qui antea sub Onello in Hæreticos fidè, & acerrimè dimicauerat. Ad locum, qui Keannmhuir nominatur. Odocharta in illud castrorum cornu, quod Henricus tenebat, cum quingentis armatis noctu facit impetum: vallum subitò transgressus vigiles atque custodes interimit: prima tentoria repente circumit, & incendit: stragem vndique edit: mox in Henrici tabernaculum irruit, quò etiam regij milites semisomnes pauidi, & inermes ex aliorum tabernaculorum clade pervenerant. Hic atrox pugna committitur. Incipit Henricus suos consolari, confirmare, adque se tuendos, & sociorum necem vlciscendam hortari, hostis impetum fortissimè dimicando sustinere, laborantibus subsidium ferre; Odocharta contra suos crebris exhortationibus ad præliandum accendere, pauidis addere terrorem, ad Henricum, cuius vocem confirmantis audiebat, accedere. Henricus suis loco cedentibus Catholicis vndequaue circum-

not only offered him insult and abuse by word, but also inflicted chastisement on his body; so that he would rather have suffered death than live^s to brook such insult and dishonour, or defer or delay to take revenge for it; and he was filled with anger and fury, so that he nearly ran to distraction and madness. What he did was, to consult with his friends how he should take revenge for the insult which was inflicted upon him. What they first unanimously resolved, on the 3rd of May, was to invite to him Captain Hart, who was at Cuil-mor (a

uenientibus fortiter prælians, multisque vulneribus affectus exanimis sternitur. Superstites in castrorum frontem, vbi castrametator erat, fugiunt. Castrametatorem, & exercitum totum ingens paucorū inuadit: nonnulli castris desertis sese fugæ mandant: omnesque fugituri videbantur, nisi Odocharta suorum paucitati timens, receptui canere, pedemque referre iussisset. Accepto damno castrametator percussus ex plano in præsidia confugit. Odocharta pagos, quos Henricus possedit, ingressus prædatur, atque deuastat. Per Drumorrium lacum in insulam linitribus, atque pontonibus vectus arcem expugnat, atque diripit. Rursus castrametator viribus relictis, maioribus copijs conscriptis, vberioribus Ibernorum auxilijs accitis contra Odochartam facit expeditionem. Auxilijs præerant Nellus Odonellus Asper, & Macsuinnius Tuethius. Quorum viribus Odocharta ratus suas esse impares in Beatham sylvam sese cum multis diuitijs abdit. Quò erant omninò itinera tria, quibus hostes poterant illum aggredi, quæ simul regij arripiunt exercitu diuiso in tres partes inter tres duces castrametatorem, Asperum & Tuethium. Odocharta quoque suis copijs longè minoribus tripartitis tria simul itinera obsidet. De quibus ab vtraque parte dies circiter triginta missilibus contenditur non multis vtrinque interemptis. Denique castrametator commentu deficiente in præsidia redit. Quem Odocharta secutus angustijs illis loci relictis per regios excursions facit. Sub hoc tempus Asper in eam suspicionem Angli venit, quòd esset cum

Odocharta in bellum conspiraturus. Ob quod primum in Ibernica custodia mandatus, Indé in Angliam transmissus in Londinensi arce detinetur. Aliquot deinde diebus elapsis Anglus quoque Prorex, & Clanrichardus Comes maioribus copijs conscriptis castrametatori suppetias veniunt. Odocharta ratus se esse imparem vtrique exercitui, siquidem vtolibet erat inferior numero militum, in tutiorem locum sese recipere constituit, bellumque tantum ducere, donec superstites Ibernica iuuentutis ex Ibernica factione, qui ex varijs regni angulis ad illum iter habebant, perueniant, iustumque exercitum habeat. Cum compositis ordinibus agmen duceret, sub lucis exortum hostis illum assequitur: sed missilibus vtrinque aliquandiu pugnatò rursus redit, nullo memorabili accepto, vel illato damno. Aliquot post horis occurrit hostilium bombardariorum ala Odochartæ agmen eminens plumbis glandibus carpens, in quam Odocharta alteram imperat mitti: cum qua ipse quoque animosus iuuenis præter concilium, & senioribus inscijs ex agmine descendens duplici tragula confossus solus occumbit intra duas horas, quam fuit absolute sacramento peccatis expiatus, cuius infesta nex bello exitum omnium opinione celeriore attulit. Namque ceteri præter paucos duce destituti in optantium, & infantium Anglorum gratiam, vt primum quisque potuit, redierunt."

^s *Than live*: literally, "so that he would rather [have] his death than his life, before he would bear the insult and dishonour he received."

a haon cómaire an 3. Man Cairtin harc baoi irin ccúil móir (baile rin ril por up loca feabail alla tíor don doire a dubhamar) do tócuiread ina docum, 7 a gabáil go ppuair an baile ar. Do éad po céadóir irin dedoil go doire, 7 do bíre uairdúrecaó namacc por rianlac an baile. Ro marbaó an gobernóir lá heóccan mac neill mic ghrailt uí doócartaig, 7 leutenant corbon lá Stan mac aóda, mic aóda duib uí domnaill. Ró marbaó ona rochaide oile cen mó éat rom. Do gabáó cairtin henri uegan, 7 bhí srrcoir an baile. Ro cfróircead, 7 po loircead an baile leó iartain 7 tucrac etata aióble ar.

Monuar aín gíó nar bó maótnaó an tuaral aipeacó daite a earanora, Ro baó dírim doairnóir na huile po riolaió, 7 po élanuair, i cooiccead ulaó uile tper an coomótgáil cóccaió rin po triall i nacchaio ríóta an ríó, uair bá deirde tamic a bár rom baóin (18. Iulu ar ccionn) lá haro marparcal na heireann, Robert uncuel, 7 lá Sir oluer lambert, 7 a roinn ina éóramnaib cómpoinnte etir doire 7 an éuil móir, 7 a éinn do bíre a ttairealbaó go haé éiaé, 7 bár rochaide duairlib, 7 dairechaib an cóicció po baó eimile dpaireir. Bá de eicem, 7 do imteaó na marlaó atepubhamar, tamicc a ndóinnur 7 a ndúchaig, a ppora, 7 a ppearann, a ndúine, 7 a ndionghaóda, a ccuanta caomóurcarataca, 7 a ninbeara iaircc iomda do bhí do gaoibelaib cóicció ulaó, 7 a ttabairt ina ppaíónaí do eaótaí énélaib 7 a cooproim por aócur, 7 por ionnarbaó in aile criochaib cómaigéib go po éccrat a neirínóir.

^h *With the sword*: literally, "he gave the soldiers of the town the cold awaking of enemies."

ⁱ *His own death*.—According to the tradition in the country, Sir Cahir O'Doherty was killed under the rock of Doon, near Kilmaerenan. It appears from an Inquisition taken in the 6th of Jac. I., that he fell on 5th of July, 1608:

"The said Cahire O'Doghertie, Knight, afterwards, to wit, on the 5th of July, in the year aforesaid, being in rebellion at or near Kilmaerenan, in the county of Donegall, together with the said other traitors, fought and contended with the army or soldiers of the said King, then and there remaining. The aforesaid Cahire

O'Doghertie, Knight, so contending, was slain, and the Jurors saw the body and members of the said Cahire then and there slain," &c.

Sir Henry Doowra gives the following account of the causes that drove O'Doherty [*atatis* 21] into this rash insurrection. He does not appear to have heard that his friend Pawlett had horse-whipped this proud young chieftain:

"Presentlie after hjm" [Roory O'Donnell], "came O'Doghertie alsoe, with a letter from my lord to mee, to pray mee to deliver him the possession of the Ile of Inch againe, which hee himself had past away before, first, by lease for xxi. yeares, & afterwarde in ffee simple for ever, both under the greate seale. I tould him

fort on the margin of Lough Foyle, below the Derry we have mentioned), and to take him prisoner. [This was done], and he obtained the fort in his release. He repaired immediately at daybreak to Derry, and awoke the soldiers of that town with the sword^a. The Governor was slain by Owen, the son of Niall, son of Gerald O'Doherty, and Lieutenant Corbie by John, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell. Many others were also slain besides these. Captain Henry Vaughan and the wife of the bishop of the town were taken prisoners. They afterwards plundered and burned the town, and carried away immense spoils from thence.

Alas! although it was no wonder that this noble chieftain should have avenged his dishonour, innumerable and indescribable were the evils that sprang up and pullulated in the entire province of Ulster through this warlike rising, which he undertook against the King's law; for from it resulted his own death¹, on the 18th of July following, by the Chief Marshal of Ireland, Robert Wingfield, and Sir Oliver Lambert. He was cut into quarters between Derry and Cuil-mor, and his head was sent to Dublin, to be exhibited; and many of the gentlemen and chieftains of the province, too numerous to be particularized, were also put to death. It was indeed² from it, and from the departure of the Earls we have mentioned, it came to pass that their principalities, their territories, their estates, their lands, their forts, their fortresses, their fruitful harbours, and their fishful bays, were taken from the Irish of the province of Ulster, and given in their presence to foreign tribes; and they were expelled and banished into other countries, where most of them died.

this warraunt was too weake to doe what it imported, and shew'd him reasons for it which either he could not or would not apprehend, or beleve, but plainly made shew to conceive a suspicion as though I were corrupted under hand to runne a dissembling course with him. To give him contentment, if I could, being then to goe for England, and to Dublin by the way, I spoke to Sir George Carey, that was then Lord Deputie, tould him how the case stooode, and what discontentment I sawe it drave him into. Hee told mee it was past the Seales (gaue mee a further reason too), & vtterlie refused to make

or medle with it. Hereupon hee tooke it more to hearte; sent Agentes to deale for him in England. They prevayled not till my lord was deade, & then with impatience lead away, with lewd Councell besides, & conceiuing himselfe to be wronged in many other thinges, hee was first broke out into open Rebellion; but that fell out a good while after."

Docwra then goes on to complain of various grievances, and shews clearly that he himself, O'Kane, and Sir Niall Garv O'Donnell, were very unfairly dealt with by the Government.

¹ Indeed: eccin is here an expletive.

Niall Garv' O'Donnell, with his brothers [Hugh Boy and Donnell], and his son, Naghtan, were taken prisoners about the festival of St. John in this year, after being accused of having been in confederacy with O'Doherty. They were afterwards sent to Dublin, from whence Niall and Naghtan were sent to London, and committed to the Tower, Niall having been freed from death by the decision of the law; and they [Niall and Naghtan] remained confined in the Tower to the end of their lives^m. Hugh and Donnell were liberated from their captivity afterwards, i. e. in the year following.

The Earl of Tirconnell (Rury, son of Hugh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell) died at Rome, on the 28th of July, and was interred in the Franciscan monastery situate on the hill on which St. Peter the Apostle was crucified, after lamenting his faults and crimes, after confession, exemplary penance for his sins and transgressions, and after receiving the body and blood of Christ from the hands of the psalm-singing clergy of the Church of Rome. Sorrowful [it is to consider] the short life and early eclipse of him who was there deceased, for he was a brave, protecting, valiant, puissant, and warlike man, and had often been in the gap of danger along with his brother, Hugh Roe (before he himself had assumed the lordship of Tirconnell), in defence of his religion and his patrimony. He was a generous, bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable lord, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors did not seem anything for his spending and feasting parties; and a man who did not place his mind or affections upon worldly wealth and jewels, but dis-

with him to do a service upon O Dogherty, & if he should go with him then he & O Dogherty will murder them all, but S' Richard, in hope to have his son for him. And the Town of Lifford should be with S' Neill; moreover, another agreement betwixt S' Neill & O Dogherty, that S' Neill should possess the Castle of Bartt, & O Donnell's duties upon Inishowen, as long as they were able to maintain yt themselves. My Lo: be it knowen unto you the fear of my soul will not suffer me to accuse any body in the world with such, vnless I were sure of it.

“ Hl. DUBH.

“ This lady also alledgeth that one of her

servants was informed by one of O Dogherty's company, that a messenger had been with O Dogherty from S' Neile Garve the night before the army went upon him in Glenvagh, whereby was advised to leave his fastness & not to fight.”

^m *To the end of their lives.*—Niall Garv and his eldest son, Naghtan, died in the Tower of London in the year 1626, according to Short Annals of Tirconnell, preserved in a manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. He had another son, Manus, who was Colonel in the service of the Confederate Catholics, and from whom the O'Donnells of Newport are descended.

ἀέτ α πρὸβαλ, ἡ α ρεαοίλῶ πορ γὰρ ναον ὡα ριγῶ α λεαρ ὡο ἐρέν, νό ὡο ἐρῡαγῡ.

Μαγῡῖορ Cuconnaét ócc, mac concónnaét óicc, mic concónnaét mic concónnaét, mic bhian, mic pìlip, mic tomar, tigeapna fearmanach níc puair tigeapnar gan míng, gan meabail, gan feill, gan pìongail áéτ α ἑὸγα ἰ πρῖαδ-
 ναῖρῖ fear nulaò ἰ μῖοαὸ α ὡεαρῡῡαταρ Αὸδ. Σαοί ῡρεα ἰδεαλβαὸ μῡνμναὸ
 μὸραῖεεῡταὸ, αῖρῡρεαὸ ῡρραδάλ ὡο μῡαῖαὸ ὡεῖλλε, ἡ ὡροτα, ἡ γααα μαῖεῡρα
 αρ ὡνα ὡο ἑέτ ἰ ηγενα ἰρῡ ἑταῡ ἁν .12. Αὡγῡρτ.

^a *Died at Genoa.*—According to the tradition in the family, he died of a burning fever. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the Maguires of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, who descend from his second son, Brian, as shewn in the annexed pedigree :

I. CUCONNAUGHT MAGUIRE died in 1608. He was the brother of the celebrated Hugh Maguire, who was killed, near Cork, in a duel with Sir Warham St. Leger.

II. BRIAN MAGUIRE. He was a minor at the death of his father, and was restored to a tract of land called Tempodessèl, now Tempo, estimated to contain two thousand acres of land, which were his brother's, lately deceased. Pynnar speaks of his estate in his *Survey of Ulster*, as published in Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 169, as follows :

“ Upon this Proportion there is a large Bawne of Sodds, and a good house of lime and stone. He hath made five leaseholders, which have, each of them, sixty Acres for twenty-one Years, and all his Tenants do Plough after the Irish Manner.”

This Brian left one legitimate son,

III. HUGH MAGUIRE, who married the daughter of the head of the O'Reillys, by whom he had,

IV. CUCONNAUGHT MORE. He married the daughter of Everhood Magennis, of Castlewellan, in the county of Down. He mortgaged a great part of his estate to raise, arm, and sup-

port a regiment of horse for the service of James II. According to the tradition in the family, which appears to be correct, he fought desperately at the pass of Aughrim, where he himself was killed, and his regiment cut to pieces, after having nearly annihilated the second regiment of the British horse. He was struck down by a grape-shot, and left dead on the field; but one of his followers, named O'Durnin, is said to have cut off his head with his sword, and to have carried it in a bag to the island of Devenish, where he interred it in the family tomb of the Maguires. The late Bryan Maguire, of Tempo, and of Clontarf, Dublin, states, in a pedigree of his family, which he printed in 1811, that the descendants of this O'Durnin were then living in Dublin. Cuconnaught, or Constantine More, had, 1. Brian, of whom presently; 2. Hugh; 3. Stephen. The two latter died unmarried.

V. BRIAN MAGUIRE. He was restored to some remnant of his father's estate, and married the daughter and heir of James Nugent, Esq., of Coolamber, by which marriage he was enabled to pay off certain debts with which the estate of Tempo was incumbered. He had five sons and one daughter, the two eldest of whom died unmarried. He died himself in the year 1700, and was succeeded by his third son, Robert Maguire, who is mentioned by Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, in his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, printed in 1753, as the head of the

tributed and circulated them among all those who stood in need of them, whether the mighty or the feeble.

Maguire (Cuconnaught Oge, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas), Lord of Fermanagh, who had attained the lordship without fraud, deceit, treachery, or fratricide; but had been elected in the place of his brother, Hugh, in the presence of the men of Ulster; who was an intelligent, comely, courageous, magnanimous, rapid-marching, adventurous man, endowed with wisdom and personal beauty, and all the other good qualifications, died at Genoa^a, in Italy, on the 12th of August.

Maguires of Fermanagh. This Robert married the daughter and heiress of Henry Mac Dermot Roe, Esq., of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Colonel Hugh Maguire, the fourth son of Brian of Tempo, No. V. This Hugh was a colonel in the Austrian service, and married the Honourable Dowager Lady Cathcart, of Irwin Water, Herefordshire, and dying in Dublin, *sine prole*, in 1763, was succeeded by his youngest brother,

VI. PHILIP MAGUIRE, the fifth son of Brian. He married Miss Frances Morres, daughter of Nicholas Morres, Esq., of Lattreest, in the county of Tipperary, by Miss Susanna Talbot of Malahide. This Philip had one son, No. VII., and two daughters, the elder of whom married Owen O'Reilly, Esq., of Mount-Pallas, in the county of Cavan, by whom she had two sons, Charles, who died at Brussels in 1786, and Eugene O'Reilly, who was living in England in 1811. The younger daughter married Sir John Stuart Hamilton, Baronet, of Dunnamanna, in the county of Tyrone, by whom she had several children, of whom the eldest surviving was Sir John Charles, who succeeded his father.

VII. HUGH MAGUIRE, of Tempo, one of the most puissant, high-minded, and accomplished gentlemen that ever came of the Maguire family. The Editor was acquainted with many persons who knew him intimately, and were entertained

at his hospitable and sumptuous table at Tempo. He mortgaged Tempo, and left his family in great distress. He married Phoebe Mac Namara, daughter of George Mac Namara, Esq., of the county of Clare, by whom he had three sons: 1. Constantine, a gentleman of polished manners and indomitable courage, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary, in 1834, at the very time that the Editor was examining the locality of Tempo-Deisil; he left one son, whose legitimacy was denied by his brother, Brian, but who now enjoys a small estate to which Constantine succeeded in right of his mother, and some daughters; 2. Brian, of whom presently; 3. Stephen, who enlisted as a private soldier in the British service, but died soon after, broken-hearted; and five daughters, Frances, Stephania, Maria, Eliza, and Catherine. This Hugh died in October, 1800.

VIII. BRIAN MAGUIRE, the second son of Hugh of Tempo. He was an officer in the Honourable East India Company's native army in Bombay, which he joined in 1799. In the year 1811, a short memoir of this remarkable man, evidently the production of his own pen, was printed in Dublin by W. Cox, 150, Abbey-street, giving an account of his several duels with English officers, and of several circumstances that occurred to him in India and Europe, to which is annexed a Genealogy of his family, which shewed him to have been related to some of the best families of Ireland, being the

Semur mac einiur mic conulað mész matzanna do écc irin lo cedna γ α αθnacal irin maizin peipraite.

Caebarr mac Aoda mic maghura, an taon mac tizearna po bað mó ainm γ oirdearcur, allað, γ ardnór, ar aiðeáaire, ar féile po baói i nniur eipe-móin. Aiézin éuana meic caicini, γ zuaire mic colmáin ar deaplaceað γ ar oineac, fear ná tapð neac a ðruim fpuir maím iar ná épa do écc irin póim an .17. September, γ α αθnacal ar aon lá a deapbraetar lapin iarla.

Aoðh O Neill mac aoda, mic firdorca barún dúinghainn oirdre an iarla ui neill do écc, aon traoileactain énel neozain do zabáil ionaid a atar diamað beó ina ðóhaid do écc, γ α αθnacal i naoim ionaid la deapbraetrib a matar .i. lap an iarla ua ndoinnail γ la caebarr.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1609.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, Se céu, anaói.

Caebarr ócc mac caebairr, mic Maghura, mic aoda duibh uí doinnail do éop do cum báir i náe chiac lá gallaib an 18. iul. Níp bó dímiað do cenel cconail meic Néill an daiz fpi rin do oirðneac i ccñnar forpa dia léiccti dia raizid a ccñnar iccip, ar uairle a póla ar airde a aizmó ar bpié, ar boppað, ar éuaicle, ar tpebairre ar coimnar, ar éotuccað fpuir an ccác do cuipctar ina éñet:

ðrian na Saméac mac airr, mic briain na muiceirge do marbað lá gallaib.

Mac an baipð Eozan mac zoppaða, mic eozain, mic zoppaða ollam uí doinnail i noán paói fpiéna innleactac, γ fear tize naoideac coitcinn do écc iar ccian aoír, iar mbuaid naipige.

second cousin of the Earl of Ormond, and of the present Lord Talbot of Malahide. In p. 29 of this little work (which was suppressed at the request of the more respectable of Mr. Maguire's friends) is given a circumstantial account of a row which he had with some English officers at the island of St. Helena, which is a curious specimen of autobiography. But a far better book could be written on the life and adventures of his grandfather, who was really a man of exalted character, and of whom many interesting anecdotes are

still remembered by his tenants at Tempo.

This Brian married Miss Honoria Anne Baker, daughter of James Baker, Esq., of Ballymoreen, in the county of Tipperary, on the 17th December, 1808, and had by her several sons, some of whom are now, or were lately, reduced to the condition of common sailors on the coal vessels sailing between Dublin and the coasts of Wales. Thus, in one generation, has the proudest blood of Ireland sunk to one of the vilest states of human existence, and commingled with that

James, the son of Ever, son of Cu-Uladh [Cooley] Mac Mahon, died on the same day, and was interred at the aforementioned place.

Caffar, son of Hugh, son of Manus [O'Donnell], a lord's son, who had borne a greater name, renown, and celebrity, for entertainment of guests and hospitality, than all who were in the Isle of Heremon; a second Cuanna-mac-Cailchinni^o, and a second Guaire-mac-Colmain for bounty and hospitality; and a man from [the presence of] whom no one had ever turned away with a refusal of his request; died at Rome on the 17th of September, and was buried with his brother, the Earl.

Hugh O'Neill, the son of Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, Baron of Dungannon, and the heir of the Earl O'Neill^p, the only expectation of the Kinel-Owen to succeed his father, if he had survived him, died, and was buried in the same place with his mother's brothers, the Earl O'Donnell and Caffar.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1609.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred nine.

Caffar Oge, the son of Caffar, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was put to death at Dublin, by the English, on the 18th of July. It would have been no disgrace to the tribe of Conall^q, son of Niall, to elect this good man as their chief, if he had been permitted to go home to take the leadership of them, by reason of the nobleness of his blood and the greatness of his mind, and for his vigour, magnanimity, prudence, prowess, and puissance, in maintaining a battle against his opponents.

Brian-na-Samhthach, son of Art, son of Brian-na-mucheirghe [O'Rourke], was slain by the English.

Mae Ward (Owen, the son of Godfrey, son of Owen, son of Godfrey), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, an intelligent, ingenious man, who kept an open house of general hospitality, died at an advanced age, after the victory of penance.

class amongst whom, a century ago, according to Dean Swift, the true representatives of the ancient Irish nobility were to be found.

^o *Cuanna-mac-Cailchinni*.—He was Prince of Fermoy, in the now county of Cork, in the seventh century, and vied in feats of hospitality

and munificence with Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught at the same period.

^p *Earl O'Neill*.—This should be Earl of Tyrone, according to the technical language of English law.

^q *The tribe of Conall, son of Niall*: i. e. the

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1610.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, Σε céετ, α δειχ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1611.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, Σε céο, α δεχ, α हाон.

Concobar o duibeanaiḡ eppcop dúin, ḡ coindeire no baó bratair doipó .S. Ppoinpēir do coinuent dúin na ngall céttur, ḡ no toccaó iaraim do cum na heppcopóitte céona ap a dscáirilleaó, Ro hepḡabaó eipiom lá gallaib, ḡ baóí ppi né póa aca pó daóire, ḡ pó pñnaino, ḡ do paimḡpēraττ Maoíne ḡ arccaóa iomóa dó dia póad pōp a nepir. Ro obram óna inoipin ap no óinrióipiom an maie nepēpaóac ap an pflaié pūtaim. Ro puaflaicc dia dó ó gallaib don éur pin, ḡ no ḡabaó eipíde do pióip ḡ ap é no ba lupur ḡ nepinn in ionbaó pin sip Arpur Chicēpēp, ḡ no cuipaó eipíde do cum báir, Ro díclnóac céttur, ḡ no tēpcaite a boill ma cēpaínnaió póaalta, pēóil-ḡpēta ḡ ná eliaé an ceo la do pēpū.

Ni baóí éim cpioptuioe ḡ tēip nepēann ná no cpioēnaiḡ a époidē lá huat-bar na maipera no pūlainḡ, ḡ no póaaim an tēplam óḡh ḡgnaióe, ḡ an pīpēn pōipēte pīpēlnóair ap vaiḡ pōcpaicce dia annaim. Nip bó cuma lá haon do na cpioptuioib báttar ḡ cēāpnaḡ aēa eliaé an ionbaó pin cia haca lap a mbíe ball dia ballaib, ḡ nīp bó hiao a boill namá acē báttar líonanaipera pōinmā ḡ nēplaimē aca aḡ ḡabáil a póla inoipíde co ná léiccoír ḡo lár hí ap bá deapb leó ḡup bó haon do maipētipib naomóa an coiméacó eipíde.

O'Donnells and their correlatives, who were descended from Conall Gulban, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarchs of Ireland in the end of the fourth century.

* 1610.—This year is left blank by the Four Masters.

* *Good qualifications.*—P. O'Sullivan Beare, who gives a most admirable description of the trial of this old prelate, draws his character in the following words, tom. 4, lib. 1, c. xviii. :

“Cornelius vir haud obscuro genere natus

Seraphicæ Diui Francisci religioni sese teneris ab annis alligauit. Vbi mirifica pietate, longis orationibus, perpetuis pœnitentiis, & omnium virtutum ornamento fulgens, doctrinam eruditus ingenio comis, & vrbanus, sermone nequam rudis euasit.”

* *First beheaded.*—This is not correct, for he was first hanged. The bishop was about eighty years of age at the period of his execution. When the hangman of Dublin, who was an Irishman, heard that the bishop had been con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1610'.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred ten.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1611.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred eleven.

Conor O'Duibheannaigh [O'Devany], Bishop of Down and Connor, who had been at first a friar of the order of St. Francis, of the convent of Donegal; but who was afterwards, for his good qualifications^s, elected to the episcopal dignity, was taken prisoner by the English; and he was detained by them a long time in bondage and punishment; and they offered him riches and many rewards, if he would turn over to their heresy, but he refused to accept of them, for he despised transitory riches for an everlasting kingdom. God released him from the English on that occasion; but he was taken again. Sir Arthur Chichester being at this time Lord Justice of Ireland, he was put to death. He was first beheaded^s, and [then] his members were cut in quarters, and his flesh mangled at Dublin, on the first of February.

There was not a Christian in the land of Ireland whose heart did not shudder within him at the horror of the martyrdom which this chaste, wise, divine, and the perfect and truly meek, righteous man, suffered for the reward of his soul. The Christians who were then in Dublin contended with each other, to see which of them should have one of his limbs; and not only his limbs, but they had fine linen in readiness, to prevent his blood from falling to the ground; for they were convinced that he was one of the holy martyrs of the Lord.

demned, he fled from the city, and O'Sullivan says that none of the Irish race could be induced by threats, fear, or reward, to perform the office of executioner. Wherefore an English murderer was released from prison and forgiven the murder for executing him. When, however, he saw the calm fortitude and venerable countenance of the prelate, he asked forgiveness of him for the butchery he was employed to commit: "Quam ille se dare placidis-

simo vultu dixit." O'Sullivan adds:

"Spectantibus hoc magnam admirationem mouit, quod tortor miles robustus ætate florens, qui martyrum carnificio se vitam redempturum non ignorabat quasi sui incompos in scalis titubabat, & Episcopus senex debilis intrepide scalas ascendit, in eisque loquens stabat robore perfusus collo suo laqueum imposuit, sudariolo faciem cooperuit iunctas manus carnifici vt vincerentur porrexit."

Ζιολλαπατραίσε ó lucáirén paccapó deappraigthe baol i pparpáó in eppcoip̄ an tan rin, o po éinnr̄st̄e zoill iatp̄om̄ ina noip̄ do bápuccáó, bá huáman lap an eppcop zo ngébaó uat̄bár 7 im̄gla eip̄ide lá paic̄rin na mi imber̄ta do br̄st̄a for̄ a corpp̄om̄ ina p̄iáðnaire conaó aip̄erin po cuim̄oiḡ zur na bápaip̄iḡib̄ an paccap̄e do bápuccáó p̄iamh. Ateber̄t an paccap̄e náe páim̄ice p̄iom̄ al̄s̄r uaman do beit̄e paip̄ an aoīp̄om̄, 7 zo l̄s̄p̄aó é zan náe nuip̄s̄c̄la, 7 at̄teber̄t nár b̄ó com̄aóar eppcop on̄óp̄ac̄ do br̄st̄e zan paccap̄e ina caom̄t̄eac̄t̄. Ro com̄ail̄p̄om̄ inoip̄in ar po p̄oðaim̄ 7 po p̄ulainḡ an diae céona do t̄abair̄t paip̄ ar plait̄ nime dia anman.

Niall ó buid̄ill eppcop Rāt̄abōt̄ do écc i nglionn eiōm̄ige an p̄eip̄eaó p̄eb̄p̄uap̄i, 7 a aónacal i n̄m̄ip̄ caoil.

ΑΟΙΣ. CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1616.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, Se céo, a uech, a Sé.

Ο Νέλλ Αοθ mac p̄ip̄oip̄ic̄ae (mic cuinn bácaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic en̄p̄i, mic eoc̄c̄am̄) po baó bar̄ún ó m̄ar̄baó a ātar zur an mb̄laóain a m̄baóí an P̄ap̄lement oip̄p̄deap̄c̄ i náe cl̄iat̄, 1584, 7 dia po zoip̄eaó iar̄la típe heōḡain ar an P̄ap̄lement rin, 7 dia po zoip̄eaó o neill iar̄t̄ep̄ioll do écc iar̄ ccian aoīr iar̄ cc̄āt̄s̄m̄ a p̄ee, 7 a p̄eim̄ip̄ z̄ó p̄ona p̄enām̄ail, zo náe, zo naip̄ber̄t zo nonoip̄, zo nuaīp̄le. Bá hann ona po écc̄ep̄om̄ ip̄in p̄oim̄ an 20. Iul, iar̄ naip̄rige t̄ōḡaide ma p̄s̄c̄oib̄, 7 iar̄ mb̄p̄is̄t̄e buāða ó ðoman, 7 o d̄s̄man. Zep̄ bo cian o Ap̄o m̄aca (o ōtaip̄lige a p̄inn̄p̄ear) at̄bath p̄om̄h po baó com̄ap̄oða zur b̄ó buīdeac̄ Dia dia b̄s̄t̄haiō nár b̄ó m̄s̄ra an Róm̄h aónaice in po deónaiḡ an coim̄de a aónacal .i. an Róm̄ cl̄m̄ na cc̄p̄iopt̄uide. Τῑḡh̄ina t̄f̄no t̄ōt̄āc̄t̄āc̄

* *Gleann-Eidhnighe*: i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, midway between the villages of Dunkineely and Mount Charles.

* *Inis-Caoil*, now Iniskeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebara Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal. The patron saint of this island is Conall Caol, whose festival was kept there on the 12th of May.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 204, 205. The bell of this

saint, called Bearnan-Chonaill, passed by purchase into the possession of Major Nesbitt of Woodhill in 1835, and was preserved by him till his death in 1844, since which it has unaccountably disappeared. It had been sold to Major Nesbitt by Connell Mac Michael O'Breslen, then living at Glengesh, in the parish of Inver. This poor man was the senior of his name, and the representative of O'Breslen, who, as appears from an Inquisition, 7 Jac. I., was one of the Erenaghs of Inishkeel. The bell was

Gilla-Patrick O'Loughrane, a distinguished priest, was with the Bishop at this time. When the English had decided that both these should be put to death, the Bishop felt afraid that he [the priest] might be seized with horror and dismay at the sight of the tortures about to be inflicted upon his own body in his presence; so that he, therefore, requested of the executioner to put the priest to death before himself. The priest said that he need not be in dread on his account, and that he would follow him without fear, and remarked that it was not meet an honourable bishop should be without a priest to attend him. This he fulfilled, for he consented and suffered the like torture to be inflicted on him [with fortitude], for the sake of [obtaining] the kingdom of heaven for his soul.

Niall O'Boyle, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Gleann-Eidhnighe^a, on the 6th of February, and was interred at Inis-Caoil^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1616.

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred sixteen.

O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), who had been Baron from the death of his father to the year when the celebrated Parliament was held in Dublin, 1584 [*recte* 1585], and who was styled Earl of Tyrone at that Parliament, and who was afterwards styled O'Neill, died at an advanced age, after having passed his life in prosperity and happiness, in valiant and illustrious achievements, in honour and nobleness. The place at which he died was Rome, [and his death occurred] on the 20th of July, after exemplary penance for his sins, and gaining the victory over the world and the Devil. Although he died far from Armagh, the burial-place of his ancestors, it was a token that God was pleased with his life that the Lord permitted him a no worse^x burial-place, namely, Rome, the head [city] of the Christians. The person who here died was a powerful, mighty lord, [endowed]

enclosed in an elaborately ornamented case, or shrine, having an inscription in the black letter, greatly defaced, but in which the names of Mahon O'Meehan and — O'Breslen were still legible.—See a notice of this relic in Dr. Petrie's

paper on Ancient Irish Bells, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxi. (now in course of publication), in which engravings of this bell and its cover are given.

^x No worse: i. e. than Armagh.

ἡο ηγαοίρ, ἡο ηγλιοαυ, ἡ ἡο ηαμαιοηι ηοηελαάτα, ἡ αηγεαδ̄ αν τί εητα
 ανηηηη. Τηγεαηηα αοααάα αοηγαλαά αηηααάα ιοηηηαηἡαα, αἡ δίοηη α ηηηι,
 ἡ α ααηαδ̄ α ηηη α ηιοδ̄βαδ̄ηαη. Τηγεαηηα δ̄ιαδ̄α, δ̄εηααά αηηαη αοηηοηηαη
 ηηη αηηηαη, αηηηηηη ηέαηηηαη ηηη ηαηηηαη αο ηαηηαδ̄ αό ηηηηα, ἡ αό αηηαηηη
 δ̄ια ηέηη. Τηγεαηηα ηά ηο ηαηηαηἡ ηοηηαη ηά ηαηηηηηἡ ηεηά οηηα δ̄ο ηηηη
 οαα, αά ηη ηο ηαδ̄ αοηα δ̄ια ηηηηηηαηηη ο αηηη ηαηηη, Τηγεαηηα ἡο ηηοηηηααά,
 ἡ ἡο ηαηηηηηαηηη ηαηα, ἡ ηά ηο ηέηα ἡοηη ηά ηεηηηη, αηηαδ̄ ηα ηἡηη,
 ηηαά ηά ηαηα δ̄ο ηἡηη ηηα ηεηηηη αά ηο αοηηαδ̄ αά αό ηεαά ηαηηη ηο ηα
 αάαα δ̄ο ηαηη.

† *Wisdom and subtlety of mind.*—Camden de-
 scribes the character of this extraordinary man
 as follows, in his *Annal. Reg. Eliz.*, A. D. 1590,
 edition of 1639, p. 572:

“Corpus laborum, vigiliæ, & inediæ patiens,
 industria magna animus ingens maximisque par
 negotiis, militiæ multa scientia, ad simulandum
 animi altitudo profunda, adeo ut nonnulli eum

with wisdom, subtlety, and profundity of mind^r and intellect; a warlike, valorous, predatory, enterprising lord, in defending his religion and his patrimony against his enemies; a pious and charitable lord, mild and gentle with his friends, fierce and stern towards his enemies, until he had brought them to submission and obedience to his authority; a lord who had not coveted to possess himself of the illegal or excessive property of any other, except such as had been hereditary in his ancestors from a remote period; a lord with the authority and praiseworthy characteristics of a prince, who had not suffered theft or robbery, abduction or rape, spite or animosity, to prevail during his reign; but had kept all under [the authority of] the law, as was meet for a prince.

vel maximo Hiberniæ bono, vel malo natum
tunc prædixerint."

of the County of Down, p. 312, that there is a picture of this famous Earl, which was painted in Spain, in the possession of the Earl of Leicester.

It is stated in Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey*

1870
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council.

Name	Address
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St., New York
Mr. W. B. Jones	456 Broadway, New York
Mr. C. D. Brown	789 Park Ave., New York
Mr. E. F. Green	1010 Fifth Ave., New York
Mr. G. H. White	1212 Third Ave., New York
Mr. I. J. Black	1414 Second Ave., New York
Mr. K. L. Gray	1616 First Ave., New York
Mr. M. N. Blue	1818 West 125th St., New York
Mr. O. P. Red	2020 East 125th St., New York
Mr. Q. R. Purple	2222 East 125th St., New York
Mr. S. T. Yellow	2424 East 125th St., New York
Mr. U. V. Orange	2626 East 125th St., New York
Mr. W. X. Green	2828 East 125th St., New York
Mr. Y. Z. Blue	3030 East 125th St., New York

The names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council are as follows:

APPENDIX.

PEDIGREE OF O'DONNELL.

THE Editor hopes it will not be considered out of place to append to the Annals of the Four Masters the genealogies of a few of the most distinguished Irish families who figure in them, and even of one or two of whom they have but few notices ; and as these Annals treat more of the O'Donnells than any other family, their pedigree shall be given the first in order.

The necessity of illustrating this pedigree in connexion with the present work has been for some time seen by the Editor, as it has been asserted in a work, entitled *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, written by the late Matthew O'Connor, Esq., Barrister at Law, and published after his death, that "the O'Donnells of the present day cannot by grants, inquisitions, or other memorials, trace their pedigree for five generations." It would be wonderful, indeed, if this were the case ; but the Editor trusts that he will succeed in shewing, on the evidence of many monuments and memorials, which his late worthy friend, Matthew O'Connor, son of Denis, son of Charles the historian, did not take the trouble to examine, that the pedigree of many branches of the O'Donnells now living in Ireland, and of others living abroad, can be traced with certainty to the old stock of the O'Donnells of Tirconnell. That the reader may understand the exact nature of Mr. O'Connor's assertion, the Editor shall here lay before him the whole of his critical note on the family of the O'Donnells, as printed in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, pp. 158, 159 :

"The O'Donnells, who remained in Ireland after the flight of the Earl, lapsed to poverty, and but few of them have preserved any authentic traces of their descent. Ignorance, and money, and the shameless compliances of dishonest heralds, have framed pedigrees for them that have no foundation. Rory O'Donnel, first Earl, is represented as having had a son, grandson, and great grandson, second, third, and fourth Earls of Tirconnell, whereas Rory's only son died without issue, in the flower of youth. The alleged great grandson is stated to have had a daughter, married to Brian Ballagh O'Moreha, who died 100 years before such a person could have been born. On the failure of issue in Rory O'Donnel, the title of

Tirconnel devolved on his brother Caffre, who fled also to Spain. Caffre was married to Rose O'Dogherty, sister of Sir Caher O'Dogherty, who, after the death of Caffre, married Owen Roe O'Neal, and was buried, with her eldest son, Hugh O'Donnell, in the Irish Franciscan convent of Louvain. The second son, Caffre Oge O'Donnell, on the death of his father, became Earl of Tirconnel; on his death the title devolved on his son, Hugh, a distinguished officer in the service of Spain. The writer of those pages has in his possession a silk handkerchief, with a Latin thesis on divinity printed on it, dated at Salamanca, A. D. 1672, dedicated to this Hugh O'Donnell. This Hugh O'Donnell, in my mind, was the identical Balldarag O'Donnell who came to Ireland in 1690. The O'Donnells of the present day, or their genealogist, have no memorial or knowledge of his pedigree or origin. Neal Garbh, the supposed ancestor of the O'Donnells of Larkfield, Greyfield, Newport, and Oldcastle, had betrayed Hugh Roe; had killed Manus, his brother, with his own hand; afterwards betrayed the English, was found guilty of high treason, and died in the tower of London, under sentence of death. He had a son, called Naghtan; whether he died without issue, I know not; but the O'Donnells of the present day cannot, by grants, inquisitions, or other memorials, trace their pedigree for five generations. I am sorry that they should be reduced to derive their descent from such a traitor as Neal Garbh. The descent from Colonel Manus O'Donnell and Hugh Boy O'Donnell, fictitious sons of Neal Garbh, are manifest fabrications, Neal Garbh having had no sons of that name. Five generations are said to have intervened from the death of Neal Garbh, in 1610, to the death of Lewis O'Donnell, in 1810, a period of 200 years; another manifest proof of fiction. Of the O'Donnells in the service of France and Spain, no notice is taken by their genealogist, nor of Connell O'Donnell, the head of the family in 1689, who was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Donegal. He was the father of Hugh O'Donnell, of Larkfield, called Earl O'Donnell by the common people, and who died in 1754. He had three sons: Connel, a Field-marshal in the Austrian service, who, on Downs being wounded, commanded the Imperial army at the battle of Torgau; John, also a General in the same service; and Constantine, the grandfather of the present Hugh O'Donnell, of Greyfield."

The Editor shall presently lay before the reader the evidences and memorials by which the O'Donnells of the present day can trace their pedigree; but he deems it necessary to begin with—

I. **MANUS, SON OF HUGH DUV O'DONNELL**, who succeeded his father as chieftain, July, 1537^a. He was married four times. It is by no means easy to decide what was the exact priority or order of his marriages^b, but the following will be found to rest upon good authorities:

^a Annals of the Four Masters.

^b According to a manuscript in the British Museum (copied by the Editor in 1844), the following is the order and issue of the marriages:

1st. Wife not named, nor issue given.

2nd. "Ellenor, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and widow of M'Carthy Reagh" [By Daniel Mac Carthy Reagh this Lady Eleanor had a son, viz. Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Johanna, was married to Donnell O'Donovan, chief of Clancabill], by whom he had one son

1st. Johanna, daughter of Con More O'Neill, and sister of Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had issue, Calvagh, Manus, Hugh, and several other children.

2nd. Eleanor, daughter of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare (widow of Donnell Mac Carthy Reagh).

3rd. Margaret, daughter of Angus Mac Donnell of Islay, Scotland. And

4th. The daughter of Maguire of Fermanagh. He had fourteen children, the greater number of whom (*vide* note ^b) must have been by his first marriage: 1. Calvagh; 2. Rose (married to Niall Conallagh O'Neill); 3. Margaret; 4. Manus; 5. Hugh; 6. Niall Garv (slain 1538); 7. Eveleen (married to O'Boyle, died 1549); 8. Caffar (slain by the Scots at Tory Island, 1551); 9. Grace (married to O'Rourke, died 1551); 10. Johanna (married to O'Conor Sligo, died 1533); 11. Caffar (Tanist to Sir Hugh, died 1580); 12. Mary (married to Maguire, died 1566); 13. Manus Oge; and, 14. Nuala (married also to a Maguire).

Of the busy and troubled life of this chieftain, of the feuds in his family, and the rivalry of his sons, Calvagh and Hugh, there need be said nothing here. They form a considerable part of

and two daughters: 1. "Callough, who married the Countesse of Argile;" 2. "Roase, married to Neale Conelagh O'Neale;" and 3. "Margaret, married to Shane O'Neale."

3rd. "Daughter to M'Guire, by whom he had issue one son, Manus Oge;" and

4th. "Joane, sister to Con Backagh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone," by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Caher; 2. Manus; and 3. Sir Hugh, who married "Nine Duffe da. to James M'Donnell, Lord of the Countrie of M'Gronald."

This account seems the more conclusive, as it corresponds in the main with the sources from which Sir William Betham derived his information upon the same point, as given in the *Antiq. Researches*, p. 130; the only difference being the omission in the latter part of the first marriage, which, as there was no issue named, is not important; and that the name of the second wife is not given. This concurrence of testimony, together with the high probability that Calvagh and Hugh were not brothers of the whole but of the half blood, arising from their constant feuds and struggles for power, and that Hugh, and not Calvagh, was the son of Johanna O'Neill, from the fact that that powerful family always supported him in his pretensions against his brother, would leave little doubt as to the accuracy of the arrangement, were it not that it is entirely and conclusively displaced by the information since supplied by the publication of the State Papers connected with Ireland, temp. Henry VIII. The Annals of the Four Masters record that Donnell Mac Carthy Reagh died in 1528, and that Joan, or Johanna O'Neill died seven years afterwards (1535), forty-two years old, "the most illustrious woman of her age for piety and hospitality." In a letter from Brabazon to Allmer and J. Allen, dated 5th June, 1588 (*State Papers*, vol. iii. p. 17), it is said:

"The late Erie of Kildare, his sister is gon to be married to Manus Odonell, with whom is gon young Gerrot Delahides, and others which I like not. I was never in despair in Ireland till now." And again, in a despatch from the Council in Ireland to Cromwell, dated the same year (p. 28), "Furthermore, one Alienor Fitz Gerald, sister to the late Erie of Kildare, late wif of a grete capitayne of Mounestre, named M'Carte Riaghe, who hath bene the principale refuge and succor of the yonge Gerald FitzGerald, and sithen his departure out of the Englishry is now, with the same Gerald, two of James FitzGerald's sonnys, and other his adherentes, departed out of Mounestre throwe Obrenes Countre and Cannaght to O Donyll, to thentent the said Alienor shuld be to O Donyll married: so as the combynacion of O'Neill, being nere of Kyn to the said Alienor and Gerald" [NOTE, Con O'Neill married Lady Alice FitzGerald, sister of Ellenor, and aunt of Gerald], "with O Donyll, and them unto whom the Iriah Scottes oftymes resortithe, and in a maner are at ther draught and pleasure, is moch to be doubted." The third wife must have been Margaret Mac Donnell (the name omitted in the British Museum manuscript, but whose marriage is there placed as the first), for her death is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under the year 1544, leaving but the brief interval of six years for the marriages and deaths of two wives. This places the marriage with Maguire's daughter as the fourth and last. It is stated in a note in vol. iii. *State Papers*, p. 491, that "O'Donnell's first wife was O'Neill's sister, by whom he had three sons, Callough, Manus, and Hugh." This note appears to have been written by one who had authority for the fact. Beyond this, the Editor does not venture to connect with the above marriages the names or number of the children respectively.

the history of the period, and a large portion of the 2nd and 3rd vols. of the State Papers, temp. Henry VIII., lately published, is occupied with details connected with the then chieftains of Tirconnell and Tyrone. It will, however, be not uninteresting to quote from the latter two passages relating to Manus O'Donnell; the one illustrative of the extent of territory over which at that period the chieftains of Tirconnell had extended their sway; and the other of the dress and appearance of the individual himself. Sentleger, in one of his despatches to Henry VIII., enclosed a note or minute of "the more parte of the notable havons of Ireland to begin at Dublyn;" among which we find: "west and by northe, Brode Haven, Slygo, Assaro, Dongall, Calbege, Arrane, Shepehaven, Northerborne, Loghswylle, Loghfoyle. All these be in O'Donelle's Country."^c

And the same individual in writing of O'Donnell himself, says:

"The said Odonell's chiefe Counseler desired me very instantly, at his departing fro me, to be sewter to your Majestie for some apparail for his Master. If it may stand with your Highness pleasure to geve him parlamente robes, I thinke him furnishte of other apparail better than any Irisheman; for at suche tyme as he mette with me, he was in a cote of crymoisin velvet, with agglettes of gold, 20 or 30 payer; over that a greate doble cloke of right crymoisin saten, garded with blacke velvet; a bonette, with a fether, sette full of agglettes of gold; that me thought it strange to se him so honorable in apparail, and all the reste of his nacion, that I have seen as yet, so vile".^d

Nor is it necessary to trace the career of Sir Hugh, nor that of his gallant and famous son, Hugh Roe, nor that of Rory, Earl of Tirconnell. Their history has already been given in the text and notes to these Annals. That branch, once so celebrated, is now believed to be extinct.

II. HUGH ROE, who is said to have been married to a daughter of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, died in Spain the 10th September, 1602, without issue^e.

II. RORY, who was married to Bridget, daughter of Henry, twelfth Earl of Kildare (afterwards married to Viscount Kingsland), on his flight to Rome, 1607, brought with him his infant son, Hugh, who, in 1618, was page to the Infanta in Flanders, and known on the Continent, after his father's death (1608), as Earl of Tirconnell^f. He died unmarried, in the flower of youth. Caffar, the brother of the Earl Rory, married Rose O'Doherty, by whom he had two sons: Hugh, who died in 1660, without issue, and Caffar Oge, whose son, Manus, was styled Earl of Tirconnell on the Continent; and this was, indubitably, the very man called Ball-dearg^g O'Donnell, who came from Spain to command the Irish in the war of James II., and of whose

^c State Papers, vol. iii. p. 446. ^o

^d *Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 320.

^e MS. British Museum.

^f Mageoghagan, tom. iii. fol. 646; and *Collectanea Historica*, MS. Trin. Coll. Dub., Class E. 3. 8.

^g *Ball-dearg*: i. e. the Red Spot, not Red Mouth, as Mr. Matthew O'Connor incorrectly renders it. Mr. Hardiman, after giving a short sketch of the career of this personage (*History of Gabooy*, p. 156), adds: "What became of him afterwards" [i. e. after he had turned over to King William's side] "has not been thought worth the trouble

of inquiry." There is a curious account of him in *Macarie Excidium*, by Colonel Charles O'Kelly, who attempts to defend his conduct.—See *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, by Matthew O'Connor, Esq., pp. 125, 159, 160, 161. Colonel O'Kelly, in his *Macarie Excidium*, states, that "after the senior branch of the O'Donnells had become extinct, the head of the next branch went to Spain, where he was patronized by the king, and became a distinguished officer in the service of Spain; but that hearing of the civil war in Ireland, he left Spain without the king's license, and arrived in Ireland in September, 1690." This

final fate so little is known at present. On the flight of the Earl, the Countess did not accompany him, which may be accounted for by the fact, that she was shortly after confined of a daughter. There is a history connected with this girl of so singular and romantic a character, that the Editor is induced to transcribe it from the pages of the Abbé Mageoghegan, tom. iii., pp. 645-649 :

“ On peut placer ici l’histoire de la résolution courageuse d’une héroïne de la Maison d’ O’Donnell^b. Lorsque Rory O’Donnell Comte de Tirconnell eut quitté sa patrie en 1605, pour une prétendue conspiration dont on l’avoit chargé, il laissa la Comtesse son épouse enceinte. Elle vouloit suivre le Comte son mari dans les pays étrangers où il s’étoit réfugié ; et comme elle cherchoit les moyens de sortir secrettement d’Irlande, elle fut prévenue par le Vice-Roi qui l’envoya bien escortée en Angleterre, où elle accoucha d’une fille, qui fut nommée Marie au Baptême. Le Roi en fut informé, & quoiqu’ il eut persécuté le Comte de Tirconnell, il voulut honorer le pere en la personne de la fille ; il la prit sous sa protection, et ordonna qu’elle fut nommée Marie Stuart au lieu de Marie O’Donnell qui étoit son véritable nom.

“ Le Comte de Tirconnell étant mort à Rome, la Comtesse son épouse obtint une permission de la Cour de retourner en Irlande avec sa fille ; cette vertueuse mère se fit un devoir de donner à Marie une éducation chrétienne ; elle la fit instruire avec soin dans les principes de la Religion de ses ancêtres, elle lui représenta souvent, que la disgrâce de son pere étoit l’effet de son attachement à cette Religion à laquelle on doit sacrifier toutes les grandeurs de ce monde. Marie avoit douze ans lorsqu’elle fut rappelée en Angleterre par la Comtesse de Kildare son ayeule ; elle la présenta au Roi ; ce Monarque lui assigna une somme considérable d’argent pour la marier, et la Comtesse de Kildare, qui étoit bien riche, la declara son héritiere ; desorte que la protection du Prince, une naissance illustre et une fortune brillante, la firent rechercher pour le mariage par des Seigneurs de la premiere distinction en Angleterre ; il y eut entr’autres un Seigneur de bonne Maison & puissamment riche, qui fit une cour assidue à cette jeune Princesse ; il s’adressa aussi à la Comtesse de Kildare sa Tutrice, & la gagna au point qu’il avoit lieu d’espérer un heureux succès ; mais il étoit de la Religion prétendue réformée, il n’en falloit pas davantage pour en éloigner le cœur de Marie ; cette illustre Héroïne se voyant persécutée par la Comtesse & ses autres parens, en faveur d’une alliance qu’elle croyoit incompatible avec l’honneur & la conscience, forma la généreuse résolution de l’éviter par la fuite ; un cas imprévu en accéléra l’exécution.

“ La persécution étoit violente contre les Catholiques en Irlande ; O’Doharty étoit sous les armes pour la défense de la Religion ; le Gouvernement fit arrêter quelques Chefs des Catho-

was surely Hugh, the son of Caffar Oge, son of Caffar, who was the brother of the Earl Rory, and was the very man who was called Ball-dearg O’Donnell by the Irish. He was joined in Ireland by about 8000 of the rabble, set up an independent command, disclaimed the king’s authority, and made demonstrations of maintaining the cause of the native Irish, as distinct from King James’s, and restoring them to the dominion of their native country ; but being thwarted in every way by Tirconnell (Talbot), he turned over to the

standard of King William III., and retired to Flanders, where he was consigned to poverty and oblivion ; but of his ultimate fate nothing has yet been discovered.

^b “ Cette histoire fut d’abord écrite en langue Espagnole par Dom Albert Henriquez, & imprimée avec permission à Bruxelles en 1627. Elle fut traduite en François l’année suivante par Pierre de Cadenet sieur de Brieulle, et imprimée avec approbation à Paris en 1628, chez la veuve Guillemot, rue St. Jacques à la Bibliothèque.”

liques qui lui étoient suspects; de ce nombre fut Conn ou Constantin O Donnel, et Hugue O'Rourke* proche parent de Marie Stuart; on les fit mener prisonniers en Angleterre pour s'assurer de leur conduite dans ces temps de troubles. Malgré la vigilance des gardes, ces Seigneurs s'échappèrent de leurs mains, et trouverent le moyen de passer en Flandres. On ne manqua pas de soupçonner Marie Stuart d'avoir contribué à l'évasion de ses parens; elle en fut avertie par un Seigneur de la Cour; il lui conseilla, pour prévenir les malheurs qui la menaçoient, de se conformer à la Religion de l'Etat, & d'épouser quelque Seigneur de cette croyance capable de la protéger contre ses ennemis, il lui insinua que c'étoit l'unique moyen de contenter le Roi & la Comtesse de Kildare son ayeule. En effet, elle fut citée de comparoître devant le Conseil pour rendre compte de sa conduite.

"Marie vit bien qu'il étoit temps de pourvoir à sa surété. Elle confia son secret à une Demoiselle Catholique qui lui servoit de Dame de compagnie, & à un valet de chambre dont elle connoissoit la fidélité et la prudence. Son dessein étoit d'aller trouver le jeune Comte de Tirconnell son frere en Flandres; il étoit à la Cour d'Isabelle Infante d'Espagne & Gouvernante des Pays-Bas, qui donnoit asyle à toute la Noblesse persecutée pour cause de Religion. Pour cacher son sexe il falloit se travestir, Marie fit venir un tailleur qui l'habilla en Cavalier avec la Demoiselle de sa compagnie; pour mieux jouer son rôle, Marie jugea à propos de changer son nom, elle se fit appeller Rodolfe Huntly; la Demoiselle de sa compagnie prit le nom de Jacques Hués, & le valet de chambre celui de Richard Stratsi, noms sous, lesquels ils furent connus pendant leur voyage.

"Tout étant préparé, ces trois Cavaliers prirent des chevaux de poste, & sortirent de Londres avant le jour, & apres bien des aventures rapportées par l'Auteur de cette relation, Marie s'embarqua avec sa compagnie à Bristol, & après une longue & perrilleuse navigation, elle arriva à la Rochelle; s'étant reposée de ses fatigues, elle continua sa route par Paris jusqu'à Bruxelles; elle y trouva le Comte de Tirconnell son frere, qui la présenta à la Sérénissime Infante; cette Princesse la reçut avec toute la tendresse et toute la distinction imaginable. Le bruit de la résolution courageuse de Marie Stuart se répandit bientôt par toute l'Europe. On la comparoit à Eufrosine d'Alexandrie, à Aldegonde & autres Vierges chrétiennes de l'antiquité. Urbain VIII. qui gouvernoit l'Eglise alors, lui fit un compliment distingué dans la lettre suivante."

"Dilectæ in Christo filiaë Mariæ Stuard, Hibernensi Tirconnellii, Comitissæ Sorori, Urbanus Papa VIII. Dilecta in Christo filia, Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem.

"Obmutescat hoc tempore, sacrilega illa vox, quæ temerè docebat Christianæ religionis Consiliis, vim animorum hebetari et fortitudinis nervos emolliri. Declarasti, Hibernensis virgo, nationibus universis quam adamantinum robur eam mentem obarmet, in quibus excubat fides orthodoxa, contemptrix periculorum et domitrix inferni. O facinus dignum cui Roma faveat, et fama plaudat! Hæreticum conjugium, non secus ac dolosum incendium perosa, fugisti delicias

* In the relation presented to the King of Spain, about the year 1618, by "Florentius y^e pretended Archb. of Tuam, and supposed," by Primate Usher, "to be penned by Philip O'Sullivan beare," are named "Don John O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, Colonel of the Irish in Flanders; Don Hugh

O Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, page to the Infanta in Flanders."—*Collectanea Historica*, MS. Trin. Coll. Dub., E. 3. 8. The words "presented to the King of Spain, by Florentius y^e pretended Archbp. of Tuam," above quoted, are in the hand of Primate Usher.

Aulæ, & contempsisti Regum minas. Ipse procellarum abissus, & terroris campus, oceanus conatus est remorari fugam tuam quovis triumpho nobiliorem : sed transferantur montes in cor maris, non commovebitur in æternum mens habitans in adjutorio Altissimi. Patriam enim tuam, tantummodo esse tibi existimasti, ubi regnum gerat catholica Religio Potuisti quidem fallere conquistores Angliæ minitantis, at enim comitata Angelis itineris tam periculosi custodibus, non latuisti, oculos Pontificæ sollicitudinis, deducta enim in aulam Belgicæ Principis, pervenisti non modo in portum religionis sed & in theatrum Europæ. Isthic dum te contuemur, dilecta in Christo filia, & eam egregiis virtutibus meritam felicitatem præcamur, à Deo qui stetit à dextris tuis ne commovereris, & dignam te existimavimus cui Pontificæ auctoritatis alloquia doceant eos labores oblivisci, quibus Angelicam tam illustris gloriæ palmam redemisti. Benedicimus tibi intimo charitatis affectu, atque cum parentes & patriam Christo et Pontifici post habueris, scito te non demigrasse in exilium, sed in sinum clementissimæ matris properasse. Tam dulce enim nomen, & consentientem materno nomini charitatem experieris in Roma Ecclesia, ô dilecta filia, quæ Britannicarum insularum decus, & cæli gaudium habetis. Datum Romæ apud sanctum Petrum, sub annulo Piscatoris, die 13 Februarii, 1627. Pontificatûs nostri anno quarto."

" A notre chere fille en Jesus Christ Marie Stuard Comtesse de Tirconnell. Salut & Bénédiction Apostolique, Urbain VIII. Pape.

" Il faut enfin qu'elle reste dans le silence cette bouche sacrilège, qui n'a point eu de honte de dire que les résolutions qu'inspire le Chistianisme énervent l'ame, & mettent obstacle aux entreprises d'un cœur généreux. Vous avez donné, notre chere fille, à toutes les Nations une preuve du Contraire, & votre exemple leur a fait connoître quelle est la force & le courage que donne une foi orthodoxe, combien elle est au-dessus des dangers, & supérieure aux efforts même de l'enfer. Que ce courage est héroïque, qu'il est digne de la protection de Rome & des éloges de la renommée. L'horreur que vous avez eu de l'alliance d'un Héretique, ressembloit à celle qu'on a du feu dont les surprises sont redoutables. La Cour n'a point eu d'attraits pour vous, & les menaces des Souverains n'ont servi qu'à vous rendre insensible. La mer, retraite des vents & des orages, séjour trop affreux de la crainte, s'est opposée à votre fuite ; elle ignoroit qu'elle vous faisoit plus d'honneur que le triomphe : mais quand les montagnes seroient ensevelies dans le sein des eaux, votre confiance dans les bontés du Seigneur n'en recevroit aucune atteinte, puisque votre patrie est celle où la Religion est sur le Trône. Vous êtes venue à bout de vous dérober aux persécutions des Inquisiteurs d'Angleterre ; mais sous la conduite des Anges qui vous ont préservée des accidens de votre voyage, vous n'avez pu échapper à nos regards paternels ; car ayant été conduite à la Cour de l'Infante, sa Religion vous a reçu dans son sein, et l'Europe vous a servi de Théâtre. C'est là que vous considérant notre chere fille en Jésus Christ, nous demandons au Seigneur qui vous a soutenu, et nous sollicitons en votre faveur les succès heureux que vos vertus vous ont acquis. Nous vous écrivons cette lettre, dans le dessein de vous faire perdre le souvenir de vos peines, & de vos travaux, peines & travaux dignes d'envie, puisqu'ils ont été pour vous la source d'une gloire immortelle. Recevez notre bénédiction pleine de tendresse, et puisque vous avez quitté vos parens, et abandonné votre patrie par obéissance pour Jesus-Christ, & pour nous, soyez assurée de notre part que vous n'avez point trouvé un exil, mais une mere qui vous aime tendrement. Vous connoîtrez par vous-meme que l'Eglise Romaine porte veritablement ce nom ;

elle vous cherira comme sa fille bien-aimée, qui fait honneur aux Isles Britanniques, & remplit de joie les esprits bienheureux. Donné à Rome à Saint Pierre, sous l'anneau du Pêcheur le 13 Février 1627, & de notre Pontificat l'an 4."

What subsequently became of "cette jeune Princesse," the Editor has found no record, unless it be true, as stated by Lodge, that the daughter of Rory O'Donnell was "the first wife of Luke [Plunket], who, 28th September, 1628, was created Earl of Fingall;" for as Rory had only two children [Lodge states only two, but he names the daughter Elizabeth; that, however, might have been a mere mistake of name], Hugh "wanting three weeks of being one year old" when the Earl fled, and Mary born, as we have seen, after the flight; we can only conclude, that the Irishman and the Catholic "*avoit lieu d'esperer un heureux succès,*" however unfortunate in their suit her English woovers might have been.

To return to the elder branch.

II. CALVAGH O'DONNELL, eldest son of Manus, by Johanna O'Neill, was married to a daughter of the Earl of Argyle^m. He deposed his father in 1555; defeated his brother, Hugh, and John the Proud O'Neill in 1557, on which occasion his son Con's share of the spoils was "eighty horses, and the famous steed of O'Neill's son, called 'the Son of the Eagle.'" Surprised in the abbey of Kill-O'Donell by John O'Neill, in 1559, and carried off, with his wife, a prisoner to Tyrone; ransomed in 1561; visited England 1566; and on his return the same year, on his way to the North, dropped dead from his horse on the 26th October. He left issue one son, Con, and a daughter, Mary (by a former marriage), wife of John O'Neill. She died of grief at her father's imprisonment by her husband, 1561ⁿ.

III. CON O'DONNELL, who married a daughter of Sir Turlough Luineach O'Neill. On his father's death, being excluded from the chieftainship by his uncle, Sir Hugh, his life was a series of struggles to recover the power he thought unjustly wrested from him. His alliance with Sir Turlough Luineach, the unsuccessful rival of Hugh O'Neill, the able and powerful chieftain of Tyrone, placed an effectual barrier to his success; and Sir Hugh's friendship for the English government (which was undeviating and consistent), gave the latter an additional ally that ensured to him his position. Thus, in 1574, Con was invited by the Earl of Tyrone to visit his camp, when he was treacherously made prisoner and sent to Dublin. He escaped in 1575, and again "great dissensions arose between O'Donnell (Hugh) and the son of his brother (Con, son of Calvagh), upon which Con went over to the side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) to wage war with his kinsman;" and although he defeated Sir Hugh at Kiltole, in 1581, he could not deprive him of power. He died 13th March, 1583. He had issue nine sons, eight of whom survived him. The following is the probable order of their precedence: 1. Naghtan; 2. Calvagh Oge; 3. Manus; 4. Niall Garv; 5. Hugh Boy; 6. Con Oge; 7. Calvagh; 8. Caffar; and 9. Donnell.

Of these nine, six appear to have died without issue, of whom five met violent deaths. Naghtan was slain in 1582^o; Calvagh Oge, slain 1583^p; Manus, slain 1589^q; Calvagh, "slaine by Donell,

^l Lodge's Peerage, as edited by Archdall, vol. i. p. 99, title "Duke of Leinster."

^m MS. British Museum, quoted above.

ⁿ Annals of the Four Masters. See a long correspon-

dence between Con and the Lord Deputy, in Betham's *Antiquarian Researches*.

^o Annals of the Four Masters.

^p Ib.

^q Ib.

sonne to Hugh O'Donell;"^r and Caffar, "slaine by the rebelle M'Guire."^s The ninth son, Donnell, in an examination taken before Thomas Foster, Provost Marshall of Londonderry, 9th April, 1615, is mentioned, together with his brother, Hugh Boy, as having received letters from his brother, Sir Niall Garv, then a prisoner in the Tower of London^t. The only other mention of him occurs in the *Inq. Ult. Pat.*, 10th James I.: "Grant from the King to Donel M'Quin O'Donell, Glancho and Reimon, 2 half q^r 128^c, Rent £1 7s. 3¹/₄d."

Three only are stated, by Duaid Mac Firbis in his *Genealogies*^u, as having left issue, namely, Niall Garv, Hugh Boy, and Con Oge. And first:

IV. NIALL GARV, fourth son of Con, was married to his cousin, the youngest daughter of Sir Hugh, and sister of his rival, Hugh Roe^w. This alliance did not, however, effect a lasting reconciliation between the elder and junior branches of the family, of the elder of which Niall Garv was now the representative, as Hugh Roe was of the other, and not only of the junior branch, but also of the name. The character of Niall Garv has been generally painted in unfavourable colours, because of his hostility to Hugh Roe, and the part which he took against him in conjunction with the English. It is true that history does not present a more chivalrous and devoted Irishman than Hugh Roe proved himself to be during his short and eventful career; but before we entirely condemn the other for opposing him, we should recollect that Niall had the prior title, and that doubtless he was nurtured in feelings of hostility to what his own immediate family must have considered an unjust usurpation. The English government knew this well; and, in the year 1600, in order to destroy, if possible, the two great northern chieftains, determined to support the claims of Niall Garv against the one, and those of Arthur O'Neill, son of Turlough Luineach, in opposition to the other. It was one of the principal motives that determined the Government on sending Sir Henry Docwra to effect a settlement at "the Derry," that their agent might possess opportunities of more immediate communication with these discontented chieftains. Thus, in the *Narration of his Services*, written by himself in 1614, we find: "On the 1st of June^x, S^r Arthur O'Neale, sonne to old Tirlogh Lenagh, that had been O'Neale, came in unto me with some 30 horse and foot, a Man I had directions from the State to labour to draw to our side, and to promise to be made Earl of Tyrone, if the other, that maintayned the rebellion, could be dispossessed of the country." And so the same influences were used to work with Niall Garv, for we find a similar result produced. "On the 3rd of October came in Neale Garvie O'Donell with 40 horse and 60 foote, a Man I was also directed by the State to winne to the Queene's service, and one of equal estimation in Tirconnell that S^r Arthur O'Neale was in Tyroane." And the result of the conference was: "I promised him, in the behalf of the Queene, the whole country of Tirconnell to him and his heires, and my Lord Deputy and Council at Dublin did afterwards confirm it unto him under their hands." Thus he was not the treacherous kinsman meanly betraying his leader for a bribe, but the excluded chief seeking to recover his ancient birthright, and who seized the English offers as the only means of crushing his powerful rival. While, however, he thought to use their alliance for his own purposes, he, in reality, was but an instrument to effect theirs: "Right bravely did Neale Garvie and

^r *Annals of the Four Masters.*

^s *Ib.*

^t *MS. Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 15.*

^u *MS. British Museum.*

^w *Library, Royal Irish Academy.*

^x 1600.

his Irish demeane themselves on all occasions, although it is true, withall, they had their own ends in it, which were always for private revenge, and we ours, to make use of them for the furtherance of the Publique Service." His gallantry in the field is attested in many passages: "We had a skirmish with him (Hugh Roe O'Donell) of an houre longe, wherein Neale Garvie behaved himself Bravelie." And again: "On the 24th October, he (Hugh Roe) came again The alarum taken, the garrison made forth again, and Neale Garvie behaved himself bravelie as before, charged home upon them, killed one, hurt one or two more with his own hands, and had his horse slaine under him." In accepting the Queen's offer of putting him in possession of Tyrconnell, and setting aside Hugh Roe, he had no other intention than of being installed with all the absolute privileges of "The O'Donnell," and not, by any means, that his power should be trammelled with the obligations of an English subject; and as soon as he discovered that his new allies were not likely to consent to this, "thereupon begun Neale Garvie's discontente, for presentlie he directed some men of his to be cessed upon this countrey^y. O Dogherty and Hugh Boy^a, with great indignation, refused to accept them. Complaine came before me; I asked him whereupon it was that hee challenged this power over another man's land; he tould mee the land was his owne, for the Queene had given him all Tyrconnell, and this was parte of it. I aunswered it was true, I knew well the whole countrey of Tyrconnell was promised him in as large and ample a manner as the O Donnells had been accustomed to hould it. But I took it there were many others in that countrey that had landes of their owne as well as they; hee replied, not onelie the countrey of Tyrconnell, but Tyroane, Fermanaght, yea, and Connaught, wheresoever any of the O Donnells had, at that time, extended their power hee made Accompte all was his; hee acknowledged noe other kinde or interest in any man els, yea, the very Persons of the people hee challenged to be his, and said he had wronge if any one foote of all that lande, or any one of the persons of the People were exempted from him, &c." The matter was referred to the Lord Deputy^a and Council, who decided against those claims to unlimited power which Niall Garv asserted. Although differences such as this not unfrequently occurred, and mutual suspicions and jealousies ensued, he still vigorously cooperated with the English in their efforts to crush Hugh Roe. On the 2nd August, 1601, "with 500 English souldiers he threw himself into the Abbay of Donegall;" and "on the 19th September (Hugh Roe having last month laid seige to it) the Abbay took fire and was all consumed, except one corner, whither the English retreated and held out Here again, I must confess, Neale Garvie behaved himselfe deservingle, for though I had, at that time, many informations against him, that could not but breed some jealousies of his fidelitie, yett we sawe he continewed to the last; took such part as our own men did; had many of his men slaine at this seige, and amongst the rest a Brother of his owne." As he was extending his influence in the country, he endeavoured, more and more, to exercise his privileges as chieftain, independently altogether of his English allies. "Neale Garvie (as I said before) had, a longe time, carryed himself discontented; estrainged himself from mee, and lived altogether in those parts about Ballyshannon; and, it is true, those services he had done, alwayes dulie aknownedged, I had very often, and very bitterly, complayned of him to my Lord, and my reasons were these: Hee did openlie and contynuallie contest with

^y Iniahowen.

^a "Of the sept of the Mac Davids."—*Docwra*.

^a The Lord Deputy, i. e. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards Earl of Devonshire.

mee to have the people sworne to him, and not to the Queene ; To have no officer whatsoever but himselfe in his country. Hee would not suffer his men to sell us theire owne goodes, nor work with us for money, nor till or sowe the ground any where neere us ; nor yeeled us any carriages for the Army, as O'Doghertye, and all other that were under the Queene did Hee would not endure that any man of his country should be punished for any cryme, though never so haynous, and manifestlie proved, but take it as the highest injurie could be done unto him." These complaints soon determined the Government on setting him aside when the fitting opportunity offered, and finding some more pliant and less ambitious O'Donnell to occupy his place. Thus, after the battle of Kinsale, and the flight of Hugh Roe, we find : " Shortlie after this was Roory O'Donnell, brother to O'Donnell that was fled into Spaine (and himself banished his country and living in Connaught), taken in^b by my Lord Deputie, a profest enemy to Neale Garvie^c, who apprehended such jealousies upon it as made him run courses that were afterwards his undoing. Now it fell out that my Lord wrote for Rorie O'Donnell to come to him to Dublin ; Hee, being in Connaught, desires first to putt over his Catle into Tyrconnell, which would otherwise be in danger, in his absence, to be preyd by those of that province that yett stood out in Rebellion. My Lord gives him leave, and writes to Neale Garvie that he should not molest nor trouble them, and soe Rorie takes his journey. Hee was noe sooner gone, and the Catell put over, But Neale Garvie, notwithstanding my Lord's command, ceizes them as his owne, under pretents they were the goods of the country belonging unto him. Complainte made, my Lord writes to me to see them restored. I send unto him, and hee refuseth. My Lord, upon that, bids mee discharge him of his Entertainments, and writes unto him, without delay, to come unto him to Dublin. Hee growes more discontented, and defferes his going. Thus it runnes on for at least 3 monthes together, and neither would he come at mee nor my Lord, nor, by any meanes, be perswaded to make Restitution. In the ende he assembles, of his owne authoritie, all the country at Kilmackoran" [Kilmacrenan], " a place where the O'Donnell's use to be chosen. There hee takes upon him the title, and with the ceremonyes accustomed, proclaymes himselfe O'Donnell, and then presentlie comes to mee to the Derrey with a greater troupe of attendances then at any time before, and they styling him, at every word, my Lord. As soone as I sawe him, I asked him how he was thus suddenlie stept into the name of a Lord ; Hee tould mee they called him soe because he was O'Donnell. I asked him by what authoritie he was soe, and hee said, ' by my Lord Deputies.' I bade him make that appear unto mee and all was well ; Hee pluckt out a lettre written unto him from my Lord, about two years before, Superscription whereof was this, ' To my very loving freinde, O'Donnell.' Asked him if this were all the warrante hee had ; and he said yes. I asked him why he went not to my Lord all this while, nor came unto mee sooner, nor restored Rorie O'Donnell's catle. His answer was this ; you knowe the whole country of Tyrconnell was long since promised mee, and many services I have done that, I thinke, have deserved it ; but I sawe I was neglected, and, therefore, I have righted myself by taking the Catle and People that were my owne, and, to prevent others, have made myself O'Donnell. Now, by this meanes, the country is sure unto mee, and if I have done anythinge amisse, lett all be pardoned that is past, and from this

^b i. e. Received to mercy, or pardoned ; not humbugged.

^c i. e. Rory was.

day forward, by Jesus hand, I will be true to the Queene, and noe man's Councell will I follow hereafter but yours. You take a wronge course, said I, it may not goe thus; the first act you must do to procure forgivnes for your faults (if it may be) is to make restitution of the Catle, if you doe it not of your owne accorde, I know you will be forced unto it upon harder conditions; yet, at that time, nothing I could say would prevaile with him, and soe he departed." He afterwards consented to give up the cattle, but whilst Docwra was endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between him and Rorie, who was then at the Liffer, "came lettres from my Lord to this effect, that he had now taken in Tyrone, and was fully resolved to beare no longer with Neale Garvie, and, therefore, if I were sure he had made himself O Donnell, it was treason by the lawe, I should lay houlde on him and keepe him safe. My Lord, I was sure, was mistaken in the qualitie of his offence, for I looked upon the Statute Book and saw that Rigerous lawe was onelie for such as made themselves O Neales; for those that took upon them to be heads of other families, the Punishment was onelie a penalty of 100 markes. I pawsed, therefore, and was doubtfull with myselfe whether, by this misgrounded warrant, I should doe well to restrayne him or noe." News, however, of the Queen's death decided him, and Neal Garv is arrested the next day he came to the "Derry." When told of the succession of James I.: "Then am I undone, sayeth hee, for Roory hath better friendes about him then I." "That speech encreased my jealousy," says Docwra, "and, thereupon, I tould him further I had order from my Lord to restraine him of his libertie. Then ame I a dead man, saith hee. I told him noe, he needeth not fear any such matter, neither his life nor landes were yet in danger; his offence was a contempte onlie, and he must be brought to acknowledge a higher Power then his owne." He escaped the third day after, but subsequently sent pledges to Docwra, that, on getting "a Protection" for his safe passage to Dublin, he would submit himself to the Lord Deputy, which he did." The rival claims of Niall and Rory were now submitted for the decision of the Council in England, and the latter went himself to London, to attend, in person, to his interests. The influence of his friends and connexions (being married to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare), as well, doubtless, as the too ambitious character of his opponent, decided in his favour, and "within a while after came Roory O Donnell to Dublin, with his Majesties lettres to be made Earle of Tirconnell, and have all the countrey to him and his heires (except Ballyshannon and the fishing thereof), and such landes as Neale Garvie had held, &c.; the said Neale Garvie judicialie convicted of no crime, which I thought was strange; But whither it were with his right or wronge, with convenience or inconvenience to the State, was then no more to be disputed of." The letter here alluded to is to be found, together with the entry of the Patent, in Erck's *Rep. Chancery Enrollments*, pp. 24, 47, 59, which is here abstracted.

"James Rex,—Right trustie, etc., we have ben informed that Rorie O Donnell made his submission, etc., beseeching our favoure, etc., to graunte unto him and his heires our territorie and countries of Tirconel in Ulster, the which his ancestors had for many yeres past, etc.; therefore our pleyasure is, etc., that youe cause to be passed to the said Rorie, and his heires malle, with remaynders of lyke estate successivelie to his brother, Cafferie O Donnell^d, and his cosin, Donell

^d Caffar, as stated in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, fled with his brother in 1607; and also "Rose, daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of Caffar, with her son, Hugh, aged

two years and three months." He died in Rome the same month as the Earl, in 1608.—*O'Gorman MS.*, R. I. A. She was subsequently married to Owen Roe O'Neill, and is

Oge M^c Donnell O Donnell, our graunt of said territories, etc., with all the landes, rights, etc. of auncient tyme belonging to the Lords thereof: exceptinge all Abbayes and other spiritual livinges; & reserving such rentes, etc. as any of his auncestors yielded, etc.; as also the castle, town, and lands of Ballehenon, and 1000 l. adjoininge the fyshinge theare; and libertye to erect fortes for service of the countrie; with condition that the landes, etc., which were in the possession of Sir Neale Odonel, when he lived under Sir hughe Roe, late Odonell, and in amitye with him, especiallye Castleffynn, and its landes, may be reserved to bestow uppon Sir Neale Odonel, or such other as may deserve same. And our pleyzure is that Rorie O Donel, doe renounce all claymes, etc. upon Sir Cahir Odoghertie's and O'Connor Sligo's country, etc.; and because he shall receive so large a territorie as Tirconnell for his inheritaunce, etc. we have thoughte meet to grace him with, and requier you to graunte unto him the name, stile, and honor of Earle of Tirconnell; to Hovlde to him and his heires males of his bodie; with remainder to his brother, Cafferie; and that the heires males apparent be created Lordes, Barones of Donnegall, duringe the lyves of the Earles. And, further, that said Rorie shall have a custodiam of all abbayes, etc. within the countrie of Tircconnell, till we shall otherwise dispose of them, etc. Given under our signet at Tottenham, the 4th day of Sep^r., 1603, etc. To the earle of Devonshier, our lievetenante of Irelande, etc."

"Niall Garv was arrested by the English at Raphoe, in 1608, on the accusation of Incenduv, the mother of Hugh Roe, before the Lord Bishop of Derry," see note ¹, p. 2364, *supra*, and after a confinement of eighteen years by King James the First, died, at the age of 57 years, A. D. 1626."
—MS., R. I. A.

This notice of Sir Niall Garv cannot be better concluded than by quoting a passage from Docwra, in which he alludes to the respective characters of him and Rory, always bearing in mind by whom it is written, and that the vices he condemns were acts of hostility to the English:

"And where before the restraunte lay onelie upon Tyrone, hee now lay the like upon Tircconnell alsoe, and sent him warraunt to make the Earle Justice of Peace and Quorum, and Lord Lieutenant of that Countrey. How much to the prejudice of those that had faithfully served the State, I could, if it were required even at this day^e, give many particular instances and proofes of, and take occasion further to make large discourses upon this man's [the Earl of Tircconnell's] violent and insolent carriage, sufficiently bewraying to any man that listed to see it, what the bent of his heart was from the beginning. But hee is deade, and the injuries that honest men received by him are past recoverie, and, therefore, I will onelie say this of him in generall wordes (and I thinke my Lord Deputie and Judges that were in that time will beare me witness, I say true): there were noe vices in poor Neale Garvie that had done us many good services; but the same were in him, and more, in a far more pernicious degree, that had never done any; and then, I confess, it made mee see clear myne owne Errour, and the wronge (I may call it) I had done to Neale Garvie; not that my conscience accuseth mee to have done anythinge towards him with malicious or corrupt intentions—(noe, thereof I take God to witness my heart is cleere); but that

buried at Louvain, in the same grave with her son, as stated in their epitaph: "... Septuaginta major de nata Bruxellis 1. Nov. 1660, suo cum Primogenito, Hugone O Donnell præstolatur hic casuis resurrectionem"—*Doctor O'Conor's*

Catal. Stowe MSS.

^e *Even at this day.*—This tract was "written by Sir Henry Docwra, in the summer of 1614, and finished the 1st of September, the same year."

with simplicitie I suffered mysele to be made an instrument of his overthrowe, under the pretence of those misbehevors, that were plainelie tollerated, yea, and allowed of in another, ffor it is true my Lord would hear noe complaininge of him howe juste soever."

Niall Garv's character is also depicted by P. O'Sullevan Beare in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, tom. 3, lib. 6, c. v., where he is called "Vir animo magno, & audaci, & rei militaris scientia præditus." And, again, in tom. 3, lib. 8, c. v, where the following account of his speech before the Irish Council is given :

"Aspero" [i. e. Niello Aspero .i. Niall Garb] "illæ tantum possessiones, quas habuit prius, quam ad Anglos defecerat, adiudicantur, & Baronis titulus offertur. Ille ira percitus titulum accipere noluit, & in Iberniam postquam rediuit, Dublinnæ in senatum ad regium consilium productus senatores, & gentem Anglicam asperrimis verbis exagitat, non ab Anglis, sed ab ipso Catholicos fuisse deuictos, atque debellatos, & Iberniam Angliæ Coronæ defensam à consilio, & Anglis improbé, & perfidé cum ipso agi, neque fidem impleri. Inde se ipsum, quòd vnquam Anglis fidem habuerit, & eos adiuuerit, execratur, dirisque imprecationibus deuouet. Itaque, vt Asper erat, sic asperrimè perorauit."—Fol. 201.

By Nuala, the sister of the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Sir Niall Garv O'Donnell had two sons, namely, Naghtan, who died a prisoner in the Tower of London, and,—

V. MANUS O'DONNELL.—He was a Colonel in the army of the Confederate Catholics under the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill ; and, according to an Irish Journal of the Rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill, he was killed at Benburb in 1646. The same date is given in one of the O'Gorman MSS., Lib. R. I. A. The late Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount-Druid, asserts, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 159, that Niall Garv had no son of the name Manus; but he never took the trouble to make the due inquiry, and has, therefore, left himself open to just censure for gratuitous assertions, which the Editor, notwithstanding his veneration for the memory of this writer, feels it his sacred duty to expose and refute. The existence of Colonel Manus, the son of Niall Garv, is proved beyond dispute by this Journal, which is an authentic and contemporaneous document; by two genealogical manuscripts of Duald Mac Firbis, one dated 1650, and the other 1666; as well as by the manuscript Depositions (Lib. T. C. D.) of Donegal in 1641, in which is mentioned "Manus O'Donnelle, whose father, *Curnell Garrow O'Donnelle*, died in the Towre."

According to the Genealogy of the O'Donells of Austria, dated Dublin, 1st May, 1767, copied at Vienna in the year 1828, by Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel, this Colonel Manus, therein styled "Magnus Colonellus, filius Neal Garuff O'Donell, occisus in bello Benburb," married "Susanna filia Hugonis Mac Guinness Comitiss de Iveach," and had by her one son, "Rogerius O'Donell," who is still vividly remembered by tradition as

VI. RORY OR ROGER O'DONNELL, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. According to the Austrian pedigree, this Roger married Johanna, daughter of Egneghan O'Donnell, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas O'Rourke of Breifny, and had by her, Colonel Manus O'Donnell, of whom presently, and a daughter, Graine, or Grace, who married Connell O'Donnell, who was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal in 1689. Some time previously to 1664, he settled, with a large train of followers, consisting of some of the various septs of Tirconnell (as O'Gallaghers, Mac Sweenys, O'Clerys, O'Tolands, &c.), at Ballycroy, in the south of the barony of Erris.

O'DONNELL OF NEWCASTLE.

VII. COLONEL MANUS O'DONEL, of Newport, was married to Eleanor, daughter of Roger Maguire, of the county Fermanagh, by whom he had issue three sons: 1st. Charles; 2nd. Manus, who died in 1797 without male issue; 3rd. Hugh; and two daughters^f: Mary, married to Charles (Calvagh Duv) O'Donel, son of Hugh O'Donel, by Margaret, daughter of Colonel Tirlogh O'Neale, of Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo (*vide post* the descendants of Con Oge O'Donnell); and Anne, married to Henry^g, eldest son of Mac Dermot Roe of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon, by whom she had issue, one daughter, Eliza, who was married to Robert Maguire of Tempo^b.

It is stated in Betham's *Antiquarian Researches*, that Colonel Manus O'Donnell's will was proved in the diocesan Court of Tuam in 1737. It is much to be regretted that at the present day the will is not forthcoming; for though the Editor has, upon more than one occasion, caused strict search to be made, there seems to be no trace of it now on record. It might doubtless throw curious light on the family history connected with that period. Of him and his three sons the venerable Charles O'Connor of Belanagare writes as follows, in 1753, in his *Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland*, first edition, p. 231, which shews the high respectability of the family at this period:

"The late Colonel *Magnus O'Donnell*," [maternal] "uncle to the O'Donnell just mentioned" [i. e. Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield], "was an Officer of distinction in the late wars of Ireland, and left three sons, Charles, Hugh, and Magnus, all alive at present, acting a part worthy of such a parent and of such Ancestors."

Now, let the reader mark the words, "*worthy of such a parent and of such ancestors*," and let him for a moment consider the character of the writer for probity, candour, and veracity, and he must confess that the above quoted words will set at nought the assertions of the Editor's late respected friend, Matthew O'Connor, Esq., of Mountdruid, who frequently stated that there was no Colonel Manus of this branch of the O'Donnells, either during the Insurrection of 1641, or the civil war of the Revolution. But we have now shewn on sufficient authority that there were two colonels of this family in the seventeenth century, namely, Colonel Manus, the son of Niall Garv, who was killed at Benburb in 1646, and Colonel Manus, the son of Roger, and grandson of the former Colonel Manus.

VIII. CHARLES (Calvagh Roe, as contradistinguished from his cousin and brother-in-law, Calvagh

^f *Two daughters*.—In De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana* there is mention of another daughter, who is stated to have been married to Theophilus, great-grandson of Brian, first Baron of Enniskillen, and by whom she had issue Alexander, a captain in the Irish Brigade. But the Editor is inclined to think that De Burgo may have been led into error, by confounding this marriage with one or other of the two which certainly took place between the families; at least the Editor has not found elsewhere any trace of it, either recorded or traditional.

^g *Married to Henry*.—A most amusing account of this marriage is given in a manuscript Life of Carolan, the poet,

written in 1831, by the late Daniel Early, of Drumshambo, for Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., to whom the manuscript belongs.

^b *Robert Maguire of Tempo*.—"Brian mac Constantine Maguire of Tempo, twelfth in descent from Othar, from whom the name. The estates of his father were forfeited, but restored to Brian when he came of age. He married Miss Nugent, daughter of James Nugent of Colamber, in the county of Longford. She was an heiress, and by her he had five sons and one daughter. Brian died in 1700; his eldest sons, Brian and Constantine, died unmarried, the latter in 1739. The third son, Robert Maguire, thirteenth in descent

Duv) was eldest son of Colonel Manus O'Donnell of Newport. He resided at Newcastle in the county of Mayo; and was married, in 1712, to Catherine, daughter of James O'More¹, Esq., chief of his name. He died in the year 1770, leaving issue three sons: 1. Manus; 2. Con (who died unmarried); and 3. Lewis: and two daughters: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Cormack, Esq., of Mullenore and Castle Hill, in the same county; and Mary, married to ——— Darcey, Esq., of ———, in the county of Galway. His eldest son, Manus, was born in the year 1713, and entered at an early age into the Austrian service, in which he rose to the rank of Major-General, and was created Count of the Empire by the Empress Maria Theresa. The Editor has been favoured with the perusal of several original interesting and curious documents and letters connected with the different branches of the family of O'Donnell at that period on the Continent and in Ireland, and of which he shall here append those that more directly refer to General Manus O'Donnell (or, as it seems they then spelled the name, "O'Donel"). The better to comprehend the following, it may here be stated that there were then in the Imperial Service, besides the subject of the present notice, three O'Donnells of the highest rank and consideration, namely, Connell and John, the writer of the following letters, sons of Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield, in the county of Leitrim, by his first wife, Flora, daughter of General Hamilton of the Imperial Service (*vide post*, descendants of Hugh Boy), and Henry (youngest son of Calvagh Duv, above mentioned), by far the most distinguished of the three, and whose descendants at the present day rank among the highest nobility in Germany, as those of his brother, Joseph, are equally illustrious in Spain (*vide post*, descendants of Con Oge). In the year 1765, General (then Colonel) Manus O'Donnell was granted leave of absence, as appears from the following extract of the official document, which is written in the German language:

"1st December, 1765.

"From the Imp^l Roman & Royal Hungarian and Bohemian Majesty, Grand-duchess of Austria, our all-gracious Sovereign Lady, to make known to her Co^l and Commandant of the O'Donnell Cuirassier Reg^t, Lord Magnus Count O'Donnell, that her aforesaid Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint the same, by special most high favour, to be her Imp^l Royal Co^l Major of Cavalry, in virtue of a Patent made out under the most high signature, and to assign to the same, *à prima Februarii venturi*, one thousand five hundred Guilders for yearly pay. That the same may, for the management of his affairs, repair to England, there expend his pay, & receive the same, at the War Office here, at every time of producing the customary attestation *de vita et ubicatione*, &c., &c.

"Per sacrum Cæsareo Regiam, &c.

"Signed,

MAURIS CT. DE LACT."

from Odhar, married Miss Mac Dermot, heiress of the Greyfield estate, county Roscommon. He died without issue."—*Magnuire's Pedigree*, from a pamphlet in the Editor's possession.

This marriage is also stated in Early's *Life of Carolan*, mentioned above.

¹ *Catherine, the daughter of O'More*.—Carolan composed the song called *Seabac na hEirne agus Dhéil Cíca Seanarí*, i. e. "The Hawk of the Erne and of Ballyshannon," for Calvagh Roe O'Donnell, on the occasion of

bringing home his wife, the fair daughter of O'More, to his house, some time after the celebration of their marriage. He composed another song for his sister, Anne, the wife of Henry, son of Charles Mac Dermot Roe of Greyfield, in the county of Roscommon. In this latter song Carolan calls Anna the daughter of the noble Manus, son of Rory the high chieftain. Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield stated that the song called "The Hawk of the Erne and of Ballyshannon" was composed by Carolan for his own grandfather, Hugh O'Donnell of

Subsequently to his arrival in Ireland the following letter was written to him by his cousin, John O'Donel, above mentioned. The year is not stated, but from its contents, and the date of his leave, it would appear to have been written in November the following year, 1766 :

“*St. Pölten, y^e 20th Nov.* This day I got y^r letter.

I will write to you in a few days all the news

I think you'd desire from these parts. Adieu.

Write to me soon.

“**MY DEAR COUS**”,—You may well imagine that I was vastly in pain to be so long without a line from you, and consequently rejoiced at the receipt of y^r from Ballyna^b and Tuam, of the 12th Oct., which is the only pleasure you gave me since we separated. I beg you will not be so lazy towards me, who, you know, love you more than I can say or shew in effect. My Bro^r,¹ who was lately a second time to see me here, complains much of y^r silence, saying he had not a word from you since your departure from Vienne, so that he was much embarrassed, not knowing whether you w^d return to the Reg^t or not, at a time that he was assured by the President of War that your Co^l w^d be soon advanced, and you to replace him. You see he has taken his measures to get no stranger, therefore, if you will return, and have a mind to be colonel, take the proper measures that depend on you, and that the service, as you know, requires in y^r pres^t situation. If you cant return at the end of y^r *congé*, write immediately to my bro^r, give him sufficient reasons, and desire or pray him to procure you, in consequence, a prolongation, which, I sh^d think, the shorter it can be, for your family affairs, the better; for tho' it is easy to be comprehended, that a journey to Ireland, and such business of consequence as y^r to settle there, cannot be performed in such exactitude of time, still it is necessary to shew a certain zeal and fervour at y^e eve of being made Co^l Commandant of a Reg^t; and this, not so much in regard to my bro^r, who knows you, as in regard to y^e President, who, upon any neglect, might judge you to be careless or indolent. *En fin* you understand all this as well as I do, therefore, for God's sake, neglect nothing; write yourself to my Bro^r, as I sayd before, and shew, in proper terms, y^r concern for not being able to finish y^r business so as to be back at the time fixed by y^r first *congé*, by which means he may be able to make y^e proper representations to Lacy, who then, I am confident, will be satisfy'd, so that you be at y^r Reg^t in y^e end of April, or in the beginning of May. Be sure to write timely, and to me at the same time, a letter that I can shew or send to my Bro^r. Direct for me to St. Pölten, and not to Lintz, as you did this time, so that y^r letter went first to Vienne, and was sent to me by Weichart. As for y^r bro^r Lewis, you'll remember we spoke together about him in y^r passage here; there are, at present, several examples of Commissions being sold and purchased in our army; but you know the purchaser is lyable to other expences besides y^e commission, so that, according as I have heard such commissions were sold of late here and there in y^e Reg^t, the most Lewis could be provided with out of £500, after equipping himself in a proper manner, would be a Cap^t Lieutenancy, and to obtain this, or

Larkfield; but this assertion is contradicted by the words of the song itself, which call the hero of it the son of Manus, as well as by the reference to O'More's daughter, Catherine, who was certainly married to Charles Roe O'Donnell, the eldest son of Colonel Manus.

^b *Ballyna*.—The seat of their kinsman, Ambrose O'Ferrall, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and uncle to the present More O'Ferrall.

¹ *My brother*.—Connell, a lieutenant-general, and afterwards Governor of Transylvania.

was he to be made Marechal, you know he is not a man to stir in it himself, or give one any help, and without this, you know my present situation puts me out of the way of bringing such things so easily, or so soon, to pass, so that, as I told you here, you and y^r father should employ Cousⁿ Harry, and if he can get Lewis an agreement in the Reg^d he commands, it would be so much the better for reasons known to you. Harry is very capable of bringing many things to bear that others cannot. He is particularly well with her Majesty. The last time he saw her, she gave him a very fine present of jewels for his wife^m, saying, as she would never wear any more herself, she divided them among her children, and kept them for his wife. My Bro^r is not Governor of Transylvania, tho' it was spoken of, and believed by several; Haddeck is there as yet. If he accepted of it, it would be more on my account than to please his choyce. I believe they intend something for him, but dont know w^{as} yet. My poor wifeⁿ is just recovering from a great sickness; y^r little things are well; we all joyn in love to yⁿ and d^r fⁿ.

Yⁿ ever,

“ A^r Monsieur

“ Jⁿ O'DONEL.

Monsieur Le Comte Magnus O'Donnell, Colonel du Regiment d'O'Donnell dans le service de Leurs Majt^{es} Imp^{les} Roy^{les} et Apostle, à New Castle, near Castle Barre, Irelande.”

“ Vienne, the 20th Decembre.

“ MY DEAR COUSIN,—I send a note from Grosspitch of what you have in bank here and in his hands, that you may see and give me whatever directions you'll judge proper about the banks. You'll see I remitted here the money you advanced Mrs. C and beg you will advance her the like sum for the ensuing new year, which I'll remit here as you'l direct. The Emperor is well satisfied with the horses you sent him, which I mentioned you before. Lacy is not at all in disgrace, but rather more in favour than ever, tho' he pretends to meddle in nothing. Y^r friend P^r Charles Leichtenstein is also much in favour. There is no news worth your notice from these parts. I hope you will not neglect the Genealogy O'More wrote to me about; but he knows everything better than I do, and he is there at the source. It is only giving the Herald proper instructions and paying him well; for the latter I will be answerable to yⁿ for it, and refund what you will let me know to be necessary. Bruckhausen will be here this Carnival, as he writes me to salute you, and is much satisfy'd with our friend O'Ferrall^o, to whom I am indebted for some letters; but he knows me and does not take it ill. He knows he can command any service in my power to render him. I beseech you will assure his grandfather, as likewise of my cordial friendship and veneration for himself. Does my sister-in-law marry, and how does Matilda'sⁿ marriage with Nugent go on? I suppose the other will drop all pretensions. Let me soon hear from you.

“ Ever your affectionate Friend and Cousin,

“ A^r Monsieur

“ O'DONEL.

Monsieur Le Comte Magnus O'Donel Gen^l Maj. au Service de Leurs Maj. Imp. Apost. à New-castle, Castlebure, Irelande.”

^m His wife.—A cousin of the Empress, a princess of the illustrious house of Cantacuzeno.—*Vide post.*

ⁿ Poor Wife.—“ A Spanish lady” (pedigree of O'Don-

nells of Larkfield, by Edward O'Reilly of Harold's-Cross).—*Vide post.*

^o O'Ferrall.—The brother of Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of

The first part of the following letter is entirely taken up with details of money, and other business matters, it then proceeds :

“Vienna, 6th June, 1778.”

• • • • •
• • • • • The armies are still facing one another on the respective frontiers, as I told you in my last, but as yet no hostilities. I refer to y^r own judgment if you would think proper to shew yourself under these circumstances. It might not be worth your while to offer your services, and if you did, it might very well be they would not accept, whereas several that were in the same case were refused, and none were taken but those who were in the activity of the service, except Lieu^t Gen^l Killiers, and that because the Empress had left him his full pay, which now the Emperor did not think fit he should enjoy for nothing. This is what I heard said ; but sure it is that none of the rest were called for or accepted of. For my part, tho’ I would serve them with all my heart, I find my head and memory too weak to accept of the office if it even had been proposed to me. Harry, who is healthy and strong, offered his services in a manner that the Emperor was well pleased with, and gave him assurance that he would get a command, but has not yet. My daughter⁹ writes me that he intends to come soon to see me here. You know O’Ferrall is first Lieutenant. I had a letter from him yesterday, from the Army in Moravia. He is in good health and impatient to be so long without coming to strokes. I hope soon to have the comfort of a letter from you. About the Genealogy, I refer you to my last letter. Begging you will present my friendship to O’More, and remembrance to all enquiring friends, I am, my dearest Cousin, till Death,

“Yours, with all my heart,

“O’DONEL.

“A’ Monsieur

Monsieur Le Comte O’Donnell, General
Major au service de L. L. M. M. Impl. et
Royl. à Newcastle, Castlebarre, Irlande.”

General Manus O’Donel never returned to serve on the Continent. Two years subsequently to the date of the last letter, as appears by his marriage settlement, that is, on the 8th December, 1780, he married Margaret, daughter of Henry Browne, Esq. of Castlemacgarret, in the county of Mayo, by Mary, daughter of Robert Nugent, Esq. of Grossfield, England, and by whom he had issue, an only child, Elizabeth, who married Robert Gage Rookwood, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Hengrave Hall, in the county of Suffolk. General O’Donel died in 1793, aged 80, as appears by the inscription on the family tomb at Straid Abbey in Mayo. This tomb exhibits his ARMS: Argent, issuing from the sinister side of the shield an arm slieved holding a

Ballyna, or Ballina, in the barony of Carbury and county of Kildare. See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, p. 165.

⁹ *Mutilda*.—His niece, the daughter of his half-brother, Con O’Donnell of Larkfield, by Mary, sister of the first Sir

Neal O’Donnell of Newport. She married Count Nugent of Westmeath, formerly of the Imperial Service, by whom she had John Nugent, Captain R. N., Inspector of Coast Guards.

⁹ *My daughter*.—Therese, married to Henry’s eldest son. — *Vide post*.

passion cross ; and his CREST, on a wreath, two arms armed, bent and counterly crossed, each holding a sword ; that on the dexter side transfixing a boar's head, the other a heart :

" PRAY FOR THE SOUL
OF
COUNT MANUS O'DONEL,
MAJOR GENERAL IN HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SERVICE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
21ST DECEMBER, 1793,
AGED 80 YEARS.
ALSO, FOR THE SOULS OF HIS FATHER AND MOTHER,
AND
CHARLES O'DONEL, JUN^r.
ERECTED BY PETER QUIN, BY ORDER OF ROBERT G. ROOKWOOD, ESQ.
1813."

IX. LEWIS O'DONEL, Esq., of Killeen, second son of Charles Roe of Newcastle, was born in the year 1715. He was for some time in the Austrian service, in which he attained the rank of captain; but, returning to Ireland and marrying in this country, he did not return again to the Continent. He resided at Killeen, in the county of Mayo. He married Bridget, daughter of Randal MacDonnell, Esq. of Massbrook, in the same county, by whom he had issue three sons: 1. Charles, who died unmarried, aged 18; 2. Manus, a captain in the British service, who distinguished himself by his bravery in Colonel Spencer's regiment in Holland, where he was severely wounded in the hip, as he was defending a passage from a ford on a river over which the late Frederic, Duke of York, had passed in his flight from the pursuing French; he afterwards died of his wounds; and 3. Lewis (of whom presently); and three daughters: Bessy, married to Denis Kelly, Esq., of Kellysgrove, in the county of Galway; Mary, married to Edward Burke, Esq., of the same county; and Bridget, married to Edward Bolingbroke, Esq., of Oldcastle, in the county of Mayo.

X. LEWIS O'DONEL, Esq., of Ross, in the same county. His three elder brothers dying without issue, he succeeded to his father's property. He married, in 1821, Judith, daughter of John Bourke, Esq., of Ballina. He died and was buried at Ostend, in the year 1841, leaving issue one son, Charles, who is now "The O'Donnell," born 27th November, 1823; a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 88th regiment of foot (the "Connaught Rangers"); and three daughters: Jane Louisa; Mary Baptist; and Judith. We will now return to

O'DONEL OF NEWPORT.

VIII. HUGH O'DONNELL, Esq., of Newport, commonly called Hugh More. He was the third son of Colonel Manus of Newport, and married Maud, daughter of Browne of Brownestown, Co. Mayo, by whom he had issue five sons: 1. Hugh, who died *s. p.*; 2. Francis, whose son Hugh died in the E. I. Company's Service, without issue; 3. Neal, by whom the second senior line was continued; 4. John, M.D., who died unmarried; 5. Connell, who died unmarried; and three daughters, viz.: Mary, who married Con O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield; 2. Henrietta, who mar-

ried Æneas Mac Donnell, Esq., of Westport; and Anne, who married John O'Donnell, Esq., of Erris.

IX. NEAL O'DONEL, Esq., of Newport, in the county of Mayo, locally called Niall Garv. He was created a baronet of Ireland on the 2nd of December, 1780. He married Mary, daughter of William Coane, Esq., of Ballyshannon, and had issue four sons, viz.: 1. Hugh O'Donel, lieutenant-colonel of the South Mayo Militia, and colonel of the 110th regiment of the Line, who died without issue male; 2. James Moore O'Donel, M. P., killed in a duel by the late Major Bingham, of Bingham's Castle, in the Co. Mayo, and *ob. s. p.*; 3. Neal O'Donel, who succeeded to the title; and 4. Connell, who died *s. p.*; and two daughters, 1. Margaret, married to Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.; and 2. Maria, married to Dodwell Browne, Esq., of Castlebar.

Sir Niall Garv O'Donel died in January, 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

X. SIR NEAL, locally called NIALL BEAG O'DONEL, third baronet. He married Catherine, fourth daughter of Richard, second Earl of Annesley, and had issue three sons. 1. Sir Hugh, third baronet, who died on the 29th of July, 1828, without male issue; and 2. Sir Richard Annesley, the present baronet; 3. Neal, who died unmarried; and four daughters, viz.: 1. Mary, a nun, of the Presentation Order; 2. Anna Maria, married, in 1827, to Martin Conolly, Esq.; 3. Margaret, who died unmarried; and Catherine, wife of the Rev. — Yonge.

XI. SIR RICHARD ANNESLEY O'DONEL, fourth and present baronet. He married, on the 16th of April, 1831, Mary, third daughter of the late George Clendening, Esq., of Westport, by whom he has issue two sons, George and Richard. Let us now return to

O'DONNELL OF LARKFIELD.

IV. HUGH BOY, SON OF CON^r O'DONEL, and brother of Sir Niall Garv, Baron of Lifford. He is mentioned, in the *Ulster Inquisitions*, as having received a grant, in 1613, of a small quantity of land in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal, at the same time, and of the same extent as we have seen above granted to his brother Donnell. "To Hugh Boy M'Quin" [*mœ Cunn*, i. e. son of Con] "the two towns or $\frac{1}{2}$ q^l of Fiart and Glannyreagh, otherwise Carrowfiart, in Rossguill, 128 a., Rent £1 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.^s A similar grant to him of the same lands, two years earlier, is to be found in Pat. Rolls, 8th Jac. I. He is also named, together with his brother, Donnell, as carrying on a treasonable correspondence with Sir Neal Garve, then a prisoner in the Tower (1615), in an examination already quoted; and again, a similar charge brought against them in "the Confession of Cormack Mac Redmond Moyle Maguire, taken before me, Sir Toby Caulfield, Knt., at Charlemont, the 11th of June, 1615." He died in 1649. It appears from an elegy on his death, that this Hugh Boy was considered THE O'DONNELL, after the fall of Colonel Manus at Benburb, in 1646, the chieftianship passing to the uncle, by the Irish custom of tanistry, as "senior et dig-

^r *Hugh Boy, son of Con.*—It is stated in these Annals, under the year 1608, that Hugh Boy, son of Con O'Donnell, was taken prisoner, because his brother, Donnell, slew the murderer of his brother, Calvagh, and was only released on Donnell surrendering himself. Sir William Betham, on the authority of Lodge's MSS, now in his possession, makes this Hugh Boy a son, and not a brother, of Sir Niall Garv;

but this is a great mistake, which the depositions of 1641, 1652, and Duall Mac Firbis's Genealogical Manuscript, and several others, enable us to correct. There was a Hugh O'Donnell, of Ramelton, in the assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, 10th January, 1647.—*Lodwick's Antiq.*, 2nd ed., p. 472.

^r Inq. Not. Pat. 10 Ja. I. Rep. R. C.

nissimus vir sanguinis," instead of to the probably infant son of Colonel Manus. According to Lodge's Manuscripts, he married Mary Maguire, daughter of Lord Enniskillen, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Dominick; and 2. John¹; on the former of whom Owen Roe Mac Ward composed a poem of 248 verses, beginning, "Fábla Fódla fuil Chonall; Props of Fódhla (Erin) is the blood of Conall;"² and on the death of the latter (who, according to the last quatrain but one, died in 1655), there is an elegy by the same poet, consisting of 232 verses, and beginning, "Do toirneas ceannar clann g-Cuinn;" the authority of the sons of Con was hampered³. Of the fate of Dominick, the Editor has learned nothing, but it appears from the poem just referred to that

V. JOHN O'DONNELL was an officer in foreign service, and was considered the head of the family of the O'Donnells. This, however, was evidently in accordance with the law of tanistry, not that of primogeniture. He died in 1655, as appears from the elegy on his death already referred to. He married Catherine O'Rourke, by whom he had Hugh, who died *s. p.* and

VI. CONNELL O'DONNELL. He returned to Ireland some time after the death of his father, and was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal by James II. in 1689; and was evidently considered "The O'Donnell," until, as already mentioned, Ball-dearg O'Donnell returned to Ireland in September, 1690, and was received by the Irish as "The O'Donnell." But this personage afterwards joined the standard of King William III., and soon after retired to Flanders, leaving Connell O'Donnell the acknowledged head of the name in Ireland. This Connell married Grainé, or Grace, the daughter of Roger O'Donnell of Lifford, and sister of Colonel Manus O'Donnell of Newport, by whom he had, according to Lodge's Manuscripts, three sons: 1. John, whose only son, Hugh, died without issue; 2. Charles, who died *s. p.*; and 3,

VII. HUGH O'DONNELL of Larkfield. He was called "The O'Donnell," and even "Earl Tirconnell," by the common people; but he could not have been called Earl according to the laws of England, as is quite evident from Earl Rory's patent. After the defeat of King James II., this Hugh removed from the county of Donegal, and took refuge first at a place called Mullaghbane, near the head of Lough-dá-éan, now Lough Macnean, in the county of Fermanagh, and shortly afterwards settled at Larkfield, near Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim. He married twice: first, Flora Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Cavan, and sister of General John Count Hamilton of the Austrian service, and he had by her two sons: 1. Connell Count O'Donnell, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Governor of Transylvania, and a Field-marshal in the Austrian service, who, on Downs being wounded, commanded the imperial army at the battle of Torgau, and who died unmarried in 1771; and 2. John Count O'Donnell, a General in the same service, who, according to De Burgo, married Anna Corr, by whom he had a son⁴ and a daughter, Therese, who married Joseph Count O'Donnell, of Austria. Hugh married, secondly,

¹ O'Clery and Mac Firis's Genealogies, R. I. A.

² O'Reilly's Catal. Irish Writers, p. 97.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *A son.*—Sir William Betham states in his pedigree of the O'Donnells, published in his *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, that this John Count O'Donnell had a son,

Charles Count O'Donnell, who was Major-General in the Austrian service, and was killed at Neresheim, in 1805; but this Major-General Charles O'Donnell was not his son, but the son of Manus, who was son of Calvagh Duv. as will presently appear from his own letter. See descendants of Con Oge, *infra*.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Derrygonnelly, in the county of Fermanagh, and had by her two sons: 1. Con O'Donnell, of Larkfield, of whom presently; and 2. a son whose name is forgotten by the family, and who went over to his half brother's in Vienna, and died abroad, young and unmarried; and two daughters: 1. Grace, who married James Johnson of Drumiskin, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom she had a numerous issue; and 2. Catherine, who married Arthur Johnson of the Ring, near Enniskillen, by whom she had one daughter.

Of this Hugh O'Donnell, who died in 1754, and his sons by his first marriage, Charles O'Connor of Belanagare has the following notice in his *Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, p. 231:

“The Tyrconall Race produceth at this day Persons, who reflect back on their Ancestors the Honours they derive from them, particularly Conall and John O'Donnell, sufficiently recorded in our Gazettes, for their Exploits in the late Wars, in the Service of the Empress, Queen of Hungary. These excellent General Officers are the sons of a very worthy Person, Hugh O'Donnell the chief of the Tyrconell Line, and of Flora, the Sister of the late General Hamilton, who, if I be well informed, died in the Imperial Service.”

VIII. CON O'DONNELL, Esq., of Larkfield. After the death of his father and half brothers. he was considered by the Irish as “The O'Donnell.” He married Mary O'Donnell (sister to the first Sir Neal O'Donel of Newport, who was “The O'Donnell” according to the English law of primogeniture), and had by her: 1. Hugh O'Donnell, Esq., of Larkfield, of whom presently; 2. Connell O'Donnell, who died at Liege, in Germany, young and unmarried; 3. John O'Donnell, who died unmarried about the year 1800; 4. Con O'Donnell, who married Mary, second daughter of Denis O'Connor of Belanagare, and sister of the late Owen O'Connor Don, M. P. for the county of Roscommon, and had by her four sons, viz.: 1. Con O'Donnell of the city of Dublin, Barrister at law; 2. John O'Donnell; 3. Connell O'Donnell; 4. Niall O'Donnell; and two daughters, viz.: Matilda O'Donnell, who married James Nugent of Ballinacor, by whom she had a large family; and 2. Mary, who married Peyton John Gamble of Boxborough.

IX. HUGH O'DONNELL, Esq., of Larkfield and Greyfield⁷, married Honoria, eldest daughter of

⁷ *Greyfield*.—This, which was the ancient estate of the Mac Dermots Roe, passed from that family about eighty-six years since. Henry Mac Dermot Roe had by Anna, the daughter of Colonel Manus O'Donnell, an only daughter, Eliza, who was married to Robert Maguire of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom she had no issue. After the marriage of Eliza with Maguire, the brother of the latter, Hugh Maguire, who had been a Colonel in the Austrian service, and had married the Honourable Dowager Lady Cathcart, came on a visit to Greyfield. Henry Mac Dermot Roe, who had been living after a sumptuous, extravagant manner for years before, borrowed a large sum of money from Colonel Maguire, for which he mortgaged to him the estate of Greyfield. Shortly after this Anne O'Donnell died, and Henry Mac Dermot Roe went to Tempo, where he lived with his daughter for a few years before his death. After his death Colonel Hugh Maguire

foreclosed Henry's mortgage to him, and brought the ground to sale; under which William Knox, Esq., purchased the lands. After the departure of Henry to Tempo, his brother, Counsellor John Mac Dermot Roe, took possession of Greyfield House, and his followers resisted the High Sheriff (Edward Lord Kingston, still vividly remembered in that country as “the good lord”), who attended Colonel Maguire and Mr. Knox to get possession of the house and lands of Greyfield, and fired out of the windows; and in a skirmish near the village of Keadee, several lives were lost, in a field still called Πάρος α' μύροισιν, i. e. the Field of the Murder. Finally, after several days' resistance and bloodshed, the possession was delivered to Mr. Knox, at the desire of the said Lord Eliza, who came at the head of several of her friends, and desired those in the house to give it up to the sheriff. These lands are now farmed by the O'Donnells of Larkfield, some of whom reside in Greyfield House.

Myles Lyons of Lyonstown, in the county of Roscommon, and had by her three sons, viz. : Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, of whom presently ; 2. Hugh Lyons O'Donnell, born 16th June, 1795 ; and Robert O'Donnell, born in 1800 ; and one daughter, Rose O'Donnell, who married Richard Phibbs of Branchfield.

After the head of the Newport or Baronet branch of the O'Donnells had obtained the celebrated relic called the Cathach or Caah, as being "The O'Donnell," Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, who died in 1825, published several letters in the *Dublin Evening Post*, to prove that his own father was "The O'Donnell," and, therefore, was the true owner of this relic ; but in these articles he made many bold assertions, which would require more than his mere *dictum* to establish, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to revive the controversy. This celebrated relic, which is mentioned in these Annals at the years 1497 and 1499, was from remote times held in the highest veneration by this family, and was carried by them into all their battles. In the ancient Book of Fenagh, a manuscript in the British Museum, Cotton. 115, the following notice of it occurs in a memorandum in English, in the hand-writing of Tully Conry : "Also he" [St. Caillin of Fenagh] "doth admonish the sept of Conall Gulban, which is the O'Donnells, to look well to the *Caagh*, that it should not come to the handes of Englishmen, which yf yt did it should be to the overthrowe and confusion of the sept of Conall Gulban, and to the great honor of the English, &c." This relic was carried away from Tyrconnell by a Colonel Daniel O'Donnell, who followed the fortunes of King James II. into France, and who repaired it in 1723. This Colonel Daniel was of the race of Hugh Duv, the brother of Manus, who died in 1563. and, dying without issue, in Belgium, mentioned in his will that it should be given to whoever proved himself to be the head of the O'Donnell family. It was found in a monastery in Belgium by the late Abbot of Cong, who, on learning the nature of Colonel O'Donnell's will, told the late Sir Neal O'Donel about it, on his return to Ireland. Sir Neal, who believed himself to be "The O'Donnell," applied for the relic through his brother Connell, then in Belgium, who succeeded in obtaining it for Sir Neal O'Donel, as "The O'Donnell," though Lewis O'Donel of Ross was unquestionably senior to Sir Neal.—See p. 2396, *supra*.

X. CON O'DONNELL, Esq., of Larkfield. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Phibbs, sen. of Branchfield, in the county of Sligo, and had by her one son, Con O'Donnell, who was living in 1837. This Con, No. X., died on the 28th of August, 1825. Let us now return to Niall Garv's third brother.

CASTLEBAR, SPANISH, AND AUSTRIAN, O'DONNELS.

IV. CON OGE², third son of Con O'Donnell. He was slain 1601, and left issue one son²,

V. MANUS O'DONNELL, who, according to a pedigree of Count O'Donell of Austria (copied from a heraldic genealogy, with the seal of Chichester Fortescue, Ulster King at Arms, by Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel, at Vienna, in 1828, and then in the possession of the Countess O'Donnel, née de Geisruch), was married to "Maria, filia de Doole Campbell, ex familia Ducis Argyle in Scotia." He left one son, Calvagh Roe, as appears also from an addition made in the handwriting of the Venerable Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, to Mac Firbis's genealogical manuscript.

² O'Clery and Mac Firbis's Genealogies, B. I. A.

² D. Mac Firbis, MS. R. I. A.

VI. CALVAGH ROE O'DONNELL. "Carolus O'Donnel Colonellus, = Eleonora Mac Sweeny, filia Gualteri Mac Sweeny de Fanad in comitatu Donagalensi^b." Among the poems of Farrell Oge Mac Ward (who lived in 1655), there is one addressed to this O'Donnell, at the time of his marriage with Elenor Mac Sweeny, of which the following eight verses are the only portion that appear to remain, and which were found in a MSS., in the Collection of the Rev. Dr. Todd, F. T. C. D., p. 479, by Mr. Eugene Curry. In O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 197, this poem is entitled: "On the O'Donnells, particularly Calbhach, son of Manus,"—248 verses, beginning, "ερεοιν αν εεαναιρ clann Δάλαιγ: powerful the authority of Clan Dalaigh:"

"Ὁ εαυρηγγιρ Fionn, ρήρηος νε,
 νο ευιρ Ciaran α εευήνε,
 ρεαρ ε'αννα εαρ αον ειλε,

νοο εαοθ εαπλαγ αν εαυρηγγιρε.

Συρηγε λειθ αγ Cior Eamna;
 'r αγ ρυιλιθ να ρίν Teamra;
 α εεαιεευιρ ζαν ευιηγ εεροιθε,
 ο'αιεργ Chunn ιr Chonairε.

Αιρηεοαίο ρορ ζαν εαομ εεαιρ
 meanma γλιαθ buione θεάραιρ;
 λε ερεαομαιθ λúio ιr λαμαιγ
 'r λεαο meanmam úr ιολεαναιγ.

Νι λυγα υιο Οιλγ Νέιο
 αγ leanmam αρ νο λειεέιο,
 α νοοιγ εαθρα ο'α ενεαοαιθ,
 εαπλαγ α όιγ αρ ε'οιλεamun.

Α Chalbairγ, νο εαρ ευρα
 οροεαετ αν ροιnn Coga ρο,
 γο βειn α νοεραετα νε,
 εειn ροεραετα ναε ριρεε.

Donnchaó mac Neill mic Donnchaó
 ράρ μυεεαο ζαε μορ εονφαó
 εοραε ζαε ζαρμα οó νε
 γα εαρεα αρ mo buó μαοιθεε?

"Finn^c foretold (we profit by his knowledge),
 St. Ciaran^d reiterated the prophecy,
 That a man of thy name [would be] above all
 others;

Concerning thee the prophecy was made.

The ancient fort of Emania^e courts thee;
 Thou art the expected one of old Temoria;
 Thy espousals with open hearts they seek,
 As Con and Conary they sought of yore.

Now to its wonted height shall be exalted
 The martial spirit of the hosts of Bearnas^f;
 By thy achievements and career of valour,
 And by thy noble polytechnic mind.

Nor was Aileach Neid^g, too, less expectant
 Of one like thee to arise unto her,
 Hoping thou wouldst relieve her anguish,
 Now that her youths are under thy fostering
 care.

O'Calvagh! long has it been thy ardent wish
 To bring relief to this land of Lughaidh^h,
 And sweep away its oppressions,
 An achievement, now, alas! coveted by few.

Donough, son of Niall, son of Donoughⁱ,
 He who extinguishes every furious onset,
 And, therefore, holds first rank in fame^k—
 What advantage more to be boasted of?

^b Austrian Pedigree.

^c Finn: i. e. Finn Mac Cumhaill.—See note on prophecies, p. 1797, *supra*.

^d St. Ciaran: i. e. the patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

^e Emania.—The ancient palace of the kings of Ulster.

^f Bearnas: i. e. Bearnas-mor-Gap, near Donegal.

^g Aileach Neid.—Now Elagh, one of the ancient palaces of Ulster.

^h Land of Lughaidh.—One of the many arbitrary bardic names for Ireland.

ⁱ Donough.—Probably the brother of Ellen.

^k Fame.—*Vide* Annals Four Masters, *passim*, where it

Ἰνῆσαν Θήαταιρ ναὶ κλαον κόρη ;	The daughter of Walter, who perverts not justice;
αἰχαιοὶ ἄσπις, καιριοῦθ μιόκαιρ;	Whose address is pleasing as her face is beautiful;
βαν γὰ μβί πρεῖγε αἱ τοῦα,— αἱ ἰ αν ῥέιλε α ἡσπορῶα.	Whose graces are peculiarly her own,— The especial patroness of hospitality.
Νόρ να Συῖβνεαὶ γαν οὐλ οε εὐγ Εἰδilin δ'ά ἡαιρε ; νί νεαμῶδοῖετέ σέιμ α σσορρ αἱ ἔβιμ δεαπλαῖγετέ αἱ οασονόετ."	The ancient customs of Mac Sweeny's mansion By Ellen are most bountifully observed ; To her fair fame no reproach attaches On the score of munificence and kindness."

Calvagh Roe O'Donnell very probably held the rank ascribed to him in the Austrian Pedigree, in the army of the King, during the parliamentary wars; and one passage in the preceding fragment appears to allude to a military career. The Editor has heard that he was the first of the O'Donnells who went to Mayo; but, however that may be, there is no doubt that his son was settled there, having married the daughter of Colonel O'Neill, of Oldcastle, in that county. This son was—

VII. HUGH O'DONNELL, who married "Margaritha O'Neale, filia Terentii O'Neale et Ceciliæ O'More, filia Roderici O'More, Colonelli et Comitiss de Leix!."

Here it may not be amiss to digress for a brief period, in order to ascertain who this Colonel O'Neill, whom we thus find possessed of property in a district so little connected with his name as the county of Mayo, could have been; and when and how that property was acquired. In this inquiry a strange picture is presented of the reverses of fortune in which many of the great Irish families were involved during the seventeenth century.

One of the highest branches of the family of O'Neill was represented by the O'Neills of the Fews. Hugh, second son of Eoghan, or Owen, the great-grandfather of Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone, was chieftain of the extensive territory still known as the Upper and Lower Fews, in the county of Armagh. He left a son, Art, who was declared "The O'Neill" on the death of Donnell, the brother of Con More O'Neill^m. Art died in 1514, and left a son, Phelim, or Felimy Roe, who struggled hard against the progress of English power in the North, in the reign of Edw. VI.; and his son, Henry, who was married to the widow of Matthew, Baron of Dungannon (she died June 2nd, 1600), shared, up to the death of Elizabeth, in the fortunes of his step-son, the great Earl of Tyrone. On the accession of James I. a general pardon was granted to him, as "Henry O'Neale of the Fews," dated "20th February, in the first yearⁿ," and which he only survived a short while; for we find that he was succeeded the same year by his son, Tirlough, to whom his lands were confirmed, as appears by the following entry: "To Tirlough Mac Henry O'Neyle, Esq., was granted on the — day of September, in the first year" (1603), "the whole territory or country of the Fues in Ulster, and all lordships, castles, manors, &c., within said territory: to Hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, *in capite*, by the service of one Knight's fee, at the rent of a horse and two pair of spurs, or 40s. Irish, at the Election of said Tirlogh, his Heirs and Assigns^o."

appears that the Mac Sweenys had the hereditary right of leading O'Donnell's gallowglasses.

¹ Austrian Pedigree.

^m MS. Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 18.

ⁿ Erek's *Rep. of Chan. Enrol.*, p. 31.

^o *Ibid.*, p. 171.

This Turlough married Sarah, daughter of Sir Tirlogh Lenogh O'Neillr, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Art, and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married Sir Tirlogh O'Neill of Kinard, by whom she had two sons, Tirlogh Oge and the celebrated Sir Phelim, both leaders in the insurrection of 1641. He died at Glasdrommen, county of Armagh, in 1639, having previously conveyed his estates to certain trustees, as appears from an inquisition taken at Armagh:

"Tirlogh Mac Henry O'Neale, late of Glasdrommen, in the territory of Fues, Knt., was seized in fee of certain lands (set forth) in said county, did on the 8th of March, in the 8th year of the reign^o, obtained royal license to convey all the said lands, by the style or name of the territory of Fues, to certain Trustees (named), to the use of himself and his wife, Sarah, during their natural lives, and the survivor of them; afterwards to the use of Henry O'Neale, son and heir apparent of the said Tirlogh; and after his decease to the use of Tirlogh O'Neale, son and heir of the said Henry, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; with divers other remainders; and afterwards to the use of the right heirs of the said Tirlogh O'Neale the younger. The said Tirlogh, by deed dated 1st May, 1639, conveyed to Arthur, his second son, certain lands specified therein. The said Tirlogh O'Neale, Knt., died 24th February, 1639. The said Henry O'Neale, his son and heir, was then of full age, and married. The said premises were held of the King for military service in capite^r."

Sir Tirlogh was buried at Creggan, in same county^o. Henry, his son and heir, had some time previously been married to Mary, daughter of Sir John O'Reilly, Knight, county of Cavan^t, by whom he had one son, Tirlogh, named in the above remainders. This Tirlogh married Cecilia, daughter of the famous Rory O'More, the prime mover of the insurrection of 1641, and thus became, by ties of marriage as of blood, connected with the troubles of the period. From the Relation of the Lord Maguire, "written with his own hand, in the Tower," it would seem that he participated in those events; though, strange to say, he was not included afterwards in the proclamation that offered rewards for the heads of his father-in-law, his uncle, Art, and his cousins, Tirlogh and Sir Phelim:

"Being in Dublin, Candlemas Term was twelve month" (1640), says Maguire, "the Parliament then sitting, Mr. Roger Moore did write to me," &c. ; "and the next day, after the receipt of the letter, being Sunday, (by Mr. Moore's advice) we departed from Col. Mac Mahon's house, to prevent (as he said) the suspition of the English there (many living near), to Laghrosse, in the county of Armagh, to Mr. Torilagh O'Neale's house (not Sir Phelim's brother, but son to Mr. Henry O'Neale of the Fewes, and *son-in-law* to Mr. Moore), and left word that if Sir Phelim or any of those gentlemen did come in the mean time, they should follow us thither (whither only went Mr. Moore, Captain O'Neale, and myself), and these we expected till Tuesday subsequent, before any of them did come^u."

But, although he escaped the tragic fate of many of those who were involved in that unhappy affair, it would appear that the Parliamentary Government did not entirely overlook his partici-

^o MS. Trinity College, Dublin, E. 4. 18.

^t 1693.

^r Inq. Ult. Ann. Chas. I.

^u Fun. Entries, vol. viii. p. 327.

^t MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 4. 18.

^r Warner's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, Appendix, p. 9.

pation in it; for both he and his father were among the earliest victims of the grand scheme of the "transplantation." Henry O'Neill was compelled to surrender his "territory of the Fewes," and accept, in lieu of it, from the Commonwealth, a tract of land in the county of Mayo, large in extent, yet still but a poor compensation for a principality which his family had ruled for several generations. The Editor has not found in the Act of Settlement, nor in private hands, the confirmatory grant of the original transfer; but, subsequently to the death of Henry O'Neale, we find the enrolment of a grant to his son of a portion of the lands originally bestowed*, "dated 9th February, 32 year, and inrolled 5th March, 1680":

"To Terlagh O Neale, son and heir of Henry O Neale, late of Ardcharra, Co. Mayo, and formerly of the Fues, Co. Ardmagh, Esq., the towns and lands of Leccarrowconnell, Lecarrowrory, Uncles, Uncle, Knockenrony, Carrownoonah, Killives, Cloongue, Pollagh, Knockroe, Braendrum, Aghalouske, Shehave, Carrownaragh, Treenbeg, Logafooka, Carrowanhan, Bellagariffe, Boghola, Ardhoroe, Cullileagh, Newcastle, Myleeke, Collagh, Bollinelly, *alias* Clooneen, Bellaghagh" [or Oldcastle] "and Ardhoom; at a crown rent of £26 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; situate in the Barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo^x."

Tirlagh had issue by his marriage, Henry, a captain in James the Second's army; and Margaret, who, as previously stated, married Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe O'Donnell. On the flight of James II., and the succession of William III., Henry, having been attainted, is supposed to have escaped to the Continent; but, although the estate was thus forfeited, it would seem that the Crown made no disposition of it at the time, but allowed his relative, Tirlagh, son of Art, son of Sir Tirlagh O'Neill of the Fewes, his sister, and his nephew, Charles, or Calvagh Duv O'Donnell, to enter into and retain possession for several years subsequently. In the year 1703, as the Editor has been informed, on a discovery being made to the Court of Requests [the Penal Laws then coming into full operation] that these lands were held by recusants and Papists, a final forfeiture took place, one portion being bestowed upon the Charter School of Sligo, and the remainder granted, for a consideration of £330, "to William Moore, Esq., of the city of Dublin, the 22nd of June, 1703," being "the estate of Henry O'Neill attainted, and all other his estates in Ireland^y."

Art or Arthur O'Neill, the second son of Sir Tirlagh of the Fewes, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill of Kinard, and had a son Turlough, who married Catherine, daughter of Robert Hovedon, of Ballynameetah, and had a son Arthur, Junior, who married Alice O'Donnell, and had by her two sons, Neal O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, the former of whom, who died about 1708, married Catherine Magennis, and had a son, Henry, who was under age in 1708, and living in 1758, when James Knox, Esq., of Moyne, brought ejectionments against him. On the 10th of February, 1724, this Henry filed a bill in the Exchequer in Ireland, against Robert, the father of Samuel Ormsby, which sets forth "said Henry as Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which did belong to Neal O'Neil, Gentleman, in his lifetime, as appears by the letter of Administration therewith granted to him, that one Henry O'Neil, since deceased, having in his lifetime a considerable Estate in the North of this Kingdom, was transplanted into Connaught,

* *Bestowed*.—A portion only, for it says "Henry O'Neale, late of Ardcharra;" and Ardcharra is not included in the new grant, although a neighbouring townland.

^x Rep. Rec. Cóm., vol. iii. p. 271, R. 32, chap. ii.

^y Rep. Rec. Com., R. 2nd An. 11th pt. back vol. iii. p. 890.

and did there obtain a final settlement of several lands in the county of Mayo in satisfaction of his antient Estate.

“ That Arthur O'Neill, brother to said Henry, being dead, left his son and heir, Terlagh O'Neil, who, being intitled to 8 Townlands, part of said antient Estate, did intrust said Henry, being the eldest branch of the family, to claim his proportion of said antient Estate, which said Henry did, and having obtained a decree thereon for a parcell of lands in the county of Mayo aforesaid, part whereof were obtained in trust, as aforesaid, for said Terlagh, it was agreed between them, the said Henry and Terlagh O'Neil, that he, the said Henry, should, on obtaining a Decree for said lands, perfect a lease unto said Terlagh for 99 years, of a sixth part of such Transplantation Lands as he should so get, at the yearly rent of 5 shillings for each quarter of such lands, the same being a just proportion of said Antient estate due to said Terlagh.

“ That said Henry O'Neil did enter into several engagements in writing, concerning said dividend, proportion, and Trust, in discharge whereof, and in consideration of £200, said Henry, Senior, by Deed of Lease, dated the 3rd of August, 1656, did demise unto said Terlagh, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, in part of said Transplantation lands, viz: the quarter of land of Meelick, and the quarter of land of Lecarrowrory and Lecarrowconnell, in the said county, for 99 years, to commence from the date of the said lease, or some other time, if any issue male of the body of the said Terlagh O'Neil, or of the said Arthur O'Neil, his father, should so long continue. By virtue of which demise the said Terlagh entered on the premises, and became thereof possessed, and died, possessed thereof, Intestate; after whose death, Arthur O'Neil, Junior, son and heir to the said Terlagh, having taken out letters of Administration to his said father, did enter on the premises, and continued possessed thereof for several years, and having married one Alice O'Donnell, departed this life, leaving issue by her, the said Alice, the said Neal O'Neil, his eldest son, Plaintiff's father, and Owen O'Neil, on whose decease said Alice O'Neil, *alias* O'Donnell, became possessed of the premises, and, being so possessed, intermarried with one John O'Neil, Gent., since deceased.”

The term of ninety-nine years expired in 1755, and the O'Neills appear to have been ousted in 1758, by Mr. Knox, to whom, in the interval, the fee of these particular lands had come.

Hugh O'Donel, No. VII., by his wife, Margaret O'Neill, left issue an only son,—

VIII. CHARLES O'DONNELL, known as Calvagh Duv, i. e. Calšac Dub, i. e. Charles the Black, as distinguished from his brother-in-law, Calvagh Roe, or Charles the Red, of Newcastle. On the forfeiture of the O'Neill property in Gallen, in 1703, he became lessee, under the Ecclesiastical Court of Tuam (the only species of tenure the new laws left open to the Catholic), of some church lands in the barony of Murrisk, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Manus O'Donel, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.: 1. Manus, of whom presently; 2. Joseph, from whom the O'Donnells of Spain are descended; 3. Henry^a, the founder of the O'Donnells of Austria, as shall be presently shewn.

IX. MANUS O'DONEL of Wilford Lodge, in the county of Mayo, was born about the year 1720. He married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Bole, Esq., of the county of Longford, by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters: 1. Joseph, of whom presently; 2. Hugh, who went

^a *Henry*.—A name unusual in the O'Donnell family, and here evidently taken from the O'Neills, with whom (since their intermarriage with the Kildare family) it was very general.

to the West Indies, and settled at Vera Cruz, where he was living in 1798, as appears from a letter of his brother, Charles, copied below, but no further account of him has reached his relations in Ireland; 3. Charles, born 1760, went out while yet a boy to his uncle, Henry, to Germany*, and entered the Austrian service, in which he rose to the dignity of a Count, and rank of Major-General. In 1798, the widow of his brother, Joseph, being desirous of removing her son, the late Mr. Joseph O'Donel of Castlebar, from this country, then in a state of insurrection, wrote to Germany, to her brother-in-law, on the propriety of sending him abroad. The first of the following letters bears reference to this subject. It is particularly interesting, not only for the amiable light in which it presents the character of the writer, but also for the direct reference which it makes to the scattered members of his family. Though written in English, the idiom is evidently foreign.

“Vienna, the first Xbre, 1798.”

“MY DEAR SISTER-IN-LAW,—Tho the letter I had the pleasure to receive from you was very ancient, being dated from the 29th of June, for all that I did not get it but since a short while; and that delay, my dear Sister-in-law, is the cause of me not answering you sooner. I would have received your letter, no doubt, long ago, if acquainted with the change that happened with me, you could have directed it me more exactly. But as, according to the informations that were given you about me, you thought me stil Commander of a Free Corps, and in Bavaria, you directed me in con-

* There is an anecdote, connected with the reception of this young cadêt by his uncle, strongly illustrative of the spirit of nationality cherished by the expatriated Irish. It is this:

At the time he went to join his uncle, the latter was General of a division of the Austrian army, then somewhere on the French frontier. Young O'Donnell arrived and slept at a convent in the neighbourhood, where there were some Irish priests. On the following morning he started for the Austrian camp; but, to the surprise of the friars, who knew the object of his journey, he returned to them in the evening in a very disconsolate humour.

“Did you see your uncle?” inquired his friends. “Yes.”

“Well, what reception did he give you?” “Cold enough; he refused to acknowledge me.”

“Why?” “I don't know, unless it was because I spoke English to him.”

“How was that? Come, tell us all about it.” “When I was introduced into his tent, he embraced me warmly, and spoke most kindly to me, and inquired about home, and my journey, and how I'd like to be a soldier. But when I spoke to him in return, his manner began to change; and, after a little, he said there must be some mistake, that I could be no nephew of his; to return here, and he'd find means of sending me back to Ireland.”

“What language did he address you in?” “He spoke in Irish.”

“And you?” “I answered him in English.”

“Don't you speak Irish, then?” “To be sure I do, better than English; but, though he spoke Irish, I thought he'd understand the other better.”

“Oh! you foolish boy; go back, *speak nothing but Irish*, and he'll soon discover his mistake.” The advice was good. The youngster stayed in Germany.

This anecdote was related, as the Editor has been informed, by a clergyman who had been many years in France, and heard it there.

This nationality seems hereditary in the name. Generations of foreign birth do not weaken it. The Editor has seen, in a letter written this year (1847) by one of the family in Germany (the great-grandson of one of the parties in the above anecdote) to a relative in Ireland (the grand-nephew of the other), the following passage, which shews this clearly:

“Un descendant du fondatrice du convent Irlandais à Rome—malheureusement j'ai oublié son nom, s'est approprié l'Epee de Roderic, et l'emporta en Irlande, pour la placer peut-être dans quelque cabinet de curiosités. Tachez de la réclamer, car personne que nous qui sommes des O'Donnel n'a le droit de la posséder. Ce sacrilege a été commis il a quelques années. Tachez à tout prix de la ravoir. Qu'elle reste en Irlande, et chacun de nous viendra la voir.” And again: “. . . car quoiqu'élèves en Autriche, nous n'en avons pas moins les cœurs Irlandais.”

sequence, it was natural that I, being no more now in Bavaria, your [letter] must have run a long time before it came to me hands. It is true that I was Commander of a Free Corps and in quarters in Bavaria; but his Majesty the Emperor, having thought it proper to remodel the Free Corps in his Army, I am now six months neither Commander of a Free Corps, nor in Bavaria.

"I am very glad to have received at length news from Ireland. Having quitted that country as a child, I was not able to keep up with the parents^b I had there, the correspondence that in the following I strived fruitlessly to have with them. While me uncle in Spain^c was a-live, he wrote exactly to his brother^d in this country: which lives no more neither: and by that means I got now and then information of everything relative to my parents. But since his decease, I had the discomfort to hear nothing no more of them. It was by that uncle I had in Spain, that I knew my brother Joseph's returning to Ireland from the Spanish service wherein he was; of his marriage in Ireland; of his going to Sancta Cruze; finally of his dieing there. I feel very deep all the troubles which oppressed that poor brother, and I am concerned of the affliction to which, as his spouse, they must have delivered you up. As for your son, Joseph, my nephew, I am most ready to do for him all that lies in my power. Nevertheless, the occasion to make him enter the Imperial service, at this moment, is not the best. A war of six years that we had, and was finished for some [time more] than a year, filled up the Army with so much supernumerary officers, that now there is but slight advancement to be got; my nephew, consequently, would have no hopes of a promotion for a good while, whatsoever could be his good qualities. As I am situated at the present, having no regiment, and only serving in the army, I could directly be of no use to him. My opinion is, therefore, my dear Sister, that Joseph should not quit Ireland. The tranquillity being now reestablished in the kingdom, it will permit him to pursue some profession, and if he applies himself to it, he will certainly make more fortune there than by soldiership. Yet, should a war begin, which our political situation makes probable, and that my nephew would persiste to become a soldier, supposing that he is endowed with the strong constitution necessary in military state, I will charge myself of him with great pleasure, making no doubt that, if war breaks out, I will get a regiment to commande, wherein I will be able to place him.

"Having the intention to send my sister Elise five hundred florins of our money, which is 58 pounds, or thereabout, and to renew to her every year, I pray you, my dear sister-in-law, to informe me on which Banker in Dublin it would be the more convenient to let that money be paid. In the first letter you will write me, be so kind to give me an exact account of my family, of which I have got no news since a too long a while. When did my poor Mother die? Tho' I was a child as I seperated from her, I remember me of her with tenderness. What a misfortune it is to be in the necessity to quit one's own country, and to be exposed to the discomfort to never see no more the dear and respectable persons to which we are beholden of our existence. My father's decease happened some years after my going abroad. You would please me highly by giving me some accounts of my brother, Hugo, established in Sancta Cruze, and in informing me of the manner I should direct to him, that I might hope to get an answer from him. I often

^b *Parents*.—He doubtlessly meant "relatives," from the French "*parens*."

^c *Uncle in Spain*.—General Don Joseph O'Donnel, his

father's second brother.

^d *Brother*.—Count Henry O'Donell, the third brother, and ancestor of the O'Donells of Austria.

endeavoured to put myself in correspondence with him, but continually without success. I was told that General Manus O'Donel, who returned to Ireland about twenty years ago, and married himself in that country, died there not long since.

* * * * *

"I fear you will have great difficulty to understand this letter; I assure you I had very much to write it, having almost entirely forgotten the English tongue. I wish it may come to your hands; at least shall I direct it as you indicated me. Now, having nothing no more to writ to you, I finish my letter, by praying you to believe, tho I have not the pleasure to know you personally, that I am, with all my heart,

"My dear Sister-in-Law,"

"A' Madame

Madame Marie O'Donel, à Dublin,
ou Castlebarre, en Irlande.

"Your most affectionate brother-in-law,

"CHARLES O'DONEL.

"Be so kind to direct me your letter :

"A' Monsieur

Monsieur Charles O'Donel, Colonel au Service
de sa Maje. Imp^l Roy^l, à Vienne, en Autriche."

The following letter was written by Colonel O'Ferral, of the Austrian service, a brother of the late Ambrose O'Ferral, of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, and uncle of the Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferral. It is addressed to the writer of the foregoing letter, and on the subject of the annuity to which it refers :

"Florence, the 1st of October, 1799.

"DEAR COUSIN^e AND MOST WORTHY FRIEND,—The laudable and generous resolution you have made, of remitting an annual allowance to your sisters, inspires me with so much respect and admiration, that I should look upon it to be unpardonable not to do everything in my power to promote it. However, my brother only sends me my interest money once a year, and that in the month of March; and though he is very punctual in this, he don't like anticipating; therefore, till next March, I shall not be able to comply with your desire. Yet, in the mean time, you will be so good as to write to your sisters to name some person in Dublin, who is authorized to receive the money for them, because there being no bankers in the country towns, my Brother might find the same difficulty to send it to Castlebar that you did to remit it to Ireland; and then, to avoid all mistakes, send me the address as plain and sure as possible. 500 florins, at 8 flor. 30 xrs per pound, Irish, makes £58 15s., which is necessary for you to know in order to inform your friends of it.

"The easiest way of reimbursing me is, when you hear from them or from me, that the money has been paid in Ireland, to get the amount paid by your agent in Vienna, to Mons. Skeyde, agent de guerre, à Vienne, for my account, advising me at the same time of it. I shall also wait unti

^e Dear cousin.—They were both descended from the celebrated Rory O'More, the idol of the Irish people during the insurrection of 1641. O'Donnell in the fifth degree.—*Vide supra.*

you have got an answer from your sisters, in order to be able to give my brother proper directions in regard to this payment.

“ If Siegenthal don't come, I have a fair chance of being made Colonel; but it all depends upon chance, which I, with Christian patience and resignation, wait for. Our regiment makes part of a Corps, sent under Lt. Gen. Srölich, to reestablish order in this country, and to scour the Pope's dominions; but Rome, Ancona, and Civita Vecchia, are still in the hands of the French; yet we hope they will soon surrender. You know by this, that Suwarrow is gone, with all his Russians, to Switzerland; and Melas, I fear, is not strong enough to act offensively here. I hope the English diversion will be of great use to us. In London there has been 100 guineas to 5 bet, that we shall have a general peace this winter. I am not of that opinion. I and all those who were at the Siege of Mantua have been attacked with violent agues. We lost a good many men by its consequences. I am only now recovering, and have my four servants confined to their beds with it. Farewell, my Dear, believe me most sincerely,

“ Your affectionate Kinsman and humble Servant,

“ Endorsed

“ — O'FERRALL^f.

Reçu le 18 X^{bre}.”

In 1803 we find Colonel O'Donel promoted to the rank of General, and on the revival of the war, that his nephew, after the manner of his fathers, preferred “ soldiership,” with all its toils, to any other profession.

“ *Balyna, Clonard, 24th Feb., 1803.*

“ DEAR MADAM,—I received your letter of the 11th January, and in the melancholy situation I have been in these six weeks past, with my eldest sister dying, I must candidly acknowledge I quite forgot to answer it. My Brother has been here since the 15th October, and leaves us on Tuesday next, to embark in three or four days after on his route to Vienna. General O'Donel is now stationed at Lembergh in Poland, where he has a command. He wrote to my Brother above a year ago, desiring him not to pay any more money to his sisters, as he expected his nephew, on whose education and advancement he proposed laying out the money he heretofore remitted them. I remain, dear Madam,

“ Your faithful humble Servant,

“ To Mrs. Mary O'Donel, 35, North
Gt. George's-street, Dublin.”

“ AMB. O'FERRALL.

But the intentions of the one and the wishes of the other were destined not to be fulfilled, for on his way to his uncle, the nephew, on reaching Hamburgh, was detained for several months a prisoner; at the end of which period he, together with several other British subjects, was sent back to England; and the year following his return the news of General O'Donel's death, he having been mortally wounded at the battle of Neresheim, put an end to any further views of his entering the Austrian service.

^f O'Ferrall.—Christian name illegible.

“ Clonard, 27th Aug., 1806.

“ DEAR MADAM,—I have to request you will have the goodness to inform me who is the heir at law of your brother-in-law, the late General Charles O'Donel, and to favour me with his or her address. I have the honour to be, dear Madam,

“ Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

“ To Mrs. M. O'Donel, 35, Great George's-st. North, Dublin.” “AMB. O'FERRALL.”

“ Ballyna, Clonard, 4th Sept., 1806.

“ DEAR MADAM,—I am favoured with your's of the 1st Instant, and have to inform you that your brother-in-law died intestate, and that his next heir should write to His Excellency Count O'Donel⁶, who will be able to let him know the situation of his affairs, and the value of the effects he left, which, as he was equipped as a General in campaign, cannot be inconsiderable. I remain, dear Madam,

“ Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

“ To Mrs. M. O'Donel.” “AMB. O'FERRALL.”

“ P. S.—Count O'Donel's address :

“ A. S. E. Monsieur Le Comte O'Donel, Conseiller intime et Chambellan de S. M. Imp^l. R^l. Apostolique à Leopol en Gallicie.”

As he died without issue and unmarried, his heirs were of course his sisters and his nephew ; but, as appears by the annexed translation of the legal document, or power of attorney, referred to in the following letter, the last was also heir to his title, according to the law of Germany :

“ Ballyna, 8th October, 1806.

“ DEAR MADAM,—I have the pleasure of sending you the enclosed, which will put you under the necessity of looking out for a person versed in the German language to copy it off, and then you will please to conform yourself to the instructions at the foot of it. I remain, dear Madam,

“ Your most obedient, humble Servant,

“ To Mrs. M. O'Donel, 35, North Gt. George's-st., Dublin.” “AMB. O'FERRALL.”

“ For the well-born Herr Joseph Von Skeyde, chief war agent in Vienna, by which the same, in best form of law, is hereby empowered by us, the declared legitimate heirs at law of our Herr brother and respected uncle, Herr Major General Charles Count O'Donel, deceased from wounds on the 16th October, 1805, to deliver in name and lieu of us the declaration of inheritance to the inheritance left by the said Charles Count O'Donel, *cum beneficio legis et inventaris*, before a worshipful *judicio delegato militari mixto* in Austria, or where else it may be requisite to transact all oral as well as written business, to take up the inheritance, to acquit the same, to give out Reversales,

⁶ Count O'Donel.—Joseph Count O'Donnell (Henry's eldest son), Minister of Finance to Francis I.

and to take measures for all that it would be incumbent on ourselves to do: which things we not only do and promise to indemnify him, the said Herr, chief war agent, but also impart to him the further power that in case of prevention, and if he in this case for any reason be unable to take upon himself these things, that he be authorized to substitute in lieu of himself any other Lawyer he please.

“ Further, to testify this deed, have we signed this with our hands, and made the impressions of our armorial seals :

“ N. N. } Sisters of Intestate.
N. N. }

“ (Seal) JOSEPH COUNT O'DONEL,
The Nephew of Intestate.

“ Or, instead thereof, if requisite :

“ N. N. legally declared Guardian of the Minor,
Herr Graff [i. e. Count] Joseph O'Donel.”

The attestation ran as follows :

“ Notum facimus atque testamur tenore præsentium, hoc mandatum procuratorium ab hæredibus legitimis defuncti Caesareo Regii Generalis vigiliarum Præfecti Domini Comitis Caroli O'Donel coram nobis personaliter constitutis, nempe ejusdem sororibus atque nepote ex fratre Domino Josepho Comite O'Donel (vel tutore Domini Comitis Josephi O'Donel), manu sigilloque propriis munitum fuisse.

“ Datum, &c.”

X. JOSEPH O'DONEL (eldest son of Manus as above) was born in or about the year 1751. As soon as he was of sufficient age to enter the army, he was sent out to Spain, to his uncle, Joseph, then a most distinguished officer in the service of Charles III., and where, of course, he was sure of promotion. In 1776 he had attained the rank of captain, when the fatal termination to a duel, in which he was a principal, involved him in those troubles to which his brother, Charles, refers in a letter already quoted (p. 2406). The rank of his adversary was sufficiently exalted to make it necessary for him to quit Spain. He returned to Ireland in the end of that year. In 1779 he married Mary, daughter of Dominick Mac Donnell, Esq., of Massbrook, in the county of Mayo (she died 1831), whose sister, Bridget, married Captain Lewis O'Donel of Newcastle, in the same county (*vide ante*, p. 2396). In 1781 he sailed for the West Indies, to join his brother, Hugh, at Vera Cruz, from which he wrote a letter, still preserved, to his young wife in Castlebar, and where he died soon after from the effects of climate. He left behind in Ireland an only son,

XI. JOSEPH MANUS O'DONEL of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, who was born in 1780. Desirous to enter a foreign service, arrangements were made with his uncle, General Charles Count O'Donel, that he should enter the Austrian service under him; but it was not till 1803 that he started for Germany. The result has been already stated. On his return to this country he became a lawyer, and, strange to say, neglected to look after the money and the title of his uncle, to both which he was the true heir. He married Margaret, daughter of the late Randal Mac Donnell, Esq., of Ballycastle, in the same county. He died in August, 1834, aged 54, and is buried in

the family vault at Straid Abbey, leaving issue one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried, August, 1843, aged 34; and three sons:

XII. MANUS LEWIS O'DONEL, Esq., of Castlebar, born 1812, the present representative of Con Oge, the brother of Sir Niall Garv, and the true heir of General Charles O'Donel, who was slain at Neresheim in 1805; 2. Charles Joseph O'Donel, Esq., Barrister at law, born 1818; and 3. Lewis, born in 1824.

THE O'DONNELLS OF SPAIN.

It is to the Editor a subject of deep regret that he has been unable to procure as full and authentic details of the modern history of this family, as might enable him to enter as fully into the subject as the position of that family and its historic celebrity would demand. During the last forty years of almost incessant war in the Peninsula, few names have more frequently than their's been mixed up with some of the brightest as well as some of the most melancholy events of that period; and perhaps few families in Spain have suffered more from the evils attendant upon civil war. The following notices are brief, but, as far as the Editor can ascertain, they are strictly correct.

IX. JOSEPH O'DONNELL, second son of Charles, or Calvagh Duv, was born about the year 1725, and at a suitable age entered the Spanish service. In the army of Spain the O'Donnells were as sure of rank and promotion as the nobles of Castile; for since the time when Hugh Roe was received with regal ceremony in the mountains of Asturias, and entombed with regal pomp in the church of Valladolid, there was sure to be found, in the Court of Spain, and high in the favour of its Sovereigns, some one of the tribe of the great Irish chieftain. He is described in the Austrian pedigree (which is dated 1767), as "Josephus (filius Caroli, filii Hugonis O'Donell et Margarithæ O'Neill) in servitio Hispanico Capitaneus." What the particulars of his career were, the Editor has been unable to learn; for although it is evident from the letter of his nephew, General Charles O'Donel (quoted *supra*, p. 2406), that a constant correspondence existed between him and his relations in Ireland and Germany, there appears to be no trace of it now remaining. It is said that he attained to the very highest rank in the army, and that he intermarried into one of the proudest families in Spain; however that may be, it is certain that he left four sons, who, when the British army landed in the Peninsula, in 1807, held high commissions in the Spanish service, and were much distinguished during the war. Their names were: 1. Henry; 2. Charles; 3. Joseph; and 4. Alexander.

X. DON HENRY, Conde d'Abisbal, was born in or about the year 1770; for he was yet a child when his cousin, Joseph, returned to Ireland in 1776^b. On the invasion of Spain by the French, he was a general officer, and had a command in the eastern provinces. At the famous siege of Gerona, in 1809, he cooperated with Blake in trying to raise the siege; and when it was converted into a blockade, and when, "amid famine and pestilence, the inhabitants, with the highest, rarest, and noblest description of courage, still remained unshaken, hoping the best, yet prepared to brave the worst,—looking for succour, but determined on resistance,—relief arrived.

^b In 1776.—This would appear from an anecdote that states, that, from a description given by Captain Joseph O'Donel, on his return to Ireland, to Lady O'Donel (the

wife of the first Sir Neal), of the dress of his little Spanish cousins, she had her twin sons, Neal and Connell, clad in a similar costume.

General O'Donnel, with one hundred and sixty mules loaded with provisions, succeeded, on the side of Bisbal, in breaking through the enemy, and reaching the town. The same officer, by a bold and skilful manœuvre, subsequently succeeded in passing the besieging army, and retreating with his troops¹. The force he selected for this duty was composed of the "*Ullonia*" regiment. In February, 1810, he was appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, where he created an army, and by his skill and courage almost rescued the province from the French :

"The skilful and daring operations in which he had successfully engaged had acquired for him the confidence of the people. Augerau had supposed that little more remained, after the reduction of Gerona, than to complete and rivet the subjection of the province. In this he was mistaken. A combat took place in the neighbourhood of Vich, between a body of Spaniards, under O'Donnel, and the division of General Souham. The former bore themselves with courage, and assailed the enemy with a steadiness and resolution to which they were unaccustomed. Never, by the confession of their own officers, was the courage of the French army more severely tested than in this action. O'Donnel, however, at length judged it prudent to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field. Souham, imagining the Spaniards had fled from fear, prepared to pursue. O'Donnel then commenced a series of skilful manœuvres, by which, having led his enemy forward, he succeeded in achieving several brilliant and important successes. The French losses in these engagements were very heavy ; and they were still further aggravated by desertions from the foreign troops, who went over to the enemy in considerable numbers. These results were far from satisfactory to Napoleon. Marshal Augerau had boasted, in his despatches, that the Ampurdau was completely subdued ; but the comment of succeeding facts on this assertion had not been favourable to its credit with the Emperor, and Augerau was superseded by Marshal Mac Donald²."

So precarious was the tenure by which, in a short time, the French army maintained its hold in Catalonia, that in July, the same year, Marshal Mac Donald was compelled to array his whole force for the escort of a convoy :

"While Mac Donald was engrossed in this service, O'Donnel was not inactive. He attacked the French force near Granollers with great impetuosity, and succeeded in gaining an advantage, which would have been decisive, had the Somatenes, who received orders to attack the enemy in rear in the heat of the engagement, obeyed their instructions. As it was, the convoy succeeded, but with difficulty, in reaching Barcelona³."

On the 10th of September he marched on Mataro, with the intention of attacking the position of Mac Donald at Cervera ; and on the 14th "succeeded, by a brilliant manœuvre, in surprising the brigade of General Schwartz, which occupied Bisbal and the neighbouring villages. The French made a gallant, though vain, resistance. Not a man escaped ; all who did not fall by the sword were made prisoners, and Schwartz himself was in the number of the latter. This was the last achievement of O'Donnel in Catalonia. He received a wound in the engagement which made it necessary he should resign the command ; and the Marquis of Campoverde was appointed his successor. The success of Bisbal diffused energy and spirit throughout the whole population of the province⁴."

¹ *Retreating with his troops.*—Napier's History of the Penin. War; and Annals of the Penin. War, vol. ii. p. 272.

² *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 303.

³ *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 12.

⁴ *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 14.

For this he was created the Conde d'Abisbal. In 1812 he was named a member of the Regency; but towards the close of the war rejoined the army, and commanded at the capture of Pancorvo. On the return of Ferdinand VII. his full rank was confirmed, and fresh honours bestowed on him. After holding the command of the army of the Bidoassa, he was placed at the head of the troops destined for the expedition against South America, who demanded to be led by him, and no other. In the subsequent meeting of the force at Cadiz, it was alleged by his enemies that he acted an equivocal part, by first siding with the mutineers, and afterwards betraying them; but no evidence appears to establish or even support this. It is highly probable, however, that he was connected with the Constitutional party in 1819. After the Restoration, the Conde d'Abisbal retired to France, and died at Montpellier, May 17, 1834. He had issue one son:

1. Leopold, Conde d'Abisbal, in the late civil war, a Christino and a Colonel in the Queen's service. In the battle of Alsazua he was taken prisoner; and the following day, at Echerri-Aranaz, he was taken out and shot in cold blood, by orders of Zumalacarragui. He died without issue. The title is extinct.

2. Don Carlos O'Donnell, the second son, was also a General in the Peninsular war, or, as it is called in Spain, the war of Independence. He was a staunch Royalist. At the battle of Murviedro, the 25th October, 1811, he commanded the centre of the Spanish army:

“By an oversight of Blake, the left wing was so widely detached, that the centre was considerably weakened. Suchet immediately took advantage of this error, and directed a powerful attack on the Spanish centre, in order to isolate the wings. In this point the Spaniards fought with desperate bravery, and, though at first forced to retire, were again rallied by their leader, and drove back the enemy with signal courage. Receiving, however, no support from the wings, the centre was obliged at length to give way; but by a skilful disposition of cavalry, which continued to shew front to the enemy, the infantry retired in perfect order.”

At the peace he was made Captain-General of Old Castile. During the late war he was a Carlist. He had four sons,—three Carlists, and one Christino: 1. The eldest, Pepe, accompanied Don Carlos to Portugal, and passed through England, and afterwards organized the Carlist cavalry. He was killed while pursuing a party of Carbineers into Pampeluna. 2. The second, a Carlist, was made prisoner and confined in Barcelona, whence he was taken out and barbarously massacred by the populace. (Charles O'Donnell, the father, is believed to have died of a broken heart on hearing the fate of his two sons.) 3. The third joined Don Carlos in Guipuscoa, August, 1836. 4. The fourth, Don Leopold, a Christino, was one of the most conspicuous Generals during the late war. He commanded the army of the north, while the British Legion was in Spain, and was prominently engaged in the principal operations of the war, in which he was wounded more than once. On the final success of the Queen's forces he was appointed Captain-General of Cuba, one of the highest offices under the Crown (an appointment he still holds), and received the title of Count de Lucena.

3. Don José O'Donnell, the third son, was also a General and a Royalist. In the battle of Castalla in 1812, between the French and allies, he commanded the Spanish army. In the war of the Constitution in 1820, he commanded the lines of San Roquet, and attacked Riego in Andalusia. On the success of the Constitutionals he retired into private life.

* *Annals of the Peninsular War*, vol. iii. p. 147.

4. Alexander, the fourth and youngest son, was the only one of his family who did not join the patriot side in the war of Independence. He joined the French, and commanded a Spanish regiment, to which Joseph Buonaparte gave his own name. Before the conclusion of the war, he was sent to take the command of a regiment in the unfortunate expedition to Russia. He was taken prisoner there; and the Emperor Alexander, having ordered all the Spaniards formerly belonging to the French army to be collected into one corps, which by special permission assumed his name, the command was conferred upon Colonel Alexander O'Donnel, and he sailed with his regiment for Spain. This distinction saved him, and his rank was confirmed. He has, or had, two sons (Christinos), Pepe and Emilio, both officers, in 1839, in the Urban Guards at Seville.

THE O'DONNELLS OF AUSTRIA.

This illustrious family, distinguished both in the field and cabinet, are descended from—

IX. HENRY O'DONELL, the third son of Charles Duv, son of Hugh O'Donnell, and Margaret O'Neill^o. He was born about the year 1729. At an early age he entered the Austrian service, and rose rapidly to distinction. He is said to have been one of the handsomest men in the Austrian army, and an especial favourite with the Empress; both which accounts seem not improbable, since we find that in the year 1754, while he was yet scarcely six-and-twenty, he received in marriage a cousin of the Empress, a princess of the illustrious House of Cantacuzeno, descendants of John Cantacuzenus, the Byzantine emperor and historian, A. D. 1246. No event can display in a more striking light than this marriage the estimation in which the great Irish families, when driven into exile, were held on the Continent, when we thus see "the greatest and proudest Queen of Europe," and in a Court that was, and is still, proverbially aristocratic, bestowing the hand of her own kinswoman on a young soldier, whose only fortune were his sword and his pedigree. In 1767 (the date of the Austrian O'Donell Genealogy quoted above), he was "Camerarius Cæsarei ordinis milit. Mariæ Theresæ," and Colonel of a corps of cuirassiers, which from him was called "The O'Donell Regiment^p;" a name by which, the Editor believes, it is still distinguished. Some time after his marriage, he wrote to his brother, Manus, to Ireland, to have whichever of his sons he intended sending to Austria carefully educated in the Irish language, that he might instruct his own children in the language of their ancestors; a circumstance which seems to corroborate the anecdote related in note, p. 2405. General John O'Donel thus speaks of his influence at Court:

" . . . As I told you here, you and your father should employ cousin Harry; and if he can get Lewis an agreement in the regiment he commands, it would be so much the better, for reasons known to you. Harry is very capable of bringing many things to bear that others cannot. He is particularly well with her Majesty. The last time he saw her, she gave him a very fine present of jewels for his wife, saying, 'as she would never wear any more herself, she divided them among her children, and kept those for his wife^q.'"

^o *Ante*, p. 2404.

^p "The O'Donell Regiment."—In 1773 it was commanded by Manus O'Donel (afterwards General), as appears by the superscription of a letter to him (*vide ante*, p. 2394). "The O'Donell Regiment" afterwards formed a portion of the

troops sent to cooperate with the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira, in the expedition to Holland, in 1794. It was then commanded by Henry O'Donell's nephew, General Charles O'Donell, already mentioned.

^q There is no date of year to this letter; but this fact

He subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was made Count, with the title of "Graf O'Donell von Tyrconell." He left issue four sons: 1. Joseph; 2. John; 3. Charles; and 4. Henry; the three last of whom died in the Austrian service, and without issue; and one daughter, who married Count Vansovich, a Polish noble^f.

X. JOSEPH COUNT O'DONELL, born 1755, was educated for a diplomatic career. While pursuing his studies, he became acquainted with his cousin, Therese, the daughter of Count John O'Donell^g of the Larkfield family, and it appears they became mutually attached to each other, to the great derangement of her father's plans for her establishment; for she was affianced at the time to General Manus O'Donell, then on leave of absence in Ireland, and for whom her father seems to have entertained the sincerest friendship. The Editor has already given, in a previous part of this Appendix, some letters from the same correspondent by whom the following were written; but these he reserved to place in a position more appropriate to the subject to which they relate. Neither letter bears the date of the year in which it was written, but from the political event referred to in the second, namely, the recent accession of Polish territory, the Editor would ascribe its date to 1772, as, on the 5th of August in that year, by the treaty of Petersburgh, Galicia and Lodomeria were ceded to Austria; and from the same letter, it is evident that the first was written the preceding June. They also appear, from the allusion to the Court, to have been written from Vienna. Taking this date for granted, we cannot be surprised that the veteran soldier was beaten from the field by the young diplomatist, since the former must have been close on his sixtieth year^h (that is, nearly as old as her father), while the latter was in his eighteenth.

"27th June." [Vienna, 1772.—ED.]

"MY DEAR COUSIN,—The pleasure I had in receiving your last letter, *without date*ⁱ, would certainly have engaged me to answer you immediately, were I not detained for some time by a little contradiction I found myself in with her Majesty about the time of your arrival here. You'll remember I informed you my desire of having Therese transferred to a convent of this town, but would wait your answer, to know when you intended to be here, before I would put myself in her Majesty's way, imagining she would ask me about you, which I did till the end of April. Then the gentlewoman she sent in the beginning to bring my daughter to Presbourg, let me know that her Majesty was to go in a couple of days to that town; and, as she would probably see Therese, thought it was proper I should shew myself at Court, believing the Empress would fain speak to me. Accordingly I went to Court, and found by the *Chambellan de Service*, that her Majesty said, if I came there, he should tell me to wait. After she had dispatched some ministers, I was called for. Her first words were to ask for you with a sort of amazement that made me imagine she might have heard of a rumour spread here a considerable time before, of your being married in Ireland; yet as she did not directly mention it, and that I myself gave no credit to it, I did not seem to understand anything of the kind, but took occasion to enlarge a little on your zeal for her

shews it was subsequent to and about 1765, the year of the Emperor's death; after which, it is said, the Queen sunk into deep melancholy. Thus confirming the date already assigned to it, 1766.

^f Austrian Pedigree.

^g *Ante*, p. 2398.

^h *His 60th year*.—He died 1793, aged eighty years.—See his epitaph, p. 2396, *supra*.

ⁱ *Without date*.—A strange reproach from the writer of these letters, who gives only the day of the month himself.

service, your candour and good nature for me and my children; assured her that you would be here at farthest about the middle of Summer; and that, if her Majesty approved of it, I would be desirous, in the mean time, to transfer my daughter to a convent of this town, which she not only approved, but said she was very glad I found such a good *partie* for my child: '*qui lui servirait même de Pere*.' I told her I thought myself happy to know her so well established*. '*Oui, dit Elle, est ce qu'il apporte bien bien de quoi avec?*' I said you were well in your affairs, that I did not know how much you would bring along with you at present, but knew your desire was to take all you had out of that country, provided you could find means to bring it to bear, which I feared would be very difficult. Then she asked me if I was sure you would come. I said I was very sure. '*Eh bien, dit Elle, je vais à Presbourg demain, si vous avez la patience d'attendre mon retour et que vous voulez me confier votre fille, je vous la s'amenerai,*' which she did, and, giving her a dinner at Shönbrun, sent her in the afternoon to the Convent of St. Laurent, where she awaits your arrival. Some days after I received your good-natured letter; but as your stay is longer than I had foreseen, and contrary to the assurances I gave her Majesty, I went to Princess Esterhazy, and pray'd her to excuse me to her Majesty, and inform her of the circumstances; which she took upon her. I told this lady your intention was to come last year, but that I advised you myself not to derange or be detrimental to your affairs by coming so soon, but should rather wait till all was on a proper footing. She performed the commission, but somewhat slow, so that 'tis only a few days since she told me, that she informed her Majesty of all those particulars; that her Majesty was satisfied, saying, she knew I would not tell her anything but what was truth; and that you did very well to settle your affairs, particularly as you took a wife; and laughed at my concern. In short, this is what hindered me from expressing immediately to you the real satisfaction your letter gave me. Therese and I agree with all our hearts to the marriage articles. Her conduct is so good that I find every comfort in her I could wish. She will be a comfort to you. She is yours,—you are her's; and God Almighty bless you both. She and I am truly acknowledging for your memory of her and Hugo. It is a proof of your good nature; but we hope and pray God will preserve your life for our greater comfort. My dear Manus, I am now at the end of the 60th year of my age, my head and my health in general weakening daily; still I hope God will spare my life to see you and Therese happy together. Come, my Dear, as soon as you possibly can, without neglecting your affairs. Write immediately to Therese or to me. Hugo joins in our embraces to you, and we are, with heart and hand,

"Your own for ever,

"O'DONEL.

"O'Ferral' is well, and Brochanzer, whom I saw three days agoe, says everything good of him. My sincere friendship to O'More^a and my Mother-in-law, when you see them.

"To the Honourable Count Magnus O'Donel, Major-General in their Imp^l Majesties' Service; at Newcastle, near Castle-Barre, Ireland."

* *De Pere*.—The Empress was a wit.

† *Vide ante*, p. 2407.

‡ *Well established*.—General Manus was very wealthy; his father, Charles Roe, of Newcastle, having acquired a large fortune.

§ *O'More*.—Probably Manus O'Donell's grandfather, or uncle. His mother was Catherine O'Moore of Ballina, in the county of Kildare.

Here we have in real life some of the elements of a first-rate story :—a father, an old warrior, betrothing his (of course blooming and beautiful) daughter to his friend and comrade in arms, not much younger than himself, and taking for granted, because the latter is excessively acceptable to himself, he must be equally agreeable to the fair *fiancée* ; an Empress for a confidant, evidently not over well inclined to the match, the young lady being somewhat of a protégé, and perhaps other views entertained for her ; an illustrious Princess as peace-maker ; a convent for a bower ; and, strangest of all, the lovely heroine agreeing to the arrangement “with all her heart.” Certainly the last incident, though it be the most strange, seems to make the whole thing commonplace enough ; and if the assurance were from herself, we might despair of any result sufficiently worthy of such promising materials ; but since it happens that young ladies in convents are rarely consulted in matters of the kind by their more experienced parents (being supposed not to have any wish *pro* or *con* upon the subject), it is not only possible, but very probable, that Mademoiselle, though aware of the engagement, might have had but little sympathy in all the tender embraces so warmly transmitted in her name. Nor would we, in coming to that conclusion, be much mistaken. “*L’homme propose, dieu dispose.*” Fathers will make matches to please themselves, and daughters will spoil them for an equally good reason. Here is the dénouement :

“*Xbre, the 25th.*” [Vienna, 1772.—ED.]

“It will appear surprising to you, my dear Manus, to be so long without any answer to your last letter of y^e 11th Xbre, which the confusion and trouble of mind I have been in this long time past has occasioned. However, friendship and sincerity do not permit me to conceal any longer from you a circumstance that you seem’d to foresee and hint in y^r letters to me, but that I must own that I did not apprehend, which shews that you are a better judge of the female kind than I. Therese has broke thro’ the measures you were so kind to combine with me for her establishment by declaring she would chuse rather to remain single all her life than to marry any other than Harry’s eldest son. This young man was with me in my house the whole last winter, frequenting the *Chancellerie* to make himself fit for employment in that part of Poland our Court has acquired of late. He was still with me when I got my daughter transferred to a convent of this town, as I was expecting your arrival in June or July following ; but, soon after her arrival, you informed me of your longer stay in that country. These two young people saw one another sometimes in my house, when I had her to dinner now and then. They took a mutual liking to each other, without letting me know it other than by their looks and countenances, which I observed, and, questioning the girl, her confusion and tears explained her sentiments. At last she owned she had a great inclination for him, but, knowing my engagements with you, and how intent I was upon it, her intention was to overcome, if possible, her inclinations, and sacrifice them and herself rather than displease or disobey me, &c. I told her there was no question of such efforts in regard to you or me ; that you would be as far from taking her against her will as I would be from imposing her on you, if I found or thought she had not for you all the sentiments you deserved. She said, she was and ever would be very acknowledging of your good-natured intentions for her ; but that if she got leave to follow her choice, it would be never to marry if she could not get Monsieur Peppi^a. I told her, it never was my desire to compel her wishes in that respect ; but that she

^a *Peppi*.—Peppi or Pepe, the short familiar name for Joseph, from the Italian *Giuseppe*.

would do well to put such notions out of her head, whereas she could not expect to get that young man; that I had no fortune to give her, and that his father had two or three matches in view for him already on his arrival in Poland; that she should dine no more with me till he was off, remain in her convent, set her mind at rest, and let me know her thoughts hereafter. I gave him to understand my displeasure, without entering into any particulars. He took other lodgings, but attempted several times to come to an explanation, which I always avoided, till about a couple of days before his setting off for Poland, he surprised me in my room, and with a transport of tenderness threw himself in my arms, begging I should forgive him the sentiments he could not hinder himself to conceive for my daughter; that he was persuaded you would have nothing against it; and beseeching I would write to his father, who, though he had other parties in view for him, would prefer his happiness, &c. &c. I told him, tho' I knew you would be as far from taking her (knowing she preferred another) as I would be from giving, or advising you to take her, yet it was not my business to write to his father, nor would I ever any more write about her to any one after you. Now I know not as yet what Harry will or can do. Therese persists in her sentiments, and refused since his departure a very advantageous proposal made me for her by a nobleman, whose birth and fortune would establish her splendidly, without pretending to a farthing from me while I lived; but she will hear of no one but Monsieur Peppi. I must own I had a great reluctance to write to you on this subject, and waited hitherto to see what turn her mind would take after his departure; but finding she persists, and reflecting it may be of consequence to you to be informed of it, as well in regard to the settling your affairs, or perhaps other views of matrimony you might have in that country, I now acquaint you of all, with the same sincerity I had recommended her to you, as long as I thought her heart corresponded with mine, and that she would be a suitable partner for you, without which, as I told you often before, the views of establishing my child would never engage me to undertake imposing on any one, much less on so dear a friend as you, and hope this female flirt will not alter your friendship for me, as it rather augments mine for you.

“I hope you will soon write to me, and send me your commands, if any you have hereabouts. My children join with me in best wishes for your prosperity in all respects; and be assured that no one can be with more truth and affection than I, my dearest Cousin,

“Your faithful friend, kinsman, and servant,

“O'DONEL.”

As the conclusion of this letter would indicate, so was the event. Joseph O'Donell is recorded in their pedigree as having married Therese, the daughter of General Count John O'Donell, and by whom he had issue one son, Maurice (of whom presently). His wife dying, he subsequently married Josephine of Geisruch (a noble Styrian family, of which the late Cardinal Archbishop of Milan was also a member), by whom he had issue one son and two daughters (all living): Count Henry, born 12th June, 1804, Imperial Chamberlain and Councillor of State in the Government of Trieste; 2. the Countess Eveline, born 23rd December, 1805; and 3. the Countess Adela, born 3rd February, 1807, and married 21st December, 1829, to Charles Count Sturgk. Count O'Donell was eminently successful in his diplomatic career. In 1805 he was Chamberlain of the Palace and Privy Councillor, and was afterwards Minister of Finance to the Emperor Francis I. He was succeeded by his eldest son:

XI. MAURICE COUNT O'DONELL, a General in the Austrian service, and (k. k. Kamm. und FML), married, 6th November, 1811, Christine de Ligne, daughter of Prince Charles de Ligne; she was born January 4, 1788. He died December 1, 1843, leaving issue two sons and a daughter:

1. Maximilian, Count O'Donell of Tyrconnell, born 29th October, 1812.

2. Count Maurice, born 6th June, 1815. Married 18th July, 1844, Helen, Princess of Cantacuzeno, born 18th September, 1819. She died in the second year of her marriage, leaving issue one son, Henry Charles George Joseph, born 2nd July, 1845.

3. The Countess Euphemia, born 13th March, 1823.

In the German Peerage of the *Almanac de Gotha*, the present family are given as follows:

O'Donell.

[Bath. — Oesterreich.]

"A. Maximilian Karl Lamoral Graf O'Donell von Tyrconnell, geb. 29 Oct. 1812, k. k. Rittmeister bei Bar. Mengen Cuir. Nr. 4.

Gefchwister.

"1. Maria Karl Johann, geb. 6 Juni, 1815, verm. 18. Juli, 1844. mit. Helene geb. Fürstin Kantakuzeno. geb. 18 Sept. 1819. Sohn: Heinrich Karl Georg Joseph, geb. 2 Juli, 1845.

"2. Euphemia, geb. 13. März. 1823.

Mutter.

"Gräfin Christine geb. de Ligne, T. des † Fürsten Karl de Ligne, geb. 4 Januar, 1788, verm. 6. Feb. 1811. mit Moriz Grafen O'Donell (k. k. Kamm. und FML), dessen Wittwe seit 1 Dec. 1843.

"B. Graf Heinrich. geb. 12 Juni, 1804, k. k. Kamm. und Hofrath beim Cubernium zu Triest.

Schwester.

"1. Ebeline, geb. 28 Dec. 1805.

"2. Adelheid, geb. 3 Febr. 1807, CistrD., verm. 21 Dec. 1829, mit. Karl Grafen Sturgh."

That the reader may see at a glance how the different families in Ireland, Spain, and Austria, descended from Charles or Calvagh Duv (the son of Hugh, son of Calvagh Roe, son of Manus, son of Con Oge, the brother of Niall Garv, *the last inaugurated O'Donnell*), stand related to each other, the following genealogical table is subjoined:

1. Calvagh Duv or Black Charles O'Donel, m. Mary,
d. of Col. Manus O'Donel of Newport.

2. Manus.

3. Joseph, Capt. Spanish service.

4. Joseph.

5. Manus O'Donel, Esq. of Castlebar, now the representative of Con Oge, the brother of Sir Niall Garv, Baron of Lifford.

3. General Charles, killed at Neresheim in 1805.

2. Joseph, from whom the O'Donnells of Spain.

3. Henry Conde de Abispal.

4. Leopold Conde de Abispal, sl. s. p.

3. Charles.

4. Leopold Count de Lucena, General Governor of Cuba, now living.

2. Henry, from whom the O'Donnells of Austria.

3. Joseph Count O'Donell.

4. Maurice Count O'Donell, m. Christina, d. of Prince Charles de Ligne.

5. Maximilian Count O'Donell of Tircconnell, now living.

PEDIGREE OF O'DOHERTY.

This family was the most powerful of the Kinel-Connell next after the O'Donnells; and though they remain in respectable circumstances, and exceedingly numerous, their pedigree has been neglected. The Editor has not been able to continue the line of the chiefs of this family beyond Sir Cahir, who was slain in 1608; but he is satisfied there are collateral branches whose pedigrees could be proved by the aid of local tradition and recorded documents. The following line was copied by the Editor from the dictation of a fine old man named John O'Doherty, at Bree, in the parish of Cloonca, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, in August, 1835, when this John was in the eightieth year of his age. He said that it was the constant tradition in the country that Conor-an-einigh, or the hospitable O'Doherty, was the first of the name who became full Chief of Inishowen, and that from him he was the twelfth in descent. The names of the generations were well known and written in his grandfather's time, and were as follows:

1. Conor-an-einigh O'Doherty, the twenty-seventh in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, d. 1413.

2. Donnell, d. 1440.

3. Brian Duv, d. 1496.

4. Conor Carragh, d. 1516.

5. Felim.

6. John, d. 1582.

7. John Oge.

8. Sir Cahir, sl. 1608.

2. Hugh.

3. John Mora.

4. Cormac Carragh.

5. Brian Gruama.

6. Cuvey.

7. Dermot.

8. Niall-a-churraigh.

9. Cahir.

10. Owen.

11. Cahir.

12. Donough, m. 1754.

13. John, ætatis 80, in 1835.

14. Donnell.

15. John, a boy in 1835.

This is a curious specimen of traditional pedigree; but it is quite clear that it was committed to memory from a written one. Tradition scarcely ever remembers more than six generations, but in this instance John O'Doherty, No. 13, had a personal acquaintance with the generations in this line up to No. 10; Nos. 9, 8, and 7, he remembered from hearing his father and grandfather constantly speaking of them, and the remaining generations he remembered from hearing the pedigree frequently read from a manuscript.

PEDIGREE OF O'NEILL.

It has been pretty clearly ascertained that the race of Shane-an-diomais, or John the Proud O'Neill, as well as that of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, has been for a long time extinct. Colonel Gordon O'Neill, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone in 1687-88, and so celebrated in Ireland during the civil war of the Revolution, was descended from Con Bacagh, first Earl of Tyrone in the female line, and by the father's side he was descended from John O'Neill, the brother of the said Earl. He was living in 1704, when his pedigree was certified by James Tyrry, Athlone Herald and Custos Rotulorum under James II. and the Pretender. According to this herald, he was the son of Colonel Felix O'Neill, by Joanna Gordon: "filia Georgii Gordon Dynastis primi marchionis de Huntly, et Henriettæ filix Ducis de Lenox, Dynastis d'Aubigny et Catharinæ de Belzac de familiâ d'Entragnes in Galliâ." His father, Colonel Felix, was the son of Terentius or Turlough Oge, who was the son of Henry (by the daughter of Con Bacagh, first Earl), who was son of Henry, son of John, who was son of Con More, the father of Con Bacagh. The family of this Gordon is also extinct, as is also very probably the branch transplanted to the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, already treated of.—See p. 2403, *et sequent*. But various poor families living in the mountains of Tyrone claim descent from the same stock, as was determined some years since by an impostor who forged a document purporting to be the Will of a Count O'Neill, who died abroad without issue, leaving a large sum of money to be divided in certain proportions among his relatives in Ireland, according to their nearness or remoteness to him in paternal or maternal consanguinity. Of this document the fabricator sold many copies in the mountains of Tyrone and Derry, and it created more avidity for determining the descents of the various surviving families of the O'Neills than had existed since the flight of the Earls. All the traditions were most anxiously revived, and stories were wrung from the memories of old men and women who had long forgotten to boast of their royal ancestors. Generations were counted with great skill, and the pedigrees of almost all the legitimate branches of the great fallen family were attested by affidavits before the local magistrates. Such was the power of money, the shadow of a shade of an expectation of which created so much interest in family history on this occasion! The delusion was carried on until the impostor had supplied all the houses and nearly all the cabins belonging to persons of the name O'Neill in Tyrone with copies of this document, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving the O'Neills in a state of excitement and delusion, from which the magistrates and priests could with difficulty remove them. The Editor was told this in 1834, by several of the O'Neills themselves, who acknowledged that none of the families then living attempted to name their ancestors beyond the sixth generation.

The Editor has been most anxiously inquiring for the last fourteen years to ascertain whether any of the race of Con Bacagh O'Neill, first Earl of Tyrone, still exist in Ireland, and he has satisfied himself that there are at least three septs of his descendants now in Ireland, whose descents will appear from the following pedigree:

I. CON BACAGH O'NEILL. He was created Earl of Tyrone in 1542. He had a natural son, Matthew, or Ferdorcha, Baron of Dungannon, and the father of the illustrious Hugh, Earl of

Tyrone, who was created Baron of Dungannon, and whose descendants are numerous in Tyrone under the name of Mac Baron. He had also by his married wife, 1. Shane the Proud O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, whose race is extinct; 2. Felim Caech, whose descendants are still extant.

II. FELIM CAECH O'NEILL. He married Honora, daughter of John O'Neill of Edenduffcarrick, and had by her :

III. TURLOUGH BREASALACH, or BRASSILAGH, i. e. TERENCE OF CLANBRASIL, O'NEILL. His territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster as in Clanbrasil, adjoining Mac Can's, on the south side of Lough Neagh. He married Annabla Ni-Reilly, by whom he had at least ten sons, named in the following order in an old pedigree in the possession of Lord O'Neill: 1. Hugh; 2. Neale; 3. Cormack; 4. Con; 5. Art; 6. Phelim; 7. Edmond Gar; 8. Turlough Oge; 9. Brian Ceannfhionain; and 10. Ever-an-locha. These sons are mentioned in a different order by Duaid Mac Firbis, who makes Felim the first and Edmond the seventh son. Fynes Moryson does not give the names of Turlough Breasalach's sons; he merely states, that "Turlogh Brasilogh, son of Phelime Hugh [ἑσσιότ], eldest son of Con Bacco, first Earl of Tyrone," had "six sons at least then living and able to serve the Queen."—(Edit. of 1735, vol. i. p. 16). Again, in a note of Tyrone's forces, delivered in July, 1599, to the Lord Deputy, by Shane Mac Donnell Groome O'Donnelly, Tyrone's Marshal, it is stated that Turlough Brasil's sons had a force of 200 foote in the army of the arch-rebel. According to the vivid tradition in the county of Armagh, some of the race of this Turlough Breasalach, who were related to the Mac Cans of Clanbrasil, settled in the parish of Killeavy, in the barony of Orior, and county of Armagh; and this tradition is proved to be correct by entries in the *Cal. Cancell. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 146, b, which shew that three of his sons, namely, Phelim, Cormacke, and Tirlogh Oge, received small grants of land in the barony of Orior. Of these Phelim Mac Tirlagh Brasselagh received a grant of Clontigoragh, in the parish of Killeavy. Many of the descendants of this Felim are still in the parish of Killeavy, and the pedigree of one branch of them is well known, and is as follows, as communicated to the Editor in writing by John O'Neill of Clonlum, who drew it from the most authentic sources of tradition and monuments:

IV. FELIMY MAC TURLOUGH BRASILOUGH O'NEILL. He had a son,

V. SHANE MAC FELIMY O'NEILL, father of

VI. SHANE OGE MAC SHANE. He served in O'Hanlon's regiment in 1690, and was always called Captain Shane. He married Catherine Ni-Boyle, by whom he had sixteen sons, of whom four were slain at the battle of the Boyne, and two settled at Athy, in the county of Kildare, where there are now, or were till lately, some of their descendants extant; another settled at Loughbrickland, in the county of Down, where his descendants are still extant, good Presbyterians; another settled at Cockhill, near Loughgall, in the county of Armagh, and still remain. The youngest son, Owen, remained in Killeavy.

VII. OWEN MAC SHANE OGE O'NEILL. He was thirteen years old at the Revolution. He removed from Clonlum, in the parish of Killeavy, to Ravensdale, in the county of Louth, under the patronage of his relative, Captain Redmond More O'Hanlon, and he remained there for some years, but afterwards returned to Clonlum, where he died in 1777, aged 102 years, and was buried in the old church of Killeavy. He married Isabel Ni-Cormick, by whom he had issue three sons:

1. Henry, of whom presently; 2. John; and 3. Cormac, both of whom died young; and two daughters: Kathleen, who married Randal Mac Donnell; and Catherine, who married Edmond Treanor.

VIII. HENRY MAC OWEN O'NEILL of Clonlum. He married Rose Maguiggin, by whom he had issue: Peter, No. IX.; and John, who died young; and two daughters, Mary and Bridget. He died in April, 1798, aged ninety-eight years.

IX. PETER O'NEILL of Clonlum. He married Alicia Ni-Hanlon, a descendant in the fifth generation from Brian O'Hanlon of Tandragee, commonly called "Colonel Brian," and had by her four sons, viz.: Owen O'Neill, a cabinet-maker, living in Dublin in 1844, and who had then two legitimate sons, John, aged fourteen, and Henry, aged ten years; 2. John O'Neill of Clonlum, a clever, well-educated man, and the best Irish scholar in Ulster in 1835, when the Editor first saw him at Clonlum, and took down the line of his descent; he removed to England in 1843, and, in 1844, called frequently on the Editor, who supposes that he is now in New York; 3. Felix O'Neill, who died in 1835, leaving one son, Peter, fourteen years old in 1844, and living at Meigh, in the parish of Killeavy; 4. Henry; and five daughters: 1. Judith; 2. Alicia; 3. Anne; 4. Rose; 5. Sarah. Peter O'Neill died in September, 1830, aged eighty-two years, and was interred in the church of Killeavy. His wife, Alicia, whom the Editor saw in 1835, died in January, 1838, aged eighty-two years. Thus far the race of Felim mac Turlough Brassilagh, as far as the Editor has been able to trace them. Let us now return to Edmond Gar, the seventh son of the same Turlough.

IV. EDMOND GARARR MAC TURLOUGH BRASSILAGH O'NEILL. He married Anne Mac Awley, by whom he had two sons: Captain Edmond, No. V., and Henry-na-Coille, i. e. Henry of the Wood.

V. CAPTAIN EDMOND O'NEILL. He married Eleonora, youngest daughter of Felim Duff O'Neill, and had by her six sons, viz.: 1. Brian, No. VI.; 2. John; 3. Hugh; 4. Charles; 5. Daniel; 6. Edmond.

VI. BRIAN O'NEILL. He married Catherine Mulvany, daughter of Alan-a-Salimore, by whom he had issue four sons, viz.: 1. Brian, No. VII.; 2. Patrick; 3. John; 4. James; and one daughter, Mary.

VII. BRIAN O'NEILL. He married Mary, daughter of Cornelius Cary of Caryvill, and had by her three sons, viz.: 1. Edmond, No. VIII.; 2. Neale John, solicitor; 3. Patrick Charles; and five daughters: 1. Catherine; 2. Mary; 3. Bridget; 4. Susan; 5. Jane.

VIII. EDMOND O'NEILL. His pedigree is given in Peppard's *History of Ireland*, as Edmond O'Neill of Greencastle, in the county of Donegal, descended from Felim Caech, son of Con Bacagh; but two generations are omitted in that work, namely, Brian, No. VII., and Turlough Brassilagh, No. III. He married Alicia, daughter of Surgeon Balfour of Derry, and has by her three sons, namely: 1. Charles Henry O'Neill; 2. John B. R. O'Neill; 3. Neale Bruce O'Neill.

The foregoing descent has been obtained for the Editor by his friend the Rev. William Reeves of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, who believes it to be correct. If it be so, and there seems no reason to doubt its authenticity, then we have to the fore, as the Rev. Mr. Reeves observes, "a fine, healthy, well-descended, and abundantly prolific family, to bear the honours of the senior branch of the race of Eoghan."

THE O'NEILLS OF CLANNABOY.

It has been stated by the Editor, under the year 1574, p. 1679. *supra*, that, after the death of the present Lord O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, farmer, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, Chief of Clannaboy, who was murdered by the Earl of Essex, in 1574; but the Editor's friend, the Rev. William Reeves, of Ballymena, has discovered since that sheet was printed off, that there is another branch of this family still extant, which is nearer to Lord O'Neill than Hugh of Ballymoney, namely, Charles O'Neill, Esq., of Bracart, near the town of Antrim. This Charles, who, though he is as undoubted a scion of the noble house of Clannaboy as is Lord O'Neill himself, has no family pride whatever, and wrote on the 29th August, 1847, to his friend, Alexander O'Rourke, Esq., of Ballymena, that those who were inquiring after his pedigree were sadly out of employment, or getting light in the head! However, he has replied to queries proposed to him, from which it appears that he married, in 1817, Ellen, the daughter of William Porter, Esq., of Raheenmore, in the county of Wexford, by whom he had twelve children, of whom three sons are still living, namely, Charles, John, and Felix. His relationship to Lord O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. John O'Neill of Edenduffcarrick, d. 1619.

2. Captain Felim Duv, d. 1677.	2. Arthur.	2. John Oge.
3. Brian, d. 1669.	3. Daniel.	3. Henry.
4. French John, d. 1739.	4. Luke.	4. John.
5. Charles, d. 1769.	5. Charles of Bracart.	5. Daniel.
6. John Viscount O'Neill, d. 1798.	6. Charles.	6. John.
7. John Bruce Lord Visct. O'Neill, living. He is old and unmarried, and after his death the family estates pass from the O'Neills for ever.		7. Arthur.
		8. John.
		9. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney.

The next heir to the property, but not to the title, of Lord O'Neill, is the Rev. William Chichester, Prebendary of St. Michael's, Dublin. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Chichester, who was the son of the Rev. William Chichester, who was the son of the Rev. Arthur Chichester, by Mary O'Neill, daughter of Henry, eldest son of John O'Neill, commonly called French John; No. 4, *supra*. Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., M. P., for the county of Antrim, is more closely related to the present Lord O'Neill, being descended from Anne O'Neill, daughter of Charles O'Neill; No. 5, *supra*. Henry O'Neill, the ancestor of the Rev. William Chichester, left no male issue.

There were various other branches of this great family powerful in Ulster till the Plantation, as the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann, the O'Neills of Coill-Iochtrach, or Killeiter, in the south of the county of Londonderry; the O'Neills of Coill-Ultach, *anglice* Killultagh, in the county of Down; the race of Henry Caech, &c.; but they have all lapsed into poverty, and their pedigrees are unknown, and perhaps for ever irrecoverable.

THE O'DONNELLYS OF BALLYDONNELLY.

It has been stated in note ^m, under the year 1177, p. 33, *supra*, that Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feara-Droma, who was slain at Downpatrick that year, by Sir John De Courcy, was seated in the present county of Tyrone. This assertion, which the Editor grounded on the assumption that the Feara-Droma were always seated at Carn Maca Buachalla, or Baile-Ua-nDonnghaile^b, which is described in an ancient Irish historical tale, entitled *Cathreim Chongail Clairingnigh*, the Triumphs of Congal Clairingneach, as situated in the very centre of Ulster. This story, however, appears to have been remodelled in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, as is clear from Baile-Ui-nDonnghaile being given as the modern name of Carn Maca Buschalla; but nothing has been yet discovered to fix the exact period at which the family of O'Donnelly first settled at this place. The pedigree of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, above referred to, is given in various authorities as chief of Feara-Droma-Lighean, i. e. the men of Druim-Lighean, now Drumleen, a short distance to the north of Lifford, in the district of Tir-Enda, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. They were otherwise called the Ui-Ethach Droma-Lighean, or race of Eochaidh of Drumleen, and were under the patronage of St. Cairneach, of Cluain-Laodh.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 782. On the increasing of the population and power of the Kinel-Connell, the Feara-Droma and other tribes of the Kinel-Owen, originally seated to the west of the Rivers Foyle and Mourne, were driven across these rivers; and they acquired new territories for themselves. There is extant in a paper manuscript, the property of the late O'Conor Don, a curious poem on the history of Druim-Lighean; but though it recounts various historical events relating to the locality, it affords no clue to determine the period at which the race of Eochaidh were driven out of Kinel-Enda.

The pedigree of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, who was slain at Downpatrick, by De Courcy, in 1177, is variously given in several Irish manuscripts. In the Book of Ballymote, fol. 43, *b, b*, and fol. 45, *b*, col. 1; in the Book of Lecan, fol. 63, *a, a*, and fol. 65, *b, b*, col. 1; and in Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Manuscript (Lord Roden's copy), p. 133, it is deduced from Domhnall Ilchealgach, monarch of Ireland, who died in 566; but the number of generations given from this Domhnall, down to Gilla-Macliag who was slain in 1177, is only *nine*, which is about nine too short, and shews clearly that the transcribers of these manuscripts have engrafted Domhnall, the ancestor of Gilla-Macliag, on a wrong stem. Fortunately, however, the true line of Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly is preserved in the Genealogical Manuscript of Cucogry, or Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this manuscript, which is beautifully written on paper, in Cucogry's own hand, it is given as follows: "Gilla-Macliag, son of Echtighern, son of Donnghal, son of Ceallachan, son of Dobhailen, son of Donnghal, son of Seachnasach, son of Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath" [monarch of Ireland, A. D. 879].

^b *Baile-Ua-nDonnghaile*: i. e. town of the O'Donnellys, now Castlecaulfield, in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. According to an inquiry taken at Dungannon, in the seventh year of the reign of

James I., Ballydonnelly contained twenty-four ballyboes. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, is shewn Fort and Lough O'Donnellie, in the proper position of this townland.

Now, by comparing this with the royal line of the family of O'Neill, it will appear that Aedh or Hugh Finniath is the true stemma of this pedigree :

1. Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, slain A. D. 406.
2. Eoghan, *a quo* Cinel-Eoghain, or Kinel-Owen, d. 465.
3. Muireadhach.
4. Muirheartach More Mac Erea, monarch, d. 533.
5. Domhnall Ilchealgach, monarch, d. 566.
6. Aedh Uairidhnach, monarch, d. 612.
7. Maelfithrigh, Chief of Kinel-Owen, sl. 625.
8. Maelduin.
9. Fergal, monarch, d. 722.
10. Niall Frasach, monarch, d. 770.
11. Aedh, or Hugh Oiridnigh, monarch, d. 819.
12. Niall Cailne, monarch, d. 879.
13. Aedh, or Hugh Finniath, monarch, d. 879.

14. Niall Glunduv, *a quo* O'Neill, monarch, sl. 919.
15. Muirheartach Mac Neill, na-gCochall gCroiceann, King of Aileach, sl. 943.
16. Domhnall O'Neill, of Armagh, King of Aileach, d. 980.
17. Muirheartach Midheach, sl. 975.
18. Flahertach-an-trostain O'Neill, King of Aileach, d. 1036.
19. Aedh Athlaman O'Neill, d. 1033.
20. Domhnall O'Neill.
21. Flahertach O'Neill.
22. Conchobhar na-fiodhgha O'Neill.
23. Teige Glinne O'Neill.
24. Muirheartach O'Neill, of Moylinny, sl. 1160.

14. Domhnall, King of Aileach.
15. Eochaidh, *a quo* Ui-Eathach Droma-Lighean.
16. Ceallach.
17. Seachnasach.
18. Donnghal, *a quo* O'Donnelly.
19. Dobhailen, or Develin.
20. Ceallachan O'Donnelly.
21. Donnghal O'Donnelly.
22. Echtighern O'Donnelly.
23. Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feara Droma, slain at Down by Sir John De Courcy, A. D. 1177.

According to Keating's *History of Ireland*, the head of this family was hereditary Marshal of O'Neill's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432 ; but, strange to say, little of their history has been yet recovered, from Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, who was slain by Sir John De Courcy in 1177, down to the year 1531, when the Four Masters state that O'Donnelly's town was assaulted by Niall Oge (the son of Art, who was son of Con) O'Neill, who broke down O'Donnelly's castle, and made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill [the celebrated John Donnghaileach, i. e. the Donnellyan, otherwise called an óiomair, i. e. of the pride or ambition], who was then in

fosterage with O'Donnelly, and carried him off, together with the horses and other property of the place. In 1552, John Donnghaileach O'Neill and his foster-brethren made an assault on Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, as he encamped at night, on his way to join the English at Belfast. In 1567, John Donnghaileach O'Neill proceeded, with a guard of fifty horsemen, to hire some gallowglasses who, at O'Neill's invitation, had come over, under the conduct of Alexander Mac Donnell of Scotland, and encamped at Cushendun, in the east of Ulster; but Mac Donnell, calling to mind his cause of enmity towards him (for O'Neill had slain his father, and driven himself and his followers out of Ulster), suddenly fell upon him and his party, as they were carousing in a tent, and murdered himself and some distinguished chieftains of his followers, among whom was Dubhaltach, or Dudley O'Donnelly, his foster-brother, who was "the most faithful and dear to him in the world."

Fynes Moryson, in his *History of Ireland*, first edition, p. 32, states, in his enumeration of the forces of the chieftains of Ulster, who combined to oppose the Earl of Essex in 1599, "that the Donolaghes [O'Donnelys] had in their country one hundred foote and sixtie horse." The same writer states, p. 116, that, in 1601, 27th July, the Lord Deputy, Mountjoy, drew out from the Blackwater three Regiments to fight the rebels, and that, the latter not making fight, he marched a mile or two more southward, "where," says Moryson, "we cut down great abundance of corne with our swords (according to our fashion); and here Shane Mac Donnell Groome" [O'Donnelly], "Tyrone's Marshal, whose Corne this was, upon humble submission, was received to her Majestie's mercie, and came to his Lordship in person the same night at our sitting downe in our last camp, whither we returned." This Marshal delivered to the Lord Deputy "a perfect note of such Capitaines and Companies as are under the command of the Traitor Tyrone, within Tyrone," among which he mentions two of the O'Donnelys, namely, "Donnell Grome Mac Edmond, who had 100 men, and Patrick Mac Phelim, who had 100 more."

Donnell Groome Mac Donnell, the brother of this Shane, the Marshal, accompanied Tyrone to Kinsale, where he fought with such desperation, that he, "a captain of one hundred," and all his men, were slain. This appears from a note of Tyrone's loss at Kinsale, 20th Dec. 1601, printed by Moryson (orig. edit., p. 179). But his elder brother, Shane^c, Tyrone's Marshal, was protected by the English; for it appears from Patent Roll, eighth year of James I., that "Shane Mac Donel Grome O'Donnelly received a grant of Gortoharim" [now Gortnagarn, in Pomeroy parish], "in the territory of Terraghter, in the barony of Dungannon." An inquisition^d taken at Dungannon, on the 29th of August, 1631, finds, that Shane Mac Donell Grome O'Donnelly was seised of the Balliboe of Gortelary, in the county of Tyrone, and, being so seised, died about eight years before" [circa 1623]; that Patrick O'Donnelly was his son and heir, and of full age; and that the premises are

^c *Shane. i. e. John.*—The Rev. James Coigly, who was maternally descended from this family, states in his pamphlet, written in 1798, that Queen Elizabeth proposed to make this John O'Donnelly an Earl; and it is quite certain, from Docwra's *Narration*, that Elizabeth's officers and spies had circulated many strange reports, and made many promises, which were never intended to be performed, in the hope that some of O'Neill's followers might be induced, by the ex-

pectation of reward and aggrandisement, to lay violent hands upon their chieftain.

^d By a former inquisition, taken at Dungannon, on the 16th September, 1614, it appears that James O'Donnelly, late abbot of the late abbey of Saints Peter and Paul at Armagh, was seised of a great number of tenements and possessions in right of the abbey, which are enumerated.

held of the King in free and common soccage. This Patrick O'Donnelly was evidently the head of the sept, and the person so distinguished during the insurrection of 1641, for whose head four hundred pounds were offered by the Lords Justices and Council, by proclamation "given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 8th February, 1641-2." According to a Journal of the Rebellion of 1641, a manuscript in the possession of Lord O'Neill, this Patrick Moder took possession of Lord Caulfield's castle at Baile-I-Donngbaile, or Ballydonnelly, in October, 1641. In 1642, Sir Felim O'Neill, general of the Irish forces in Ulster, placed four captains over the Bann, namely: Niall Oge mac Neill mac Turlough [mac Phelim] mac Con Bacagh; Patrick Moder O'Donnelly; Felim an Choga O'Neill; and Turlough Gruama O'Quin. In the same year, the court or mansion-house of Ballydonnelly was burned by Randal Mac Donnell, by the General's [Sir Felim's] orders.

In 1643, June 27, Saturday, the English and Scotch went to Ballydonnelly, and Con Mac Art Mac Donnell (na Mallacht) delivered up to them the Island of Ballydonnelly. In autumn, 1644, Patrick Moder O'Donnelly returned to Ballydonnelly. In 1687 and 1688, Terence O'Donnelly was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Tyrone^e by Lord Tirconnell; and, in 1687, when Colonel Gordon O'Neill was Lord Lieutenant of Tyrone, this Terence O'Donnelly, who is called Captain, and Shane O'Donnelly, were Deputy Lieutenants^f. May 7th, 1689, Arthur O'Neill, Esq., of Ballygawley, and Patrick O'Donnelly, Esq., of Dungaunon, were the members of Parliament for the borough of Dunganon; and, same year, Christopher Nugent, Esq., of Dublin, and Daniel O'Donnelly, Esq., were Members for the borough of Strabane. Doctor Patrick O'Donnelly was R. C. Bishop of Dromore since the Revolution, and Doctor Terence O'Donnelly was R. C. Bishop of Derry^g.

After the Revolution, this sept, who were remarkable for their loyal adherence to the cause of James II.^h, forfeited the remnant of their ancient estates, but still they never lost sight of their former station.

In 1689 was born Hugh O'Donnelly, who, according to the pedigree of the family, was son of Captain Terence, and the grandson of Patrick Moder O'Donnelly above mentioned. His descendants have escaped the great reverse of fortune which has been the unhappy fate of many of the O'Neills, and other families of the royal line of Niall of the Nine Hostages, after the confiscation of their estates. In 1719 he married Alice, the daughter of Doctor De Butts, (of a Huguenot family, which came to Ireland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz), and she induced him to conform to the Protestant religion. He had issue a son,

ARTHUR DONNELLY, Esq., of Blackwatertown, in the county of Armaghⁱ. He was born in 1722, and died in 1785. He married, about 1758, first, Miss Williams, who died without issue; and, secondly, in 1769, Margaret, relict of Captain Haughton, and daughter of John Mahon, Esq.,

^e See King's *View of the State of the Protestants*, Lond. 1692; and Joy's *Letter to Lord Lynnhurst, on the Appointment of Sheriffs in Ireland*, p. 80, Lond. 1838.

^f Harris's *Life of King William III.*, Appendix, p. 307.

^g See Ordinance Memoir of Londonderry.

^h The Rev. James Coigly states in his pamphlet that "his own great-grandfather, O'Donnelly, together with five of his brothers, were slain at the head of the tribe, bravely defending

the bridge at the battle of the Boyne."

ⁱ So late as the 20th of May, 1758, Viscount Charlemont renewed a lease for three lives,—as was the custom among the great English grantees and their successors, to the descendants of the ancient proprietors,—to this Arthur Donnelly (registered in Dublin, April 2nd, 1762), of the townland of Dredalt, in the manor of Castle Caulfield, formerly Ballydonnelly, part of the lands forfeited by the O'Donnellys.

of the county of Roscommon, and had by her an only son, John, born in 1770 (of whom presently), and a daughter, Margaret, who married William Johnstone, Esq., of Armagh, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret, who married : 1. Colonel Charles Douglas Waller, of the Royal Artillery, of West Wycombe, in the county of Kent ; and 2. William Lodge Kidd, Esq., of Armagh ; and has issue by both marriages.

JOHN DONNELLY, Esq., the only son of Arthur, married, in July, 1793, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. John Young, M. A., of Eden, in the county of Armagh, by his wife, Anne M'Clintock (see, in Burke's Landed Gentry, M'Clintock of Drumcar, in the county of Louth), and sister of Sir William Young, Bart., of Bailieborough Castle, in the county of Cavan. (See also Burke's Baronetage, &c.) John, who died in 1835, had issue nine children, of whom but four are now living, viz. : 1. Thomas, a Major and Assistant Adjutant-General in the Honourable E. I. C.'s service, Bombay ; 2. William, LL. D., Registrar-General in Ireland ; 3. Alexander Frederick, of the H. E. I. C.'s Bengal civil service ; 4. Susan Maria, married to Thomas Brooke, Esq., D. L., of Manor Brooke and Lough Eske House, in the county of Donegal.

All the men of this family that the Editor ever saw are remarkable for their manly form and symmetry of person ; and even the peasants who bear the name exhibit frequently a stature and an expression of countenance which indicate high descent.

PEDIGREE OF O'DONOVAN.

“Do fhuict Eogain móir Mhuinnig,
ó'n Máig nuaidéiric n-eóair-gil,
go Clíodna b-fionn-bán b-pleadaig,
iomá a ngablaín ngeinealaig.

Óib-rin garruig ir glóme,
Síol g-Carraig élaír Murghoige,
An tír go hAilbin uile,
’r oib Cairéirig ir Corcluige.

Óib Uí Donnchaóa an daig-áig,
Ir laoié n-dorrbá O n-Donnabáin,
fir ir líonmar líon b-tionáil,
Ir ríograib ríl Súileabáin.”—*Maóilin Oge Mac Brody.*

As the Annals of the Four Masters are so meagre in their notices of this, and almost all the families of Munster, except the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, the Editor deems it his duty to lay here before the reader the descent of the senior line of Mogha Nuadhat, King of the southern half of Ireland, towards the close of the second century. This he has been induced to compile, not because he happens to bear the name of that family himself, but because it has been neglected by all our genealogists, in consequence of the family having been removed from their original territory

at an early period, and of having been, in latter ages, driven into the mountains of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and there thrown into the shade by the more powerful and more illustrious family of the Mac Carthys. The pedigrees of O'Brien and Mac Carthy, who have been for ages the heads of this race of Mogh Nuadhat, have been already published by various genealogists, and that of Mac Carthy has been particularly illustrated by Mons. Lainé, who was genealogist to Charles X. of France. The Editor regrets to say that he has failed, after great exertions, to trace the pedigree of any branch of the O'Sullivans, now living in Ireland, to the original stock. The reader must, therefore, rest satisfied with two specimens of the Munster genealogies, drawn from the most authentic documents of ancient and modern Irish history and genealogy, namely, those of O'Donovan and Mac Carthy of Dunmanway. The original documents, by which the latter portion of the pedigree of O'Donovan is proved, have been furnished by the O'Donovan (Morgan William), of Montpellier, near Cork; by Edward Powell, Esq., who succeeded to half the estate of the late General O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork; by the late Major Perceval of Barntown, near the town of Wexford; and by Rickard Donovan, Esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork.

I. EOGHAN TAIDHLEACH, i. e. Eoghan the Splendid, otherwise called Mogh Nuadhat. He is the great ancestor of the most distinguished families of Munster, and is mentioned in all the authentic Irish Annals as the most powerful man in Ireland, next after Con of the Hundred Battles, with whom he contended for the monarchy of all Ireland. Con, however, at length forced him to quit Ireland; and we are told that he sought an asylum in Spain, where he lived for nine years in exile, during which time he was employed in the king's army. In the fourth year of his exile the king gave him his daughter, Beara, in marriage. At length he entered into a confederacy with the king, by whose co-operation he was able to land a numerous army of Spaniards in Ireland. He put in at a harbour in the south of Ireland, to which he gave the name of *Beara* (now Bearhaven), in honour of his wife, and, immediately on his landing, was joined by his relatives and a numerous body of followers. He defeated Con in ten successive engagements, and compelled him to resign all authority over the southern half of Ireland, over which he (Mogh Nuadhat) was to be king, independent of Con.—See the *Annals of Tighernach*, at the year 1066; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. chap. lx.

The boundary which separated these two divisions (which were called Leath-Chuinn, i. e. Con's half, and Leath-Mhogha, i. e. Mogh's half) was called *Eiscir-Riada*, and extended from Dublin to Clonard, thence to Clonmacnoise, and Clonburren, and thence across the province of Connaught, to Meadhraighe, a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.

This division of Ireland into two parts was observed only one year, when, if we believe the author of the *Battle of Mugh-Léana*, Mogh Nuadhat grew discontented when he observed that the part of Dublin which by this division was ceded to Con was more advantageous in the profits arising from ship duties, fisheries, and other commercial emoluments; in consequence of which he demanded half the revenue. Con refused to accede to this demand, upon which their hostilities being renewed, they agreed to decide the controversy by a pitched battle, to be fought at Mugh-Léana, now Moylena parish, *alias* Kilbride, near Tullamore, in the King's county. Here the armies of both encamped, on the north side of the Eiscir-Riada, not far from Durrrow; and Con, finding himself inferior in forces, had recourse to stratagem: he surprised the enemy's camp early in the

morning, and obtained a victory. Gaul, the son of Morna, of the race of Sanbh (Firbolgic king of Connaught), a distinguished champion, slew Mogh Nuadhat, who, not expecting any attack from the enemy, lay asleep in his tent. There are still to be seen at Moylena two *tumuli*, in one of which the body of Mogh Nuadhat was interred, and in the other that of Fræch, the Spaniard, his brother-in-law. After this battle Con was proclaimed monarch of all Ireland; and he reigned twenty years in an uninterrupted peace and tranquillity.

Eoghan Taidhleach, or Mogh Nuadhat, had by Beara, his Spanish wife, two sons: 1. Olioll Olum, the ancestor of all the subsequent kings of Munster; and 2. Lughaidh Lagha, a champion much celebrated in Irish stories for his extraordinary strength, valour, and prowess.

II. OIOLIOLL OLUM. He became King of Leath-Mhogha, or the southern half of Ireland, after having conquered Lughaidh Maccon, the ancestor of O'Driscoll, in the battle of Ceann-Feabhradh Sleibhe Caoin, in the year 237. He married Sadhbh, or Subia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, and had by her seven sons, who all fell in the battle of Magh-Mucruimhe, near Athenry, in the present county of Galway, except Cormac Cas and Cian. Of these only three left issue, namely, Eoghan, Cormac Cas, and Cian, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, of O'Meagher of Ikerrin, and several other families. It appears from a historical tract, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17, p. 849, that Oilioll Olum was jealous with his wife, Sabia; that he turned her away after she had a son and a daughter; and that she was obliged to live for some time in the mountain of Sliabh Comhalt, now Keeper Hill, in the county of Tipperary; that her brother, the Monarch Art, son of Con, put Oilioll on his trial for neglecting his wife and denying his children; and that the Ollavs, or chief Brehons, or Judges of Ireland, decided that the children were legitimate, and that Oilioll Olum should pay for their fosterage, and provide for them.

Previous to his time, the ancestors of the O'Driscolls, of the Ithian race, and the Ernaans, of the race of Heremon, had been kings of Munster, according to the fortune of each in the war, in which they were almost constantly embroiled with each other. But Oilioll Olum fixed the sceptre in his own family, and divided Munster into two parts, between his second son, Cormac Cas, and the heir of his eldest son, Eoghan, and enjoined that their descendants should succeed to the government of the province in alternate succession; and this injunction was complied with until the time of Brian Borumha, who set it aside for ever, after dethroning the heir, not only of Eoghan, but of Con of the Hundred Battles.

III. EOGHAN.—He was the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, and brother of Cormac Cas, ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond. He was killed in the battle of Magh Mucruimhe, near Athenry, in the now county of Galway, fought A. D. 250, between Art, the son of Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland, and Lughaidh Maccon, the ancestor of the family of the O'Driscolls, who had been expelled Ireland A. D. 237, but returned in 240 with some British auxiliaries. It is stated in the authentic Irish annals that Eoghan, the son of Oilioll Olum, was killed in this battle by Benè, a Briton.

This Eoghan married Moncha, the daughter of Dil, a druid of noble extraction, and had issue by her:

IV. FIACHA MUILLEATHAN. He was declared King of Munster, in accordance with the will of his grandfather, on the death of his uncle, Cormac Cas, which occurred A. D. 260. His

territory was invaded by Cormac Mac Art, the grandson of Con of the Hundred Battles; but Fiacha met him in a pitched battle at Drom-Damghaire, now Knocklong, in the present county of Limerick, where Cormac was defeated and obliged to make restitution for the injuries caused by this invasion. This Fiacha lived at Knockgraffon, near the Suir, in the county of Tipperary, where his moat and extensive entrenchments are still to be seen.

He had two sons, of whom the elder was called Oilioll Flannmore, and the younger, Oilioll Flannbeg. Oilioll Flannmore, having had no heir, adopted his brother, Oilioll Flannbeg, as his son, who, in his turn, became King of Leath-Mhogha, after the death of Mogh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, who was son of Oilioll Olum.

V. OILIOILL FLANNBEG. He was King of Munster for thirty years, and was slain in the battle of Corann by the men of Connaught, aided by Fothadh Conann, son of Maccon, the ancestor of the O'Driscolls. He had four sons, namely: 1. Eochaidh, King of Munster, whose race is extinct; 2. Daire Cearba, the ancestor of O'Donovan; 3. Lughaidh, ancestor of Mac Carthy and his correlatives; 4. Eoghan, from whom descended six saints, namely: 1. St. Cormac, whose life is given in the Book of Lecan, and published in a Latin translation by Colgan at 26th March; 2. St. Becan of Cill-Becain at the foot of Sliabh gCrot in Museraighe-Chuire; 3. St. Culan of Glenkeen, in the territory of Ui-Luigheach [Ileagh], in the present county of Tipperary, whose bell, called Bearnan-Culain, is still preserved; 4. St. Evin of Ros-glas, now Monasterevin, in the county of Kildare; 5. St. Dermot of Kilmacnwen, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the county of Sligo; and 6. Boetan of Cill-Boetain, in the territory of Dalaradia, in the east of Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 381, where O'Flaherty writes: "Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ supererant Achaius, rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donawan, Lugadius et Eugenius."

It should be here remarked, that Mr. Lainé falsifies this quotation from O'Flaherty in his pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy.

VI. DAIRE CEARBA. He was King of Leath-Mhogha, and distinguished himself at the head of the forces of Munster in repelling the assaults of certain pirates who infested the coasts of Munster. He had seven sons, of whom the eldest was Fidhach, the father of the celebrated Crimhthann Mor mac Fidhaigh, the senior of the Milesian race, who became Monarch of Ireland despite of the rival race of Con of the Hundred Battles, and who established colonies of Munstermen at Glastonbury, and in different parts of Wales, where, according to Cormac's Glossary, there are several places called after his people, who no doubt, built the forts called *Ceter Guidelod*, or forts of the Gaels or Irish, by the Welsh. It is also stated that this warlike monarch made some expeditions into Scotland in the year 369, where he assisted the Piets in opposing the Romans, under the Governor Theodosius. He is also said to have made some descents upon the coasts of Gaul, whence he returned with immense booty. This warlike monarch, by far the most distinguished that the Munster race can boast of in pagan times, was poisoned by his own sister, Mongfinn, the wife of Eochaidh Moyvaine, who had been Monarch of Ireland preceding Crimhthann. She effected this while Crimhthann was on a visit with her at Inis-Dornglas, an island in the River Moy in Connaught, in the hope that her eldest son, Brian, might be immediately seated on the throne of Ireland; and in order the more effectually to deceive her brother as to the contents of the proffered cup, she drank of it first herself, and died of the poison soon after. Crimhthann, on his way home

to Munster, died at a place in the south of the present county of Clare, which, from that memorable event, received the appellation of *Slíab óigíó an rí*, i. e. the Mountain of the Death of the King. It has been remarked by ancient and modern Irish writers, that this execrable act of Mongfinn had not the desired effect, for that neither her son, Brian, nor any of her posterity, ever attained to the monarchy of Ireland, except Turlough O'Conor, and his son, Roderic, who were luckless monarchs to Ireland!

The race of this great monarch, Crimthann More, became extinct; but the race of Daire Cearba was continued by his second son, Fiacha Fidhgeinte, the ancestor of O'Donovan, and his third son, Eochaidh Liathanach, the ancestor of the tribe of Ui-Liathain, in the south-east of the present county of Cork, where their chief, Mac Tyrus, was very powerful at the English Invasion. His fourth son, Deaghaidh, or Dagæus, was ancestor of the Ui-Deaghaidh, in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, of whom was the virgin, St. Sinchea; and from Dera, his fifth son, descended the celebrated St. Rodanus of Lorha, in Lower Ormond, who cursed the royal palace of Tara, in the sixth century.

VII. FIACHA FIDHGEINTE, the second son of Daire Cearba. After the death of Crimthann More mac Fidhaigh, in A. D. 379, the race of Fiacha Fidhgeinte became the senior line of the Milesian race, and contended for the crown of Munster. Fiacha himself, however, never became King of Munster, for he was killed by his rival, Aengus Tireach, great-grandson of Cormac Cas, in a battle fought at Clidhna, near Glandore harbour, as appears from a poem by Cormac Mac Cuilleanain, quoted in the Book of Munster. While Crimthann More mac Fidhaigh, the nephew of this Fiacha, was Monarch of Ireland, he made Conall Eachluath, the grandson of Aengus Tireach, King of Munster; and after the poisoning of Crimthann, Enna Airgtheach, the son of Conall Eachluath, became King of Leath Mhogha; and none of the family of Crimthann ever after attained to the sovereignty of all Munster.

The Leabhar Muimhneach or Munster Book, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, states that this Fiacha received the cognomen of *fid-geinte*, because he constructed a wooden horse at the fair of Aenach Cholmain in Magh-Life.

"Fid-geint nuncupatus est quia fecit equum ligneum in Circinio Colmain in Campo Lippi."

From him descended the Ui-Fidhgeinte or Nepotes Fidhgenti, of whom was the celebrated St. Molua of Cluain-fearta Molua, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory, in whose life their situation is described as follows:

"Et venit [S. Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam .i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a medio planicie Mumenie usque ad medium montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synnæ."—*Viz. S. Moluæ.* Ex codice Killkenniensi, in Marsh's Library, Dublin, V. 3. 1. 4, F. 135.

This Fiacha had three sons, viz.: Brian, Sedna, a quo Ui-Sedna, and Laeghaire, a quo the nepotes Laeghaire.

VIII. BRIAN. He was King of South Munster when Niall of the Nine Hostages was Monarch of Ireland. He had seven sons, viz.: 1. Cairbre Aebhdha, the ancestor of O'Donovan and Mac Eniry; 2. Goll; 3. Lughaidh; 4. Daire, from whose grandson, Conall, descended the tribe of Ui-Conaill, giving name to the Conilloes, in the county of Limerick, of whom was O'Coileain,

O'Kinealy, O'Billrin, and other families, but not the O'Connells, as asserted by Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, for the O'Connells of Kerry are of the same race as O'Falvy, i. e. of the race of Conary II., Monarch of Ireland; and the O'Connells of Cork, as appears from the historical poem of Cathan O'Duinin, are of the same race as the O'Donohoes of Eoghauacht Locha Lein in Kerry; 5. Fergus; 6. Ross; and 7. Cormac.

IX. CAIRBRE AEBHDHA. He had five sons, viz.: 1. Erc, *a quo* O'Donovan; 2. Eecen, *a quo* the Fir-Thamhnaighe, the Ui-Brogain, and the Ui-Garbhain; 3. Trian; 4. Sedna, *a quo* Mac Eniry, chief of Corca-Muichead, now the parish of Corcamohid, *alias* Castletown Mac Eniry, in the south of the county of Limerick; and 5. Cormac, *a quo* Mac Caechluinge.

This Cairbre Aebhdha gave name to Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha, a territory comprising the barony of Coshma, and the district around Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick. He had several sons, of whom the eldest was,

X. ERC, who had two sons, Lonan and Kinfaela; the former was chief of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, and contemporary with St. Patrick, whom he entertained (according to the Tripartite Life, published by Colgan), in the year 439, at his palace, situated on the summit of the hill of Kea, near the mountain of Carn-Feradhaigh. But it appears that Lonan afterwards quarrelled with Patrick, and refused to become his convert, for which reason the saint cursed him, and predicted that his race would become extinct, and that his principality would be transferred to the race of his brother.

XI. KINFAELA. Nothing is known of this chieftain, except that he was the first of his race who embraced the Christian religion, about the year 439, and that the following generations descended from him:

XII. OILIOLL CEANFADA.

XIII. LAIPE.

XIV. AENGUS.

XV. AEDH.

XVI. CRUNMAEL.

XVII. EOGHAN, Chief of Ui-Figeinte, who was killed, according to Tighernach, in the year 667, in a battle fought against his neighbours, the people of Ara-Cliach, who inhabited the territory on the other side of the River Maigne.

XVIII. AEDH ROIN. After the death of Eoghan, his relative, Conall, of the sept of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, became chief of all the Ui-Figeinte, and, on his death, which occurred in the year 701 (Ann. Tiger.), his brother, Aedh Dubh, became chief of the Nepotes Figeinte, but on his death, which happened in the year 715, the chieftainship reverted to

XIX. DUVDAVORAN, who died, Rex Nepotum Figeinte, in the year 750 (Ann. Tiger.) After his death the chieftainship devolved to Flann, son of Erc, who was the head of a sept of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, but, on his death in 755, the chieftainship reverted to

XX. KINFAELA, who ruled the Nepotes Figeinte for eleven years, and died a natural death in 767. After the death of Kinfaela, Scanlan, the son of Flann, of the sept of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, seized on the chieftainship and ruled the Ui-Figeinte for fourteen years. He died in the year 781, and was succeeded by his son or nephew, Murchadh, the grandson of Flann, who died in 802. At this period the race of Conall Gabhra got the upper hand of the race of Cairbre Aebhdha, for it appears

from the Irish annals that Murchadh was succeeded by Bruadar, who died in 809, and Bruadar by Dunadhach, the son of Scannlan, who died in 834, after having gained a considerable victory over the Danes, who had made an irruption into his territory. But on the death of Dunadhach, the chieftainship reverted to the race of Cairbre Aebhdha, and Niall, the son of Kinnfaela, is the next chief of the Ui-Figeinte recorded by the Irish annalists. He died in 844.

XXI. CATHAL, Chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha.

XXII. UAINIGH, Chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha.

XXIII. CATHAL, Chief of the Ui-Figeinte, slain by the celebrated Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster. He had two sons, Uainidh, rex Coirpre, who died in 964, according to the old Annals of Innisfallen, and

XXIV. DONOVAN, the progenitor after whom the family name O'Donovan has been called. This Donovan made his name celebrated throughout Ireland for his opposition to the more powerful family of Dal-Cais of Thomond, which nearly caused the total destruction of his own sept. In the year 976, as we are informed by the Annalist Tighernach, Mahon, the son of Kennedy, King of Munster, was put to death by Maelmuaidh, the son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, to whom he had been treacherously delivered up by Donovan, the son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen add, that Mahon was killed at Bearna-dhearg [now the Red Gap or Red Chair, a chasm in the mountain of Sliabh Reagh, on the borders of Ui-Figeinte and Fermoy], and that the coarb of St. Finnbar, or Bishop of Cork, denounced all those who were concerned in conspiring his death.

The removal of Mahon, head of the Dal-Cais, was, however, of no avail to the race of Eoghan, for it only cleared the way for his more illustrious brother, Brian, afterwards called Brian Borumha, who, immediately after the death of Mahon, made his way to the throne of Munster, in despite of all the opposition and treachery of his adversaries of South Munster. Nor did he leave the death of Mahon long unrevenged, for, in the year 977, he marched his forces into the plains of Ui-Figeinte, where Donovan and his father-in-law, Amlaff, or Auliffe, King of the Danes of Munster, had their forces in readiness to meet him, and a battle ensued, in which Brian vanquished his enemies with great slaughter, and left Donovan and Amlaff dead upon the field.—(*Annals of the Four Masters*, and *Annals of Innisfallen*). This Donovan also formed an alliance with the Danes of Waterford, and one of the sons of Imhar, or Ivor, King of the Danes of Waterford, was called Donovan after him. This Danish Donovan, who was evidently the grandson of Donovan, King of the Nepotes Figeinte, slew Dermot, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, in 995, and slew also in the same year Gillpatrick, Chief of Ossory, but was himself slain soon after by Cuduiligh, the son of Kineth, one of the men of Offaly, in revenge of the death of the Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh. At this period surnames became for the first time hereditary in Ireland, for we find that many of the chieftain families in Ireland took surnames from ancestors who were living at this period.—See a short article on this subject published by the Editor in the *Irish Penny Journal*, 10th April, 1841.

XXV. CATHAL MAC DONOVAN. Brian Borumha did not satisfy his revenge by the slaughter of Donovan and his people of Ui-Figeinte, together with their allies, the Danes of Munster. In the year 978 he marched a second time against the rival race of Eoghan or Eoghanachts, and came to an engagement with them at Bealach-Leachta, in Muskerry, near Macroom, in the now county of Cork,

where he vanquished them and their Danish allies with dreadful havoc. After this defeat the race of Eoghan were glad to give up their rivalry for the government of Munster, and to make peace with Brian on his own conditions. Accordingly we find these two great races of the blood of Oilíoll Olum at peace with each other for a period of thirty-six years, that is, from the year 978 till 1014. Among the chieftains of the line of Eoghan who submitted to Brian on this occasion, was Cathal, the son of his inveterate enemy, Donovan, who, if we may rely on the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, fought at Clontarf, on the side of Brian, against his relatives the Danes; but it is more than probable that many of the Munster Danes (one of whom, according to Duaid Mac Firbis's account of the Danish families in Ireland, was married to Brian Borumha's own daughter) fought also on the Irish side. He was placed in the second division of Brian's forces, of which Kian, the son of Maclmuaidh, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, had the chief command, and this division contended with the forces of Leinster. It does not appear whether or not Cathal was killed in this battle. He was married to a Danish wife, as is quite manifest from the name of his son,

XXVI. AMHLAIBH, AULIFFE or AMLAFF O'DONOVAN. He flourished A. D. 1041, and was evidently the O'Donovan who slew Donnchadh Ua Eachach, as mentioned in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under that year. He left a son—

XXVII. MURCHADH O'DONOVAN, of whom nothing is known, except that he left a son—

XXVIII. ANESLIS O'DONOVAN, a name which indicates a Danish connexion. In his time Desmond was thrown into a state of confusion in consequence of the feuds between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, during which the O'Donovans were driven from the plains of Ui-Figeinte, and forced to fly beyond the Mangartan mountain.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45, *supra*. Whether they were ever after able to return has not been yet determined. Collins asserts, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, that O'Donovan resided at Croom, till he was driven thence by Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229; but this has not been proved. Murchadh had a son—

XXIX. RAGHNALL, RANULPH, RANDAL, or REGINALD O'DONOVAN, another name which bespeaks a Danish alliance. In the year 1201 the chief of the O'Donovans, Amhlaibh, Aulaf, or Auliff, was seated in the now county of Cork, where he was slain that year by the O'Briens and De Burgos, but how he stood related to this Ragnhall has not been proved.—See note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note ^v, under the year 1418, pp. 832, 833, *supra*. Ragnhall had a son—

XXX. MAELRUANAIDH, or MULRONY O'DONOVAN, who had

XXXI. CROM O'DONOVAN. Collins asserts that he was in possession of the great Castle of Croom or Croom, on the River Maigue, in the present county of Limerick, and this was the tradition in the country in 1686, when the manuscript called *Carbríe Notitia* was written; but the Editor has not found this fact recorded in any contemporaneous document. *Cujus rei periculum veri ego ad me non recipio. Penes famam, veteremque traditionem esto fides.* According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was killed in, or immediately before, the year 1254, at Inis-anbheil, now Pheale, near Inishkeen, in the county of Cork, by O'Mahony's people. This Crom is the ancestor of all the septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a' Chroim, in the parish of Faulobus, which afterwards became the property of a branch of the Mac Carthys, who had their prin-

cipal seat at Dunmanway (and of whom Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., of Florence, is a descendant). According to Duaid Mac Firbis, this Crom had three sons: 1. Cathal, the ancestor of the sept called Clann-Cathail; 2. Aneslis, from whom sprung Sliocht Aneslis-mic-a' Chroim, and Lochlainn, from whom came the Clann-Lochlainn, who possessed thirty-six ploughlands lying between the River Roury and Glandore harbour, and of whom we shall speak presently.

SLIOCHT-AINESLIS or CLANN-ENESLIS O'DONOVAN.

ANESLIS, the second son of Crom, had issue four sons, namely, Donough More, Rickard, Walter, and Raghnaill or Randal, who became the founders of four distinct septs, who all bore the generic tribe-name of Sliocht Aneslic-mic a' Chroim, which is anglicised in the public records. "Slught Eneslis mac Icroyme." The head of this sept possessed a small district of seven ploughlands in the parish of Kilmacabea, which district bore their tribe-name of Slught Eneslis Mac Icroym, or Clan-Eneslis Mac Icrim. It appears from various Inquisitions, and other public documents, that this sept of the O'Donovans held also other lands outside their own little territory. An Inquisition taken at Cork on the 6th of October, 1607, finds "that Bernyhuila [now Butler's Gift], in the parish of Dromaleague, containing twoe ploughlands, and Muyny and Dyrrycloahyghtragh, containing twoe ploughlands, are holden of the Mannor of Castell-O Donyvane, by Slight Ineslis O Donyvane."

From another Inquisition taken at Cork on the 21st of September, 1625, it appears that there was another family of this sept seated at Killecollman, in the barony of Courcies, for it states that "Donnell mac Cnoghor Buy Mac Eneslis O'Donovane, who died on the 5th of January, 1602, was seised of the town and lands of Killecollman, which his son and heir, Cnoghor Buy Mac Eneslis O'Donovane, mortgaged, on the 2nd of May, 1620, to John Lord Courcie, with power of Redemption. That said Cnoghor died on the 8th of May, leaving a son, Donnell, then three years old." It also appears, from a deposition preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, vol. vi. for Cork, p. 54, that "Daniel O'Donovane, *alias* Donnell Boy Mac Cnogher, of Derribrock, in Courcies, was in actual rebellion" [in 1641], "and went out to Spain." It appears, by the Act of Settlement, that "Captain Daniel Boy O'Donovane, of Killecollman, in the county of Cork, was among the persons who had faithfully served his Majesty beyond seas." It appears, from another Inquisition taken at Cork, on the 20th of August, 1632, that another branch of this sept, Dermott mac Teige mac Eneslis, was possessed of the lands of Lisnabrineny-Ierragh, in the parish of Kilmeen [in the barony of East Carbery]. The Editor has not been able to identify any living member of this sept, and shall therefore return to the senior branch,

THE CLANN-CAHILL O'DONOVAN.

XXXII. CATHAL or CAHILL O'DONOVAN, the first son of Crom. This Cathal gave name to the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Cork, which is defined in an Inquisition taken at Cork on the 6th of October, 1607, as containing three score and seven ploughlands, and "extending from the sea on the south to the Ryver of Myalagh, and bounded on the north with the landes of Clancanill Roe, the landes of Glan Icrime, and with the landes of Clanloghlin on the east, and the landes

of Clandermodie and Clanteige Rwoe on the west." This Inquisition also states that it contains two manors, viz.: "the Mannor of Castell O'Donyvane, containing twentie and one ploughlands, and the Mannor of Rabyna."

This Cathal never had any possessions in the original territory of Ui-Figeinte, or Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha, in the present county of Limerick, but he seems to have acquired a considerable tract of mountain territory in Corca-Luighe, the original principality of the O'Driscolls, to which newly-acquired district he transferred the tribe-name of his family, viz.: Cairbre, which, by a strange whim of custom, was afterwards applied to a vast territory, now forming four baronies, in the county of Cork. This extension of the name looks strange enough, as it was transferred since the year 1200, and as the race who transferred it did not remain the dominant family in the district. The fact seems to have been that, when Mac Carthy Reagh got possession of a part of this territory, in the latter end of the thirteenth century, the Ui-Cairbre were the most important tribe within it, and that he and his descendants applied the name to the O'Donovan territory, and to all the minor cantreds attached by him from time to time.

This Cathal was of age in 1254, when he and Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy slew Dermot O'Mahony, in revenge of his father, Crom O'Donovan. He had two sons, both of whom became chiefs of the newly acquired territory, namely, Teige, No. XXXIII., of whom presently, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of the O'Donovans, and Imhar or Ivor, who was otherwise called Gilla-riabhach or Gillareagh, the ancestor of a sept of the O'Donovans, formerly seated at Castle Ivor, in the parish of Myross. According to a pedigree of the O'Donovans, compiled by John Collins, of Myross, the last Irish scholar, historiographer, and poet of Carbery, this Ivor built Castle Ivor in the year 1251, but where he found this date is a great puzzle to the Editor, who has not been able to find any authority for it; and yet he is inclined to believe that it is correct, for it appears from the old Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, that the son of this man was slain in 1282, by Gilla-Mochuda or Gillicuddy, the son of Dunlang O'Sullivan. The passage, which is in a very old hand, runs as follows:

"A. D. 1282. Mac Giulla riebhg I Donnuban ou mapbað ou Gilla Mochuda mac Duntlang I Suluan."

"A. D. 1282. The son of Giulla-riabhach O'Donovan was killed by Gilla-Mochuda, son of Dunlang O'Sullivan."

This passage is authority to shew that the date, 1251, given by Collins (wherever he found it), may be correct. Collins says that Castle Ivor remained in the possession of the descendants of Ivor (an Gilla riebað) till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they were dispossessed by Donnell-na-gCroiceann, who was the Hector of this race. He adds, in a strain of poetical history, that this Ivor was a celebrated trader, and that he is now regarded as a magician in the wild traditions of the peasantry of the district, who believe that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, situated near Castle Ivor, in the townland of Listarkin, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set, and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. "I have seen," adds this poetical genealogist, "one person, in particular, testify, by oath, that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1775." He should have added that this ship was said to have appeared immediately after the death of Daniel

O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, Esq., the representative of Donnell-na-gCroiceann, the extirpator of the race of Ivor.

XXXIII. TADHG or TEIGE O'DONOVAN, son of Cathal, son of Crom. Nothing is recorded of this Teige, except that he begat three sons: 1. Murchadh, or Murrrough, who was chief of his name about the year 1340; 2. Ragnall, or Randal (who had three sons, Donnell, Melaghlin, and Dermot); and 3. Conor (who was father of Aedh, the father of Dermot, who was father of Donough). The descendants of his younger sons, are still, no doubt, extant in Carbery, but their history is for ever consigned to oblivion.

XXXIV. MURCHADH, MURROUGH, or MORGAN O'DOVVAN. He had two sons: 1. Rickard, who was Chief of Clancahill about the year 1370, the last generation given by Peregrine O'Clery, p. 216, in his pedigree of O'Donovan; and 2.—

XXXV. CONCHOBHAR, CONOR, or CORNELIUS O'DONOVAN. He had a son, Ragnall, or Randal, who was Chief of Clancahill about the year 1410; and, if we believe Collins (who quotes no authorities, having deemed himself an infallible one), he had another son, Murtough, who had a son, Aengus, or Æneas O'Donovan, of Clasharusheen, in the parishes of Kilmeen and Castleventry, whose territory, called Gleann-a-mhuillinn [i. e. the glen of the mill], comprised eight ploughlands. Collins adds that the head of this sept of the O'Donovans was distinguished by the name of Mac Æneas, and that the spacious ruins of his residence were to be seen at Clasharusheen in his own time. The Editor has not been able to find any authority, Irish or Anglo-Irish, for the existence of this sept of the O'Donovans; but the tradition in the country still states that an O'Donovan had a large house near the north-east boundary of the townland of Clasharusheen, where he was wont to murder his guests, whose bodies he buried in an adjoining field, called Paire-na-cille, i. e. field of the church or burial-place.

XXXVI. RAGNALL, RANDAL, or REGINALD O'DONOVAN. According to Duald Mac Firbis he had a son, Dermot, the ancestor of all the subsequent chiefs of the O'Donovans; and Collins gives him a second son, Tioboid, the ancestor of a sept of the O'Donovans called Sliocht-Tioboid, who possessed a tract of land near the town of Skibbereen, where they built the Castle of Gortnaclogh, the ruins of which still remain, and are shewn on the Ordnance Map, on a detached portion of the parish of Creagh.

XXXVII. DERMOT O'DONOVAN, the sixth in descent from Crom. It should be here remarked, that the different copies of the pedigree of O'Donovan differ in two generations before this Dermot. Two, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; one, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7; and one in the Cork manuscript, called the Seanchaidhe Muimhneach, have two Dermots; but Mac Firbis has only one; and the Editor has adopted his authority, though it is probable that there may have been two, and that the last of them is the Dermot O'Donovan mentioned in the Chancery record of 1592, as the great-grandfather of Donnell, the then O'Donovan. From this Dermot forward we have the clearest documentary evidence of the descent of the senior branch of this family. He had two sons: 1. Donnell, who succeeded his relative, Dermot Mac Conor, in the chieftainship of Clancahill, and enjoyed the same during his life, but of whose issue we have no further account; and 2. Teige (the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs) who succeeded his brother, and enjoyed the lordship of Clancahill during his life.

XXXVIII. TEIGE O'DONOVAN, Chief of Clanchill. Collins states that this Teige was privately married to Helena, daughter of Denis O'Donovan [Mac Eneslis] of Moyny, in the parish of Droma-league, and that this Denis murdered Teige, while his only son, Donnell, was an infant; but this cannot be true, for we have the evidence of a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592-3, that Donnell O'Donovan succeeded his father, Teige mac Dermot, in the chieftainship of Clanchill, without any interruption, which could not have been the case if Donnell were a child at the time of his father's death. Collins has a long story about a Dermot a' Bhairc, or Jeremiah of the Barque (who was probably the son of Donnell, predecessor of Teige), having been inaugurated by Mac Carthy Reagh at Roscarbery, when Donnell mac Teige came up with his party to prevent his election, and slew him in the presence of Mac Carthy, even while he (the said Diarmaid a' Bhairc) held the straight white wand, the badge of his dignity, in his hand! This is probably true, but the Editor has not yet discovered any cotemporaneous record of it.

XXXIX. DONNELL I. O'DONOVAN, commonly called Domhnall na g-Croiceann, i. e. Donnell of the Hides. He was inaugurated Chief of Clanchill, by Mac Carthy Reagh, about the year 1560. He was fostered by O'Leary at his castle of Carrignacurra (now called Castle Masters), situated in the parish of Inchageelagh, or Iveleary; and it would appear that it was by O'Leary's assistance that he was enabled to set aside his rival, Diarmaid-a'-Bhairc. He was married to Ellen, the daughter of O'Leary, at the church of Drumale, after having had by her Dermot O'Donovan, and other sons, who were declared bastards by the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in 1592. He had also Donnell and Teige, born after the solemnization of his marriage, "according to the rites of holy Church" [i. e. of Rome]. His eldest son, Dermot O'Donovan, was slain in the year 1581, at Lathach-na n-Damh, by the illustrious warrior, Donnell O'Sullevan, who afterwards became the O'Sullevan Beare, as we learn from the Annals of the Four Masters (see note ^v, under that year, p. 1762, *supra*), and from O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compend.* He built Castle Donovan, according to Collins; but others think that parts of this castle are much older than his time. He died in the year 1584, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son.

XL. DONNELL II. O'DONOVAN. He succeeded his father in 1584; and, in 1586, he burned to the ground the bishop's house at Ross, which had been a short time before built by William Lyon, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—See Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 565, and the manuscript entitled *Carbria Notitia*, written in 1686. In February, 1592-3, his brother, Teige, attempted to depose him on the score of illegitimacy, but failed. An abstract of the pleading is on record in the Court of Chancery, in Dublin, and extracts from it have been given by the Editor in the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1844. From this document it appears, among other curious facts relating to this family, that illegitimate sons, particularly Muliers, by the Civil Law, might be elected as chiefs of it. According to John Collins, he was the builder of the Castle of Raheen, which was found to be the head of a manor in 1607. On the 6th of October, 1607, the following Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, was taken before William Lyon, Bishop of Cork, to ascertain the extent of his territory, which was found to contain two manors, namely, the manor of Castle Donovan and the manor of Raheen. When these manors were first erected it is now difficult to determine. The Inquisition is as follows, as far as it can be deciphered, but the latter portion is quite illegible:

“Inquisition taken at the Cittie of Corke, in the Countie of Corke, the vith day of October, 1607, Before the Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bysshopp of Corcke, and others, by the oathes of good men, &c. The Jurors doe finde, That the Poble or Cantred of Clancahill, is parcell of the countrey of Carribry, in the countie of Corke, and doth containe three scoare and seaven ploughlands, extending from the sea, on the south, to the Ryver of Myalagh¹, And bounded on the North with the landes of Clandonill Rwoe, the landes of Glan-I-crime², and the landes of Claneloghlin on the East, and the landes of Clandermodie and Clanteige Rwoe on the West. The which landes of Clancahill is a barren unfertile soyle, full of Bogges, rockes, and Woodd. The said Jurors doe also finde that Donyll O’Donyvane is the lawfull heyre, by descent from his Father and auncestors, to the said country of Clancahill. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that the said Donyll O’Donyvane is seized of the Mannors, Castells, townes, &c., of Castell O’Donyvane, which doth conteine seaven quarters of land, or twentie and one ploughlands, called by the severall names hereafter following, viz’: the quarter of Swagh, containing three ploughlands; the quarter of Kor-kell, containing three ploughlandes; the quarter of Kilkisleagh, containing three ploughlandes; the quarter of Killovynoge” [Killovynoge, in the parish of Drinagh], “containing three ploughlandes; the quarter of Curraghylickey, containing three ploughlandes, &c. &c. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that Donyll O’Donyvane is seised of the quarter of Dirregrey and Lahertishane, containing three ploughlandes, parcell of the foresaid Mannor. Alsoe, that the towne of Dromdallig, containing one ploughland, is parcell of the Mannor aforesaid, &c. That Donyll O’Donyvane is seised of the townes Kilscohinaghty” [Kilscahanagh, in Drumaleague par.] “and Dyrryclohaghugh-tragh” [Derryclogh, Upper, in Drinagh par.], “containing twoe ploughlandes, parcell of the foresaid Mannor. The said Jurors doe alsoe finde that the quarter of Gortinskryny” [now Gortnascreeny, in Drumaleague par.], “containing three ploughlandes, being the landes of Slight Ranell O’Donyvane, are by them holden of the Mannor of Castell O’Donyvane. That the quarter of Logherott, containing three ploughlandes, is holden of the Mannor of Castell O’Donyvane, by Slight Dermody Rwoe¹ O’Donyvane, &c. That the Quarter of Aghagard, containing three ploughlandes, is holden of the said Manor by Slight Teig m^c Nicholl O’Donyvane, &c. That the quarter of Munan” [now Minane, in Drinagh parish] “and Lahanaght, containing three ploughlandes, holden of the said Mannor by the Slight of Clanconelig” [Clann-Connelly], “&c. That the quarter of Garren” [now Garrane] “and Ballyvroig, containing three ploughlandes, is holden of the said Mannor by Slight Clan Conelagh, &c. That Kinglyny, containing one ploughlande, is holden of

¹ *Myalagh River*.—Now the Mealagh. This river rises in Cnoc na n-abann (*Collis fluminis*), or Owen Hill, situated in the west of the townland of Cullinagh, parish of Fanlobair, now Fanlobus, in the barony of west division of West Carbery. It flows in a northerly direction, forming the boundary between the parishes of Drumaleague and Fanlobus; then, changing its course westerly, forms the boundary between Drumaleague and Kilmocomoge, and falls into Bantry Bay, a short distance to the north of the town of Bantry. The Rivers Ilah and Bandon have their sources in the same hill.

² *Glan I crime*, i. e. *Gleann a’ Chroim*, i. e. Crom’s Glen. This glen was called after Crom O’Donovan, who was slain by the O’Mahonys in 1254. According to the present tradition in the country it includes all that portion of the parish of Fanlobus lying south of the Bandon river. This territory belonged for many centuries to the Mac Carthys of Dunmanway.

¹ *Slight-Dermody Roe*, *Sliocht Diarmada Ruaid*, i. e. the Race of Dermot Roe, or Jeremiah the Red. There is a townland in the parish of Drinagh, called Toughmacermody, now the property of John Townshend, Esq., Dublin.

the Mannor of Castell O'Donyvane by the sept of Clanconelly, &c. That Bernyhuila" [Bearnahulla or Butler's Gift], "containing twoe ploughlands, is holden of the aforesaid Mannor, by Slight Inesles O'Donyvane, &c. That Muyny and Dyrryclohaghghtragh" [now Derryclough Lower, in Drinagh parish], "containing two ploughlandes, is holden of the foresaid Mannor by Slight Inesles O'Donyvane, &c. That the ploughlande of Meal-I-Currane, lying within the said country of Clancahill, is mortgaged to Sir John Fitz-Edmond, Knight, &c. That the ploughland of Coulblach" [Coolbla, in Myross parish] "is in mortgadge with Donyll O'Donyvane, from Donyll Oge ny Keartin, &c. That Stackane & Aghenesky, containing twoe ploughlandes, is parcell of the Mannor of Rahyne" [now Raheen Castle, in Myross parish], "&c. That the Ryne" [now Reen, in Myross parish], "containing twoe ploughlandes, is parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That the Castell and half ploughland of Castell Ivire" [now Castle-Ire, in Myross parish], "and the half ploughland of Cast is parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne. That Ballycahaine" [in Castlehaven parish] "and Ballyvickadane" [Ballymacadam], "containing one ploughland, is alsoe parcell of the said Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That Gortbrack, containing one ploughland, is parcell of the Mannor of Rahyne, &c. That Kylloge and Shanvallyvicka, containing one ploughland, is in the possession of Donyll O'Donyvane, by vertue of a Mortgage, &c." [The remainder of this Inquisition is quite illegible.]

In the thirteenth year of the reign of James I., when it became the policy of the English Government to abolish the original Irish allodial tenures, and substitute those of England, he surrendered all his lands to the King, and received a re-grant of the same soon after, as will appear from the following extracts from Patent Roll, 13 Jac. I. Part 2, Article xi. Member 24 :

"XI. 24. Surrender by Donell O'Donovan of Castle O'Donovan, in Cork C^o. gent. of all his estates in Carbrie bar., in Cork C^o., with the intention that the King shall re-convey the same to him by letters patent.—28th June, 13th reign.

"XII. 26. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, of Beltries, in Scotland, Knt., appoints Donell O'Donovane, in Cork C^o. gent., to accept a grant or grants from the King, of part of the lands expressed in Article XIV. for a sum of £447 13s. Sterling.—28th January, 12th reign.

"XIII. 28. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple appoints Donell O'Donovane, gent., to accept a grant from the King of the remaining part of the lands expressed in Article XIV. for a sum of £45 5s. 6d.—28th January, 12th reign.

"XIV. 29. Grant from the King to Donell O'Donovan of Castle O'Donovan, gent., Cork Co., in Carbrie Bar. The Castle of Soogagh, Sowagh, or Suagh, otherwise Castle O'Donovan^m, and the town and lands of Sowagh, otherwise Suagh^o, 3 plowlands in Clancahill; Carrowkeill^o, 3 plow-

^m *Castle O'Donovan*, *Carleán Uí Dhonnaúáin*, now Castle Donovan, situated in the townland of Sowagh, alias Castledonovan, in the central portion of the parish of Dromaleague, barony of east division of West Carbery. The townland is now the property of St. John Clarke, Esq., Skibbereen, and others, let to four resident tenants, of whom Daniel Donovan is one, on leases of three lives, at lump rents. The soil is light, and fuel now very scarce. The walls of Castle Donovan are still standing, but exhibiting fearful rents, either

from the effects of lightning or gunpowder. It was probably one of the two castles belonging to O'Donovan which were blown up with powder by the Cromwellians. This castle stands upon a rock, and is forty-two feet long, twenty-six feet broad, and about sixty feet high. The lower story is arched; and it is accessible to the top by means of a spiral staircase of stone. Not far distant from this castle is the townland of Seehane's, called O'Donovan's seat, which gave name to the townland.

lands, extending in the parcels of Glannaclohie^a, Duylis^o, and Gurtinhirr^p, in Clancahill; Carrownekkilly-Caslagh, otherwise Carrownakmolly-Caslagh^q, 3 plowlands, extending in the parcels of Garraneknockane and Dromosta^q, in Clancahill; Dromdaleige^f and Sronakartin^{s*}, 2 plowlands; Dirigrieh^{t*}, 3 plowlands; Killavenoge^{u*} and Twohm^c. dermadie^g, otherwise Tuohm^c Dermody^w, 3 plowlands; Caslawrie, otherwise Caslurie^{x*}, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Curraghilickie^{y*}, 3 plowlands; Killstohanaght^{z*} and Duricloghaghoughtragh^{u*}, 2 plowlands; Kingleny, otherwise Kinglenny^b, 1 plowland; the castle, town, and lands of Rahine^c †, 2 plowlands, all in Clancahill; Cowlebla^d †, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; Castle-Iver^e †, Stuckin^f †, and Agheneskine^g †, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands in Clanloghlin; Kealog^b †, and Shanvallyvikeagh^h †, in Fornaght^x, 1 plowland, lying in Clanderemott; rent for this plowland, 2s. 4d. Irish. Gortbrack†, Ballikahan†, and Ballym^c Adame^m †, 2 plowlands in Clancahill; the two islands called the High and Low Islands^a, in Clancahill; a chief rent of £4 6s. Eng. out of Logherott^o; out of Moyny^p-Duricloghagheightragh^q, 2 plowlands, £2; out of Bearnahuiley^r £2; out of Gortneseriny^s, £4; out of Aghagard^t, £1 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; out of Lahanaght^u, £2 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; out of Munane^w, £1 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; out of Carren^x, £2 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; out of Garrigillihie^y, £4 13s. 4d., and a bushel and a half of oats; out of the 6 plowlands of Slughtea^z, viz., Ballincalla^a, Cahirgeall^b,

^a *Glannaclohie*.—Now *Gléann na cloíce*, *anglice* Glannaclohy, a townland in the parish of Dromaleague, barony of east division of West Carbery, county of Cork.

^o *Duylis*.—Now Deelish, in the same parish.

^p *Gurtinhirr*.—Now Gurteenhir, in the same parish. There was a hamlet of thirteen houses here, about the year 1520, when Teige Mac Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans.

^q *Dromosta*.—Now Dromusta, in the same parish. O'Donovan had a wooden house here.

^f *Dromdaleige*, .i. *Όρον δα βας*, Hill of the Two Stones; now Dromaleague.

^s *Sronakartin*.—Now Sronacarton, in the same parish.

^t *Dirigrieh*.—Now Derrynagree, in the same parish.

^u *Killavenoge*.—Now Killovinoge, in the parish of Drinagh, and same barony.

^w *Tuoh-mac-Dermody*: a district, still so called, in the parish of Drinagh.

^x *Caslurie*.—Now Cashloura, in the same parish.

^y *Curraghilickie*.—Now Curraghilicky, in the same parish.

^z *Killacohannaght*.—Now Kilscohinagh, in the parish of Dromaleague.

^u *Duricloghaghoughtragh*.—Now *Όρει clocáκ uάετραc*, *anglice* Derryclough Upper, in Drinagh parish.

^b *Kinglenny*.—In the same.

^c *Rahine*.—Now Raheen, in the parish of Myross.

^d *Cowlebla*.—Written Calebla in Down Survey, where it is shewn as in the parish of Myross.

^e *Castle-Iver*, *Cauplean Iomair*.—Now Castle-Ire, near Lough Clahir, in the parish of Myross. A small portion of the ruins of this castle still remains.

^f *Stuckin*.—Now Stookeen, in the same parish.

^g *Agheneskine*.—Obsolete.

^h *Kealog*.—Now Kealogue, in the parish of Castlehaven.

ⁱ *Shanvallyvikeagh*.—Obsolete.

^j *Fornaght*.—In the parish of Castlehaven.

^k *Ballikahan*.—Now Ballycane, in the same parish.

^m *Bally-mac-Adams*.—Now Ballymacadam, in the same parish.

^a *High and Low Islands*.—In the parish of Myross.

^o *Logherott*, *Όc Crot*.—Now Lough-Crot, in the parish of Dromaleague.

^p *Moyny*.—In the same parish. Now the property of Samuel Lewis, Esq.

^q *Duricloghagheightragh*.—Now Derryclough, Lower, in the parish of Drinagh.

^r *Bearnahwiley*.—Now Barnahuilla, *alias* Butler's Gift, in the parish of Dromaleague.

^s *Gortneseriny*.—Now Gortnascreeny, in the parish of Caheragh.

^t *Aghagard*.—Obsolete.

^u *Lahanaght*.—In the parish of Drinagh.

^w *Munane*.—Now Minane, in the same parish.

^x *Carren*.—Now Garrane, in the same parish.

^y *Garrigillihie*.—Now Carrigillihy, in the parish of Myross.

^z *Slughtea*, i. e. *Όιcτ Cεδα*, i. e. Race of Hugh, a district in the parish of Myross.

^a *Ballincalla*, *Όαιε an cάλα*, in the same parish.

^b *Cahirgeall*, *Cάcαιρ γεαl*, i. e. White Stone Fort, now Cahergal, in the same parish.

Beallavaddy, Kilnelarhagh, Cwoseronin^c, Fonigloghe, Meadull, and Ballinety, £2 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3 bushels of oats; out of Ballincaslaine, 4 plowlands, £6, and 2 bushels of oats; out of Drissane^d, 3 plowlands, £3 4s.; out of each of the 27 plowlands of Slught-Teige O'Mahowne, 1s. 10d., in all £3 17s. 6d.; out of each of the 6 plowlands of Caharagh, Bellaghedoone^e, Killenlea^f, Aghaveele^g, Knockgorrome^h, and Glantawicke, 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; out of Rineⁱ, 2 plowlands, £1 3s.; out of Balliroe^k, £1 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the town and lands of Drissane, 3 plowlands, in Clancahill; Mirous^l, 2 plowlands; Meaulicarrane^m†, 1 plowland; Aghagard†, 3 plowlands; Gortnascrinyⁿ, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands; Logherott^o, 3 plowlands; Lahannaght, 2 plowlands; Mounane^p, 1 plowland; Duricloghagheightragh^q, 1 plowland; Carren^r, 2 plowlands; Balliroe^s, 1 plowland; Carrigillibief, 3 plowlands; Ballincalla†, 2 plowlands; Cahirgeale†, Bellvaddie†, Killnalarhagh†, Cuoscroninet†, Faniglohiet†, Meadull†, and Ballinatonny†, 4 plowlands; the island of Briddie, called the Sconice-island^a; Ballincaslaine†, 4 plowlands; Ballinagornagh[†] and Keamnabrickie[†], 1 plowland; Dromenedie, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Classnacallie† and Tonebracket†, 8 gnives; in the said Classnacallie, 1 gnive; Curnaconerta, 1 plowland; Scraggagh†, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Bohannaght⁹; Bane-Ishell^r in Clomoungane, 8 gnives; Brahillis⁵, Voghterglinny, Dromnasoon, Conkinemore, and the four western gnives of Rossavany, containing 3 plowlands and 4 gnives; Westskieve, Cahirbegg, and Clogaghriough, 2 plowlands; Muyny⁶, 1 plowland; Bearnahuiley⁷, 2 plowlands; Clouny[†], Mealgoone^u, Drometecloghie, and Killicoosane^w, in Clantoghlin, 3 plowlands; Ballagh-Idoone, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, in the 6 plowlands of Caharagh in Clanteige-Roe; Killineleigh, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in the said 6 plowlands of Caharagh; in Kilbirie, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; and in Kilbowrowe, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; all the customs, royalties, dues, and privileges, heretofore or now granted, due, and payable to the said Donell and his ancestors, in the ports, bays, or creeks of Castlehaven, Squince, Conkeogh^x, and the western part of Glandore^y; saving to Donell M^c Cartie, the King's ward, all chief rents, customs, and privileges, due or payable to any of his ancestors. The lands thus marked *, are created the manor of Castle-Donovan, with 500 Acres in Demesne;

^c *Cuoscronin*.—Now Crosscrooneen. This and all the ploughlands of Slughtea are in the parish of Myross.

^d *Drissane*.—In the parish of Castlehaven.

^e *Bellaghedoone*.—Now Ballaghadoon, in the parish of Caheragh.

^f *Killenlea*.—Now Killenleagh, in the same parish.

^g *Aghaveele*.—Now Aghaval, in the same parish.

^h *Knockgorrome*.—Now Knockgorm, i. e. Cnoc gorm, Blue Hill, in the same parish.

ⁱ *Rine*.—Now Rin, *anglice* Reen, in the parish of Myross.

^k *Balliroe*.—Now Ballyroe, in the parish of Kilmacabea.

^l *Mirous*.—Now Myross, in the parish of the same name.

^m *Meaulicarrane*.—Now Meall Uí Choppain, *anglice* Mealicarrane, in the parish of Myross.

ⁿ *The Sconice Island*.—Now Sconce Island, in the parish of Myross.

^o *Ballinagornagh*.—In the parish of Roscarbery.

^p *Keamnabrickie*.—Now more correctly, Céim nabrice,

anglice Keamnabricka, a townland in parish of Roscarbery.

^q *Bohannaght*.—Now Bohenagh, in the same parish.

^r *Bane-Ishell, Dám Ipeal*, i. e. Low Field, now Bawneshal, in the parish of Castlehaven.

^s *Brahillis*.—Now Brahalish, in the parish of Durus.

^t *Clouny*.—Now Cloontie, in the parish of Killfaghnebeg.

^u *Mealgoone*.—Now Meall a gabann, i. e. the Smith's Hillock, *anglicised* Maulagow, or Meallagowan, a townland in the parish of Killfaghnebeg.

^v *Killicoosane*.—Now Killacoosane, in the same parish.

^w *Conkeogh*, i. e. Cuan caó. —Now Blind Harbour, in the parish of Myross.

^y *Glandore*, called in Irish Cuan Úóp. Now Glandore Harbour, near Skibbereen, in the county of Cork. In an elegy, by Teige Oiltach O'Caiste, on the death of Conor O'Connelly, who was harper to O'Donovan (Donnell, the husband of the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Donnell Mac Carthy), the O'Donovans are called Cuanó ó Chuan Úóp, the Heroes of Cuan-Dor.

power to create tenures; to hold courts leet and baron²; to hold a Tuesday market at Dromdaleige, and one fair there on every 14th September, and the day after, unless when the said day falls on Saturday, then the fair to commence on the following Monday; with courts of pie-powder and the usual tolls; rent 13s. 4d. Irish. The lands thus marked †, are created the manor of Rahine^a, with the like Demesne and privileges; to hold a Friday market at Rahine, and a yearly fair on Ascension day, and the day after, at Banelaghen^b; with courts of pie-powder, and the usual tolls. To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—29th June, 13th reign.”

In 1629 he made a nuncupative testament, the only one that remains on record, though he lived ten years afterwards. It is preserved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, and runs as follows:

“Memorandum: that Mr. Daniell O’Donovane, of Rahine, in the County of Corke, gent. being of perfect mind and memory, although sicke and weake in bodie, made this last will and testament the fourteenth daie of August, Anno Domini 1629, att Rahin aforesaid, in manner following, viz: First of all I bequeath my soule to God Allmightie, and my bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege. Item; I bequeathe my lands, rents, and inheritance, unto my sonne and heire Daniell O’Donovane. Item; I bequeathe to my married wife, Juan Cartie, *alias* Donovane, the third parte of all my moveable goods, and all my sheepe, hogges, and swyne, without division. Item; I bequeathe to Juan Ny Teige O’Donovane, the daughter of my sonne Teige O’Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Ellen Carthie, the daughter of Florence M^c Carthie, of Beanduffe, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Juan Ny Morough Donovane, the daughter of my sonne, Morough Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe to Morough M^c Richerde, the sonne of Richerde Donovane, Tenn pounds. Item; I bequeathe all the rest of my moveable goods unto Ellen Donovane, the daughter of Daniell O’Donovane, my sonne and heire. Item; I bequeathe to my sonne Keadagh O’Donovane, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, in manner following, viz.: my sonne and heire Daniell O’Donovane, to paye Three score and sixteene pounds hereof, and Juan Carthie, *alias* Donovane, to paye Twentie fower pounds hereof. Item; I made and appointed Daniell O’Donovane, my sonne and heire, to be my sole Executor, and left all the remainder of my goods unto him. The aforesaid last will and nuncupative Testament was made and delivered before us whose names ensue: Florence M^c Carthy, Teige M^c Carty, Charles m^c Donough Carthy, Eugenius Callan.”

He married, first, Helena, the daughter of William Barry, of Lislee, in the barony of Barryroe, the son of James Fitz Richard Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and by her he had Daniel O’Donovan, his son and heir, and perhaps others. According to an old manuscript Pedigree of O’Donovan, preserved at Lambeth, he had eleven sons, nine of whom were children when that pedigree was penned. Of these eleven sons three totally disappear from recorded history, and the Editor has been long of opinion, that his own ancestor, Edmond, who fled from Bawnlahan to the county of

² *Courts leet and baron*.—From a traditional recollection of this, the peasantry of the mountains of Carbery believe that O’Donovan was a baron; but he never enjoyed any English title.

^a *Rahine*.—Now Raheen. O’Donovan had a castle there.

^b *Banelaghen*, *Óán leáchan*, i. e. Broad Field, now Bawnlahan. O’Donovan had a house here, and it was from this place the Editor’s ancestor fled to the county of Kilkenny some years before 1648, for he was killed that year at Ballyvegga, about four miles north of New Ross, Co. Wexford.

Kilkenny before 1643, was one of them.—See note *, under the year 1600, p. 2155, *supra*, where the Editor's descent from this Edmond is given. That his eldest son and successor was not the son of Joane Mac Carthy appears from an ode addressed to this Daniel, in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, and an elegy composed on his death by Conor O'Daly in 1660, in both which he is called son of Helena. He married secondly, about the year 1584, Joane or Johanna, the daughter of Sir Owen, who was the son of Donnell Mac Carthy, by Eleanor, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, and he had by her, 2. Teige, the ancestor of O'Donovan, of Montpellier, near Cork; 3. Capt. Murrough O'Donovan, who was slain in His Majesty's service, at Rathmines, near Dublin, as appears by the King's letter; 4. Donough or Denia, the ancestor of James O'Donovan, of Cooldurragha, in the parish of Myross; 5. Dermot or Jeremias, who was wounded at Prague, in 1648, see p. 2155, *supra*; 6. Captain Richard, slain in foreign parts in His Majesty's service, who was the ancestor of the late Lieutenant Philip O'Donovan, of Donovan's-street, in the city of Cork; 7. Keadagh, ancestor of Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, near Ballincollig, and of Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of Ardahill. He had also three daughters, the eldest of whom, Honora, was married to Teige an-Duna Mac Carthy, of Dunmanway, the second to Mac Carthy of Mourne, and the third to O'Mahony Finn, of Ivahagh.

It appears from an old letter preserved at Bawnlahan, that this Donnell was living, a very old man, in 1636, and it is quite certain, from the date of the livery of seisin to his son, that he lived till 1639.

O'DONOVAN OF CASTLE DONOVAN AND BAWNLAHAN.

XLI. DONNELL III. O'DONOVAN, the tenth in direct descent from Crom, succeeded his father on the 13th of Feb. 1639–40, when he obtained livery of seisin from His Majesty.—(Rot. Pat. Char. I. 15^o. 7^a. p. f. R. 49.) He was never inaugurated, the livery of seisin from the King having been, in his time, substituted for the delivery of the white wand by Mac Carthy Reagh. Notwithstanding this, however, a southern poet, Muldowny O'Morrison, knowing or caring nothing about the change in the mode of succession, addressed an ode to him on his accession to the chieftainship of Clancahill, in which ode it is hinted that he had rivals to contend with, but whom he threw into the shade by his bravery, hospitality, and bounty. In this ode, in which he is styled "son of Helena," the treasury of the men of science, who had hoarded nothing except the noble characteristics of his ancestors, it is stated that, to maintain the hereditary dignity of his chieftainship, he avoided accumulating riches, and increased the lustre derived from his ancestors by his hospitality and bounty, in which he expended all his revenue; that he took in hand the trade of war, in which he has been triumphantly successful. He is called the mighty tower in the battle, the true basis which supports his people; the defender of the distressed against danger, the idol of his followers, and the terror of stranger foes. The poet concludes by sixteen lines of eulogium on his wife, Sheela, the daughter of Rory O'Shaughnessy, of the race of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, on whom she reflected the lustre she had derived from him.

This Sheela, or Gylles, who died in 1680, as appears by an Irish elegy on her death, was the daughter of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy of Gort, in the county of Galway, Chief of Kinelea; and O'Donovan had by her: 1. Daniel, afterwards a Colonel of foot in the service of James II. and

M. P. for Baltimore; 2. Cnoghur, or Conor, living in 1655; 3. Murrrough, living in 1655; 4. Richard, living in 1655. In 1640, Jan. 22, he obtained a pass permit from the Earl of Barrymore: "Whereas his sacred Majestie by his Royall pleasure, under his hand and signet, signified that it was his pleasure that Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., should passe with his owne and his servant's swordes too and froo within this His Majestie's kingdome of Irelande; and whereas the said Daniell O'Donovane hath occasion, himself, &c., to repaire into the Countie of Gallwaye, in the province of Connaght, about his affaires. These are, therefore, to require you to permitt the said Daniell O'Donovan, with, &c., to passe into the said Countie, and to returne without trouble, &c. 15th year of his Majestie's Raigne.—BARRYMORE." He was a strict loyalist in the year 1641, and joined Lord Castlehaven, who lived within two miles of his castle of Raheen, and assisted that nobleman in the taking the towns of Mallow and Doneraile, and the castles of Milton, Connagh, and Rostelion. But Cromwell, landing in Dublin on the 14th of August, 1649, checked the career of the loyalists. It appears from a certificate by the Earl of Clancarty, and also from the King's letter in favour of Daniel, his son, afterwards Colonel O'Donovan, that Cromwell's forces wasted O'Donovan's territory with fire and sword, and blew up two of his castles with gunpowder, and compelled O'Donovan himself to surrender. Clancarty's certificate runs as follows:

"Certificate, that Daniel O'Donovan raised, at his own charge, two companies of foote, and by the Lord Marquis of Ormond's Commission, Morrogh O'Donovan, brother to the said O'Donovan, was Captain on [of] one in Col. Henessy's regiment, under the command of his Excellencie at the siege of Dublin, where he was killed, and that Rickard O'Donovan, brother also to the said O'Donovan, was Captain of the other company in Col. O'Driscoll's regiment, and retired with his company in Col. O'Driscoll's regiment beyond seas, where he was killed in his Majestie's service. And that, in 1650, the said O'Donovane, through much fidelitie and of his own accord, quitted all his demaines, and chearfully did appear under my command in his Majesty's service; whereupon the Usurped Power fell then immediately on all the castles, houses, and lands of the said O'Donovan, burning, killing, and destroying all they could come by, and have blown upp with powder two of his said castles, &c., which, at the instance of Daniel O'Donovan, son and heire unto the said O'Donovan, I certify, as witness my hand, 24 Martii, 1660.

"CLANCARTIE."

His Majesty's letter, and also a letter from Helena, Countess of Clanrickarde, to the Marquis of Ormond, in favour of Colonel O'Donovan, state the same facts.

Among the family papers at Bawnlahan, there is a petition of "Daniell O'Donovane, to the worshipfull Vincent Toobin, Esq., touching Col. Phayer's engagement to O'Donovan, when he surrendered his castles to the Commonwealth, to rayse thereout some satisfaction for your petitioner." This Colonel Robert Phayer was governor of Cork for the Parliament in 1656, as appears from a letter of protection from him given for Daniel O'Donovan to Colonel Ingoldsby, Governor of Limerick, 25th April, 1656, when O'Donovan proposed to go across the Shannon [to O'Shaughnessy]. This Colonel Phayer was appointed by Cromwell in 1649, and continued till the Restoration in 1660, when he was sent prisoner to Dublin.

In 1650, July 11th, this O'Donovan entered into a covenant with Donough Mac Daniel Carthy and Florence O'Driscoll, reciting:

“ For as much as it is thought convenient and necessarie that friends and neighbours in those more than troublesome times should ioyne and unit their helping hands together, to withstand and resist all insolencies and annoyances that should invade either by their enemyes, back friends or any other: wee, therefore, the undernamed, doe, by these presents, covenant and faithfully promise, and thereupon ingage our honesties, to the utmost of our power, to be ayding and assisting one to another in maintaining, uphoulding, and defending our lives, estates, and goods whatsoever, against all person and persons that would intend or act any violence, oppression, or any other unlawfull prejudice unto any or either of us, or that would inroach upon any of the respective Cantridges of Clann-Cahill, or Clanndermod, and Collimore, or any other of our rights or intreats whatsoever: further, it is faithfully promised and agreed upon betwixt us the undernamed, that if any or either of us would conceave or apprehend any cause of iecalousie or suspicion of imperformance of this covenant, that it shall not be a breach hereof, but rather to be reconciled by the maior vote of the undernamed not concerned in that cause of iecalousie, if any be; this tending to a faire correspondencie betweene us in the three cantridges before mentioned: and for the due performance hereof wee have heereunto subscribed our hands the 11th of July, 1650. Moreover, it is agreed upon and faithfully promised by and betweenee us that noe person or persons shall or may have commaund over our men in Armes, or to be in Armes, without our approbation, or the approbation of the maior parte of us, if we may from our superiours obtaine it; moreover, that any officer or officers voted & named by us may not exact, prejudice, or charge any or either of us, nor proceed in any thing wherein wee may be concerned, without the consent of us or the maior parte of us: and for the better performance heereof wee have taken our oathes upon the holy Evangelists, as witness our hands, the 11th of July, 1650.

“ DANIELL O'DONOVAN.

DONNOGH M^c DANIELL CARTHY.

F. O'DRISCOLL.”

He died in August, 1660; and we have the following testimony to his character, signed by his neighbours, the Protestant gentlemen of Carbery, who were present at his death. The original is at Bawnlahan, in the possession of M^r Powell:

“ Wee, the undernamed persons, were personally present when the late O'Donovane, of happy memory, upon his death-bed, in August last, 1660, making his last will and Testament, left his cordial, serious blessing upon Donough, Lord of Muskry, and his Honnerable Issue for ever, and prayed his Hounour to continue his former friendship, amitie, and favour to his owne Issue; and that his Honour knew that he grounded and founded all his ponderous affaires always upon his Lordship, who was Honourably pleased to keepe and maintayne that his confidence in his Lordship unto and untill that present day. And alsoe commanded his sonne and heire, upon his blessing, to intimate soe much unto his Lordship, and to be advised and governed in all his weightie affaires by his Honour, and enioyned him to be faithfull and obedient unto him and his noble Issue for ever; and to ioyne with him in all that would tend to their good and profit, as time and occasion should require. And further he said that upon heareing of his Highness the Lord Marquis of Ormond's Landing at Corke, with a Commission from his Majestie for pardoning and forgiveing all and every the natives of this kingdome that would accept of his Majestie's peace then to be proclaimed by his

Highness, he rode instantly to Corke, and upon his entering into his Highnes' lodging ther, his quarter-maister generall (who was formerly acquainted with O'Donovane), said, with a loud voice, *la eigin uap eipis O'Donauane puap*, and upon that his highness desired O'Donovane to tell him how those Rimes first begun, which he tould him, as he heard from part of his ancestors, and there in the Lord of Inchiquin's presence, O'Donovane voluntarily accepted and ioyfully applauded his said Majestie's peace; and humbly prayed his Majestie's pardon and forgiueness, if he had any way offended him, as he did not any way that he knew; and in continuation of his Loyal submission he rode with his Highnes, in the company of the Lord of Inchiquin, as far as Gleanmoire, three miles from Cork, and there parting with him humbly prayed his Highnes to be alwayes myndfull of him. All which wee certifie to have heard from O'Donovane the time above sayd, as wittnes our hands the first day of December, 1660.

"OWEN FIELD,
WILLIAM GOGHEN," &c.

There is another certificate to the same effect signed by thirty-nine of the English Protestants of Carbery.

There was an elegy composed on his death by Conor Cam O'Daly of Munter-Bhaire, of which there is a copy in the possession of the Editor. In this elegy O'Daly calls this chieftain the son of Helena (as being the son of Helena Barry), laments the loss of this active warrior of wisdom and courage at that most critical period, when the Irish were so distrustful of each other. He remarks that his wife and children were raving with grief around his tomb; that distinguished men of the English and Irish race were overwhelmed with sorrow at his death, and that some of his neighbours after his death became enemies to his sept and territory; but he remarks with emphasis that before they lost their protecting chieftain, neither friend nor foe had obtained sway over them, and that no plunderer had circumvented them. That now the Clann-Chathail, the blood of the noble Fiacha Figente, the humane progeny of Donovan, were like a flock without a shepherd, having lost in him their defender against their enemies, their strong bulwark, their directing wisdom, their soul, their head of council, the supporter of their fame, and their active swordsman in the hard conflict; a man of mildness, uprightness, and humanity; a man of meek but vigorous and subtle mind, of unusual insight into the future, who had wisdom without guile in his covenants, and who possessed strength, but never wished to exercise it, though he always exhibited firmness of mind and force of character when just restraint was necessary; a man of modesty, temperance, and humility, deporting himself with deference towards the poor as well as the rich; a man of a majestic mind, of piety, generosity, and truth. At the end he gives the year of his death as follows:

"Three score years exactly,
One thousand years besides six hundred,
Was the age of the son of God
When O'Donovan departed."

His wife, Sheela, died in the year 1680, as appears from an elegy on her death, beginning, "*Galap buna bap eisle.*" She was the daughter of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, by Elizabeth Lynch, and was, at least, twenty years younger than her husband.

XLII. DANIEL IV. On the death of his father in 1660, being left without any estates, he petitioned His Majesty, Charles II., immediately after his restoration, to restore him to his father's property. His petition runs as follows :

“ To the King's most Excellent Majestic.

“ The humble petition of Daniell O'Donovane, Esq. In most humble manner beseecheth your Majestic to cast your gracious eye upon the annexed, wherein your Majestic may reade of the Petitioner's late deceased father's sufferings and civill deportment sithence y^e first breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland in the year 1641, untill this present, which your Petitioner can make appeare by prooffe beyonde exceptions. And yett your Pettioner is at present dispossessed of all his Lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Irelande.

“ May it, therefore, please your Majestic, and as the Pettioner never acted directly or indirectly against your Majestic's service, his late deceased father's reall integrity in the furtherance of your Majesties service appearing, there being no delinquency to be laide to their charge, to give order that your Pettioner may (without any further trouble) be forthwith putt in possession of all and singular the estate and estates, whereof his late deceased father and he were dispossessed by the late Usurped Power, and therein confirmed and settled by your Majesties gracious order, and your Pettitioner shall pray, &c.”

“ Whitehall, March 3, 1661.

“ His Majestic is graciously pleased to referr this Petition to the Right honourable Lord Viscount Moor, the Lord Viscount Loftus, and the Lord Kingston, or any two of them, to consider thereof, and certifie his Majestic what they consider fitt to be done therein.

“ WILLIAM MORRICE.”

It appears from a Pass Permit given to O'Donovan on this occasion that he went to England :

“ Charles R.—Charles by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and soe forth. To all loveing subjects whome it may concerne, Greeting. These are to will and require you to suffer and permitt Daniel O'Donovan, Esq., and his servants and their necessaries, to Imbarke in any of our Ports, and passe into our Kingdome of Ireland; and there to remaine and travell with their swords freely and quietly aboute their lawfull occasions, and to return into England upon occasions, without any lett, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever.”

This was followed by a letter from the King to the Irish Government, recommending O'Donovan's claim to their serious attention. The result was, that he was restored to a small portion of the Manor of Raheen, but to no part of the Manor of Castle Donovan, which the King by Patent, in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted unto Lieutenant Nathaniel Evanson, at a rent of £22 4s. 11d.

O'Donovan also obtained a certificate from the English inhabitants of the barony of Carbery, and its vicinity, testifying to the character of himself and his father, which is worded as follows :

“ Wee, English Inhabitants, living in the Barrony of Carberrie and the part adjacent, in the Countie of Corke, doe from our knowledge humbly certifie all those whome it may concerne, that Mr. Daniell O'Donovane, *alias* O'Donovane, chief of that name and family, hath from his childhood

lived inoffensive towards us and all his neighbours, and loyal and faithful to his Majesty; And that his father, Daniel O'Donovane, lately deceased, both in the beginning and continuance of the late unhappy war in Ireland, did by many signal testimonies declare and shew his constant good affection to the English, in his willingness on all occasions to serve them in their distress and want; and that his loyal and good affection to the late King, of Blessed memory, hath been manifestly seen to us and others; which deportment of his wrought so effectually, that there were present hundreds of English and chiefest Neighbourhood attending his corps to the grave, more than ever was seen by any of us to any other of his Nation, which was not long after the tyme of his Majesty's happy restauration of his Crowne and Dignitie, to which wee doe subscribe this 20th day of May, 1662.

“ AMOS BENNETT,	JOHN GOODWYN,
JAMES DEVREX,	EDWARD BRYAN,
BOYLE HULL,	JOHN HEALY,
THOMAS HUNGERFORD,	ABELL MARSHALL,
THOMAS JARVYS,	EDWARD CLERKE.”

O'Donovan also obtained a letter from the Countess of Clanrickard to the Duke of Ormond, recommending him to his Grace's special notice and protection :

[November, 1665.]

“ To his Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, These are.

“ May it please your Grace,—The Bearer, Daniel O'Donovan, sonne and heire to Daniel O'Donovan, late of Castle Donovan, in the County of Corke, Deceased, hath been left without any provision for him in the Act of Settlement, which I believe hath been occasioned by the Death of my Deare Lord and husband, and my sonne, for I [often heard them] speake of the said Daniel Donovan, the father [of the bearer], to be a person who at all times, and upon all occasions, was ready to serve his Majesty, as appears by your Grace's and my husband's certificates, which the bearer hath to shew, and which I humbly pray your Grace to peruse, together with his Majesty's Gracious letters, which he alsoe hath, wherein there is mention made of his father's raising men under your Grace's command, Two companies of foote, whereof both his brothers were Captaines, and one of them, with his company, totally slaine with your Grace at the siege of Dublin, at Rathmoines, and the other slaine in his Majesty's service beyond seas. Now I humbly refer the condition of the poore Gentleman to your Grace's consideration, he having noe other friends to mediate for him, since the death of my dearest friends.”

This is indorsed in another hand, “Lady Clanrickarde's letter to y^e Duke of Ormond, in [favour] of O'Donovan.”

The King's letter and the decree of the Court of Claims are as follows. They are extracted from Adventurers' Certificates, Roll xviii., preserved in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin. There is another copy of the King's letter at Bawnlahan House, in the possession of Edward Powell, Esq.

“ Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., sonn and heire of Daniell O'Donovane, of Castle O'Donovane, in the county of Corke, deceased, did exhibit his Petition and Schedule before us, His Majesty's

Commissioners, upon the 3rd March, 18th year Chas. II., thereby setting forth, that by virtue of his Majesty's gracious Letter, which followeth in these words :

“ Charles R.—We having taken into consideration the report of the Earle of Drogheda and the Lord Kingeston, grounded on our order of referance of the thirtieth of March last past, graunted on the Petition of Daniell O'Donovane, Esq., wherein it appeareth by the Certificate of our right trusty and right intirely beloved James Duke of Ormond, steward of our household, and other certificates in the said report mencioned, That Daniell O'Donovane, of Castle O'Donovane, in the county of Corke, in our kingdome of Ireland, submitted unto the Peace concluded in our said kingdome, in the yeare one thousand six hundred and forty-eight, and constantly adhered thereunto, contributing his best endeavours to advance it, and suppress all oppositions that might be thereunto given, signally testifying upon all occasions his loyalty and fidelity to our service ; and that he raised, at his own cost and charge, by Commission from the said Duke of Ormond, then our Lieutenant of Ireland, two foote companies, whereof one was commanded, as Captaine, by Morrogh O'Donovane, his Brother, in the regiment of Collonell Hennesy, under the Command of our said Lieut. of Ireland, at the seidge of Dublin, where the said Captaine Morogh O'Donovane was killed in our service. And that Richard O'Donovane retired himselfe and Company into forraigne partes, and there was also killed in our service, when hee had first, as Captaine of the other foote Company in Collonell O'Driscoll's Regiment, contributed his best endeavours for the furtherance of our service, till the late Usurped Power became prevalent in our said kingdome of Ireland ; and that Daniell O'Donovane persevering still constant in his loyalty to us, the said Usurped Power seized upon all his Estate, burning, killing, and destroying all that came in their way, and blew up, with powder, two of his the said Daniell's Castles. All which induced the referrees aforesaid to be of opinion that Daniell O'Donovane, sonn to the said Daniell, lately deceased, is by our Declaration for the settlement of that Kingdome, restorable to the estate whereof his said father was dispossessed as abovesaid. We have, therefore, thought fitt, and it is our will and pleasure, that the said Daniell be forthwith established in the quiett and peaceable possession of all the Castles, houses, Lands, tenements, leases, mortgages, & hereditaments whatsoever, whereof the said Daniell O'Donovane, his father, was dispossessed by the late usurped government ; and the rather for that wee find by Certificates of sundry persons of quallity, his English neighbours, that hee ever was affectionate to the English ; and alwayes industrious and carefull to preserve their interest and goods from the rapine and pilladge of the rude multitude. And if any part of the premisses be possessed by reprizable adventurers, or souldiers, that they be reprized without delay, and the Petitioner forthwith restored to that parte of his Estate alsoe (his father nor himselfe ever accepting any Lands in Connaught, or the County of Clare, in [as much as] that they still expected to be restored to their owne by our happy restauration), and if any Rent or Rents, or other sume or sumes of mony doe remayne in charge on the premisses in our Court of Exchequer, in our said Kingdome, which were putt in charge since the moneth of October, 1641, the Barons of our said Court and every of them, and every other officer there whom it may concerne, are forthwith to cause the same to be put out of charge. And our further will and pleasure is, that our Lords Justices of our said Kingdome, our Commissioners, and all other our Governour and Governours for the tyme being, our sheriffes and other officers, whom it shall or may concerne, doe cause this

our order to be put in due and speedy execution, for which this shall be to them and every of them a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the eighteenth day of Aprill, 1661, in the thirteenth year of our reigne.

“ By His Majesty’s Command,

“ WIL. MORRICE.

“ To our trusty and right welbeloved Councillor Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Chancellor of our Kingdome of Ireland; and to our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousins and Councillours, Roger Earle of Orrery and Charles Earle of Mountrath, Justices of our said Kingdome; and to the Commissioners appointed to execute our Declaration for the settlement of that our Kingdome; & to the Chief Governour or Governours thereof for the time being; and to all other our Officers and Ministers whom it may Concerne.”

“ And by one Clause or Proviso in the said Explanatory Act expressed, hee is lawfully and rightfully intituled unto several lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Petition and Schedule mentioned.

“ It appeared unto this Court that Daniel O’Donovane, deceased, father to the Claymant, was in the actual seizin and possession thereof upon the 22nd October, 1641; and that the Claymant was in the actual seizen & possession thereof upon the 22nd August, 1663. It is Decreed that he and his heires and assigns shall & may have, hold, & enjoy the following lands, tenements, and hereditaments, that is to say: Curraghalicky, three plowlands, containing 640 acres of profitable lands, plantation measure, and 176 acres of unprofitable lands; in Derryclaghagh, two plowlands, 322A. 1R. 28P. prof., and 122A. unprof. In Cashlurragh and Killavinoge, 569A. 2R. 16P. prof.; Coolbla, one plowland, 192A. 3R. 8P. prof.; and Banlaghan, one plowland, 146A. 3R. 8P. profit.; all lying and being in the Barony of Carbery, and County of Corke; the totall of plantation acres being 1871A. 2R. and 20 perches, which make 3031A. 2R. 35P. English statute measure.

“ The same to be held and enjoyed by the said Daniel O’Donovane, his heires and assigns, for Ever, in free and Common Soccage, as of His Majesty’s Castle of Dublin; rendering and paying for the same, yearly, £28 8s. 5½d. Sterling, at the receipt of His Majesty’s Exchequer in Dublin; and this our judgment and Decree we do hereby Certife, to the end that effectuall letters patents may be forthwith granted unto the said Daniell O’Donovane, his heirs and assigns, for Ever, this 21st day of December, 1666.

“ EDW. SMYTHE, W. CHURCHILL,
EDW. DERING, EDW. COOKE.”

In 1684 he was put on his trial for high treason, as appears from a certified copy of a record in the possession of O’Donovan of Montpellier, which states: “That Daniell O’Donovan, Esq. (being committed by Sir Emanuel Moore, Esq., one of his Majesty’s, &c., for high Treason, on the information of one John Donovan), was at the said Assizes indicted for that he the said Daniell O’Donovan, the 1st December, in the, &c., at Ardagh, in the county of Corke, did traitorously,

together with other traitours unknowne, conspire, imagine, &c., the death of our Sovraigne Lord the King, &c., in his lodgings in Whitehall, and also to levie warre against the King, &c., and to depose and deprive his Majestie of his regall power, &c., by procuring, bringing in, &c., a forraigne power, to witt, the French King and his army, and to that end, &c. To which indictment said Daniel O'Donovan pleaded "*not guilty*," and for his tryall put himselfe on his country, which absolutely acquitted him, and found him not guilty thereof; whereupon the said Daniel O'Donovan was then discharged, without any rule of the good behaviour. All which I certifie, &c.

"JONAN SANKEY."

Soon after this period we find him a colonel of a regiment of foot, consisting of thirteen companies, in the service of James II. On the 25th July, 1689, he received the following order from James II.:

"James Rex [autograph],—Our will and pleasure is, that you keep up all the supernumerary companies of the Regiment under your command that are over and above thirteen, till we send you our further orders to dispose thereof. And you are to send us an account of their number, that subsistence may be ordered for them. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of July, 1689, and in the 5th yeare of our Reigne.

"By his Majesty's Command,

"MELFORT.

"To our Trusty and wellbeloved Coll. Daniell
O'Donovan, commanding a Regiment in our
service."

How far the subsistence here promised was given will appear from the following petition, sent by Colonel O'Donovan soon after to His Majesty. No date appears, but it was probably in 1689.

Petition to the King, that "Petitioner, Daniel O'Donovan's father, raised two companies of foote, commanded by Petitioner's uncles, who were both slaine in his late Majestie's service. That by his late Majestie's letter, Petitioner was to be restored to an ancient Estate of about £2000 per annum; but by the partiality of the late Government was deprived of it, &c. That Petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the oppression of the late Earl of Orrerie, and was tried for his life, before Lord Chief Justice Keateing and Sir Richard Reynalls, upon account of the late pretended Plot, &c. That Petitioner, by Commission, raised about Christmas last a Regiment of foot, and ever since kept them without any subsistence from your Majestie, whereby Petitioner is exposed to censure, &c. That Petitioner will slight all perills, &c., to serve your Majestie; and that Petitioner's habitation and estate are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently annoying the Inhabitants, so that it is requisite to have still men in arms thereabouts."

Among the Bawnlahan papers, many of which are now in the possession of O'Donovan at Montpellier, are numerous letters, military orders of Lord Dover, General Wauchop, La Motte, and others, accounts of men, arms, and moneys, captures of places, and notes for exchange of prisoners during the civil war, addressed to the Honourable, and, sometimes, Right Honourable Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, at various places in Munster. These documents are very curious, and should be all published. Among them is a "Precept of Pierce Nagle, High Sheriff of the county of Corke, to the Provost of the Borough of Baltimore, to elect two Burgesses of that Borough to

the Parliament to be holden on the 7th of May next, at Dublin, dated 9th April, 1896; and also a draft of the return of Members of Parliament for the Borough of Baltimore, in April, 1689, between Pierce Nagle, High Sheriff of the county of Corke, and Cornelius O'Donovan, Morough O'Donovan, Cornelius O'Donovan of Kilmacabea, Daniel O'Donovan of Kilgliny, Daniel Regane, Daniel O'Donovan of Gortnaskehy, Timothy Regane, Daniel O'Donovan of Fornaght, Thady Regane of Ballyvarloghly, Cornelius O'Donovane of Ballyncala, and Keadagh O'Donovan, all Burgesses of the town and Borough of Baltimore, duly choosing Daniel O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan, Esq., and Richard O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor of Both Laws, to be members, &c. In this document the name, "Richard O'Donovan, Doctor of Both Laws," is cancelled throughout, and that of "Jeremie O'Donovan, Esq." written above it. (This was Jeremy Donovan of Dublin, Chief of the Clan-Loughlin.)

In October, 1690, Col. O'Donovan was Deputy Governor of Charles Fort, which was summoned to surrender by Lord Marlborough; but the Governor, Sir Edward Scott, answered, that it would be time enough a month hence to talk of surrendering; upon which the trenches were opened the 5th of October. The batteries were managed on the east side by the Danes in King William's service, and on the north by the English. On the fifteenth a breach was made by the Danes; and the English being masters of the counterscarp, they sprung a mine with good success, and every thing was ready for an assault, when the Governor capitulated, and surrendered upon honourable conditions, which would not have been granted, but that the weather was exceeding bad, provisions scarce, and the army very sickly. Colonel O'Donovan delivered the keys of this fort into Lord Marlborough's hands, who, having thus fortunately accomplished the design of his voyage, left his brother, Brigadier Churchill, governor of Charles Fort, and returned with his fleet to Portsmouth. The garrison in Charles Fort, which consisted of 1200 men, had liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, and were conducted to Limerick.—*Story*, p. 147. *Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 206.

It appears from a letter in the handwriting of Helena, Countess of Clanrickard, and addressed to her son, John, ninth Earl of Clanrickard, that Colonel O'Donovan was treated unfairly by James the Second's party. It is at present in the possession of O'Donovan of Montpellier, and runs as follows:

"MY DEAR LORD,—This goes by a kind clergyman and an officer in Coll. Donovan's Regiment, of the same name, and, I suppose, his neere relations. They make a complaint of hard measure done to Coll. O'Donovan; and truly such proceedings are unparrelled. The King and all of and in his interest have a part in a wrong and injury soe gross and palpable. Your Lordship will concurre in this when you have heard what they have to say, and to it your Lordshipp is referred by

"My Lord, your very affectionate mother,

"and most humble Servant,

"HELLENA CLANRICKARDE.

"Coll. O'Donovan is a neere relation to my children by their father; and, tho' not so neere, yet related to me too."

This Helena Clanrickarde was the daughter of Donogh Mac Carthy, first Earl of Clancarty, by Ellen Butler, sister of James, first Duke of Ormonde. She was the second wife of William,

seventh Earl of Clanrickarde, who was the nephew of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, the maternal grandfather of Col. O'Donovan.—See Burke's *Extinct Peerage of Ireland*, 1840; Lodge's *Peerage*, by Archdall, vol. iv. p. 39; Burke's *Hibernia Dominicana*; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society of Dublin, p. 381.

The above letter was written on the 24th of April, 1691. On the 18th of May following, we find a letter, in the handwriting of Colonel Hamilton, offering, on the part of the Government, to Colonel O'Donovan, that he shall be free for ever from all private actions, from any injury or trespass done by him, since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date hereof. The following is a faithful copy of this letter, preserving the writer's peculiar orthography and odd phraseology:

“ *Bandon*, 18 *May*, 1691.

“ SIR,—I have orders given me to signifie you that you shall be for ever free from all private actions, from any injury or trespass done by you, or by your command, since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date hereof, which, in my opinion, is both honourable and very large conditions. What specified above, and what Capt. Hamilton shewd you under hand and seall, I be engage shall be confirm'd, both by goverment and generall; if not accept'd off, I wish verie heartlie that I had never mov'd itt. I march from this on Wensday, so you may perswad y' self not to find a second frind that can procure you larger conditions as what now I offer. All I have now to say, that since I have obtain'd what you can desair, I don't doubt but you will be so *just* as to comply with my desair. I me, Sr,

“ Your most humble servt.

“ GEO. HAMILTONE.

“ Lett me have your possitive answar.

“ For Colonell O'Donovan, att Drummoor, These.”

Colonel O'Donovan did not comply with this request; on the 12th of October, 1691, he received an order from the Honourable Major-General Wanehope, to march with his regiment to the harbour of Cork, there to be embarked. This order is worded as follows:

“ Notwithstanding any former orders, you are heareby, on sight heareof, required to march with the Regiment under your command to the harbor of Cork, there to be imbarked. Given under my hand, at Litter, this 12th of November, 1691.

“ JO. WANHOPE.

“ To Coll. O'Donnevan these, att Gortneahemer.”

It does not appear that he went off to foreign parts on this occasion; for it is evident from a pass-permit, in the handwriting of Bryan Townsend, that he went to Cork on the 4th of January, 1692, to deliver himself up as a prisoner:

“ Permit Col. O'Donovan to travell to Timoleague, and from thence to Corke, in order to deliver himselfe a prisoner unto the High Sheriff without molestation, he behaving himselfe as becometh, unless you have any order to the contrary from the said Sheriff. Dated this 4th day of January, 1692.

“ B. TOWNSEND.

“ You are also to permit Capt. Conolly and Captain Donovan to pass as above.—B. T.”

It appears from a letter in the handwriting of John Hill, touching an equity suit then in court pending, that Colonel O'Donovan was living in January, 1701. He married, first, Victoria, daughter of Captain Coppinger, and had by her one daughter, Victoria, who married Captain Cornelius O'Donovan, the ancestor of the present O'Donovan (Morgan William, of Montpellier). He married, secondly, in 1665, Elizabeth Tonson, the daughter of Major Tonson, and had by her three daughters, namely: 1. Sarah; 2. Honora; and 3. Catherine; and four sons: 1. Richard, his eldest son, and heir; 2. Daniel, who died young; 3. Barry, who died young; and 4. Cornelius, who married Honora, daughter of Mac Fineen Duff, and had issue Richard, who had a son, Cornelius, who died at Dingle, *s. p.* in 1841, the last of the descendants of Colonel Daniel O'Donovan in the male line.

XLIII. CAPTAIN RICHARD, SON OF COLONEL DANIEL O'DONOVAN. He married, in 1703, Ellinor Fitzgerald, daughter of the Knight of Kerry, by whom he had three children: 1. Daniel, his successor; 2. Rickard, who died unmarried; and some daughters, the eldest of whom was Elizabeth, who married Silvester O'Sullivan, head of the sept called Mac Fineenduff, of Derreenavurrig, near Kenmare, in Kerry, by whom she had numerous issue. Among the Bawnlahan papers are curious articles of agreement, dated 12th September, 1703, between the parties, in which, among other things, Richard O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan, "promises to pay the said Silvester £200 sterling, as soon as he, the said Richard, shall recover his wife's fortune or portion from the present Knight of Kerry" !!

XLIV. DANIEL V., SON OF CAPTAIN RICHARD O'DONOVAN. He married, first, in the year 1721, in the eighteenth year of his age, Anne Kearney, daughter of James Kearney, Esq., of Garrettstown, in the barony of Courcies, but had no issue by her; and secondly, in the year 1763, in the sixtieth year of his age, Jane Becher (daughter of John Becher, Esq., of Hollybrook), then fifteen years old, and had by her four children: 1. Richard, a General in the English service; 2. John, a captain in the English service, who was killed in the year 1796; 3. Ellen, or Helena, who married John Warren, Esq., of Codrum, and died without issue in 1840; and 4. Jane, who died unmarried in the year 1833. This Daniel conformed to the established religion of the State in 1729, and died in 1778. In his will, dated 22nd December, 1778, he leaves the reversion of his estates to Morgan Donovan, Esq., then living in the city of Cork, the grandfather of O'Donovan of Montpellier. He was buried in the church of Myross, where he was followed by his second wife, Jane Becher, in 1812. The following is a copy of his will:

"In the name of God, amen, I, Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Jane," [*alias* Bawnlahan] "Esq., in the parish of Myrus, and county of Cork, being in perfect sence and memory, but feeble and weak, do make this my last will, revoking all wills to this date made. First, I order all my debits to be justly paid, and resign my soule to Allmighty God, and to have my Body privatly interd in my family burying-place at Myrus. I appoint my good friends, James Kearny, Esq., of Garrettstown; Thomas Sarsfield, Esq., of Duloen; Thos. Hungerford, Esq., of Foxhall; and Michl. Becher, Esq., to be Executors and Administrators of this my last will, to settle and avoid any disputes hereafter in my family. *Imprimis*, I leave my Estate clear, as by my settlement will appear, to my eldest son, Richard O'Donovan, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and, in failure of Issue male in him, of my second son, John Donovan, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; in failure of Issue male or

female in either, I leave the reversion of my Estate to Morgan Donovan, Esq., now living in the city of Cork, and to his heirs male lawfully begotten; subject, in case of accidents, to the sum of ten thousand pounds Ster. to my Eldest Dauther, Elen O'Donovan, and the like sum to be paid to my second Dauther, Jane O'Donovan, being the sum of ten thousand pounds Ster., and to their heirs: if Either should dye, the surviving person to come in for the intire twenty thousand pounds. Secondly, I give and devise the sum of Two thousand pounds, being my wife's fortune, with two thousand pounds more, which I had a power by my settlement, and one thousand pounds more, debits due to me from different persons, which in all amounts to five thousand pounds, to be dispos'd of in manor following: I order those five thousand pounds to be equally divided between my three younger Children, share equally alike; and if either should dye under the age of fifteen years, or unmarried, the surviving person or persons to come in for such part; in case of failure in the younger children, the above five thousand pounds to come to my eldest son, Richard; viz. John O'Donovan, Elen O'Donovan, and Jane O'Donovan, are what I call my younger children. I give and devise to my dear and beloved wife One hundred Acres of her choice part of the lands at Castle Jane, with the dwelling-house, out-houses, and offices, during the minority of my son, Richard, she keeping the same in proper order. I give unto my dear and beloved wife her post-Sheas," [Chaise] "Horses, and Harness, and what belongs to the Sheas as usual, knowing her to be a loving mother and faithfull wife. I give and bequeth unto my Sister O'Sullivan's children, male and female, five pounds sterling, to be given each of them. I leave all other debits, goods, chattles, and all manor of property, to my son, Richard, over and above what I have herein set forth.

" Given under my hand and seale this 22nd day of December, 1778, seventy-eight; Castle Jane.

" DAN. O'DONOVAN.

" Before the perfection of this will, I give and bequeath to my second son, John O'Donovan, my part of the lease purchased from Thos. Baylie, called Clontaff, to him and his heirs and assigns; with the lands of Cahnenausnah, when recovered by law. Witness my hand and seale, as above dated,

" DAN. O'DONOVAN.

" Signed & sealed in presence of us,

" ALEXANDER DONOVAN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
DAVID HORAN,
JOHN DONOVAN."

Smith, in his *History of Cork* (1st edit., p. 271), in noticing Banlaghan, writes: " In this parish [of Moyross], is Banlaghan, the seat of O'Donovan, chief of that ancient family, a worthy, courteous gentleman."

XLV. RICHARD II., SON OF DANIEL O'DONOVAN. He was born about 1764, and, in 1800, married Emma Anne Powell, a Welsh lady, by whom he had no issue. He levied fines and suffered a recovery of all his property, and thus cut off the remainder of O'Donovan of Montpellier in the estates. He was Colonel of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and afterwards a General in the English service, and the intimate acquaintance of the Prince Regent, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose life he saved in the retreat from Holland. He died in 1829, after having willed his pro-

erty^c to his wife, Emma Anne Powell, who died in 1832, after having willed the remnant of the estate of the senior branch of the O'Donovan family to her brother, Major Powell, whose sons now enjoy it.—*Sic transit, &c.*

O'DONOVAN OF MONTPELLIER.

On the death of General O'Donovan, in 1829, the Rev. Morgan Donovan, of Montpellier, began to style himself "the O'Donovan," though the next heir to this dignity at the time was Captain Cornelius O'Donovan of Tralee, who was the son of Richard, son of Cornelius, the second son of Colonel O'Donovan, who left issue. This Captain Cornelius died at Dingle, in 1841, without issue; but, after his death, the next heir to the dignity of O'Donovan was Morgan William O'Donovan, of Montpellier, who descended from Teige O'Donovan of Raheen and Drishane, the second son of Donell O'Donovan, who was inaugurated in 1584, and died in 1638 or 1639. His pedigree is published in Burke's *History of the Commoners*. The following is a copy of the probate of the will of his ancestor, Teige, which proves, beyond a question, that he was the brother of Daniel III., the husband of Gylles O'Shaughnessy.

"In Dei nomine, Amen. I, Teige O'Donovane of Drishane, in the Countie of Corke, Gent., beinge of perfect witt and memory, though weake in bodie, doe make this my last will and testament as followeth: First, I bequeath my soule to God Almighty, and my bodie to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Rosse Carbery. Item, I bequeath unto my sonne and heire, Daniell mac Teige, and his heires males, the nine Gnives, three quarters of a plo: of the south ploughland of Drishane, and the tenn Gnives, in mortgadge of fower score and tenn pounds and eleven shillings ster., in the quarter of Kilmacbie, called Cahir Cairbrie, halfe a ploughland; and Cahirne-bologie fower Gnives, and the halfe ploughland of Carighbane, which I hold in fee simple, in the quarter of Revolder and the halfe ploughland of Gortnacloghee and Dromenidy, which I hold in moortgadge from Owen mac Cormack for fiteene pounds tenn pence, ster.; also the two Gnives of the plo. of Lahanaght, which I hold in mortgadge from Conohor mac Awliffe for fowerteene pounds, ster. Also the five Gnives of Loghcrote, the three Gnives of Crothe, and the two gnives of Knockboie, which I hold in fee simple, the gnive and quarter of a gnive in Knockboy aforesaid, which I hold in mortgadge of Donogh mac Teige, alias Bronagh, for eleaven pounds ten shillings and six pence, ster. Also the halfe ploughland of Dirigule, which I hold in mortgadge from Dermod oge and Donough mac Dermod for twenty pounds, vizt. tenn pounds, ster., each of them oweth, and thirteene pounds six shillings tenn pence, ster., which the said Donogh mac Dermod oweth me by specialties. And for want of such issue males of the said Daniell, lawfully begotten or to be begotten, the remainder of all the before recited premisses to my second sonne, Morrogh mac Teige, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfully begotten or to be begotten. And for want of such Issue males of the said Morrogh, the Remainders thereof unto my brothers equally devided

^c *Willed his property.*—The following are the names of the lands remaining to General O'Donovan at the time of his death in 1829, and which were bequeathed by him to his wife, Emma Anne Powell: 1. Bawnlahan; 2. Coolebin; 3. Islands; 4. Clontaff; 5. Kilgleeny, or Kilglenny; 6. Cur-

raghalicky; 7. Curryglass; 8. The Pike; 9. Coomatholin. This was a very small portion of Clancahill. These lands were bequeathed by the said Emma Anne Powell, relict of the late General O'Donovan, to her brother, the late Major Powell, whose two sons have divided them equally.

betweene them. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my wife, Joanne Donovane, alias Goggan, the ploughland of Drishane, whereupon my house standeth now, and the three Gnives of Dirireloge, in the quarter of Kilmacbie, which she holdeth by a Deed of jointure, as by the said more at large appeareth, and the Reversion of Remainder of the said lands unto my sonne, Daniell, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of such Issue males, the Remainder thereof to the use or uses as afore specified. Also I bequeath unto my said wife the third part of all my Chattle, Horses, Cows, and household stuffe. Item, I bequeath unto my second sonne, Morragh mac Teige, the forty pounds tenn shillings, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Dermod O Driscoll of Doulough; forty pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Cnogh Oge O Driscoll of Ballynarde. Provided that if it fortune or happen that my said sonne, Morrogh, should die in his minority or nonadge, my will is that the remainder of this which I bequeath him shall revert and remain to his Brother, my eldest sonne and heire, Daniell. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my five daughters, vizt. to Joane ny Teige, Ellen ny Teige, Eilene ny Teige, and Shilie ny Teige, Twenty pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Dermod mac Finine of Cnockebolleintagert; Twelve pound, ster., due unto me upon Finine O Driscoll upon specialties; and thirteene pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon Teige mac Moriartagh mac Teige of Gort Shanecrone, to be equally divided betweene them in equal portions. And if it shall happen or fortune that any of them shall die in their minority, that then her portion so dieinge shall be equally devided betweene the survivors. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my said five daughters the two parts of my Chattle, horses, and corne, as my Brothers, or two or three of them, in their discretion shall thinke fitt to devide them. Item, I bequeath and leaue towards the dischargeinge of my Debts the six pounds, ster. due unto me by specialties upon ——— mac Fillmie of Maleloghy; and also the tenn pounds, ster., due unto me by specialties upon mac Con mac Teige of Murrigh. Also, I leave and bequeath unto my sonne and heire, Daniel mac Teige, and heires males, *ut supra*, thirteene pounds and twelve shillings, ster., which are due unto me by severall specialties and notes upon Donogh mac Teige mac Feylimy of Glaunagele; and also the fifteene shillings which are due unto me upon Thomas Kecrafte, endinge upon ——— Item, my said sonne and heir, Daniell, is to discharge and pay unto my Brother Richard's sonne, Daniell mac Richard, Twenty pounds, ster., which he has upon me by specialties. Item, I bequeath and leave unto my sonne and heire, Daniell, the two parts of my household stuffe. And also doe name and appoint my Brother, Morrogh Donovane, sole Exe-cutor of this my last will and testament. As Witnesse my hand and seale the Tenth day of February, one thousand six hundred thirty-nine.

“ TEIGE DONOVANE.

“ Being present,

“ DONELL DONOVANE.

CHAROLUS THOHIG, Presbiter.

DONOGH DONOVANE.”

“ In Dei nomine.—Notwithstandinge my former Will, of the specialties followinge my will now is, to give forty pounds of the monies due unto me upon Donogh mac Teige mac Feylimie unto my daughter, Honora. And also I doe leave her the tenn pounds due unto me upon Donell mac

Dermodie mac Donogh of Ardagh mac Kannith. And the six pounds due unto me upon Daniell mac Donogh mac Teige mac Owen. And the five pounds due unto me upon Moriartah mac Conohor. All which I leave unto my foresaid Daughter, Honora ny Teige, and I doe leaue her to my Sister Honora^d. And I doe leave with my Brothers (if God should call away my sonnes, which God forbid), dureinge their minorities, that they shall looke to my daughters in bestowinge the specialties mentioned in my said former will upon them, ACCORDINGE AS MY BROTHER O'DONOVANE^e AND THE REST OF MY BROTHERS SHALL IN THEIR CONSCIENCE THINKE FITT. In Witsnesse whereof I have hereunto putt my hand the Ealeventh day of February.

“TEIGE DONOVANE.

“Being present,

“CAHIR Ô THOHIG,

MORROGH DONOVANE.

ENEAS CALLNANE.”

“Tenore præsentium Nos Thomas Ffrith^e Clericus in artibus Magister, Reverendis. in Christo patris ac Domini Domini Guilielmi^f permissione Divina Corcag. et Rossen. Episcopi Cancellarius et Vicarius in spiritualibus Generalis, in et pro tot. Dioc. Rossen. predict. rite et legitime constitutus, Notum facimus universis quod tertio Die mensis Martii, anno Domini 1639 Probatum fuit hoc testamentum et coddicillum suprascriptum Thadæi O Donovanæ, qui dum vixit de parochia Creagh, Dioc. Rossen., generosi defuncti, coram magistro Ludovico Vigours Clerico et Surrogato Venerabilis viri Thomæ Ffrith predicti, necnon per Nos approbatum et insinuat . . . in Curia Rossensi; commissaque fuit et est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum, iurium, creditorum, et cattallorum dicti defuncti, ac testamentum eius hoc qualitercunque concernen. Moriartie Donovanæ, fratri naturali dicti Defuncti Executori in hoc testamento nominato, Imprimisque de bene et fideliter administrando eadem, ac de vero et perfecto inventorio omnium et singulorum bonorum, iurium, creditorum, et Cattallorum dicti defuncti conficiendo, et illud in Curia Rossensi predicta citra festo Philippi et Jacobi proximè futuro exhibendo et introducendo, necnon et de justo computo calculo sive ratione in hac parte reddendo quandocunque ad hoc debitè et congruè requisitus fuerit, ad sancta Dei Evangelia juratus. In Cujus Rei testimonio Sigillum Officij Rossensis predicti præsentibus apposuimus. Datum die mensis et Anno Domini supradicto.

XLI. TEIGE O'DONOVAN, of Raheen and Drishane, whose will is above given, was the second son of the chief O'Donovan, and evidently his first son by Johanna Mac Carthy. He married Joane Goggan, and had by her two sons: 1. Daniel, who died without issue; and 2. Murrough or Morgan; and five daughters, viz. Joane, Ellen, Eilene, Shilie, and Honora.

^d *My sister Honora*.—She was married to the celebrated Teige-an-Duna Mac Carthy of Dunmanway.

^e *My brother O'Donovane*, i. e. the chief of the name, who at this time was Daniel III., the husband of Gylles O'Shaughnessy. Morogh, the testator's executor, was the third son of O'Donovan (Daniel II.) He was killed at Rathmines, near Dublin, in 1649, leaving a son, Daniel, who was living at Carrowgarriff in 1662, when he empowered his cousin, Daniel, afterwards Colonel Daniel O'Donovan, to sue for the

recovery of his lands in Dublin as his attorney.

^f *Thomas Ffrith*.—He was Archdeacon of Ross from 1689 to 1681.—See Cotton's *Fasti*, p. 251.

^g *Guilielmi*.—This was the celebrated William Chapple, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, who had so distinguished himself before James I. at Cambridge by his argumentation, that the respondent, Dr. Roberts, unable to solve his arguments, fell into a swoon in the pulpit.—See Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 568.

XLII. MURROUGH or MORGAN O'DONOVAN. He married Jane Galway, and had issue seven sons, who are mentioned in a deed of settlement of 1684, in the following order: Conogher, Teige, William, Bartholomew, Richard, Donogh, and Morogh. On these certain lands, which are still in the family, are settled in strict entail, first vested in Richard O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor of both Laws, of the city of Cork, and Donogh Mahowny, of Ardrivinigh, in West Carbery. From the eldest of these the present O'Donovan is descended; the second, Teige, was a Captain in the regiment of Colonel O'Driscoll, and was slain at Castletownsend in 1690; William, the third son, had a son, William, who was living in 1742; but no account of the others is preserved.

XLIII. CONOR or CORNELIUS O'DONOVAN. He was a Captain in the regiment of Colonel O'Donovan. In 1684 he married Victoria, only daughter of Colonel O'Donovan, and had by her two sons, Morgan and Teige. He obtained, in 1700, a general pardon from King William III. (Inrolled 12th Will. III. 2. p. f. r. 22), and died young, leaving his two sons as wards to Bryan Townsend of Castletownsend. His widow married a Mr. Turnbull of London, as appears by several of her father's letters.

XLIV. MORGAN DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballincalla. He was born in the year 1687, and, in 1691, claimed, by his guardian, Bryan Townsend, Esq., an estate in tail in Drishane, and various other lands in the barony of West Carbery, late estate of Cornelius O'Donovan, which claim was allowed, as appears from the printed list of claims before the Commissioners of the forfeitures of 1691. His guardian, Bryan Townsend, made him graduate at Oxford, where he conformed to the religion of the State, and became a staunch Williamite. In a lease made by him in 1714, for a term of 999 years, he binds the tenant to pay five shillings a year for a bottle of claret, to drink the glorious and immortal memory of King William III. He purchased the estate of Montpellier, near Cork, in 1728; and was in the Commission of the Peace in the reign of George II. In 1733 he married Mary Ronayne (daughter of Thomas Ronayne, Esq., of Hodnettswood), who had been a Roman Catholic, but she conformed in the same year, after her marriage, as appears from the list of converts from Popery, wherein her name is entered, under that year, as "Mary, wife of Morgan Donovan, Esq." He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLV. MORGAN DONOVAN, Esq. He married in May, 1766, Melian Towgood French, daughter of Savadge French, Esq., of the city of Cork. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLVI. The Rev. MORGAN DONOVAN. He was born in 1769, and, in 1814, built Montpellier house, near Cork, on the estate which had been purchased by his grandfather in 1728. He married the daughter of William Jones, Esq., Recorder of Cork, and had by her: 1. Morgan William, the present O'Donovan, born in 1796; 2. William Jones, born in 1799; and 3. Henry. On the death of General O'Donovan of Bawnlahan, in 1829, he began to style himself the O'Donovan; but there was a senior branch living till 1841, when Captain Cornelius, a legitimate descendant of Colonel O'Donovan, died at Dingle without issue.

XLVII. MORGAN WILLIAM O'DONOVAN, Esq., Barrister at Law, now the O'Donovan. He married, in July, 1844, Susan, daughter of the late William Armstrong Creed, formerly of the 4th Foot. He still retains a considerable fragment of the O'Donovan territory, as will appear from the following list of the lands of which he is the head landlord.

Names of the Lands of the O'Donovan, all in the East Division of the Barony of West Carbery, and County of Cork, August the 1st, 1842.

PRESENT NAME.	PATENT OF CAR. II. TO MURRAGH DONOVAN.	IN DEEDS OF 1619, ETC.	PARISHES.
Carrigfadda. Lissardgeehie, <i>alias</i> Lissardee.	Lissardgehy, <i>alias</i> Gortinvally.	Lissardgeehie, 1630; Lissardgeehie, 1670; Lissardgoyhy, 1630; Gortnevarre, 1621-35; Gortnaballay, 1630.	Abbeystrowry. Ditto.
Barnagollopoy. Coomnaggeehie. Derrygoole. Drishanebeg.	Ballygasby. Same. Same.	Clounemenaghee, 1643. Dirriagoole, 1670; Diregoole, 1630. Drishanebeg, 1628, 29, 33, 35; Dryshan, 1621-72; Drishane, 1623; Dryshan Beg, 1624; Begg, 1625, 35, 38.	Creagh and Castlehaven. Abbeystrowry. Ditto. Creagh.
Russagh, <i>alias</i> Rossagh. Ardagh. Lick.	Same. Lickiwith.	Gortenrossigh, 1638. Killardagh & Gortinvally, 1632. Like and Munig, 1640; Licke and Munnig, 1640.	Abbeystrowry. Tullogh, <i>alias</i> Baltimore. Ditto.
Bunlick. Knockvallintaggart.	Same. Same.	Knockevollytagart, 1633; Gurt, 1633.	Ditto. Ditto.
Gortshaneerone. Ballinard.	Gortancroan. Ballynard.	Gortsheane Crone, 1632. Ballynard, 1629, 35, 38, 64, 70; Ballinard, 1670; Ballinard, 1677.	Ditto. Ditto.
Barna, part of Ballymorane, <i>alias</i> Ballyourane. Barna Mountain, <i>alias</i> Lughnacoppul. Bluyd (East).	Ballymorane. Blood.		Cahiragh. Ditto.
Burriroe. Minlogh, part of Glanteige.	Burriroe. Menlagh.	Mealloghie, 1626-31; Maulelough, 1670; Maulalough, 1670.	Castlehaven, <i>alias</i> Glanbarahane. Ditto. Glanneberaghane, 1627.
Glanageele, part of ditto.	Glangettle, <i>alias</i> Glangeill.	Glangeigele, 1627; Glanteigkyl-line, 1632.	Ditto.
Laherdanemore, <i>alias</i> Knocknagowr, part of ditto.	Knocknagowre.		Ditto.
Lisheenroe, <i>alias</i> Lisseenroe, part of Glanteige.	Lisseenmore.	Part of Fearnagilla, 1631.	Ditto.
Lahanaght. Tuonafuora, <i>alias</i> Bohernabradra.	Same, <i>alias</i> Lahanagh. Bohernabreedagh.		Drinagh. Drinaleague, <i>alias</i> Drumdaligue.
Knockbuoy, <i>alias</i> Knockeenbuoy, part of Loughrott. Upper Loughrott, <i>alias</i> Crott. Carrigbane, part of Rivoulder.	Lougherott. Garrybane, <i>alias</i> Carribane part of Reavoulder.	Knockboy, 1623. Lougherotte, 1624. Croattes, 1624. Reavoulder, 1619.	Dromdalyege, 1624. Ditto. Ditto. Killmacabea.

According to the pedigree of the O'Donovans, compiled by John Collins of Myross, Teige, the son of the O'Donovan who married the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, had a grandson, Teige, or Timothy, a Captain, who was killed at Castletownsend, in 1690, together with the young Colonel O'Driscoll.—See Smith's *History of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 207. According to the tradition in Carbery, as communicated to the Editor by James O'Donovan of Cooldurrageha, in a letter

dated 10th August, 1842, this Captain Teige is now represented by John Donovan, of John-street, Waterford, a shoemaker, whose descent is traced as follows :

XL. DONNELL O'DONOVAN, chief, 1584-1639.

XLI. TEIGE O'DONOVAN.

XLII. MURROUGH O'DONOVAN.

XLIII. CAPTAIN TEIGE O'DONOVAN, slain 1690.

XLIV. TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN. He married the daughter of Thomas Coppinger, of Añadown, the father of the Rev. John Coppinger, by whom he had,

XLV. TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN, who settled in Waterford.

XLVI. JOHN DONOVAN of Waterford, who believes that he is the head of the O'Donovans, and went to Cork to take law proceedings for the recovery of General O'Donovan's estate. This line of descent is probably correct, but no documentary evidence has been furnished to support it.

Let us now return to the fourth son of the last inaugurated O'Donovan,

O'DONOVAN OF COOLDURRAGHA, PARISH OF MYROSS, CORK.

XLII. DONOUGH or DENIS O'DONOVAN, of Forenaght. There is extant a curious poem addressed to this Donough, on his lying dangerously ill, by his foster-father, Conor Cam O'Daly, who calls him "Donough, son of Donnell and Joane, a pillar in battle;" his "δαλα οιλ φογλαμετα, i. e. his dear and learned alumnus." He lived at Forenaght, in the parish of Castlehaven, and married Mary, the daughter of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, commonly called Μαχιριτιρ να Μόνα, or Master of Mourne Preceptory, in Muskerry, and had by her one son,

XLIII. CAPTAIN DANIEL O'DONOVAN. Collins says that he was "one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the county of Cork, and a Captain under his cousin-german, Colonel O'Donovan, in the year 1689." There is extant among the Bawnlahan papers a memorandum, in his own handwriting, of his having taken Castletownsend by surprise, on the 9th of March, 1688-9. It runs as follows :

"Whereas Captain Daniell mac Donogh O'Donovan, of Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment, haueing liued neere Castletowne, in the barony of Carrebry, in the county of Corcke, where Mr. Bryen Townsy gathered a garrison of the Rebles in that country; the said Captain imploy'd two spies to learne aboute the said Castletowne what the Garrison did, and bringing him intelligence, the second of this instant, that the Garrison there, sending abundance of their goods, arms, and amonition, for Baltimore, by water, with whom a Number of y' Garrison went to convey them. Upon which intelligence the said Captain took immediately twenty of the most resolute men of his companie, and conuayed them, by a stratagem, neere the castle of the said Castletown, soe that, unawares, he came to command the Castle Doore, and Townsey being not there, but heereing that the said Captain was there, sent to him that he was willing to deliver up the Castle to Colonel O'Donovan, if the said Captain had his orders, and the orders being there, possession was given of all the Castle to the said Captain Donovan, wherein he found of armes but what followeth: Twentie-nine fireing armes, three pistles, and a hundred small bullets, seaven swords, three Bottles, with two hornes full of powder; and it seems they throwed a ferquin of powder, and a great quantity

of musquet bullets, into the sea, at my arriveing. This is a full and true account upon the said Captain's reputation, as heere he affirmes under his hand, the 9th March, 1683.

“DA: O'DONOVANE.”

In a list of attainted persons, preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, his name occurs as “Daniel mac Donogh Donovan. nuper de Ffornaght, in Com. Cork.”

He married Mary, daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Imokilly, commonly called *Eamonn Chúl O'g-Coppa*, and had issue,

XLIV. PHILIP O'DONOVAN, of Listarkin, in the parish of Myross, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas O'Hea, of Barryroe, and had issue,

XLV. JAMES O'DONOVAN, of Ardra, in the parish of Myross, who married Catherine, daughter of Timothy Mac Carthy, of Muskerry, and had issue several sons, who died without issue; and

XLVI. PHILIP O'DONOVAN, of Cooldurragha, in the parish of Myross. Collins speaks of him as living in his own time, and calls him “the great grandson of Captain Daniel mac Donogh O'Donovan.” His words are: “His” [i. e. Captain Daniel's] “great grandson, Philip Donovan, of Cooldorgha, in the parish of Myross, is the present representative of this branch, a gentleman justly esteemed for courtesy and hospitality, who is married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel mac Rickard mac Keady Donovan, by Eleanor, the daughter of Mac Fineen Duff, and Elizabeth, only sister to the late O'Donovan.” He died in May, 1821, and was interred with his ancestors, in Myross church. He left issue,

XLV. JAMES O'DONOVAN, of Cooldurragha. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove, in a letter to the Editor, February 1st, 1841, expresses his belief that this James O'Donovan, “who is now reduced to the station of a struggling farmer, but a person of excellent and respectable character, is the eldest representative of the house of O'Donovan.” This assertion, however, was made without a knowledge of the fact that his ancestor, Donogh, was the fourth son of the O'Donovan, who made his last will in 1629, and died in 1639, or that the descendants of the second son were extant. The present O'Donovan, of Montpellier, and John Donovan, of Waterford, shoemaker, are decidedly of an older branch than this James, however it has happened that local tradition has cast the seniority upon him, and invested him with a titular chieftainship.

O'DONOVAN, LATE OF DONOVAN-STREET, CITY OF CORK.

XLII. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, the sixth son of Daniel O'Donovan, who was inaugurated in 1584, and died in 1639, married Mary, who was the daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, and, by her mother, grand-daughter of Lord Muskerry, and great grand-daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, and had by her: 1. Daniel, who is mentioned in his grandfather, Donnell's, will of 1629, and in his uncle Teige's will of 1639, but of whose descendants, if he left any, no account is preserved; 2. Murrrough, living in 1629, who left a daughter, Joane; and 3,

XLIII. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL.D., who is said to have studied for twenty-two years in the University of Toulouse, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of both Laws. He afterwards went to London, where he acquired the degree of Doctor of the Canon Law. He returned to Ireland on the accession of James II., and was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of

Baltimore, but he resigned to Jeremy Donovan, of Rinogreany, chief of the Clann-Loughlin. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland.—*Vide* manuscript in Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 25. This Richard died in the year 1694, as appears from an Irish elegy composed on his death, in which he is called *Riocardu mac Riocardu* :

“*File ppar-líomta, ppoínta,
bre éam caoinbreatac, cnearta,
dligéadur dearbda deighnearta.*”

“*A ready-polished approved poet,
A justly-judging mild Brehon,
A tried and estimable lawyer.*”

The year of his death is recorded in the following quatrain :

“*Éé óó dáag, glan éúear gnod,
ceíte cepte-blíadna ir nócoo,
Aoir mic De, reab ar raoirre,
Do b'é ar éag an uairil-re.*”

“*Sixteen hundred,—a true computation,—
Four years exact and ninety,
Was the age of the Son of God, cause of our salvation,
On the death of this noble.*”

This Dr. Richard O'Donovan married Catherine Ronayne, of Ronayne's Court, near Cork (the aunt of Mary Ronayne, the wife of Morgan Donovan, Esq., the ancestor of the O'Donovan of Montpellier), and had by her four sons, viz. : 1. Daniel, of whom presently ; 2. Morgan ; 3. Richard ; 4. William. Of the race of these three younger sons, the Editor has not been able to trace any account.

XLIII. DANIEL O'DONOVAN of Dunnamark. He was appointed Portrieve of Baltimore, by James II., in 1687.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 272. He married Maria Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holmes, son of Sir John Holmes, and had by her five sons : 1. Philip, of whom presently ; 2. Morgan ; 3. Richard ; 4. Daniel ; 5. William ; and three daughters : 1. Mary, who married Lieutenant Philip Somerville, R. N., by whom she had one son, Philip Somerville, late Captain of the *Eugenia* sloop of war, and of the *Nemesis* and *Rotia* frigates ; 2. Elizabeth.

XLIV. PHILIP O'DONOVAN of Curranea, near Skibbereen. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain James Coppinger, lord of five manors, in the barony of West Carbery, in the county of Cork, and had by her two sons : 1. the late Lieutenant Philip O'Donovan, of Donovan-street, in the city of Cork ; 2. William ; both of whom served in the navy, and sailed with their cousin, Captain Philip Somerville ; and three daughters : 1. Mary, who married Hugh Mac Adam, Merchant ; 2. Jane, who married Lieutenant John Salmon, R. N. ; and 3. Catherine, who married Lieutenant William Somerville, the son of Captain Philip Somerville aforesaid.

XLV. LIEUT. PHILIP DONOVAN died some twenty years ago, leaving one daughter. According to an old pedigree of this branch, written on parchment, which was sent to the Editor by Doctor Daniel Donovan of Skibbereen, they bore different arms from those of the Bawnlahan and Ballymore family. They are as follows :

Arms.—Argent issuing from the sinister side of the shield, a cubit dexter arm naked, the hand proper grasping a sword in pale entwined with an evet between three golden balls.

Crest.—A white falcon alighting.

Motto.—CROM-A-BOO, “taken from the famous castle of Crom, built by the O’Donovans, which afterwards fell to the Kildare family, who also use the same motto.”

The Editor does not know where any member of this once very respectable family is now seated.

XLI. Let us now go back to the youngest son of the last inaugurated O’Donovan, Keadagh More, “a gentleman of great stature, bodily strength, and military abilities.”—*Collins*. His descendants are now known in the country by the name of Clann-Keady Donovan, the most respectable of whom are Richard Donovan, Esq., of Lisheens House, near Ballincollig, and Timothy O’Donovan, of Ardahill house, near Bantry, whose descent is as follows :

Keadagh More.

XLII. Daniel.	Rickard.
XLIII. Richard.	Daniel, married Eleanor, daughter of Mac Fineen Duff by Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. Richard O’Donovan of Bawnlahan.
XLIV. Richard.	Keadagh.
XLV. Richard, now at Lisheens.	Timothy O’Donovan of Ardahill, married the daughter of Daniel O’Sullivan of Rinnydonagan, by the sister of the late Daniel O’Connell, Esq., M. P.
XLVI. Richard, a boy.	

O’DONOVAN OF O’DONOVAN’S COVE.

Another highly respectable branch of the Clann-Cahill O’Donovan is seated at O’Donovan’s Cove, in Muintir-Vary, or parish of Kilcrohane, in West Carbery, the present head of whom is Timothy O’Donovan, Esq., J. P. They descend from Teige O’Donovan of Gorteeniher, in the parish of Dromaleague, a near kinsman to the Chief, Teige, No. XXXVIII., but the exact relationship has not been yet proved. According to John Collins, the line of descent is as follows :

1. TEIGE O’DONOVAN of Gorteeniher, father of
2. DIARMAID O’DONOVAN, surnamed AN EICH, i. e. OF THE STEED, father of
3. JEREMIAH O’DONOVAN of Caheragh, father of
4. TIMOTHY O’DONOVAN of Ballaghadoon. He married a Mac Carthy, and had issue,
5. RICHARD O’DONOVAN of Kilmacabea. He married Elizabeth O’Donovan, sister of James O’Donovan of Reenogreny, and of Alexander O’Donovan of Squince, and had issue,
6. TIMOTHY O’DONOVAN, Esq. In the year 1754, he was a student at the University of Toulouse, where, on the 15th July that year, he vanquished in single combat the most celebrated swordsman in France, as appears by a record attested by the proper authorities, in the possession

of his grandson. He married Eleanor Mac Carthy, daughter of Florence Mac Carthy of Gortnascreena, in the county of Cork, by Jane O'Driscoll, daughter of the O'Driscoll of Creagh, and had issue two sons, Richard, his heir, and Daniel, a Lieutenant in the English service.

7. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove. He married Jane, daughter of Alexander O'Donovan of Squince, the representative of O'Donovan of Reenogreny, and had issue: 1. Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., J. P., the head of this family; 2. Daniel O'Donovan, Esq., M. D., J. P., of Skibbereen; 3. Richard O'Donovan, Esq., of Fort Lodge. Collins speaks of this Richard, No. 7, as a gentleman of great hospitality and goodness, who had a fortune of about £2000 a year.

8. TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN, Esq. He married Maria Rogers, daughter of Joseph Rogers, M. D., and Mary L'Avallyn, one of the co-heiresses of Philip L'Avallyn, Esq., of Waterpark, in the county of Cork, and has issue,

9. RICHARD O'DONOVAN, JUNIOR. He married Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald of Cork, merchant, by Catherine Mac Carthy, daughter of Mac Carthy of Woodview, in the county of Cork, and niece to the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. He has issue one son, Timothy.

We will now return to Loughlin, the third son of Crom.

THE CLANN-LOUGHLIN O'DONOVAN.

XXXIII. LOCHLAINN, who is the ancestor of the second most important sept of the O'Donovans, called Clann-Lochlainn, *anglice* Clanloughlin, originally possessed a small territory consisting of thirty-six ploughlands, situate between the River Roury and the harbour of Glandore. This sept, after the decay of the English power in Carbery, obtained possession of Cloch-an-Traghbaile, *anglice* Cloghadtradbally, a castle which, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, had been erected at the head of Cuan-Dór, or Glandore Harbour, and now called Glandore Castle, by the chief of the Barretts of Munster in the year 1215. According to a pedigree of this sept, given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical manuscript (Lord Roden's copy), p. 633, Lochlainn, third son of Crom, had a son,

XXXIV. DONNCHADH OF DONOUGH OF LOCH CROT, who had a son,

XXXV. CATHAL, who had a son,

XXXVI. DIARMAID, who had a son,

XXXVII. DONNCHADH. He is the last generation given by Mac Firbis. The Editor, in comparing his descent with that of the Clancashill, and with the pedigree of this sept deduced from the public records, is satisfied that this line was continued by the great grandson of this Donnchadh; namely,

XL. DONNELL NA CARTON O'DONOVAN of Cloghadtradbally Castle, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, as appears from an Inquisition taken at Bandon-Bridge on the 14th day of August, in the sixth year of the reign of Charles I. He was succeeded by his son,

XLI. DONNELL OGE NA CARTON O'DONOVAN. On the 28th of June, thirteenth of James I., he surrendered his possessions to the King, and received a regrant of the same, to hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage. From this grant, which is here printed, it appears that the head of the Clann-Loughlin had, at this time, a territory nearly as extensive as that of the head of the O'Donovans, of whom the former was independent.

“ Patent Roll, James I., anno 13, part 2, Art. II. memb. 6.

“ II. 6. Surrender by Donnell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Cloghetradbally, in Cork Co., gent. and Moriertagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartan O'Donovan, of Ardagh, in Cork Co., gentleman, of all their estates in Cork Co., as set out in article VI.—28 June, 13th of reign.

“ III. 8. Deed whereby Sir James Semple, of Beltries, in Scotland, Knt., appoints Donell oge ny Cartin, of Cloghehytradebally, in Cork Co., and Moriertagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartin, of Ardagh, in Cork Co., gentlemen, to receive a grant from the King of part of the lands set out in article VI., for a sum of £112 English.—28th January, 12th of reign.

“ IV. 9. Deed between the parties named in the preceding article, to accept a grant of other lands set out in Article VI., for a sum of £120 English.—28th January, 12th reign.

“ V. 11. Another deed of the same import as the preceding, for a sum of £157 18s.—28th January, 12th reign.

“ VI. 12. Grant from the King to Donell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Cloghehitradbally^g, in Cork Co., gent., and Morhirtagh Mac Donell oge ny Cartin O'Donovan, of Ardagh^h, in the same Co., gent.

“ *Cork Co.*—The castle of Cloghetradbally^{*}, and the towns and lands of Aghetobredmoreⁱ*, Aghetobredbegg^j*, and Rishane^k*, containing 3 plowlands in Clanloghlin; Carigloskie^l*, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, parcel of Ringreny^m qr.*; Carrowgarruffⁿ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands; Ballirexie^o*, Keamore^p*, Kippaghnabohie^q*, Knockskeagh^r, in Slew-Irin*, Bra^s*, Bealahacolane^t*, each 1 plowland; a chief rent of 6*d.*, Eng.; out of Stuckin^u plowland; out of Ardagh, 6*d.*; out of Aghenestan, 6*d.*; out of Killeans, $2\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands; £1 2*s.* 6*d.* out of Glantawick, in Dromullihie^v, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Curr-Hurck, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Inshinanowen^w, 5*s.* 7*d.*; out of Kilbegg^x, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, 2*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; out of Ballinegornahneganeny^y and Creggane^z, 1 plowland, 1*s.* 1*d.*; out of Mealmarin^a, in Rinegreny,

^{*} *Cloghetradbally*: recte Cloghatrabally, *Clóc á' t'rag-baile*, i. e. the Stone, or Stone Fortress of the Strand Town; now Glandore Castle, in the parish of Kilfagh nabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery.

^h *Ardagh*.—A townland in the parish of Myross.

ⁱ *Aghetobredmore*.—Now *Cléad an tobair móir*, *anglice* Aghatobermore, or Aghatubbredmore, in the parish of Kilfagh nabeg.

^j *Aghetobredbegg*.—Now Aghatubbredbeg, in the same parish.

^k *Rishane*.—Now Rushane, in the same parish.

^l *Carigloskie*.—Now Carriglusky, in the same parish.

^m *Ringreny*: i. e. O'Greny's Point, or Promontory; now Rinagreens, or Beenogreny, a townland situated in the south of the same parish. It is the property of Thomas Deasy, Esq., of Clonakilty, let to Rickard Donovan, Esq. (Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork), on lease of lives renewable for ever.

ⁿ *Carrowgarruff*: i. e. the Rough Quarter; now Carhoo-garriff, a townland in the parish of Kilmacabca.

^o *Ballirexie*: i. e. Rogerstown; now Ballyriree, in the parish of Kilmacabca.

^p *Keamore*.—Now Keymore, in the same parish.

^q *Kippaghnabohie*.—Now Capanaboha, in the same parish.

^r *Knockskeagh*.—Now Knockscagh, *Cnoc r'geac*, Hill of the Thorns, in the same parish.

^s *Bra*.—Now Brade, in the parish of Myross.

^t *Bealahacolane*.—Now Ballycolane, in the same parish.

^u *Stuckin*.—Now Stookeen, in the same parish.

^v *Dromullihie*.—Now Drumillyhy, in the parish of Kilmacabca.

^w *Inshinanowen*.—Now Inchananon, *Inpe na n-uca*, the Inch, or Holm of the Lambs, in the same parish.

^x *Kilbegg*.—Now Kilbeg, in the parish of Kilfagh nabeg.

^y *Ballinegornahneganeny*.—Now Ballynagornagh, in the parish of Rosscarbery.

^z *Creggane*.—Now Creggan, in the same parish.

^a *Mealmarin*.—Now Meall-Mareen, in the parish of Kilfagh nabeg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, 5s. 7d.; out of 2 plowlands of Rinegreny, £1 2s. 2d.; out of each of the 7 plowlands of Tooghmealhie, 11s. 1d.; out of each of the two plowlands of Furroe^b, 11s. 1d.; all the customs, royalties, dues, and privileges, due and payable to Daniel otherwise Donell oge ne Cartin O'Donovan, and his ancestors, in the port of Glandore. Ardagh^c, 1 plowland; The Killeans^d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands, of which the half of Cullankelly^e is free from the country charges; Banefune^d, Mealnegearah^e, and Ballinlochghie^f, 2 plowlands; Ballinegornaghneganey^g, and Creggan^h, 1 plowland; Mealmurin, otherwise Mealmarinⁱ in Rinegreny, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Glanetawicke^j, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; the 3 south gnives^k in Cur-Iturke^l; $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Dromullihy; the two south plowlands of Eadeneccurra^m, otherwise Eadencurrie, in Slughteorky; Balline Mac Craghoughtraghⁿ, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Evahagh; Cahiroleekine^o, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Evahagh; one-third part of Cahirnibologie, containing 4 gnives in the qr. of Kilmac-Ibe^p, in Slught-Enesles Mac Ierim^q; Cahirkaniva, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Killekebeh qr. in Slught-Enesles Mac Ierim; in Bohenagh^r, 1 plowland and 3 gnives in Clan-Enesles Mac Ierim; Gortenahen, 3 gnives in the plowland of Brooley^s, in Slught-Eneslys Mac Ierim; in Classneccally, 1 gnive in the said Brooley; the E. half plowland of Beallainurgher^t, and the W. half plowland in Bealamurgher, in Clancromin; the W. half plowland of Kileursagh^u, in Clancromyn; two gnives in the plowland of Balli Mac Owen^v, in Clancromyn; Killede^w otherwise Killee, Knockanepubble, and Knockemeteiry, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowlands in Clancromin; Clandirrin^x otherwise Clowdirrin, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Gurtineduigh otherwise Gurtineduig^y, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Corrigarehen otherwise Carigecaren, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; Milnilehan, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; and 2 gnives of Cahernabolaghy otherwise Cahernabolgie, containing in all 1 plowland and 8 gnives in Slught-Enesles Mac Ieroym; Killwilleran, 1 plowland in Clancromin; in Maushie, 1 plowland in Clancromin; in E. Croghan^z, 3 gnives in Clancromin; Drommore^{aa}, 3 plowlands in Clanteige-Roe; Colman^{ab} and Bargarine, 3 plowlands

^b *Furroe*.—Now Froe, in the parish of Rosscarbery.

^c *Cullankelly*.—Now Cullane, in the parish of Kilmacabea.

^d *Banefune*, *Ḃán fionn*, i. e. the Fair or White Field, now Bawnfune, in the same parish.

^e *Mealnegearah*, *Meall na gippe*.—Now Meallnagirra, in the same parish.

^f *Ballinlochghie*, *Ḃaile an loca*.—Now Ballinlough, in the same parish.

^g *The 3 South Gnives*.—Now The Thres Gneeves, in the same parish.

^h *Eadeneccurra*.—Now Edencurra, in the parish of Ballymoney.

Balline Mac Craghoughtragh.—A townland extending into the parishes of Skull and Kilmoe, in O'Mahony's country, in West Carbery.

ⁱ *Cahiroleekine*.—Now Caher, in the parish of Kilmoe.

^j *Kilmac-Ibe*.—Now Kilmacabea.

^k *Slught-Enesles Mac Ierim*, *Shoet Anephr mic a'Chpaim*, i. e. the race of Aneslis, son of Crom, a sept of the O'Donovans, descended from Ancaia, the second son

of Crom, who was slain by the O'Mahonys in 1254. They gave name to a district in the parish of Kilmacabea. They were otherwise called *Clann Anephr mic a'Chpaim*.

^m *Bohenagh*.—A townland in the parish of Rosscarbery.

ⁿ *Brooley*.—Now Brulea, in the parish of Kilfaghnabeg.

^o *Beallainurgher*, *Ḃéal ára an urcaur*.—Now Ballynerough, in the parish of Kilnagross. Mac Nyn Cromin Mac Carthy had a great castle at this place.

^p *Kileursagh*.—Now Kilcoursey, not far from Mac Inyn Cromin's castle of Belanagher.

^q *Balli Mac Owen*.—Now Ballymacowen, a townland in the parish of Kilnagross.

^r *Killee*.—Now Killee, a townland in a parish of the same name.

^s *Clandirrin*.—Now Clonderreen, in the parish of Rathclaria.

^t *Gurtineduig*.—A townland in the parish of Kilmacabea.

^u *Croghan*.—Now Croghane, in the parish of Kilnagross.

^v *Drummore*.—Now Dromore, in the parish of Caheragh.

^w *Colman*.—Now Collamane, in the parish of Caheragh.

in Clanteige-Roe; Ballirisoad^x, 2 plowlands and 2 gnives in Slught-Teige-O'Mahowne; Rathroane^y, 1½ plowland; Fahane^z, 1½ plowland, both in Slught Mac Teige O'Mahowne; Kilcourse, ½ plowland; Caricanow^y, ½ plowland in Clancromin; Cahirkirky^z, 1 plowland in Carrowballer^b; Killvellogie^c, ½ plowland in Clancromin; Skart^d otherwise Skarth, 3 plowlands in Clanteige-Roe; Litterlicky^e, 3 plowlands; Aghavile otherwise Aghawile^f, Carrigillostrane, Glantawick otherwise Glantaucke, Currigoony, and Knockgorme, 4 plowlands in the 6 plowlands of Caharagh, all in Clanteige-Roe^g; Knockanemucke^h and Coorenehorn^y, 1 plowland; Fagha, 1 plowland; Carigboy, Baudermoddowligh, and Rossyvann^g, 1 plowland and 2 gnives in Cooleneloge, in Clanteigeyler; Banenyknockan, 1 plowland in Slught Teige O'Mahowne; Ardglass^e, 1 plowland; Dromelorie, Dromkeoleⁱ, Derrigoline, Baneshenclogh^k, and Sronegreeh^l, 3 plowlands; all in Slaughter-Mac Teige O'Mahowne; the castle and ½ plowland of Dirrilemlarie^m, in the qr. of Balliwoogⁿ, and the ½ plowland of Balliwoog, in the same, in Clancromin; Garrans, ½ plowland in the quarter of Dromeleggah; Tullagh, ½ plowland, and in Maushe, 8 gnives; Ballinard, 1½ plowland; Dirrivillin, 1 plowland in the qr. of Balliwoige; five gnives in the plowland of Croghan; in Maushe, 4 gnives, all in Clancromine; the E. half plowland of Cnockycullin, and the ½ plowland of Mawlerawre^o, in Dromeleggah qr., in Clancromin; 4 gnives in the plowland of Litter^p, in Clanvollen^q; four gnives called Pallice^r, Ardfield parish, in Garranard, in Kiltallowe, Coill τ-Σελβαῖξ; Lisnebrenny-Ierhagh^s, otherwise the West Lisnebrenny, Lisnabrinna, in Kilmeen, 1 plowland in Glanvollins^t; saving all chief rents, services, royalties, customs, and privileges, due and payable to Donnell Mac Cartie, the King's ward, or to any of his ancestors, and all his right to all or any of the premises. The lands thus marked * are created the manor of Cloghetradbally, with 500 Acres in demesne,

^x *Ballirisoad*.—Now Ballyrisoad, a townland in the parish of Kilmore, in West Carbery.

^y *Rathbroane*.—Now Rathruane, in the parish of Skull.

^z *Fahane*.—A townland in the parish of Kilcrohane, in West Carbery.

^a *Cahirkirky*.—A townland in the parish of Kilmeen.

^b *Carrowballer*.—Now Carhoowouler, or Bouler's Quarter, in the parish of Desertserges.

^c *Killvellogie*.—Now Kilbeloge, in the same parish.

^d *Skart*.—Now probably Skartankilleen, in the parish of Skull, in O'Mahony's country.

^e *Litterlicky*.—Now Litterlicky, in the parish of Kilmaccommoge.

^f *Aghavile*.—Now Aghaval, in the parish of Caheragh.

^g *Clanteige Roe, Clann Caid Ruid*, i. e. the clan or sept of Teige Roe, or Thaddæus Rufus.—A sept of the O'Mahonys, who gave their name to a district in the parish of Caheragh, in West Carbery.

^h *Knockanemucke*.—Now Knocknamuck, in the parish of Kilmaccommoge.

ⁱ *Drumkeole*.—Now Drumkeol, in the parish of Kilmaccommoge.

^k *Baneshenclogh*.—Now Bawnahanaclogh, in the parish

of Skull.

^l *Sronegreeh*.—Now Sronagreehy, in the parish of Kilmaccommoge.

^m *Dirrilemlarie*.—Now Castle-Derry, adjoining Ballyvoigue, in the parish of Διρετ Σαερζυρα, Desertserges. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in the northern angle of Castlederry townland, and near the boundary of Ballyvoigue, which originally comprised several sub-denominations.

ⁿ *Ballyvoige*.—Now Ballyvoigue, in the parish of Desertserges.

^o *Mawlerawre, Meall rannar*.—A townland in the parish of Kilmaloda.

^p *Litter*.—A townland in the parish of Kilmeen.

^q *Clanvollen*.—Now Gleann-a'-mhuillinn, *anglice* Glenawilling, i. e. the glen or valley of the mill, a district comprising the entire of the parish of Kilmeen.

^r *Pallice, Παλιρ*.—A townland in the parish of Ardfield.

^s *Lisnebrenny-Ierhagh*.—Now Λιορ να θρυιζνε ιαρεαρα, Lisnabrinna West, in the parish of Kilmeen.

^t *Glanvollins*: i. e. Glenawilling, a district in the parish of Kilmeen.

power to create tenures, and to hold courts leet and baron. To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage.—29th January, 13th reign.”

This Donnell Oge-na-Carton O'Donovane died on the 24th of January, 1629, and was succeeded by his son,

XLII. MORIERTAGH MAC DONNELL OGE NA CARTON O'DONOVAN, who was then of age and married. This appears from the following Inquisition, taken at Bandon Bridge on the 14th day of August, in the sixth year of the reign of Charles I.:

“Inquisitio capta apud Bandonbridge in Comitatu predicto” [Cork] “decimo quarto die Augusti anno regni domini Caroli &c. sexto coram Phillippo Percivall Wilielmo Wiseman armigero Escætori domini regis Comitatu predicto (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum &c. qui dicunt quod Donell ny Carten O'Donovane nuper de Cloghytradbally in Comitatu predicto, generosus, seisitus a fuit de feodo de Castro villa et terra de Cloghytradbally, in Comitatu predicto. Ac de Aghytobredmore, Aghytobredbegge, et Rishane, in Comitatu predicto, continentibus in toto tres Carrucatas terræ annualis valoris triginta solidorum. Ac de Carriggyloskie, in Comitatu predicto, continente dimidium unius Carrucatæ terræ annualis valoris quinque solidorum. Ac de Carrowgarruffe, in Comitatu predicto, continente tres Carrucatas terræ et tres gneeves, annualis valoris triginta solidorum. Ac de Ballyrerie in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum ac de Cappaghyboghie in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Knockskeaghe in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Mileenen Cloniteishe in Comitatu predicto continente unam Carrucatam annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Dromtyeloghie et Malegowin in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de Killcowsane et Gortyowen in Comitatu predicto continente unam carrucatam terræ annualis valoris viginti solidorum. Ac de annuali redditu sex denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Stuckine. Ac de annuali redditu sex denariorum sterlingorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Ardaghe. Ac de annuali redditu viginti duorum solidorum et duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Cullans. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Glanytullaghe in Dromeleighe. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Curryturke. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Inshynacouen. Ac de annuali redditu duorum solidorum & novem denariorum & unius obuli exeuntium ex villa et terra de Kilbegge in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Kilbegge in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Ballynagornaghe & Creggane in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu quinque solidorum et septem denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Mawlenuirrine in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu viginti duorum solidorum et duorum denariorum exeuntium ex villa et terra de Rynangadanaghe in Comitatu predicto. Ac de annuali redditu undecim solidorum & unius denarii exeuntium ex qualibet Carrucata terra de septem Carrucatis terræ de Towghmealy in Comitatu predicto. Ac de et in annuali redditu undecim solidorum & unius denarii exeuntium ex utraque Carrucata de duabus Carrucatis terræ de Farroe in Comitatu predicto. Ac

de annuali reddito viginti duorum solidorum exeuntium ex duobus Carrucatis terræ de Ballyloge & Banefunne in Mawler Geraghe in Comitatu predicto. Ac de hujusmodi regalitatibus et debitis que ante hac soluta fuerunt antecessoribus suis infra portum de Glandore in Comitatu predicto. Et sic se situs predictus Donell ny Carton O'Donovane obiit decimo die Maij anno domini 1580. Et quod predictus Donell oge ny Carten O'Donovane fuit ejus filius et proximus heres ac fuit plene etatis tempore mortis predicti Donell ny Carten O'Donovane & maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa tempore mortis predicti Donell O'Donovane tenebantur de nuper domina Elizabetha nuper regina Anglie &c. sed per quod servicium Iuratores predicti ignorant. Dicunt etiam quod predictus Donell oge ny Carten O'Donovane post mortem patris sui predicti in omnia premissa intravit & fuit inde se situs de feodo. Et sic se situs existens dominus Iacobus nuper rex Anglie mandavit quasdam separales literas suas Arthuro Chichester de Belfast ad tunc Deputatum suum hujus regni sui Hibernie quarum quidem separalium literarum tenor sequitur in hec verba. **Jame Rex right trustie &c.** ——— Quodque secundum tenorem predictarum literarum predictus Iacobus sempell miles per factum suum gerens datum vicesimo octavo die Januarij anno regni dicti nuper domini regis Anglie &c. duodecimo (inter alia) nominavit et constituit prefatum Donell oge O'Donovane et quendam Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane heredes & assignatos suos recipere & obtinere a dicto nuper domino rege heredibus et successoribus suis unam vel plures concessionem vel concessionem dictis Donell oge O'Donovane et Moreartaghe mc Donell O'Donovane concedendam & conficiendas de premissis predictis. Et ulterius dicunt quod post confeccionem dicti facti assignacionis per dictum Iacobum Sempell militem prefato Donell oge O'Donovane et Moreartaghe mac Donell O'Donovane in formam predictam iidem Donell oge O'Donovane et Murtagh mac Donnell per quoddam factum suum sursumreddicionis gerens datum xxviii die Junii Anno regni dicti nuper domini Regis Anglie &c. decimo tertio sursumreddiderunt premissa predicta in manus ipsius nuper domini Regis virtute cujus sursumreddicionis idem nuper dominus Rex Iacobus fuit se situs de omnibus premissis de feodo. Et sic se situs existens per literas suas patentes gerentes datum apud Dublin vicesimo nono die Junii anno regni dicti nuper domini regis Jacobi xiii^o concessit omnia premissa predicta prefato Donell Oge O'Donovane et Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de dicto nuper domino rege Jacobo heredibus &c. suis ut de Castro suo Dublin in libero et Communi soccagio virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium iidem Donell Oge O'Donovane et Moreartagh mac Donell O'Donovane in premissis intraverunt & fuerunt inde se siti de feodo. Et sic se siti existentes per chartam suam datam xxii^o die Decembris anno regni dicti nuper domini Regis decimo tertio supradicto in consideratione summe centum liberarum feoffavit quendam Moroghe O'Donovane heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de predictis tribus Carrucatis et tribus gneeves terræ in Carrowgarruffe predicto in Comitatu predicto et postea per factum suum relaxacionis datum decimo quarto die Octobris 1629 idem Donell Oge ny Carten O'Donovane remisit &c. prefato Morogh O'Donovane totum jus suum in predictis tribus Carrucatis et tribus gneeves terræ in Carrowgarruffe predicto. Et ulterius quod predicti Donell Oge & Murtagh post concessionem dictarum literarum patentium in consideratione summe triginta et sex librarum feoffaverunt quendam Wilielmus Yonge heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de dimidio Carrucate terræ de Carigylskie predicto per modum mortui vadii sub condicione redemptioinis. Ac etiam post confeccionem dictarum literarum pa-

tentium scilicet feoffaverunt quendam Johannem Yonge heredes et assignatos suos imperpetuum de Carucata terræ de Milleenen Cloyntie predicto per modum mortui vadii in consideracione summe septuaginta librarum sub condicione redempcionis. Et ulterius Juratores predicti dicunt quod predictus Donell Oge ny Carten O'Donovane de ceteris premisis ut prefertur seiscitus existens obiit inde seiscitus vicesimo quarto die Januarii anno domini 1629. Et quod Moriertagh mac Donell Oge O'Donovane est ejus filius et proximus heres ac fuit plene etatis tempore mortis patris sui predicti et maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa tenentur prout lex postulat."

Moriertagh Mac Donnell Oge O'Donovan was succeeded by his son,

XLIII. DANIEL MAC MORTOGH O'DONOVAN of Cloghatradbally and Kinogreny, who flourished during the Insurrection of 1641, as appears by two depositions in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 7th vol. for Cork. His name appears in the list of attainted persons in a manuscript in the same Library, as "Daniel O'Donovan de Gallinlaghlin [i. e. of Clann-Laghlin] in Comitatu Cork;" but he was not attainted, for we have sufficient evidence to shew that he was succeeded by his son,

XLIV. JEREMY DONOVAN, Esq., M. P. for Baltimore in 1689, who obtained letters patent from Charles II., on the 9th of December, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, of various lands in the baronies of Carbery and Courcy, in the county of Cork, and in the south liberties and suburbs of the city of Cork; also in Back Lane, Corn Market, and James's-street, in the city of Dublin; in the town of Bray; and in the barony of Duleek, in the county of Meath. His lands in the county of Cork were erected into the manor of Donovan's Leap, with a Court Leet, Court Baron, and Cort of Record, and all the privileges to a manor belonging.—Inrolled 3rd Feb. 1684.

This Jeremy Donovan was chief of the Clann-Loughlin. He was a Protestant, and married, in 1686, Miss Elizabeth Tallant. He was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty in Ireland by James II. on the 23rd of July, *anno regni quinto*.—See manuscript T. C. D., E. 3. 25.

A deed, dated 30th November, 1708, between Jeremiah Donovan, Esq., of the city of Dublin, and the Honourable Allan Broderick, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons, recites a marriage article, dated 11th day of June, 1686, between Oliver Tallant of the one part, and said Jeremiah Donovan of the other part; states the marriage of said Jeremiah Donovan with Miss Elizabeth Tallant; and then, in pursuance of an agreement at the marriage, he conveys to Allan Broderick, in trust, the following lands: the Manor of the Leap, *alias* O'Donovan's Leap and Kilmacabea, containing as follows: 3 plowlands of Kilmacabea; 1 plowland of Knockscagh, part of Ballyrery; 2 plowlands of Ballinloghy, Bawnfunne, Maulnagira; the plowland of Keamore; the plowland of Kappanabohy; the lands of Leap, Ballyroe, Cullane, Modrana; the plowland of Brulea; the plowland of Kileoleman^u, in the county of Cork; the lands of Little Bray, in the county of Dublin; the lands of Balsarne and Blackditch, in the county of Meath; the Marsh of Monerea, in the south liberties and suburbs of the city of Cork; Pouldorane, Gort-na-classy, Gortnahoregan, in the said county of the city of Cork; in trust for his own live use and for a jointure of £160 per annum of his wife, Elizabeth Tallant; and then to the use of Jeremiah Donovan the younger, his son, for life and his issue male; in failure of same, then to John Donovan, his second son, for life, and his issue male; and then to Anne Cusack, *alias* Donovan,

^u Kileoleman.—This townland, which is situated in the O'Donovan, of the sept of Mac Eneslis, in 1641.—See page barony of Courcies, had belonged to Captain Daniel Boy 2438, *supra*.

his only daughter, wife of Adam Cusack^v, Esq., of Rathgare, in the county of Dublin, and her issue male, taking the name of Donovan.

This Jeremiah or Jeremy Donovan died in 1709, leaving his sons minors.

XLV. JEREMY DONOVAN, JUNIOR. In 1722, he levied fines and suffered a recovery of all his father's property, and mortgaged and incumbered all his lands. It appears from the following advertisement of his in *Pue's Occurrences*, on the 25th of August, 1730, that he had then a very considerable estate in the county Cork :

"The following Lands to be let from the first of May, 1731, for lives, with or without Renewals, or for any Term of years :

	A.	R.	P.
"The Town and Lands of Kilmacabea, Arable and Pasture, containing	397	1	31
"The Town and Lands of Cappynabohy, Arable and Pasture, containing	298	0	0
"The Town and Lands of Knockscagh, Arable and Pasture, containing	349	0	18
"The Town and Lands of Gorteendooge, Arable and Pasture, containing	287	0	30
"The Town and Lands of Ballinlogh and Ballyryreen, Arable and Pasture, containing	301	0	6
"The Town and Lands of Mannogyra, Arable and Pasture, containing	337	1	29
"The Town and Lands of Keymore, Arable and Pasture, containing	466	3	2
"All situate in the county of Cork ; 24 miles distant from Cork, 10 from Kinsale, and 14 from Bandon. Note: the Bay of Glandore beats on the lands of Kilmacabea, where a ship of 100 tun may ride.			

"Two Fairs yearly held on part of the Lands of Kilmacabea, known by the name of Donovan's Leap.

"A parcel of ground in Coleman's Lane, in the City of Cork, containing 145 Feet in front.

"The Lands of Little Bray, in the county of Dublin, within 10 small miles of Dublin, with a good large dwelling House, out Houses, and 3 new stables, all well improved, containing

127A. 0R. 0P.

"Commons thereunto belonging 64 0 0

"A dwelling House in Back-Lane, in the City of Dublin, known by the name of Donovan's Arms.

"Whoever hath a mind to treat for said Land and Houses, are desired to send their proposals to Jeremiah Donnovan, Esq., at Sir Compton Domvill's house, in Bride-street, Dublin."

In 1737, March 6, this Jeremiah Donovan, junior, sold for £5,400, to Richard Tonson, all the lands called the Manor of Donovan's Leap, and died unmarried in the year 1743. His brother, John, then brought ejectionments, under the limitations of the deed executed by his father on the 30th of November, 1708, to recover possession; but before trial he died without issue. On John's death, his sister, Anne Donovan, the wife of Adam Cusack, became entitled, but she was so poor that she could not go to law. In March, 1770, Anne Donovan, *alias* Cusack, died, leaving two

^v Adam Cusack of Rathgar was the son of Robert Cusack, who died at Bath in October, 1707, as appears from his tomb there. This Adam married Anne Donovan, the only daughter of Jeremy Donovan, Esq., of Dublin, and had by

her John Cusack, Esq., of Rathgar, who married Mary Armstrong, but died without issue; and Edward, who was living, according to Monsieur Lainé, in 1767, and died *s. p.* in 1780.—See Lainé's *Genealogy of the House of De Cusack.*

sons, John Cusack and Edward Cusack. In February, 1775, John Cusack, as heir at law of Jeremiah Donovan, entered his claim at foot of fines levied by his uncle in 1722, but, being poor, and at law in other ways, did no other act as to the county of Cork estates during his life. He died without issue, leaving his only brother, Edward, his heir, and the heir of Jeremiah Donovan. On the 26th April, 1780, Edward Cusack died without issue and unmarried, and left his estates in the county of Cork to his kinsman, Jeremiah Donovan, and devised his estate in the city of Dublin to Robert Fitzgerald. This Jeremiah Donovan was descended from Cornelius O'Donovan, the brother of Jeremiah O'Donovan, M. P. in 1789.

XLIV. CORNELIUS O'DONOVAN of Kilmacabea. A deed, dated 3rd February, 1700, between Cornelius O'Donovan of Kilmacabea and Jeremy O'Donovan, his eldest son and heir, and Denis Mac Carthy*, of Spring House, in the county of Tipperary (the ancestor of the Count Mac Carthy), and Ellen, his daughter, states that a marriage was about to take place between said Jeremy and Ellen. She had a fortune of £400, and Cornelius O'Donovan conveyed the lands of Rinogreny, the lands of Ballincroky, in the Liberties of the city of Cork; and the lands of Curraheen and Ballymacrone, in the barony of Ibane, for the uses of the said marriage.

XLV. JEREMY DONOVAN. He married Ellen Mac Carthy above referred to, and had issue, James, who had one daughter, and

XLVI. ALEXANDER DONOVAN. He married a Miss Catherine O'Keeffe, by whom he had issue: 1. Jeremiah Donovan, the devisee of Edward Cusack in 1780, of whom presently; 2. James Donovan of Clonakilty, M. D., the father of the late Alexander Donovan, Esq., of Gray's Inn, London, who was appointed a district Judge in Jamaica in 1842, of Jeremiah O'Donovan of Middleton, in the county of Cork, whose son, Richard O'Donovan, is one of the editors of the *London Daily News*; and of Richard Donovan, Clerk of the Crown for the county of Cork; 3. Alexander Donovan of Squince, the father of Alexander, and Daniel O'Donovan of Squince, and James O'Donovan of Gravesend, in Kent.

XLVII. JEREMIAH DONOVAN, Captain, R. N., father of

XLVIII. ALEXANDER DONOVAN, Lieutenant, R. N., who married a Miss Scott, and has issue.

XLIX. JEREMIAH DONOVAN, Esq., of Wood-street, Dublin, Solicitor.

THE DONOVANS OF BALLYMORE AND CLONMORE, IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

The descent of the Wexford branch of the O'Donovans had been sent to Munster by a member of that family about the year 1740. James O'Donovan of Cooldurragha, in a letter to the Editor, dated January 16, 1843, writes: "I had an old manuscript pedigree of the Leinster branch of the O'Donovans, written about 100 years ago, which I gave Collins, and thought no more about it till the present time. It has lately occurred to me that something material might be contained in it, and

* *Denis Mac Carthy*.—See Monsieur Lainé's Pedigree of the Count Mac Carthy. There was another branch of this family of Rinogreny seated at Ross, in the county of Cork. Cornelius O'Donovan, Esq., of Ross, married Mary, who

was the daughter of Charles Mac Carthy, M. D., of Cork, by Ellen, eldest daughter of Pierce Nagle, Esq., of Aghnakishy, the brother of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General to James II.—*Pedigree of O'Kearney*.

I have made every inquiry, and taken several journeys in search of it, but all to no purpose." Taking for granted that this pedigree was correct and correctly copied by Collins, the descent of the Leinster Donovans will be as follows :

XXI. DONNELL OGE NA CARTON O'DONOVAN, who died in 1629, was father of

XXII. RICHARD NA CARTON O'DONOVAN, father of

XXIII. MURROUGH O'DONOVAN, who was father of

XXIV. MURTOUGH O'DONOVAN, who had a son, *and issue*.

XXV. RICKARD DONOVAN, who left Munster and settled at Clonmore, in the county of Wexford. He was bequeathed the Wexford estates by the will of his brother-in-law, Alderman Thomas Kieran, on the 20th of January, 1694. On the 13th August, 1696, on the marriage of his then eldest son, Mortagh, he made a deed of settlement of the castle, town, and lands of Upper Fernes, together with all the other townlands he possessed, to trustees, to the use of his son, Mortagh, and the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten ; and, for want of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of the said Rickard Donovan, his father, lawfully to be begotten ; failing such remainder, to the issue female of the said Mortagh ; and in failure of such remainder, to the right heirs of said Mortagh for ever. Rickard Donovan married, first, Bridget, sister of Alderman Thomas Kieran, who was sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1687. He married, secondly, Julian Carew ; and had issue, by his first wife, five sons and three daughters, viz. :

1. Rickard, died unmarried.

2. Mortagh, his heir, head of the Ballymore family.

3. Cornelius of Clonmore, who married, first, Bridget, daughter of Abraham Hughes, Esq., of Ballytrent, county of Wexford, and had issue : 1. Abraham, a physician in Enniscorthy, died unmarried ; 2. Rickard of Clonmore, married Winifred, daughter of Henry Milward, of Ballyharon, county of Wexford. His will was proved in Dublin in 1781, and he left issue five co-heiresses, viz. : 1. Eliza, married Cadwallader Edwards, Esq., of Ballyhire ; 2. Sarah, married John Cox, Esq., of Coolcliffe ; 3. Winifred, married Rev. Joseph Miller, of Ross, second wife ; 4. Lucy, married John Glascott, Esq., of Pilltown ; 5. Julia, married Richard Newton King, Esq., of Macmine : all in the county of Wexford.

Cornelius Donovan, of Clonmore, married, secondly, Mary, daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Killiane Castle, county Wexford. His will is dated 20th October, 1735, and was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 18th July, 1739, and he had issue by his second wife, John, Cornelius, Elizabeth, and Juliana, who married Cornelius Fitz-Patrick, Esq., and had Cornelius Donovan Fitz-Patrick.

4. Rickard, who resided at Camolin Park. He was a captain of Dragoons, and married a daughter of Richard Nixon, Esq., of Wexford, and had issue five sons and one daughter, viz. : 1. George ; 2. Cornelius, who had a daughter, Mary, who married Robert Blaney, of Camolin ; 3. Richard ; 4. Rickard ; 5. Denn-Nixon ; 6. Juliana, married, first, 15th September, 1741, Richard, sixth Earl of Anglesey ; secondly, Matthew Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot.

5. Thomas, who married a lady of the Fitzgerald family, and had issue a son, Murtagh.

1. ———, who married ——— Gough, of Ballyorel, and had issue one son, Arthur, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

2. ———, who married ——— King, and had issue Richard, William, and Mary.

3. Elizabeth, who married (articles dated 24th July, 1701) the Rev. Michael Mosse, Prebend of Whitechurch, county Wexford, and had issue Mary.

Rickard Donovan, of Clonmore, first settler in Wexford, made his will 2nd June, 1707; it was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 4th December, same year, and he was succeeded by his second son,

XLVI. MORTAGH DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, a colonel of horse, who was born the 20th May, 1697, and baptized 7th June following by the Rev. Nathaniel Huson, the sponsors being Colonel Robert Wolseley and John White, Esq., godfathers; Mrs. Christine Shapland and sister, Mary Archer, godmothers. He married, first, 13th August, 1696, Lucy, daughter of Henry Archer, of Enniscorthy, and had issue:

1. Richard, his heir.
2. Henry, who left issue.

He married, secondly (settlements being dated 23rd May, 1704), Anna, third daughter of Robert Carew, Esq., of Castletown, in the county Waterford, by whom (whose will was proved in Dublin in 1713) he had issue two sons, Robert being one of them, and three daughters; one of them, Catherine, married the Rev. S. Hayden, Rector of Ferns, who was killed at Enniscorthy in the Rebellion of 1798. Colonel Donovan died intestate in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLVII. RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, a captain of horse, who, in Trinity Term, 1731, suffered a common recovery of the estates, and thereby docked the several remainders created and limited by the deed of 13th August, 1696, and shortly afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Edward Rogers, of Bessmount, near Enniscorthy, and had issue:

1. Edward, his heir.
2. Lucy, married Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland.
3. Mary, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, in 1805.
4. Frances, married Charles Hill, of St. John's, county Wexford.
5. Henrietta, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, in 1795.

Captain Donovan's will is dated 8th June, 1767, and, dying 15th July, 1768, his will was proved in Dublin same year, and he was succeeded by his only son,

XLVIII. EDWARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, who was called to the Irish bar. He married (the deed of settlement made by his father on said marriage being dated 19th January, 1747) Mary, daughter of Captain John Broughton, of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, and had issue.

1. Richard, his heir.
2. Robert, of 24, Peter-street, Dublin, Attorney, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1828.
3. George, went to America, married Miss Devereux, and had issue.
4. John, of Dublin, and also of Charles-street, Westminster, London, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1817.
5. William, of Dublin, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1814.
6. Edward, in holy orders, of Ballymore, in the county Westmeath, died unmarried. Will proved in Dublin, 1827.
7. Mary, of Dublin, died unmarried. Will proved 1824.
8. Eliza, died unmarried, February, 1831.
9. Julia, married Robert Verner, Esq., of Dublin, and has issue; she died in 1840.

10. Lucy, married James Barker, Esq., of Dublin.

11. Caroline, unmarried.

Counsellor Donovan's will is dated 15th March, 1773; proved in Dublin, 26th April, same year. His widow's will was proved, same place, 1794. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XLIX. RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, who, having attained his age of twenty-one years, on the 6th May, 1778, in the Easter Term of that year, suffered a common recovery of the estates, and it was declared by said deed, that the said recovery should enure to the use of the said Richard Donovan, and his heirs and assigns for ever. He married (settlement being dated 27th and 28th June, 1780) Anne, daughter of Goddard Richards, Esq., of the Grange, in the same county, and had issue,

1. Richard, his heir, now of Ballymore.
2. Goddard Edward, Captain, 83rd Regiment, died unmarried, at the Cape of Good Hope, 1808.
3. Robert, married Miss Taylor, and had issue: 1. Richard; 2. Robert; 3. Henry; 4. Edwin;
5. Albert William; 6. Henrietta Anne, married, 1837, James Mac Kenny, of Dublin; 7. Laura;
8. Mary Medora.
 4. John, died unmarried. Will, Dublin, 1829.
 5. George, married, and has issue.
 6. William, married Miss Dallas, of Portarlinton, and has issue, William John.
 7. Henry, died unmarried in Jamaica.
 8. Solomon, in holy orders.
 9. Arthur, died young.
10. Anne, married Solomon Spear, Esq., of the county of Tyrone, called to the Irish bar, and had issue.
11. Catharine, died unmarried, 24th January, 1837.
12. Mary, married John Glascott, Esq., called to the Irish bar, and has issue.
13. Eliza, married Mr. William Russell, of Bloomfield, county Wexford, and has issue.
14. Caroline.

Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, was in the commission of the peace for the county Wexford. He died the 9th January, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

L. RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., now of Ballymore, born 21st April, 1781; married, 18th October, 1816, Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, county Wicklow, and has issue:

1. Richard, born 17th October, 1819.
2. Edward Westby, born 6th September, 1821, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment.
3. Henry George, born 2nd Feb., 1826; baptized at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 17th April, 1826.
4. Robert, born 5th April, 1829; baptized at Clifton, 17th April, same year.
5. Phœbe.
6. Frances.
7. Anne.

Richard Donovan served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wexford in 1819.

Arms.—Argent, issuing from the sinister side of the shield a cubit dexter arm, vested gules,

cuffed azure, the hand proper grasping an old Irish sword, the blade entwined with a serpent proper.

Crest.—A falcon alighting.

Mottoes.—"Adjuvante, Deo in hostes;" also "Vir super hostes." Irish, *Tilla ar a námaio abú.*

Estates.—In the counties of Wexford, Queen's County, and Tipperary.

Seat.—Ballymore, Camolin, Wexford.

Ferns was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to Sir Thomas Masterson, Knight, a Cheshire gentleman, who was sent over as governor of this district, and appointed Grand Seneschal and Constable of this castle, with a lease of the manor, whose son, Sir Richard Masterson, Knight, left, in 1627, four co-heiresses, viz.: Catherine, married Edward Butler, Esq., of Cloughnegairah, County Wexford (Wilton), Baron of Kaye; Margaret, married Robert Shee, Esq., of Uppercourt, in the county of Kilkenny; Mabell, married Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Balmagir, in the county of Wexford; and ———, married Walter Sinnott, Esq., of Rosgarland, in the county of Wexford. This property was forfeited after the Rebellion of 1641, and was granted by patent of Charles II., dated 20th May, in the twentieth year of his reign, to Arthur Parsons, Esq., comprising the townlands of Upper Ferns, the Castle part of the town; Ferranagananagh, Pouledeogherory, Ballyshane, Ballygormockane, and Agheremore, *alias* Agnemoire, *alias* Aghnemoire, with their appurtenances, containing 1070A. 2R. 32P.; Ballymollen, *alias* Milltown, containing 95A.; Kilkesan, *alias* Killany, Ballycreene, Ballyregane, Ballymore, Ballyally, *alias* Ballyolly, *alias* Ballyfolly, containing 900 acres in fee.

Thomas Kieran, by his will, dated 20th of January, 1694, bequeathed (with the exception of Ballymore, which by same will be bequeathed to Mortagh Donovan) all the above townlands unto his brother-in-law, Rickard Donovan of Clonmore, in the county of Wexford, Gent., his heirs and assigns, which Rickard is mentioned in said will as father of Mortagh Donovan; and which will was witnessed by Cornelius Donovan, Eskenah Carr, and Owen Bardan.

25th Nov. 1667, Charles II., by patent, granted 100 acres of the south-east part of the townland of Clonmore to Charles Collins.

30th June, 1668, Charles Collins conveyed same to Thomas Holme.

7th January, 1681, Thomas Holme conveyed same to Francis Randall, acknowledging in the deed that the patent was made in the name of Charles Collins only as a trustee for Randall, who was an officer stationed at Barbadoes.

7th January, 1713, Samuel Randall, merchant, of Cork, son and heir of Francis Randall, granted a lease of lives, renewable for ever, to Cornelius Donovan, of the townland of Clonmore, with all the rights, &c. &c., as heretofore enjoyed by Rickard Donovan, father of Cornelius, reserving a head rent of £16, and renewal fines of £8 each life.

20th July, 1740, Richard Donovan of Ballymore renewed the above lease at the desire of Rickard Donovan of Clonmore; he, Rickard Donovan of Ballymore, having acquired the fee from Samuel Randall.

THE O'DONOVANS OF CALRY-CASHEL.

There was another family of this name seated in the territory of Calry-Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. These are also sprung from the royal line of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster,

but not through the same son as the Hy-Figeinte, but from his third son, Kian, who was also the ancestor of the O'Carrolls, O'Meaghers, and other families in the neighbouring territories. Duaid Mac Firbis gives the descent of Donovan, their progenitor, as follows, in his *Genealogical Manuscript* (Lord Roden's copy, p. 633): Donovan, son of Colman, son of Randal, son of Cormac, son of Laignnen, son of Cumara, son of Murchadh, son of Muirchertach, son of Eochaid Faebharghlas, the ancestor of O'Meagher, son of Conla, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll, and of O'Conor of Glengeven, in the north of Ulster, son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum.

There are various families of the Donovans of this race living at present in the Glen of Agherlagh, as well as in the neighbourhood of Fethard, and various other places in the county of Tipperary, where they still retain the manly vigour and warlike characteristics of their great ancestor, Teige mac Kein.

In the time of the Editor's grandfather, three brothers of this race settled at Kilmacow, in the county of Kilkenny, namely, Michael Donovan, Bernard Donovan, and Luke Donovan, of whom the last left no issue. Michael married Anastasia O'Neill, daughter of Laurence O'Neill, Esq., of Ballyneill, by Catherine Power, and had issue two sons: 1. John, the father of Michael Donovan, Esq., 11, Clare-street, Dublin, the author of an *Essay on Galvanism*, and of various scientific articles in *Lardner's Encyclopedia*, and who, by his discoveries in chemistry, has reflected honour, not only upon his name, but upon the ancient Irish race, who, until recently, have been supposed incapable of originating anything in metaphysics, physiology, or chemistry, having during the two last centuries distinguished themselves over Europe more as soldiers, diplomatists, and orators, than as philosophers, chemists, and cultivators of the fine arts. 2. Laurence O'Neill Donovan, who went to India, where he realized a large fortune; he returned to Dublin in 1807, and married a sister of Dr. Singer, F. T. C. D., but died without male issue. Bernard Donovan, the second brother, married Rose O'Neill, the sister of Anastasia aforesaid, by whom he had issue three sons, and one daughter: 1. John; 2. Laurence; 3. Neal. John held a high rank in the Spanish service, and married the daughter of the Governor of East Florida, by whom he had two sons. Laurence, the second son of Bernard, was Commissary-General in the British service, and Comptroller of Surinam, in the West Indies. He died unmarried. Neal Donovan, the third son of Bernard, went to South America, and is supposed to have been drowned. Bernard Donovan's daughter, Lucinda, married Laurence Crowe, Esq., of the county of Clare and of the city of Dublin, by whom she had several sons and one daughter, Maria Carolina, who is married to the Prince of Bassano, son of the Prince of Peace, who was Prime Minister and Generalissimo to Charles IV. of Spain.

O'DONOVAN OF TUATH O'FEEHILY.

It should be also remarked that there had been a family of O'Donovan seated in Tuath O'Feehily in O'Driscoll's country, before the Hy-Figeinte had been driven from the plains along the River Maigue, in the present county of Limerick. They are mentioned in a very curious tract on the tribes, districts, and history of the territory of Corca-Luighe, preserved in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 122 *et sequent.*, and in Duaid Mac Firbis's *Genealogical work*, p. 677, as situated in Tuath O bhFithcheallaigh, extending from Gaibhlin-an-ghaithneamhna to Oilen Insi-Duine, and from Dun-Eoghain to Glaise-Draighneacha. The other feudatories of the same district were

O'Comhraidh, O'h-Iarnain, O'Nuallain, and O'Croinin. No pedigree of this sept, who are probably of the same race as the O'Driscolls, has been discovered. It would appear that the old fort of Dangan-Donovan was erected by their ancestor, for it is certain that this fort is much older than the time that the Hy-Figeinte O'Donovans settled in Corca-Luighe. It is highly probable that a great number of the O'Donovans of the county of Cork are of this family. The Hy-Figeinte may in general be distinguished from them by their small hands and feet, and a peculiar formation of the toes, by which the race of Cairbre Aebhdha are infallibly known to one another.

PEDIGREE OF MAC CARTHY OF DUNMANWAY, ●
CHIEF OF GLEANN-A-CHROIM.

FROM Lughaidh, the third son of Oilioll Flannbeg, No. V., *supra*, was descended,

XXV. CARTHACH, *a quo* Mac Carthy. He was the great-grandson of Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, and was killed in the year 1045.

XXVI. MUIREADHACH MAC CARTHY, died 1095.

XXVII. CORMAC MAC CARTHY of Magh-Tamhnaigh, King of Desmond, slain in 1138.

XXVIII. DIARMAID MAC CARTHY of Kill-Baghaine, King of Desmond, slain 1185.

XXIX. DONNELL MORE NA CURRA MAC CARTHY, K. D., slain 1185. He had two sons: Cormac Finn, K. D., who died in 1215, the ancestor of Mac Carthy More and Mac Carthy of Muskerry, and of Mac Donough of Duhallow, and various other septs; Domhnall God, the ancestor of Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, and of Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chroim.

XXX. DONNELL GOD MAC CARTHY.

XXXI. DONNELL MAEL MAC CARTHY.

XXXII. DONNELL CAM MAC CARTHY.

XXXIII. DONNELL GLAS MAC CARTHY. He had three sons: 1. Donnell Reagh, the ancestor of Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery; 2. Cormac Donn, the ancestor of Mac Carthy of Gleann-a'-Chroim; and a third son by the daughter of O'Croimin, called Mac Inghine Ui Chroimin, from whom are descended the Mac Carthys of Clancromine, who had a strong castle at Beal-atha-an-Urchair till 1641, when their chief was slain, and their territory forfeited.

XXXIV. CORMAC DONN MAC CARTHY. He was Chief of Carbery, and was slain in 1366.— See p. 633, *supra*. He had eight sons, viz.: 1. Dermot; 2. Felim; 3. Donnell; 4. Owen; 5. Teige; 6. Fineen; 7. Cormac; 8. Donough; of whose descendants little is known, except those of Felim, from whom the subsequent chiefs of Gleann-a-Chroim are descended.

XXXV. FELIM MAC CARTHY.

XXXVI. TEIGE MAC CARTHY.

XXXVII. FINEEN OF FLORENCE MAC CARTHY.

XXXVIII. CORMAC MAC CARTHY. He had four sons, viz.: 1. Fineen, or Florence, who, according to a pedigree of this family, preserved in a manuscript at Lambeth Palace, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 151, "was slayne by his nephew, Cormocke Downe." This Fineen had

married a daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, by whom he left a son, Cormac, who married More, daughter of Dermot Oge O'Leary, by whom he had a daughter, who married Dermot O'Crowly of Coill-t-Sealbhaigh, and two sons,—Felim, who was slain in 1641, and Cormac Reagh. 2. The second son of Cormac, No. XXXVIII., was Dermot-na-nGlac, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs, of whom presently; his third son was named Owen; and his fourth son, Felim; but it is stated by the writer of the Lambeth Pedigree, just referred to, that their descendants were all dead when he was writing, which was about the year 1652.

XXXIX. DERMOT-NA-NGLAC MAC CARTHY of Dunmanway, Chief of the Gleann-a-Chroim. He married Ellinor, the daughter of the celebrated Sir Cormac Mac Carthy of Muskerry, the friend of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, and had issue: 1. Cormac Donn, who, according to the Lambeth Pedigree, married a daughter of Connogher O'Leary, and was "Hanged in chaynes at Corke, for murdering his Vnkle Fynin,"—he left one son, Felim, and a daughter, who was married to Arthur O'Crowly; 2. Fineen, who died without issue; 3. Teige-an-Fhorsa, i. e. Timothy of the Force, ancestor of the subsequent chiefs; and one daughter, who was married to David O'Crowly.

XL. TEIGE-AN-FHORSA, i. e. Timothy of the Force, usually called Teige Onorsie by English writers. He married, first, a daughter of Mac Fineen, and widow of Turlough Backagh Mac Sweeny; and secondly, Ellenor, daughter of Rory Mac Sheehy, who survived him, and had issue: 1. Teige-an-Duna, of whom presently; 2. Dermot, who, according to an Inquisition taken at the King's Castle in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, claimed Togher, Shancrane, Quynrath, Dyereagh, and various other lands in the neighbourhood of Dunmanway; and a daughter, who was married to Randal Oge O'Hurley. He had also an illegitimate son, Fineen.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, under the great seal of Ireland, dated at Dublin the 28th day of December, the thirty-third year of her reign, granted to this Teige Mac Dermot Mac Carthy the Castle of Dunmanway, and the entire territory of Gleann-a-Chroim. He afterwards surrendered to James I. and received a re-grant of all his territory. This appears from two Inquisitions, one taken at the King's Old Castle, in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, and the other at the same place on the 13th of August, in the twenty-first year of the reign of James I. These Inquisitions are as follows:

"Inquisitio capta apud le Kinges Castell in Corck, in Comitatu Cork, xxvi.º die augusti, 1618, annoque regni domini Jacobi &c., decimo sexto, coram Richardo domino Boyle Barone de Youghill (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum &c., qui dicunt quod Teig mac Dermodie Cartey, alias Norsey, de Downemeanwy in Comitatu Cork, armiger defunctus, diem suum clausit extremum apud civitatem Cork, tertio die Julii anno millesimo sexcentesimo decimo octavo; Et quod tempore vite sue seisitus fuit de feodo, viz.: de Castro, villa et terra vocata Downemeanweye, alias Downemeanway, in dicto Comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, in Glawn Ieryem, in Baronie de Carribry, valoris per annum xx.º; Ac de villa et terra sive quarterio terre de Dromeleyn in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terre, valoris per annum xx.º; Ac de villa sive quarterio terre de Inshy, in Comitatu predicto, continente tres carrucatas terre, valoris per annum xx.º; Ac de villa sive quarterio terre de Quynrath in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.º; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ vocata Togher, continente tres carrucatas terræ in

dicto Comitatu, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Altaghe, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de villa et terra de Ballyhalogge, in dicto Comitatu continente duas carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xiii.^s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Mahoney, alias Mahona, in dicto Comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de Kileonan in dicto comitatu continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de villa et quarterio terræ vocata Lyssebealyd, alias Lyssebelfaddaghe, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de et in villa sive quarterio vocato Ferlaghan, alias Bealaghane, in dicto Comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam sexdecem Gnyves terræ jacentibus in duobus carrucatis terræ de Clonwgane, Cloungane in Glanykroym predicto, ac nuper in tenura dicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias Teig I Norcey, valoris per annum xx.^s; Ac etiam de dimidio unius carrucate terræ de Dyrrynecaharragh, in Comitatu predicto, valoris per annum ii.^s; Ac etiam de una carrucata terræ in le occidentali Drynighe, alias Drynigh-in-tample, valoris per annum iii.^s iii.^s.^d; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ, vocata Kilvarry alias Kilwarry, in dicto comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.^s; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio vocato East Drynagh in dicto comitatu, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.^s; Ac etiam de quatuor Gnyves terræ vocatis Farren Innyneherrin, valoris per annum ii.^s; Ac etiam de villa, sive quarterio terræ vocata Curraghymaddery, alias Tullagh, in dicto comitatu Cork, continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.^s; Ac de villa et terra de Carroughnyhomogh alias Twllaghe continente tres carrucatas terræ, valoris per annum xv.^s.

“ Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartie per cartam suam datam x.^o die Februarii, 1608, concessit Thome fitz John Barry, de Ballyne Corry, in dicto Comitatu Cork, et Donogho mac Teig O’Learie, de Tome, in dicto Comitatu, generosis, de omnibus, villis, terris, &c. de Ratherownyhawne, Kahaurow mac altigg, in dicto comitatu, continente sex carrucatas terræ, cum omnibus boscis, et aliis pertinentibus quibuscumque, ad opus et usum suum proprium durante vita sua naturali, et post mortem suam Ellenore ny Reyry mac Shyhy uxori ejus et post mortem suam ad opus et usum Dermicii mac Teig mac Cartey et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, sub certis aliis conditionibus in eadem Carta expressis.

“ Ac ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, seisisus fuit sub modo et forma predicto de dimidio unius carrucate terre vocate Garranetonereigh, in dicto Comitatu, valoris per annum ii.^s; Ac Juratores predicti ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, seisisus fuit, de feodo, de annuali reddito exeunte de terris sequentibus viz: de et ex villa et terra de Littergorman alias Kippagh, in dicto Comitatu, continente unum quarterium terræ iii.^s viii.^s x.^d obolique sterlingorum per annum; Ac etiam de et ex villa et quarterio terræ de Dromedrastill, alias Coulkelloure, in dicto Comitatu, iii.^s viii.^s x.^d obolique sterlingorum per annum.

“ Ac ulterius dicunt quod Ellenor ny Shyhy vidua et relicta predicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, legitime fuit maritata, et clamat dotem omnium premissorum.

“ Ac etiam dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, tempore vite sue seisisus fuit de omnibus Castris, villis, terris, et hereditamentis, et tenuit eadem de Domino rege,

virtute literarum patentium dicti Domini Regis, datarum apud Dublin, vicesimo nono die Junii anno regni Jacobi Anglie &c. xiii^o per quasquidem literas patentes dictus Dominus Rex concessit omnia premissa predicto Teig mac Dermody et heredibus suis in feodo simplice, sub annuali reddito L iii^o. iii^d. Hibernie; et quod tenentur in libero et communi soccagio, et non in Capite; Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, sic seisitus existens de premissis, obiit inde seisitus, et quod premissa tempore mortis sue predictæ et tunc tenebantur in libero et communi soccagio de dicto Domino nostro Jacobo Rege ut de Castro de Dublin, per fidelitatem tantum; Et ulterius dicunt quod Teig oge mac Cartey, alias I-Downy, est filius et legitimus heres predicti Teig mac Dermody Cartey, alias I-Norsey, et quod tempore mortis predicti patris sui fuit etatis triginta annorum, aut circiter, et tempore captionis hujus Inquisitionis, fuit etatis triginta quatuor annorum, aut circiter, et maritatus tempore mortis predicti patris sui; Et ulterius dicunt quod Dermisius mac Teig mac Dermody clamat proprium jus hereditatis de et in terris sequentibus, viz.: de et in villa et in duobus carrucatis terræ et novem gnyves de Tougher; Ac de et in villa et una carrucata terre de Shanrane et de et in villa et dimidio unius Carrucatæ terræ de Quynrath et de et in villa et dimidio unius carrucate terre de Dyereagh et de et in villa et quatuor gnyves terre vocatis Inenerery ac etiam de et in villa et quatuor gnyves terre vocatis Derrymaheraghe; Ac de et in villa et duobus carrucatis terre de Cwylmontaine et Caherownymaddery; Ac de et in villis et quatuor gnyves terre de Drinaghintample in Clanloghlin; Ac etiam de et in villa et dimidio unius carrucate terre de Garranetoneroaghie in Clanloghlin predicto.”

“Inquisitio capta apud the King’s Old Castle in Comitatu Cork, decimo tertio die Augusti, Anno regni domini Jacobi, &c., vicesimo primo, coram Williello Barker armigero supervisore Curie Wardorum (et aliis) per sacramenta proborum, &c., qui dicunt quod Domina Elizabetha nuper Regina Anglie per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo hujus Regni Hibernie sigillatas datas apud Dublin decimo octavo die Decembris anno regni sui tricesimo tercio, concessit prefato mac Dermody Carthy totum illum Castrum villam et terram de Downemanevy in Comitatu Cork, cum pertinentibus annualis valoris xx.^s Unum quarterium terre vocatum the quarter of Kilwarry in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris x.^s; et unum aliud quarterium terræ vocatum Dromlina, cum pertinentibus, in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris x.^s; in omnibus, &c., unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Inshie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Dromdriastell cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre Quinraghe cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Karrownamadderie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Togher cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Tullhighr cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Altage cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; duas Carrucatas terræ in Ballyhallowige cum pertinentibus annualis valoris v.^s; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Mahownie cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum quarterium terre vocatum Kilonane cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.^s; unum quarterium terre vocatum Lisbiillin cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.^s; unum quarterium terre vocatum Drinaghe cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto,

annualis valoris v.'; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Littergorman cum pertinentibus in Comitatu predicto, annualis v.'; unum aliud quarterium terre vocatum Vearlaghane cum pertinentibus, in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris v.'; duas Carrucas terre, cum pertinentibus, in Cloinecodwgane in Comitatu predicto annualis valoris v.'; Dimidium Carrucate terre cum pertinentibus in Derrincarraghe in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris ii.'; et de dimidio Carrucate terre cum pertinentibus in Inynyingherrin in Comitatu predicto, annualis valoris ii.'; jaentia in Cantreda de Glanchrime, in Comitatu predicto; Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis et procreandis: Tenendum de dicta Domina Regina in Capite per vicesimam partem unius feodi militis prout per dictas literas patentes plane apparet virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium dictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy in omnia premissa intravit et fuit inde seisitus de feodo. Et Juratores predicti ulterius dicunt quod Dominus noster nunc Rex Anglie per literas suas gerentes datum apud Newsted decimo quinto die Augusti Anno regni sui Anglie, &c., duodecimo, inter alia autorizavit et requisivit Arthurum Dominum Chichester ad tunc deputatum dicti domini Regis generalem dicti Regni sui Hibernie ad accipiendum sursumreddicionis ad usum dicti domini Regis terrarum et tenementorum in Baronia de Carbric quarum quidem literarum tenor sequitur in hæc verba: 'James Rex, right trusty,' &c. Et ulterius dicunt quod prefatus Iacobus Simpell miles per et in consideracione ducentarum librarum prefato Jacobo per predictum Thadeum mac Dermody Carthy pro manibus solutarum per quoddam scriptum suum gerentem datum vicesimo octavo die Januarii Anno domini, 1614, nominasset constituisset et autorizasset prefatum Thadeum mac Dermody Carthy ad capiendum et recipiendum a dicto domino Rege literas patentes de dicto castro villa et terra de Downmanevy predicto; et de omnibus aliis premissis cum eorum pertinentibus Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum prout per dictum scriptum predicti Jacobi Simple militis magis plane liquet. Et ulterius dicunt quod predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy per quoddam scriptum suum et in Curia Cancellarie domini nostri Jacobi tunc Regis hujus Regni sui Hibernie irrotulatum datum vicesimo octavo die Junii Anno Regni dicti domini Regis Anglie, &c., decimo tertio sursum reddidisset in manus dicti domini Regis nunc totum illud Castrum villam et terram de Downmanevy predicta et omnia premissa cum eorum pertinentibus: Habendum et tenendum dicto domino Regi heredibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum, ea tamen intencione quod dictus dominus Rex per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo Hibernie sigillatas reconcederet omnia premissa prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, ad solum et proprium opus et usum dicti Thadei heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Virtute cujus quidem sursum reddicionis dictus dominus Rex seisitus fuit de omnibus premissis predictis cum eorum pertinentibus. Et sic inde seisitus existens dictus dominus Rex per literas suas patentes gerentes datum apud Dublin vicesimo nono die Junii Anno Domini, 1615, concessit omnia Castra, villas, terras, et tenementa predicta cum eorum pertinentibus prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum: Habendum et tenendum prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthy heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum; tenendum de dicto domino nostro Rege Jacobo ut de Castro suo de Dublin, in libero et communi soccagio et non in Capite neque per servicium militare. Virtute quarum quidem literarum patentium idem Thadeus mac Dermody Carthy in omnia premissa pre-

dicta cum eorum pertinentibus intravit. Et fuit inde seisitus (prout lex postulat). Et sic inde seisitus existens predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Carthie districtus fuit per breve dicti domini Regis e scaccario suo hujus Regni sui Hibernie emanens ad comparendum in eadem Curia et ad faciendum dicto domino Regi homagium per omnibus Castris villis, terris, et tenementis predictis cum eorum pertinentibus super quod idem Thadeus postea, scilicet, decimo die Novembris Anno regni dicti domini Regis nunc Anglie, &c., decimo quinto, in eadem Curia comparuit et dixit quod ipse ad faciendum homagium dicto domino Regi pro premissis seu pro aliqua parte sive parcella inde compelli non debeat quia ad tunc dixit quod dictus dominus Rex per literas suas dictas patentes concessit sibi prefato Thadeo mac Dermody Carthie omnia Castra villas terras et tenementa predicta cum eorum pertinentibus habendas sibi et assignatis suis imperpetuum: Tenendum de dicto domino Rege ut de Castro suo Dublin in libero et Communi soccagio et non in Capite nec per servicium militare unde non intendisset quod dictus dominus Rex nunc ipsum in ea causa ulterius non distringere seu exonerare velit; unde ad tunc petiisset iudicium. Et quod ipse quoad ad faciendum dicto domino Regi homagium pro premissis seu pro aliqua inde parcella a Curia predicta dimittatur; Et Johannes Davies miles ad tunc attornatus generalis dicti domini Regis dicti Regni sui Hibernie qui pro eodem domino Rege in ea parte ad tunc sequebatur visis tam donacionis sursumreddicionis predictæ per prefatum Thadeum dicto domino Regi heredibus et assignatis suis de premissis in facto quam dictis literis patentibus a dicto domino Rege prefato Thadeo de premissis in forma predicta concessis Idem Attornatus ad tunc non dedixisset sed fatebatur placitum prefati Thadei ad tunc placitatum fore verum unde ad tunc consideratus fuit per Barones dicti Scaccarii quod predictus Thadeus quoad homagium dicto domino Regi pro premissis faciendum ab eadem Curia ad tunc dimittatur. Et ulterius Juratores dicunt quod predictus Thadeus mac Dermody Charty de premissis sic ut prefertur seisitus existens obiit sic inde seisitus secundo die Julij anno domini 1617. Et quod Thadeus mac Carty alias Teige-y-downie est filius et proximus heres prefati Thadei Mac Dermody et fuit ætatis triginta annorum tempore mortis predicti patris sui et maritatus. Et quod omnia premissa predicta tenentur de dicto domino nostro Rege Jacobo prout lex postulat. Et ulterius dicunt quod immediate post obitum prefati Thadei mac Dermody Carthie idem Thadeus alias Teige-y-Downie in omnia premissa intravit, et exitus et proficia inde huc usque percepit et habuit. Et ulterius quod post obitum prefati Thadei mac Dermody Carthie predictus Thadeus alias Teige-y-Downie solvit dicto domino Regi summam L. iii. s. iiii. d. nomine relevii prout per acquietanciam sub manu vice thesaurarii dicti domini Regis Regni Hibernie pro recepcione inde plane apparet. Et quod Ellinor Carthy est vidua et relicta prefati Thadei mac Dermody Carthie modo superstes ac indotata omnium premissorum.”

The lands surrendered and regranted to this Teige Inorsa, will appear from the following extracts from the Patent Rolls.

“VII. 16. Surrender by Teige Mac Dermott Cartie, otherwise Teig Inorse of Downemenway, in Cork Co., gent., of all his estate in Cork co., with the intention that the King shall reconvey the same to him by letters patent.—28 Jun., 13th.

“VIII. 18. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, knt., appoints Teige Mac Dermody Cartie, of Downemeanwy, in Cork co., to accept a grant or grants from the King, of part of the lands and premises expressed in article X., for the sum of £280.—28 Jan., 12th.

" IX. 19. Deed, whereby Sir James Semple, knt., appoints Teige Mac Dermody Cartie otherwise Teige Innorsy, of Dounemeanvoy, in Cork co. gent., to accept a grant or grants of the remaining part of the lands and premises expressed in article X., for the sum of £50 10s. 6d.—28 Jan., 12th.

" X. 21. Grant from the King to Teig or Thady Mac Dermott Cartie otherwise Teige Inorse, of Downemeanvoy, gent.

" *Cork Co.*—In Carbric Bar. The castle, town, and lands or qr. called Downmanvoy¹ otherwise Downemeanvey², containing 3 plowlands in Glancroim; Dromeline³, Inshie⁴, Quin-Rath⁵, Togher⁶ and Altagh⁷, each containing 3 plowlands; Ballihalloige⁸, 2 plowlands; Mahoney⁹ otherwise Mahouna⁹, 3 plowlands; Killronan¹⁰, Lissebealidd otherwise Lissbealfadda¹¹, Fearlaghan¹² otherwise Vearlaghan¹², each containing 3 plowlands; sixteen gnives in the 2 plowlands of Cloneowgan otherwise Clonioungan or Cloynoungan¹³, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; all in Glancroim; in the West-Drinagh¹⁴ otherwise Drinaghentemple¹⁴, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; Killvarrie¹⁵ otherwise Killwarrie¹⁵, 3 plowlands in Glancroim; Drinagh¹⁶, 3 plowlands; Farren-Innirerie or Inynrerie, 4 gnives¹⁷; Carrownemaddrie otherwise Tullagh, 3 plowlands; Carrownehaw otherwise Tullhagh¹⁸, 3 plowlands; all in Glancroim; Garrantonereigh¹⁹, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland; a chief-rent of £4 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Eng., out of Lettergorman otherwise Kippagh; out of Dromdrasduyll²⁰ otherwise Coolekellour, £4 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the said town and lands of Dromdrasduyll²⁰, 3 plowlands in Glancroim, Littergorman otherwise Kippagh²¹; rent for all the preceding lands, except those in W. Drinagh and Carrantoneregih, £2 13s. 4d., and to keep 10 able footmen at the command of the chief governor; Kincahbegg²², 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Kiltallowe; in Kannagh, 4 gnives; in Lissellan, 8 gnives; in the N. plowland of Liss-Ihillane, 4 gnives; in Kannagh, 8 gnives, all in Kiltallow; Balliboyloneoughtragh²³, 1 plowland; Lissicarran²⁴, 1 plowland; Cappin²⁵, 1 plowland; Bellaghenure²⁶, 1 plowland; Caherneknavé otherwise Kaherneknavé²⁷ otherwise called the W. half plowland of Furrowe²⁸, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland in Clanloghlin; Garren-Iven, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; 3 gnives in Courturk, in the 2 plowlands of Dromully, in Clanloughlin; all chief-rents, services, and privileges payable to

¹ *Downmanvoy*.—Now Dunmanway.

² *Dromeline*.—Now Drumlesna, in the parish of Pán loĉair, now anglice Fanlobus.

³ *Inshie*.—Now Inch, East and West, in the parish of Fanlobus.

⁴ *Quin-Rath*.—Now Keenrath, in the same parish.

⁵ *Togher*, sic *hodie*: a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the same parish.

⁶ *Altagh*.—Now Aultagh, in the parish of Kilmichael.

⁷ *Ballyhalloige*.—Now Ballyhalwick, in the parish of Fanlobus.

⁸ *Mahoney*.—Now Mahona, in the same parish.

⁹ *Kilronan*.—Now Kilonane, East and West, in the same parish.

¹⁰ *Lissebealidd*.—Now Lisbealad, East and West, in the parish of Drinagh.

¹¹ *Fearlaghan*.—Now Ferlihanes, in the parishes of Kil-

kerranmore and Killmeen.

¹² *Diringycaharagh*.—Now Derrynacaharagh, in the parish of Fanlobus.

¹³ *West-Drinagh*.—A townland in the parish of Drinagh.

¹⁴ *Kilvarrie*.—Now Killbarry, in the parish of Fanlobus.

¹⁵ *Dromdrasduyll*.—Now Drumdradlie, in the parish of Fanlobus.

¹⁶ *Kincahbegg*.—Now Kinneigh, in a parish of the same name.

¹⁷ *Balliboyloneoughtragh*.—Now Ballyvelone West, in the parish of Kinneigh.

¹⁸ *Lissicarran*.—Now Lissycorrane, in the same parish.

¹⁹ *Cappin*.—Now Cappeen, East and West, in the same parish.

²⁰ *Bellaghenure*.—Now Ballaghanure, in the same parish.

²¹ *Kaherneknavé*.—Now Caher, in the parish of Kinneigh.

²² *Furrowe*.—Now Froa, in the parish of Roscarbery.

Donell Mac Cartie, the King's ward, or any of his ancestors, together with all his right to all or any of the premises, are hereby excepted.

"The premises thus marked * are created the manor of Downemenvoy, with 500 acres in demesne, power to create tenures, and to hold courts leet and baron; to hold a Saturday market at Kilbarah, and a yearly fair at Ballyhallowe, on 24 Sep. and the day after, unless when the said day falls on Saturday or Sunday, then the said fair to commence on the following Monday; with courts of pie powder and the usual tolls; rent 13s. 4d.

"To hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage."—29 Jan., 13th.

This Teige-an-Fhorsa or Teige Inorsie Mac Carthy, died on the 3rd of July, 1618, as appears by the Inquisition taken at the King's Old Castle, in Cork, on the 26th of August, 1618, above printed for the first time, and was succeeded by his son,

XLII. TEIGE-AN-DUNA, usually called by English writers, Teige Odowney or Teige Idownie. He was a very conspicuous character, and second in command of the forces of Mac Carthy Reagh, during the insurrection of 1641. The author of *Carbria Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, after speaking of Clancahill, has the following notice of his territory:

"To the north-East hereof we shall finde Dunmannaway, a small village, well situated on the banks of the river Bandon, fortified with an old castle, and to the north thereof, the castle of Togher, a large, strong pile. This tract is called Glanacrim or Slughtfelimy" [i. e. Race of Felim, son of Cormac Donn] "and belonged unto Teig Odoony, one of the best branches of the Carthyes, and always reckoned one of the best housekeepers in Carbry."

This Teige-an-Duna Mac Carthy was thirty-four years old in 1618, and married. According to the Lambeth Pedigree, he married, 1. A daughter of Brian mac Owen Mac Sweeny of Cloghda; but it appears, from various other documents, that he married, secondly, Honora, daughter of Donnell O'Donovan, chief of Clancahill, by Johanna, the daughter of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh. His second wife was living, a widow, in 1652, as appears by a deposition made by her respecting the taking of the castle of Dundonnell, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Teige-an-Duna left three sons: 1. Teige-an-Fhorsa; 2. Dermot, living at Dunmanway in 1641, as appears by the depositions of 1641; and 3. Callaghan, living, in 1652, with his mother, Honora Ni Carthy, *alias* Donovan.

XLIII. TEIGE-AN-FHORSIA II. It appears from Decrees of Innocent's (VIII. 53), that he married, on the 22nd of October, 1641, Jennet Coppinger, relict of Nicholas Skiddy, of the city of Cork, merchant. He was then possessed, in his demesne, as of fee of the "townes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments following, viz.: the town and lands of Ffearlaghan, known by the names of Tullaghglass, Gortnidiy, Maulcullanane, and Carrigatotane, in the parish of Kilmeen, barony of Carbery, and county of Cork; the town and lands of Curreboy, one ploughland in the parish of Drinagh, Coolemontane, and Tullagh; three ploughlands in the parish of Inchegeelagh; and being thereof so seised and possessed, did, by his last will and testament in writing, devise same unto claimant Gennet for her life, in lieu of dower, and soon after died. After whose death, by virtue of said will, said Gennet was seised and possessed of the premises, until she was expelled by the late usurping powers. The Court of Claims find that Nicholas Skiddy, her first husband, died before the 22nd of October, 1641, and that Teige Carthy dyed in the yeare 1650.

But as for and concerning the lands of Kilbarry, with the two water mills thereon, and the said lands of Ffearlaghane, called Tullaghglass, Gortnedihy, Maulo Icullenane, Carrigetotane, Curreboy, Coolemountane, and Tullagh, in regard the said Claimants (George Skiddy and his mother, Gennet), and each of them, failed to make out any title thereunto, it is considered, ordered, and adjudged and decreed by this Court, that the same and every part thereof are and be excepted out of this precept, order, and decree, and that the claymants be left to such other course, either in law or Equity, as they shall think fit."

Jeremy Carthy, Esq. (who was evidently Teige-an-Duna's second son), was restored to the following townlands, most of which are situated in Gleann-a-Chroim, under the Commission of Grace, in 1684, viz.:

	A.	R.	P.	
Drinagh,	240	0	0	
Lisballet,	262	1	34	
Oculane <i>alias</i> Carnacullane,	876	1	16	profitable.
" " 	977	3	24	unprofitable.
Drumlynagh,	1062	0	0	
Kinrath <i>alias</i> Kinragh,	450	0	0	profitable.
" " 	163	2	0	unprofitable.
More in the same,	17	0	0	
Carnemaddery,	383	0	0	
Awe, called Noskin part,	175	0	0	
Astagmore,	690	2	16	
More in the same,	8	2	27	
Drumgarruff and Garranard,	29	1	16	profitable.
" " 	113	0	0	unprofitable.
Carhuvalder,	10	0	0	
Glanakerne <i>alias</i> Glannykarny,	82	3	31	profitable.
" " 	270	0	0	unprofitable.
Total in the barony of Carbery,	5811	3	4	}
Lisnekelly,	139	0	0	
Longford,	47	0	0	profitable.
" " 	40	0	0	unprofitable.
Total in the barony of Coonagh, county Limerick,	226	0	0	
Kilbonaw,	497	0	0	
Lumanagheitragh,	93	0	0	
Total in the barony of Glanarought, county Kerry,	590	0	0	

Dated January 3rd, 1684; Inrolled 31st January, 1684. (R. 6. f., m. 8, fo. 18.)

The Editor has not been able to learn the after history of this Jeremy. John Collins, of Myross, in his pedigree of O'Donovan, speaking of O'Donovan's daughter, Honora, who was married to Teige-a-Duna, has the following remark:

"From the said Teige-an-Duna sprung several military gentlemen who distinguished themselves abroad, such as Charles of Lorrain, otherwise called Cormac na nglac."

He also says that this family had possessions in Gleann-a-Chroim till 1690, when he refers to a Teige-a-Duna, the Hospitable, nominal Lord of Gleann-a-Chroim.

Teige-an-Fhorsa II. is mentioned in several copies of the Book of Munster, as having a son,

XLIV. TEIGE-AN-DUNA II., and this is evidently the person called nominal Lord of Gleann-a-Chroim by Collins. Three generations more of this pedigree are given in an Irish manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy (O'Gorman's Collection, 16, 5), which are as follows:

XLV. FELIM MAC CARTHY, son of Teige-an-Duna II, born *circiter* 1672.

XLVI. DERMOT MAC CARTHY, son of Felim, born *circ.* 1702.

XLVII. CORMAC MAC CARTHY, son of Dermot, born *circ.* 1734.

The last acknowledged head of this ancient sept of the Mac Carthys was an old gentleman, well known in the south of Ireland by the name of Jerry-an-Duna. He died at O'Donovan's Cove some years since, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His generous friend and kind benefactor, Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., in whose house he died, mentions him, in a letter to the Editor, as the undoubted head of this family, and the great-grandson of Teige-an-Duna, the last who resided in the castle of Dunmanway. He adds: "His appearance was most respectable, and he had the manners and information of a gentleman; all classes about Dunmanway had a respect for him to the last, and all admitted his descent from Teige-an-Duna. He was married to a Miss Callanan, of Kinsale, a very respectable lady, who ran off with him, and he spent what fortune she brought him with his Irish recklessness. He often told me that his family papers were in a chest which he left with a Mrs. Mac Carthy of Glanda, near Dunmanway. He made a request to me to have him interred in the family tomb at Kilbarry" [one mile west of the town of Dunmanway], "which, of course, I complied with, and he was buried with his ancestors, and with all due respect. His eldest son, Charles, is now in Cork; he is, I am told, a well-conducted honest man, but in very low circumstances." The Editor hopes that these documents will be preserved.

From this branch of the Mac Carthys are descended in the female line the family of Schuldham or Shouldham, of Dunmanway, whose ancestor, Edmond Schuldham, Crown Solicitor in the reign of Queen Anne, married the daughter and eventual heiress of Denis Mac Carthy, Esq., of Dyereagh, three miles to the north of Dunmanway, through whom the townlands of Crustera, Cuilkilleen, Goulacullin, Farnanes, Durragh, and Droumleena, are believed by the Mac Carthys and Schuldhams to have passed into the Schuldham family. However this may have been, the Schuldhams have for some generations quartered the Mac Carthy arms, and not only acknowledge, but boast of their descent from this once great family.

From Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy Glas of Tullyglass, the brother of the aforesaid Denis, whose property passed to the Schuldhams, and, according to the tradition in the country, which can be proved by private and recorded documents, the cousin-german of Dermot-an-Duna of Dunmanway, is descended Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., late of Florence, and now living in Paris, a

gentleman of refined taste and high literary attainments, author of the *Siege of Florence*, *Masaniello*, and the *Free Lance*. His descent from this sept of the Mac Carthys has been kindly communicated by Mr. Bartholomew Rochford of Ardeahan, near Dunmanway, the living repository of the traditions of Gleann-a-Chroim, and who is himself the grandson of Charles Mac Carthy, son of Daniel, son of Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy of Tullyglass, the brother of the aforesaid Denis Mac Carthy of Dyereagh. It is as follows :

1. Charles Mac Carthy Glas, of Tullyglass, in the parish of Fanlobus, married Angelina Hurley, by whom he had four sons : 1. Daniel ; 2. Jeremiah, a priest ; 3. Charles ; and 4. Justin, who had a son, Denis, who died in France. This Charles Mac Carthy Glas died about the year 1735, and was buried in the family vault of his ancestors at Kilbarry. He had a brother named Denis, who resided at a place called Dyereagh, and who married Elizabeth Donovan, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter [her name was Mary, according to the Schuldhams] eloped with and was married to a Mr. Schuldham [Edmond]. The son was shot by some unknown person, soon after this marriage, so that the daughter became an heiress, and the property of this branch of the Mac Carthys passed to the Schuldhams.

2. Daniel, son of Cormac or Charles Mac Carthy. He married Catherine Crowley, and, after the death of his father, removed from Tullyglass to Drumdeega, in the parish of Fanlobus, where he died, leaving three sons, viz. : 1. Charles, the grandfather of Bartholomew Rochford of Ardeahan ; 2. Denis ; 3. Daniel ; who, after their father's death, removed to a place called Shean, where Charles died, and whence Denis and Daniel, after having sold their property, removed to England, where Denis died without issue, leaving his property to his brother Daniel.

3. Daniel Mac Carthy. He was born about the year 1740, and died in 1813, having realised a considerable fortune as a merchant.

4. Daniel Mac Carthy died before his father, leaving

5. Daniel Mac Carthy, Esq., late of Florence, and now residing in Paris, *Vir doctus et ornatus hanc antiquam domum restauraturus*. He married Harriet Alexandrina Basset, daughter of Admiral Sir Home Popham, and has issue : 1. Henry Popham Tenison Mac Carthy ; 2. Florence Strachan Mac Carthy ; and 3. Elizabeth Radcliff Mac Carthy ; all now living.

THE following pedigrees and descents have been given in the course of the notes to these Annals :

O'FLYNN or O'LYN of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee. For the descent of this family see note ², under the year 1176, p. 24, *supra*. The modern history of this family is unknown.

O'HENERY of Glenconkeine, in the county of Londonderry. For his descent see note ⁵, 1192, p. 92.

O'FLYN of Sil-Mailruain, in the county of Roscommon. For the name of the present head of this family see note ⁵, A. D. 1192, p. 92.

KAVANAGH, for the descent of, see note ⁶, A. D. 1193, p. 96.

MAC DEVITT of Inishowen, descent of, note ⁴, A. D. 1208, p. 158.

O'HANLY of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon, pedigree of, note ^c, A. D. 1210, p. 171.

O'FINAGHTY of Clann-Conway, descent of, note ^r, A. D. 1232, p. 265.

Descent of O'HENNESSY and O'HUALLAHAN of Clann-Colgan, in the now King's County, A. D. 1414, note ^l, p. 820.

O'DUNNE of Iregan, pedigree of, pp. 957, 958, 959, A. D. 1448; and p. 1840, A. D. 1585, note ^p.

O'GOWAN, pedigree of, pp. 1189 to 1193, A. D. 1492.

MAC MANUS MAGUIRE, descent of, p. 1242, A. D. 1498.

MAC DONNELL of Leinster, descent of, pp. 1641 to 1644.

O'NEILLS of Clannaboy, pedigree of, p. 1678, A. D. 1574.

O'BYRNES of the county of Wicklow, notices of various branches of, p. 1702, A. D. 1578; pedigree of, p. 1747, A. D. 1580.

O'REILLY of East Breifny, pedigree of, as in a paper in the State Papers' Office, London, p. 1806, A. D. 1583.

MAC DONNELL of Antrim, pedigree of, p. 1892, A. D. 1590, note ^p.

O'TOOLES of Leinster, pedigree of, pp. 1900 to 1904, A. D. 1590, note ^f.

MAC NAMARA of Moyreask, descent of, p. 1910, A. D. 1592, note ^r.

O'KELLY of Dunamona, descent of, p. 1911, A. D. 1592, note ^r.

MAC CARTHYS, dispute amongst the, concerning the oldest branch, pp. 1994, 1995.

O'BYRNE of Glenmalure, pedigree of, p. 2018, A. D. 1597, note ^h.

O'DONOVAN, pedigree of the Editor's sept of, p. 2155.

O'REILLY, pedigree of, carried down to the present day, p. 2240, A. D. 1601, note ^p.

MAGUIRE, pedigree of, carried down to the present day, p. 2366, A. D. 1608, note ⁿ.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 24, col. 2, note ^r, for "the pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior," &c., read, "the pedigree of this famous family, a distinguished sept of the Oirghialla, who settled in the country of the senior branch of the Clanna-Rury."

P. 345, A. D. 1252, Cluainfiachna, now *anglice* Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh.

P. 418, *the first Edward was made King*, A. D. 1272.—Sir Harris Nicolas states, in his *Chronology of History*, Preface, p. xii., that every table of the regnal years of the Sovereigns of England, hitherto printed, is erroneous, not in one or two reigns only, but in nearly every reign from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward the Fourth. He also says that Richard the First styled himself only "Lord of England," in the interval between his father's death and his own Coronation; and that the Kings' reigns were actually dated from their Coronations. The Editor first thought that by $\pi\iota\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta$, when applied to the Sovereigns of England, the Four Masters

meant their Coronation; but, on comparison with the commonly received dates, it appears that by it they mean their proclamation. According to the Constitution of England for several centuries, there could be no interruption in the succession; but Sir Harris Nicolas shews that the heir to the Crown in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, did not, as at present, succeed to a full, complete, and real possession of the Throne, but "to a mere inchoate right, at the instant when the former sovereign expired."

P. 464, A. D. 1295. *The Castle of Baile-nua, the Castle of Magh-Breacraigh, and the Castle of Magh-Dumha.*—These castles, which were demolished this year by Jeffrey O'Farrell, were not very far asunder. Baile-nua is Newtown, in Clanshane, barony of Granard, and county of Longford; Magh-Dumha is the present Moydoe, in the same county; and the castle of Magh Breacraigh stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath, not far from the boundary of the county of Longford. The castle of Baile-nua, levelled by O'Farrell on this occasion, is therefore to be distinguished from Newcastle, in the county of Wicklow, mentioned in Grace's Annals as burned by the Irish of Leinster in the same year.

P. 599, A. D. 1351, note ^a, for "barony of Magheraboy," read "barony of Clanawley."

P. 633, A. D. 1366, for "O'Kerry," read "O'Conor Kerry."

P. 638, A. D. 1367, for "*Inis-mor Loch m-Bearraidh.*—These names are now obsolete," read "Inis-mor Locha m-Bearraidh, now Inishore in Lough Barry, a part of the Upper Lough Erne, lying between the baronies of Tirkennedy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh."

P. 666, note ^d, A. D. 1376, for "this place," read "this name."

P. 682, A. D. 1381, note ^e, col. 2, line 11: "This is a great oversight." This sentence should be inserted after "O'Ffox!" col. 2, line 1, same page. It slipped out of its place and passed the Editor's notice till the sheet had been worked off.

P. 733, A. D. 1394, note ^f, line 1, for "O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain," read "O'Kelly of Magh-Druchtain."

P. 755, A. D. 1397, text, line 10, for "Mac Sheely," read "Mac Sheehy."

P. 765, A. D. 1399, note ^m, col. 2, line 3, for "West Corca Vaskin," read "East Corca Vaskin."

P. 775, A. D. 1402, line 9, remove the brackets.

P. 828, A. D. 1417, note ^k, col. 2, line 5, for "it was restored to O'Conor Sligo, &c." read "it was given to O'Conor Sligo in the ransom of O'Doherty, and it remained in O'Conor's hands during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbery, when it was recovered by O'Donnell."

P. 829, A. D. 1417, note ^o, col. 2, line 11, for "innuera," read "innumera."

P. 837, A. D. 1411, line 14 of translation, for "Church of Cuil Silinne," read "Cill-Cuile-Silinne" [now Killecooley, in the barony and county of Rosecommon].

P. 898, A. D. 1434, note ^u, col. 2, line 4, for "legal tradition," read "local tradition."

P. 939, A. D. 1444, note ^x, col. 1, line 16, for "I-cluain & I-Ere & I-Hogain," read "I-Cruinn, & I-Ere & I-Eogain."

P. 958, A. D. 1444, col. 2, line 10, for "but it has not been connected with the ancient line above given," read, "and it can be connected with the ancient line above given, on the authority of an Irish manuscript in the O'Gorman collection, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, which

makes Leyny O'Dunne" [who built Castlebrack] "the son of Rory, who was the son of Donough, the last generation given by Duaid Mac Firbis. This Leyny O'Dunne, had four sons, viz.: 1. Teige O'Dunne, chief of Hy-Regan, and ancestor of the Brittas family; 2. Feradhach; 3. Dermot; 4. Awley."

P. 993, A. D. 1454, col. 1, lines 2, 3, for "Domino," read "Domicello."

P. 1031, A. D. 1464, line 14 of translation, between "slain" and after "Gilla-Glas Dillon," insert "with one thrust of a spear."

P. 1050, note ^w, col. 2, line 27, for "*nevebat*," read "*vivebat*."

P. 1057, A. D. 1468, line 25, Beann-uamha. The following note should have been given here: "*Beann-uamha*, i. e. the Ben or Peak of the Cave, now the Cave-hill, in the barony of Upper Belfast, and county of Antrim. The townland is now called Benvadigan."

P. 1059, A. D. 1468, note ^p, col. 2, line 7, for "district name," read "distinct name."

P. 1198, A. D. 1492, note ^s, for "in the barony and county of Leitrim," read "barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim."

P. 1231, A. D. 1497, line 22 of translation, for "were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell," read "were given by Henry Oge to Donnell."

P. 1416, A. D. 1533, for "Annagh," read "Annagh, *alias* Hazelwood, the seat of Owen Wynne, Esq."

P. 1449, A. D. 1538, note ⁿ, col. 2, line 1, for "Killymard," read "Killodonnell."

P. 1475, A. D. 1542, note ^c, for "Bel-atha-Uachtair, a townland in the parish of Kilcorky, &c.," read "now Belloughter, in the townland of Lurgan, parish of Shankill, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 22."

P. 1501, A. D. 1547, line 5, for "Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge," read "Donnell Oge and Brian Oge."

P. 1509, A. D. 1548, line 25, for "O'Carroll," read "O'Carroll, Teige Lusc."

P. 1551, A. D. 1557, note ^p, col. 2, line 8, for "perfecto," read "præfecto."

P. 1575, A. D. 1559, line 17, for "the son of O'Donnell," read "the son of Donnell."

P. 1606, A. D. 1565, note ^h, col. 1, lines 3, 4, for "Glenflesk," read "Glenshesk."

P. 1637, A. D. 1570, line 4, for "the brother of Hugh Boy Roe," read "and his brother, Hugh Boy Roe."

P. 1648, A. D. 1570, note ^t, col. 1, line 12, for "in the very centre of this river," read, "in the very centre of this territory."

PP. 1682, 1683, A. D. 1572, notes ^a and ^b, for "barony of Islands," read "barony of Clonderalaw."

P. 1786, A. D. 1582, note ^d, col. 1, last line, for "William III.," read "William IV."

P. 1903, col. 2, last line, for "a Miss Hatchell," read "Eliza, daughter of Henry Archer, Esq., of Ballyséskin, county of Wexford."

P. 1904, col. 2, line 3, for "died *sine prole*," read "married Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Jacob, rector of Kilscooran, county of Wexford, and had a numerous family."

P. 1913, A. D. 1592, note ^b, col. 1, line 12, for "Kilmore," read "Touaghty.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 100."

P. 1502, note ^a, *Faiche-Chiarain*, now Faheeran, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcumrereagh, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.

P. 1923, A. D. 1592, note ^f, col. 2, line 13, for "daughter," read "great-granddaughter;" for "1641," read "1688."

P. 1990, for "now *anglice* Tiran, &c.," read "now *anglice* Tirahan, *alias* Fairfield, in the parish of Lickmolassy, barony of Longford, and county of Galway."

P. 2021, "*a natural son, Thomas Esmond.*" The Editor regrets that he was led into the assertion that the first Sir Thomas Esmonde was illegitimate, by a statement to that effect in a former edition of Burke's Peerage, which has been rectified in the recent edition of that work (1847), to which he refers the reader. There can be little doubt that the Lord Esmond was married to the sister of O'Flaherty, but, subsequently repudiating her without a divorce, married Ellice Butler, daughter of the fourth son of the ninth Earl of Ormond. The Lord Esmond died in 1646.

His extensive estates during the Cromwellian usurpation were granted to the Duke of Albemarle. But the first Sir Thomas Esmonde, had he been illegitimate, as has been alleged, would not have claimed the right of succession to those estates, as he did before the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement and Explanation, "as by *descent* from his father, *Laurence, Lord Esmond, Baron Limerick, &c.*" The documents relating to this claim are extant in the Surveyor-General's Office.— (See *Reports of the late Record Commission*, vol. ii. p. 264.)

The powerful influence of the Duke of Albemarle was, however, so far successful as to obtain a private Act of Parliament, which is still extant, though not among the printed Statutes, and the main features of which are incorporated in the Public Acts relating to the "Settlement," vesting in the King the lands in Wexford county, "now in the possession of the Duke of Albemarle, and *forfeited by Sir Thomas Esmonde,*" in order to secure a grant of them to the Duke of Albemarle.—See *Rep. Rec. Com.*, vol. iii. p. 649.

While contending with this powerful personage the first Sir Thomas Esmonde died, leaving his eldest son and heir, Laurence, a minor, who, after a protracted lawsuit, carried on in his name by the Duke of Buckingham, as his "next friend," succeeded in recovering the estates of the Lord Esmonde, much of which are still in the possession of the present worthy Sir Thomas Esmonde of Ballynastra.

That the recognition of the peerage should not have followed the recognition of the legitimate title to the estates of the Lord Esmonde, can be but little matter of surprise when we remember that his grandson was only an "innocent papist," and as such, at that period, labouring under peculiar disadvantages.

P. 2069, A. D. 1598, note ^f, col. 1, line 22, for "between truth, as, &c.," read "between truth and falsehood, as, &c."

P. 2245, col. 1, line 4, for "Durvalante," read "Surveillante," and add "Captain Dowell O'Reilly commanded the seamen's advanced battery at the siege of St. Sebastian, and assaulted the breach. He commanded the Flotilla to cross the bar of the Adour, of which the Duke of Wellington speaks, in his despatches, as conducted with a degree of skill and bravery seldom equalled."

P. 2400, line 33, *third son of Con O'Donnell*. The Editor has since discovered, that, though Con Oge is named *third* in order in O'Clery's Genealogical manuscript, and also in the additions in the autograph of the Venerable Charles O'Conor, to the greater genealogical manuscript of Duaid Mac Firbis; nevertheless, Mac Firbis, in his own abstract (according to the copy of that compilation in the Royal Irish Academy), made sixteen years later, places Con Oge *second*, and Hugh Boy *third*.

P. 2400, line 35, *a heraldic genealogy with the seal of Chichester Fortescue*. At the time the above note was written, the Editor had before him a brief abstract of the Austrian pedigree, which misled him as to the source and authority from which that pedigree emanated. He has since seen a full and perfect copy of the original, and finds that it was not issued from the office of Chichester Fortescue, or of any other herald, but that it was a solemn attestation as to the race and descendants of Con Oge O'Donnell, and of the sixteen quarterings to which the sons of Charles (the common ancestor of the O'Donnells of Castlebar, Spain, and Austria) were entitled, signed by some of the highest dignitaries of the Irish nobility and Roman Catholic Church. The names attached to it, with their arms, are those of "Taafe Comes Camerarius et Generalis, Vice Mareschallus suæ Sac. Cæs. Regiæ Apostolicæ Majestatis;" "Kildare;" "Dunboyne;" "Kingsland;" "Trimblestown;" "Patritius Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis et Hiberniæ Primas;" "Jacobus Episcopus Kildariensis;" "Philippus Episcopus Rapotensis;" "Fr. Thomas Ord. Præd. Episcopus Associatus."

P. 2440, after paragraph ending line 8, insert: "It appears from Patent Roll of 11th year of Edward II. (A. D. 1318), that John Odinevan [*recte* O'Donevan] obtained a general pardon from the King; but no clue has been discovered to engraft him in his proper place on the genealogical trunk of this family."

P. 2456, line 1, for "1896," read "1689."

P. 2477, line 8, for "1789," read "1689."

P. 2490, line 30, for "Decrees of Innocent's," read "Decrees of Innocents."

THE END.

DA 905 .A6 1856 v.5-6 SMC
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