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annala ríoghachta éireann.

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

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

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
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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ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

ANNA LA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλε, τρι chéd, reachtmoḡat, a τρι.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Arḡ achaidḡ rasoí i necchna, ḡ i cḡabaḡ do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaḡ ḡ Sasoí Seanḡadha do écc i lior ḡabail.

Ionḡroigḡ do taboirt do ḡallaibḡ miḡe don Anḡoile. Ruaidḡri mac caḡoil uí rḡḡoil ḡ a mac do maḡbaḡ doibḡ don cur rḡn, ḡ Soḡaíde dá muinḡir imailli rḡú. Donnchaḡ ua rḡḡoil ḡo lion a cionóil dia lḡnḡian, ḡ maḡbaḡ móri do dénaḡ lair oḡra. Uḡcḡor do rḡoigḡ do buain don áirḡiḡ iarrḡn, ḡ an maíḡm poime for ḡallaibḡ, ḡo ττορḡair ḡe, ḡ ḡur rḡraoimeḡ for a muinḡir.

Uilliam dalatḡn ḡ Sḡrriam na miḡe do maḡbaḡ le cenél rḡachach ḡ lé hua maḡleacḡoinn.

Mac an pearrḡm meic rḡoḡair do maḡbaḡ lá ττορḡdealbḡcḡ ruadḡ ua cconcoḡair daon builli cloíḡm i cconmaicne dúna mḡoir (τταρḡr rḡell do

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

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

[†] *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his Irish Writers, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

[‡] *As he was routing,* ḡ an maíḡm poime.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus:

"Donnchaḡ O Fḡrḡail dá leanman, ḡ moran do maḡbaḡ doibḡ lair, ḡ en-urḡur rḡoigḡe

dá maḡbaḡ rḡin, ḡ ro buḡ maíḡm don eḡluaḡ aile acḡ muna beíḡ in ττορḡur rḡn: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

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

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

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

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

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

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach^r, and by O'Melaghlin.

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

Fiachach is given :

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

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

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

δέναμ δοιβ αιρ, γ Σέ αγ τεαχτ α conmaicne cúile) γ é φέν οιμτεαχτ
 δαιμδεόιν αλορ α λάιμε ιαρριν ό να εαρκαραισ, γ é βεό λοιτιδε. Ανοριαρ
 mac cionaoié do marbad doibrioim ara haite, ιαρ na fágbaíl do τοιρηδεαλ-
 bac aca ι ngeall pe na ποζα φυαργαίτε οραgháil ar an tan πο φεαλλραο
 φαίρ φέν ποίμε.

δαρρδουβ ινζεαν υί Ρuaric βήν δοίμναίλλ mec τίζήννάν do écc.

Seaan mac conmara αρταοιρεαχ [άροταοιρεαχ] cloinne cuiléin γ ταός
 ócc ó θυρηιν do écc.

Sadb ινζήν cathail υί cōncobair βήν πλαιτεβήταιζ υι Ρuaric [do ecc].

· Ražnall mac corbmaic μεζ Ražnall do marbad la mac Μεζ ναίρσό ι
 fell.

Μαοιλεαόλοινν Connactach ó néill do écc.

Μαίζιρτιρ Νιοκόλ Μαζ τεcheadain οίρριελ cluana do écc.

δριαν όζ mac brian υί δουδα do marbad la βαίρεδachaib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρι έέδ, Seachtmōcchat a cēthair.

Senicm Sabaoir do marbad la μαζ αοηζυρα.

Δοίμναίλλ όcc ó δοόορταιζ (.i. mac Seaan) do écc.

Cucoicprie ócc μαζ εοάccáin ταοιρεαó cenél φιαchach do marbad ι
 βpell ar noul δό lé heppucc na μιδε ζο hát luain, γ an Sionnac mac mērain
 (do muinntir uilliam δαλατύν) da marbad daon bñile φλειζι, γ é φήν do ταρ-
 παιηζ ο αροιλε ιαρ ριν γ boill θεαcca do denam da corp α ccionad a mίζμομα.

* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kil-
 maine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

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

Brian Oge^z, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

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

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge^a was slain by Magennis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teabóid a búrc oighre meic uilliam do marbáð duib maine.

Maðm la Niall ó néill for gallaib, dar marbáð an Ríoirie roidreac, boora na cairrige, an Sándalac, an burcað, 7 uilliam baile dalat ceann anbpele epionn, 7 iliomad nac náiriméir.

Taoc mac Ruairi mic caatal ruaid uí concobair, olghaðbor uí concobair do écc.

Maoileacloinn mac diaimata uí feargal do dul ar coccað ar an angale go muintir maolmorða do cup 7 naghaid gall. Tacor tpién amnur do cup eatorra 7 goill iar rin dáir marbáð rom 7 Socharohe oile.

Taoc ócc mag raghaill do lot dorcor do roigio go nerbaile de, acht níi bpear a demm cia do telcc an turcor. Muintir birn dá cup for cloinn muiréscraig, 7 clann muiréscraig dá cup opparom mar an ccéona, uair ar ctoria baó iorgal an tan rin. Coccað dergi tpeimioíde edir eolarcaib 7 muintir birn.

Corbmac mac tomaltair uí rshgal do marbáð.

Feargal mac plaitéscraig uí Ruairc do marbáð do rilib.

Tighnán mac briain meo tigeapnán do écc.

Maoileacloinn Ruad ó duibghman raoi 7 rñcup, 7 Mathgamain an chind mac domnaill mic Muiréscraig uí Ruairc do coméuicim pé apoile.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, pécromogac, acúig.

Donnchadh caomanað mac murhaða mið laigñ do marbáð la gallaib 7 bpeil iar ctaborie oíolairige do go memc poime rin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "τρε . . . Mag Eóragan do marbáð do.—MS. L."

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

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

^e *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Μαθηγαμαιν mac μάγηναρα υι concobair do écc iar mbuaið nínið, 7 neangnamha.

Caírlén Rora comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirnealbac ruad ar imaille pe comathaid oile.

Mac artain uirí cenel řaghartoið do marbad 1 bfell da bratair řén mac gille tépnoib mec artain.

Μαιðm mór do taboirt lá Niall ó néll řor gallaid dúim da léglar, dú 1 toirchoir řir řemur baile atha thid (no alahid) řir ionaid Rið řaxan, burpac camlinne, 7 řliomat nac náirimtear.

Cúlad mac mařgamna tánoiri oirgiall décc do cúrlinn.

Art mac mecc uidiř aon bá lán deneach 7 dfele do écc.

Diarmaid mac řařnail do dul dionnraidið řor corbmac ua mbiriř, 7 donnchað mac concobair an coráin do marbad don toirř řin, imaille pe hiliomat do daoimb oile imaille řir, 7 évala mořa do denam doib [recte do].

Μαοileaclonn ua domnallan ollam řil muireadaið řo řaimřadac le dán, 7 arð řaoř Erionn beðř ir in ealadain céðna, décc dριολύν.

Caírbre, 7 eořan, dá mac Mécc tiřeapnán do taboirt ionnraiřte řor gallaid řo řion a tριonóil. řir da muirtir řén do dénam řelle oppa, 7 dá cřec le gallaid ar ionmāř. řoill do cřuimughad ma tριmceal iar na mbrath doib; clann mécc tiřeapnán, 7 cuicřir ar řiçit do maiřib a muirtire do díceannað ar én látoir annřin do gallaid.

Seapřpaið mac řiollananaom uř řřřoiř dřřadbor tiřřina na hanřoile ar eneac, ar cřruç, ar çaionbéřaid, do écc iar mbuaið nonřta 7 naiřriře.

řir emann albanac mac uilliam búřc do écc iar mbuaið naiřriře. Tomāř a mac do řabáil tiřeapnaiř tar a ér.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orccor mac Airt meḡ uíðir do marbað do cloinn Donnchað meḡ uíðir.
 Donnchað mac taidḡ mic concobair an cópáin do marbað la muinir bhrn.
 Tomár mac feorair tigearna átha na Ríḡ, ḡ Seann mac loclainn cónn
 a fine pén déḡ.

Cathal óḡ mac catail oḡ mic catail móir mic doimnaill uí concobair do
 marbað la cloinn Riocairð, ḡ lochlainn mac donnchað uí dubda do ḡabail
 don cur rin.

Ḧrian ó brian tigearna tuadmunian do indarbað la toirpdealbað mac
 Muirceartaḡ uí brian, ḡ le cloinn Riocairð.

Coccað eitiḡ Ruaidri ó concobair Rí connact, ḡ Maolreacloinn ó ceal-
 laiḡ tigearna ua Maine ḡur ro ḡab ua concobair nhr̄e for uíð Maine.

Cathal mac Maḡnura meic diaρνava déḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, Sechtmochat, a sé.

Taðcc ó Ruairc tḡḡina bpeḡne, aon lán deneac ḡ oḡéle, dallac, ḡ uoir-
 dearcur, beḡir na mbpeḡneac, ḡ leóman lethe cuinn décc. Tḡḡinán a mac
 do ḡabáil tḡḡinair bhr̄eḡne na deóidh.

Αοdh ó tuacóil, tḡḡina ua máil do marbað do ḡallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí Ḧrioin, ceann enḡ ḡ eanḡnama laiḡion do
 ḡuin da rpor ḡerin, ḡ a écc ḡo céðoir.

Αοdh mac Seacain uí ḡḡḡoil do écc, ḡ bá τιορpa ḡo ττοδρḡ́cταð a ḡéle ḡ
 a ḡairḡrḡe do cliaρoib̄ Ḧrioin ḡo coitc̄ionn ó aoir a macdhaçta ḡo rin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

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

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

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail^z, was slain by the English.

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

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

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

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

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

bébinn inġean doínnail uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roibearo ua fíhġail do écc iar mbuaib naithriġe.

Cuairne ua concobair faigi, dġadbor tiġearna uib faige do écc.

Concobair ua bechán faoi Shíochadha, Ceallać mac craitín ollam tuadmuíman lé fíhchar, Eóin ua Ruanađa ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maolínha ollam uí Caťám, Donnchad mac fíhbirig dġifícaid, 7 Ruarcán ó hadhmaill ollam uí anluain 1 noán do écc. Fíh tiġe aoidhead coitćionn ġan diultaď pé naon an Ruarcan po.

Cumoiġi ó caťain tiġearna oipeachta uí caťain do ġabail do ġallaib 1 bburc cúile Raťain, 7 a ćur dóib ġo Carraicc Fearġura 1 nġemlib.

Coimćionol ġall miďe, ulaď, 7 laiġín dochum na hanġoile. Creacha fill do denam dóib ír in tír. Ua fíhġoil ġo líon a ćionóil dia faigídriom iarriin folet, eoir ġallaib ulaď 7 laiġean ġā. ġur loircc a mburigh 7 a mbailte, ġur ćreac a ćríocā, 7 a iompúď ar a haitle ġo nédalaib aibli po ġuaioh 7 corccur.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, τρι ćeď, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An teppucc ó ceallaiġ .i. earbacc Cluana fíhita bġénainn, Seacan ó Rodacám comorba caillín Saoi coitćionn, 7 an Deccámac móri maġ muirġiora do écc. ISin Róim écc an deccánaigri.

Μαιριτρ Εαρρα Ρuaio do loρccad.

Uatep mac Śir dauic búrc, Doínnall mac fíhġail mic An manaiġ uí ġallcobair, Seappraio ó plannaccám taoipeac cloinne caťail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí ćfíbaill tiġearna Ele, Diaρmaio bacac mac branáin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

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

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

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

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

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

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

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

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

^h *Son of the Manach*.—Μῆς ἀν ἡναντῆς, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαδ̄ corcachlan̄, Ραχτηνα mac θαυιτη υί μόρδα, γ̄ θριαν̄ ó φλαιτ̄β̄σ̄ρι-
ταιγ̄ do écc.

Σλουιγεαδ̄ la Ριοκαρ̄ο α βύριε ι cloim̄o cuiléin γ̄ Cuilenaiγ̄ do τιονοι im
Mac conmapa .i. mac m̄gene υί δάλαιγ̄. Ionnpaiγ̄id̄ do ταβοιρε δόιβ̄ ap
cloim̄o Ριοκαρ̄ογ̄ sup̄ cuip̄riod̄ maioim̄ op̄pa, δάρ̄ map̄baδ̄ Teabóid̄ mac uillicc
ceann na c̄eth̄irne, ep̄i meic ó neoin̄, γ̄ móp̄án̄ do maith̄ib̄ cloim̄ne Ριοκαρ̄ογ̄
ap̄céana.

Ρυαιθ̄ρί ó concobair̄ do tabap̄t̄ maith̄ma ι Ρορcomm̄ain̄ for̄ Mac uilliam
b̄yrie γ̄ for̄ maoleac̄cloim̄o ó ceallaiγ̄ τιγεap̄na ó maine, δί map̄ map̄baδ̄
Rip̄oσ̄riδ̄ α βύριε .i. θαρ̄β̄ρατ̄αιp̄ meic uilliam, dom̄nall mac Catail̄ óicc υί
concobair̄, Ταδ̄γ̄ óγ̄ mac ταιδ̄γ̄ υί céallaiγ̄, ua mainoin̄ .i. ταοιρεαδ̄ ποδ̄ain̄,
mac dub̄gaill, gallocolaiγ̄, γ̄ iomaδ̄ oile naδ̄ náip̄im̄t̄ioip̄.

Cap̄lén̄ leapā ap̄ro abla do dénaim̄ la Seaan̄ ó p̄p̄riγ̄ail̄ τιγεap̄na na
hAn̄ḡoile.

Coccaδ̄ ep̄iri mac διαp̄ματα γ̄ Ρυαιθ̄ρί ó Concobair̄, γ̄ο ττανicc̄ θαp̄íde
maḡh̄ lup̄γ̄ do milleaδ̄ γ̄ do lop̄ccaδ̄ ep̄iri γ̄op̄taiδ̄ γ̄ ποip̄γ̄neap̄na. Sochaíde
do map̄baδ̄ eatoip̄nā leaδ̄ for̄ leiδ̄. Síτ̄ do dénaim̄ δόιβ̄ πό θεόιδ̄, γ̄ com̄h̄ta

ⁱ *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*,
William the comely.

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Alainnⁱ; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh^h Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

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

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

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

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

^o *Considerations*, *com̄thu*.—The word *com̄thu* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylurg was altogether wasted, spoiled, preyed, and

οραγαίλ δο mac διαρματα δο ειονν na ρίοδηα δο δέναν, η ι νιοναδ α δίοζ-
βάλα ό Ρυαίορί ό concobair.

Μαθηγαμίαι mac Seain meic conmapa δο έcc.

Αν δανα Ριρδσρ δο γάβαίλ ριογαίχτε Saγan .21. lun.

Σορραίο mac Ανοαίο υί Ραζάλλαιζ δο μαρβαό la cloinn an chaoic υί
Ραζάλλαιζ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρι ceo, Seachmóγaττ, a hocht.

Cαιρβε ua ρεαργoil Ερpucc Αρδachaίο, ealcuing congβαλα an epάβαίο,
Ζlán oίleaίmna na heccno, σοίτεch δέρερce η δαonnaάτα epίde, a έcc ipn
Ρóim ίαρ mβρειέ βυαάa δο δεaman η δοmian.

Μόρ ινζean υί ρεαργαίλ βfn Μέcc ραζnaίλ .ι. Διαρματα, δο έcc, η a
haonacul ι ccluan conmaicne zo honópac.

Υατερ mac uίlliam býpc δο μαρβαό la muinτiρ máίlle.

Ρεαρζal μαζ ραζnaίλ δο μαρβαό la conn mac muipcρταίζ meζ ραζnaίλ.

Ζιollacpιορτ ua Ρυαιρc mac τιζεapna βρειρne δο éc.

Τοιρρdealbác mac Suibne apδconpυbal Connaάτ, Ταυcc mac loclainn
meζ Conmapa ταιορeacά cloinne cuίén δο μαρβαό la mac ινζine υί δάλαιζ.

Δοimnall mág βράδαιζ ταιορeacά cúle βpιγhoin, η τεallaίζ cclρβαίλ, Saoi
coιτáionn, Seaan ό ρialáin δεζρρi δána, η ουδcobλαίζ ινζfn Mecc ραζnaίλ
βfn υί Μαοιλμιαδhaiζ δο έcc.

Ionpρoiγiό δο ταβαίρτ δο μαζ ραζnaίλ (ζona βράίεpib η ζona oipeach-

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

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

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

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

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

"Finola filia Tadai Mac Donogh, uxor Tordelvachi óγ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

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

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

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

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

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

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

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

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable^u of Connaught, [died].

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

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

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

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

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

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

^u *High constable*.—*Ἀρχοκονσταβλα* is always

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

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

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

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

ταιβ, do dá cloinn aodha, 7 d'f'f'g'al ó Ruairc) an cátal ruad' ma'g ra'g'nail. Cátal do tional a commbrat'peac, 7 a élf'innadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad' an a' ccionnrom. Ma'om do tabairt' doib' f'or mac' ra'g'nail. F'f'g'al ma'g ra'g'nail de'ig'feap' f'ona f'aidbir, 7 Mac S'f'nlaoic, Mac Giolla duib, 7 So'caide nac' náim'íteap' do ma'rbad' don im'peap'ccain f'in.

Giolla'criort' ó f'g'ing'in ollain cenél c'conail 1 f'f'nc'up do écc do f'iolún.

Ó'pian ma'g u'idi'p .i. a'obap' t'ig'earna f'f'p'manach, do ma'rbad' la cloinn A'ipt' m'eg' u'idi'p.

F'f'g'al ua' ma'of'mia'ad'ia'g' t'ao'ipeac' mu'nt'ipe' é'f'ballain d'ég.

T'ad'g' mac' a'f'ohag'áin ollain b'reit'f'mian' ioch'tap' connac't' f'aoi' gan' mu'f'f'rain gan' o'ib'f'f'ina'ig, 7 f'f'f' t'hi'ge' na'oi'de'ad' coit'ch'ind' da' g'ac' aen' do é'g.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1379.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, τρι chéd, Seacht'no'ccat, anaói.

Εαρ'f'cob na' m'ide, .i. an f'altach do écc 1 Sa'xai'b.

S'ému'p ó con'g'alai'g' p'ri'ó'ip' da'm'ini'p'i, Flaith'bf'f'itach' ó mon'g'áin' A'ip'chin' de'ac' Ru'ip' a'ipt'ep' d'écc.

P'ilib' mac' m'ocoil, .i. an d'alat'únach' t'ig'f'p'na' i'ap't'hap' m'ide d'écc.

F'f'f'bi'ri'g' mac' f'f'f'bi'ri'g' f'aoi' f'f'f'ch'ada' d'écc.

Ó'au'io' ua' du'inn' t'ao'ipeach' ua' Ri'ag'áin' do ma'rbad' la' mac' ce'ap'baill' uí' du'inn.

Ri'ocap' do mac' ca't'h'f'moi' do ma'rbad' la' p'ilib' ma'g' u'idi'p, t'ig'earna' f'ear' ma'nac, 7 la' do'm'nall' ua' néill.

Ma'om' na' d'pe'ce' do t'ha'ba'ipt' dua' déill, .i. do m'all' mó'p' an' p'ilib' ma'g'

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

¹ *Sons-in-law*, α élf'innad'.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

² *F'iolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

³ *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

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

⁴ *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

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

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*^z.

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

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

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach^b, died in England.

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

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

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

The defeat of Dreach^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

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

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

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

^d *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

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

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

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

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawley, in the barony of

υἱὸν, οὐ ἰ τορχαῖρι τὰδῃ μᾶς υἱὸν, δᾶ μᾶς μεῖς μαῖνυρα, τοῖρρδεαλβᾶς
μᾶς δοννχαῖδα μῆς υἱὸν, ὀριαν μᾶς μεῖς Ραιτέ, ἡ μαιρῆστᾶς μᾶς μῖολ-
chon.

Μᾶς ἀν ἑαοῖχ υἱ Ραῖγῆλλῖς δὸ μᾶρβαδ λα μᾶς ἀνδαιδ υἱ Ραῖγαλλῖς.

Κύμαρα ἄρρ, .i. Μᾶς conμαρα δὸ μᾶρβαδ λα α βραιτρῖδ ρῖν τρε ρῆλλ.

Κύδοννacht μᾶς Ρῖλιβ μῆς υἱὸν ἀδβαρ τῖγῆρνα ρῖρ manach ἀρ εἰνεᾶς
ἡ ἀρ υαιρλε, δὸ μᾶρβαδ λα cloinn δοῖνναῖλλ cloinne ceallaῖgh.

Μαοῖμορδα ὄς μᾶς Μαοῖμορδα ρυαιδ υἱ concobair (.i. ραῖλῖε) δὸ μᾶρ-
βαδ λα ἡλλαῖδ.

Ρῖονῖγυαλα μῖγῆν υἱ cheallaῖγ βῆν μεῖς uilliam βῖρς δὸ ἑcc.

Ρῖρδερδ υα δυδᾶγαιν δέcc ἀδβαρ ollamian ὁ Maine εἰρῖδε.

Uilliam μᾶς ἀν ἡῖolla καοῖς μεῖς εῖρβαῖλλ δεαρρκαῖῖτεᾶς ἡαοῖδεαῖ ἰ
ρῖννμ δὸ ἑcc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, μῖλε, τρῖ χῆδ, ochtμocchat.

Ἀν tabb μᾶς διαρματα ρυαιδ, .i. abb να τριονοῖδε ρορ loch cé, ἡ Δοῖν-
naῖll υα ἡνῆᾶν Ρρῖοῖρ learrα ἡοβαῖll δὸ ἑcc.

Seaan μᾶς concobair mic ἀδθα mic δοῖνναῖll οῖcc τῖγῆαρνα τῖρε conaῖll,
ἡ να μῖμεαῖl ccoῖρρογυρ δι, ἡ ρῖοῖδᾶμνα ulaδ υἱλε, ἡ α μᾶς Μαοῖleachlann
δυδ δὸ μᾶρβαδ ἰ μαιρῖτῖρ ἑαρρα Ρυαιδ, λα τοῖρρδεαλβᾶς μᾶς νέλλ υἱ δοῖν-
naῖll, λα cloinn cathaῖll οῖcc υἱ ἑconcobair; ἡ λα μαιρῖτῖρ δυῖρρῖν ἀρ ammar
aῖoche μα ρορlonῖγορτ ρῆν.

ὀρερῖαιδῖμ λα μᾶς uilliam βῖρς ρορ μᾶς uilliam υαχταρᾶς (Ρῖοαρο

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

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

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

Erne, near Pettigoe.

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

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

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

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.

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

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

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach^m (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

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

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

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo caesus.—*Mac Fibr.*"

"Cuconactus Maguir a Clann Donell Cloinne Ceallaig caesus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

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

όξ) ηι mbaile αθα λεατραν. Mac Siúrtáin δερετρα τιγεαρνα αθα lſcham, γ Seon δερετρα δο μαρβαθ ann.

Ταός mac Muirceartaigh uí brian δο μαρβαθ la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ρυαόρι mac caáil mic aóda bpeipicch uí concobair δο τεαχετ αρ ζρειρ αρ μιντιρ Ρυαιρ, γ α μαρβαθ la μαζνυρ ua Ρυαιρ.

Μαιόμ μόραδβαλ δο εθαβαρτ la μάξ αςγυρα, Αρτ, αρ γαλλαίβ, γ αρ οιρτεραίβ. Ο hanluain τιγεαρνα οιρτεαρ, γ ποχαίθε μόρι δο γαλλαίβ δο μαρβαθ von chur rin.

Αν μοιρτιμέραχ δο τέετ ι νερινν immaile pe μορ chumachταίβ (.ι. ινα λυρτιρ). Υαιρλε γαιοδεαλ δο ουλ μα είνδ ινι ριογδάινα ερεανν, .ι. Νιαλλ ó néill, ó hanluain, ó feargal, ó Rağallaig, ó Maoilmuaíó, Μαξ εοχαζαν, αν Siondach, γ αροιλε ραορclanna.

Αρτ μάξ αςγυρα τιγεαρνα ua neachdác ulaó δο γαβαίλ επέ feill ηι ττιξ αν μοιρτιμεραίξ. Ζαιοδιλ ερεανν γ μοραν δο γαλλαίβ φιν δο γαβαίλ eccla ροιμε ιαρριν φα βειτθ αρα ιοχετ, ιοννυρ ζυρ χυιρρτε ρομπα ζαν ταταιξε δο óenam αρ.

Αρτ mac ζηαιτε Caómanaig δο μαρβαθ la γαλλαίβ.

Μαιόμ μόρι δο εθαβαρτ la hua ndóinnailλ τοιρρδεαλβαé αρ concobair óξ mac Seaáin mic concobair mic αfoha mic domnaill óίξ, αρ ua ndocharταίξ, αρ cloinn ερuibne ου ιν πο μαρβαθ μοράν δά μαιτθίβ. Οιαρ δεαρβρατχαρ μειρ Suibne δο γαβαίλ ann, .ι. Eoin γ Μυρχαθ. Eóala αιόβλε δο buain óíóβ δεαχαίβ, βαρμ, γ δείοδó.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach^o O'Brien.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Αρε mac γεραϊτε mic τoμάρ pinn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbad la Mac Murchada ní laíghn.

Sloigead la cloinn Muirceartaigh 7 la ribib uá Raigillig 7 mbreffe uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchaó do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do breit oppa, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haímdeonach iar b'ágbáil coda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachuib dóib.

Cian mac Ruaidrí uí éirbaill adbar d'ghéoirig epíche éle do marbad daoó mac Muirceartaigh uí maóimuaio dunchur roighe.

Sloigead lar an Moirtemírach go hultuib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toircc rin lair eitar ecclair, 7 túait, an uirnaide, doinnac mór, airaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg maz carthaiç, Enrí mac doinnall uí p'f'gail, Aodh mac muirceartaigh muimniç mez Eochagáin, 7 Doinnall mac dauid mez Eochagáin déç.

Doinnall mac briain uí dubda tiçearna ua p'fiac'rach, 7 ó namalçaió pear coranta a epíche daímdeoin çall 7 çaiódeal batar ina açaió do éç ina baile buódein an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruaidrí do çabail a ionaid.

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

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

^r *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitte*.

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

^c *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

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

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

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

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

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

The Editor has not been able to discover the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniae tributa et munera .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb.*”

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

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

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

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

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

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

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι chéd, ochtíocchatt, a haon.

Dealb muire chille móire i nuib bpiúin do labairt co hiongnat.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muimníz uí céallaiz tigeapna ó maine aon ðuine ro ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, 7 an fear tug gearm coitcionn einiz do eliaíad Epeann, 7 do díol iad do peir a noizéipe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaoíra iar mbuaíð naéripze, 7 Maolreclainn a mac do gabail a ionaíð.

Ταδς ηυαδ mac διαρμαδα gall za mbaoi uplamur aipiz do marbað la cloinn goipdealbaiz.

Διαρματετ μάζ καρταιζ ασβαρ τιγεαρηνα δεαρíμíαν do marbað dua ματζαμνα.

Cemdeioiz mac bpiain ó ccuanac do marbað la gallaib.

Clann mic pedimíð uí concobair dionnrað do Ruaidrí ó concobair 7 baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaidrí uí concobair do gabail la bpiain mballaíð iarpin co cpotha corccrach i mbeól an tachair, 7 daoíne maíche immaile rir im bpiain ua mbirin, 7 im lochlainn ua nAinlize dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaicne dúim móir, ðriain da congbaíl aize i mbriazdenur co bpuair a bpié rín ó ua cconcobair 7 zo noínpaτ ríé ar a haithle.

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

“ 7 miorbuile íomda do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

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

³ *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

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

The Image^y of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

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

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

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony^a.

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

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

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

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

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

geoghegan, to which is added the following:

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

Caiplen atha luain do gabail don Iarla (an Moirtemeraç) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an tEronnaíꝑ do marbað ann.

Caiplen atha leathan do lŕgað do cloinn nðonnchaíð ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib̄ zo baile an Mhothaíꝑ.

Ua duinn do marbað dŕŕraib̄ ceall dia mbaoi ag ðenon̄ cŕeich̄i orra.

Rílib ua cinneid̄iꝑ t̄iꝑearna upmúian, ⁊ a bean Áine ingean meic conmara do écc.

Slóigeað la Níall ó néill ⁊ noirŕiallaib̄, cŕeacha móra do ðenon̄ doib̄, ⁊ airŕialla dia lŕn̄m̄ain zup bŕiŕeabar ar ðeireað̄ rluaiꝑ uí neill, ⁊ zup bŕiŕat cuid da cŕeachaib̄ doib̄. Donnchað mac Maŕnupa meꝑ maŕgamna do marbað don taðar r̄in.

Sŕi émann moirtemer t̄iꝑearna gall epeann d̄ecc.

Þubcblaiꝑ ingean aŕða meic diaŕmata bŕn chaðail ruaið meꝑ maŕnaill, Lariarŕiona ingŕn toirpðealbaiꝑ uí Concobair bean meꝑ maŕnaill, Þionnŕuala ingŕn conmaíꝑe ui chaðáin bean toirpðealbaiꝑ meic Suibne, Saðb ingŕn uillie a búpc bŕn uí éconcobair, Þubcblaiꝑ ingŕn uí Choncobair ŕailziꝑ bŕn Donnall mic teaboird uí maolmúaið, ⁊ Lariarŕiona ingŕn ŕŕiŕail uí duib̄zŕn̄m̄ain bean uí moirðeim an ðealaiꝑ d̄ecc.

Eoghan Sionnaç tanairi muirtepe taðzain do marbað do ðalatiŕnachaið.

Acò mac Muirŕŕitaiꝑ muim̄niꝑ mécc Eochagáin do marbað do maolir mac teaboird uí maolmúaið ar ionpuaŕað do buille za.

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

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

^e *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnach. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac ruaird an tEronnaíꝑ; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed r, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Eronnaíꝑ, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaíꝑ, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

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

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

^f *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

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

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

^g *O’Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

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

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

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depre-
dation upon them.

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

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

Sir Edmond Mortimer^h, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

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

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, was slain by the Daltons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Υα μυρκαθα δο μαρβαδ λα हुिब cceinnpealaiḡ.

Ἐυηγαλαδ υα μαθαδαιν δο μαρβαδ ι νομμρυαααδ λα cloinn Riucaipḡ.

Ραḡναιτε ιηḡη μεεε βραδαḡ bean μεḡ δορκαθḡ δέεε.

Εοḡhan ḡ cuinn ταιοιρεαδ μιντιρε ḡιοληḡαν δο έεε.

Ἐομνall ḡ Μυρчуδa τḡεαρηα ḡ φḡελιμḡha δο μαρβαδ λα हुिब cceinnpealaiḡ.

Ρḡιib mac meic ρḡιib υḡ cειννείοιḡ τḡεαρηα υρḡmuman, ḡ Αḡι ιηḡean meic connaḡa a bean δο έεε ια νοḡρ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1382.

Αοḡρ Cḡιορτ, μḡλε, τḡḡ chέυ, ochτḡmochat, αδḡ.

Ἐομάρ υα cαρμαcαιν ερḡcop τυαδḡmuman, Ματḡha Μαḡ μυρκαθḡαιḡ ρḡιορ cille μοḡρε δέεε.

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

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

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

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

“ Ψυαρ τḡεαρηαḡ ταρḡach τḡom
O'Murчуδa ar mḡn ḡeal ρom,
Cḡḡḡc O'ḡείlme ψυαρ an ρeap,
Ar uaim ρeille na ρḡḡeap.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit
O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,
The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

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

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

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

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

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

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

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

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

"Ἐπιτομή τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἀρχιεπισκοπικοῦ Ἐπειαν τοῦ διοικητοῦ.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, ἢ ἐστὶ ἡ οὐλάνια ὑλλάτενος ἐροεγέται.—*O'Mulconry.*"

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

Διαρμαῖο ὁ Δοῖναιλλ, Μὰς ρῖδε εὐζαῖν (.i. mac na h-ingine ruaidē an tfozan-hirin) mic aoda mic Δοῖναιλλ ὄγ ἀδβαρ τῖζήνα τῖρε conaill δέζ.

Λαβράρ διῖδο το μαρβαῖο la cloinn tSeasain uí fearḡail, Murchaḡ, corb-mac, ἡ δοῖναιλλ.

Φεαρḡail ρυαῖο mac donnchaḡ mic Μυρκεσταιḡ μῖορ μεḡ εochaḡáin τῖρεαḡ chenal fíachach do μαρβαῖο la fearaḡb ceall tpe feill ἰ cill mona ὁ Ραιḡ aoda meic bpic ροῖρ. Φήḡail ὁ μαοῖλμυαḡ, ἡ mac teaḡbῖο do ρinne an ionnḡoḡḡḡ, ἡ Μαοῖλρ μαμτῖν ρο buail é.

Cuḡ do ḡaḡpeachaḡb conaḡt do ḡabaḡl le Ruaiḡḡḡ o cconcobair ina oḡpeḡtur fén, .i. ὁ hAḡnḡḡe, ὁ bḡρ, ἡ mac cḡḡḡḡḡḡ tpe μαρ ρυαḡρ α ḡḡορ οḡρρα co mbḡḡḡḡρ aḡ δέnoḡ capaḡḡρ ina aḡaḡḡ le cloinn mḡc feolḡmḡ.

Ruḡḡḡḡe mac Seasain uí fearḡail δέζ.

Clann Μυρḡḡρ διοḡḡḡḡḡḡ corcomḡḡḡḡ, ἡ cpeaḡ do δεραḡḡ ḡοḡḡ οḡρρ, ἡ na concḡḡḡḡḡ do dol ἰ ττοḡḡḡḡḡḡ na cpeiche, ἡ a μαρβαḡḡ ρο cḡτοḡρ. Concobair ὄḡ mac διαρματα cona bḡḡḡḡḡḡ διοḡḡḡḡḡḡ cloinne Μυρḡḡρ ἰαρḡḡḡ, ἡ

¹ *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

² *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aodha.”

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

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

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

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

ροβαδ̄ το ποχταιν πομπα, Clann Μυριρ̄ cona ττιονόλ̄ το beit̄ ρυιδιγ̄the
 αρ̄ α ccionn. Ιαυρομ̄ το ουλ̄ da ναϊμδεόιν̄ ζυρ̄ αν̄ mbaile, á λορccαδ̄ τοιδ̄
 ειδιρ̄ ροιρ̄gneam̄ η̄ αρ̄βαρ̄, η̄ θαοιμε̄ το μαρ̄βαδ̄ ινᾱ τιμcheal̄ η̄ ιμ̄tect̄ το
 cōncōbar̄ ζονᾱ μ̄νιτιρ̄ αρ̄ᾱ haitē tpē neart̄ ᾱ n̄h̄gnamhā ζαν̄ διογ̄bailē το
 ðenam̄ θαον̄ chuid̄ διοδ̄.

Γρεαχρ̄λυαιγεαδ̄ la Μυρ̄chaδ̄ uā mbriain̄ ζο̄ ð̄r̄mum̄ain̄ ζυρ̄ πορ̄ λερ̄-
 αιρcc̄ í.

Doim̄nall̄ mac̄ ματζαμ̄nā duinn̄ uī c̄ein̄neit̄tiγ̄, η̄ Emann̄ ócc̄ mac̄ emainn̄
 buit̄ilep̄ το̄ écc̄.

Μυρ̄cēr̄taç̄ mac̄ ματζαμ̄nā μαον̄μαιγε̄ uí̄ b̄riain̄ d̄ecc̄ hī b̄p̄p̄ioγ̄ún̄ bailē
 αθᾱ τ̄p̄uim̄.

Doim̄nall̄ ó̄ b̄riain̄, Τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ mac̄ διαρ̄ματᾱ uí̄ b̄riain̄, η̄ b̄riain̄ mac̄
 διαρ̄ματᾱ uí̄ b̄riain̄ το̄ cloinn̄ b̄riain̄ ρυαδ̄ το̄ écc̄.

Γιολ̄lab̄p̄iγ̄h̄oē ó̄ S̄ḡin̄ḡin̄ ᾱð̄βαρ̄ ollam̄an̄ c̄in̄el̄ c̄conall̄ το̄ écc̄.

Μυρ̄cēr̄taç̄ ócc̄ mac̄ m̄eic̄ μαζ̄nyrā τιρ̄é̄ τυᾱτᾱil̄ το̄ écc̄.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ̄ Κρ̄ίορ̄τ, m̄ile, τ̄p̄í̄ ch̄ed̄, och̄t̄m̄occat̄ ᾱ τ̄p̄í̄.

Αη̄ tabb̄ mac̄ θαυιτ̄, .i. abb̄ nā búillē Saoī αρ̄ ð̄ep̄c̄ η̄ αρ̄ θαον̄ach̄tt̄ το̄ écc̄.

Ταδ̄ mac̄ donn̄chaδ̄ (.i. mac̄ τομαλ̄ταγ̄ mic̄ donn̄chaδ̄ ō παιτρ̄ī clann̄
 n̄donn̄chaδ̄) τιζεαρ̄nā τίpē hoileallā ρεαρ̄ lán̄ ð̄p̄elē η̄ ð̄emeac̄ το̄ écc̄ ainē
 an̄ c̄é̄p̄dā η̄ ᾱ m̄ac̄ τομαλ̄ταç̄ το̄ ζabailē ᾱ ιον̄ᾱið̄.

Σλοῑγεαδ̄ m̄óp̄ lē n̄iall̄ ó̄ néill̄ conā cloinn̄, η̄ ζο̄ ματῑð̄ cen̄el̄ Eoγ̄ain̄ ῑ
 τ̄p̄riain̄ Con̄ḡail̄ διοη̄p̄oiγ̄ið̄ πορ̄ ζ̄allaib̄, ζυρ̄ λοιρ̄γεαδ̄ η̄ ζυρ̄ λομᾱιρ̄γεαδ̄
 ιοματ̄ θᾱ m̄bailēið̄. Γ̄oill̄ nā c̄p̄icē το̄ c̄p̄uim̄nyγ̄aδ̄ αρ̄ ᾱ ccionn̄. Αοδ̄ ó̄ néill̄,

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

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

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

“Seappaδ̄ O'Duib̄ ρεαρ̄ τιζε̄ naoiðē coiτ̄-
 c̄ionn̄ το̄ éγ̄.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ἡ Ραϊβιλίν Σαυαοῖρ το εἰςμαίλ πε αροίλε ἰ μομπυαζαδ μαρσῖλναιζ, οὐα φορ-
ζοῖν φορνήστμαρα οὐα εεραοίρεαδαιβ το ταβαῖρτ ηἰ οσυρραῖβ αροίλε τοῖβ.
Ραϊβιλίν το δὐλ βεοζόντα δια εἰζ ἡ mac Εοῖν βιρέδ οὐα αθημαρβαδ ἄνν, ἡ
Αοδ οὐα νέλλ το ἔεε ἄν τηραρ λά ἰαρ να λοτ τηρα βιθηῖν ἄ ζοῖνα. ἡ Mac Εοῖν
βιρεττ το μαρβαδ λα μυντηρ Ραϊβιλίν ἄν τηρῖ λά ἰαρ μαρβαδ Ραϊβιλίν φῖρῖν.

Μυρσῖρταχ οὐα φλannaζαῖν ταοῖρεαχ εὐαῖθε Ραζθα, ἡ Κορβμαε mac
Αῖρτ μέεε υἰδῖρ δέεε.

Seaan mac γαρφαδ ἡ Μαζνυρ mac δαυῖτ το ἡαρβαδ ἡν ενλό.

Αῖρτ mac Τομαῖρ φῖνν το εἰοῖνν Μυρχαδὰ φῖοζήδἄνῖνα λαῖζην το ἡαρ-
βαδ το ζάλλαῖβ κονδαοῖ λοχα γαρῖαν.

Πλάιζη αἰδῖρεαχ ἀνδρῖοῖλλ ζο comcoitcinn Seachnon ἐρῖοῖνν.

Αῖρτ μαζ αοηζηυρα τιζεαρνα ὁ νεαχδὰε υλαδ ἐν ποῖρτ εἰοῖζ ερεαῖν ἡνα
αἡρῖρ, δέεε τον πλαῖζ ἰ mbaile ἄθηα τηρῖμ, ἡ ἔ ἰ λάῖνν οεε ζάλλαῖβ.

Μυρχαδ να ραῖτημῖ ὁ βῖρἰαν, Μορ ἡνζῖν Μυρχαδὰ υἰ μαθαδἄν βεαν
μεῖε ἡλλῖαν Cloinne Ρῖοαῖρδ (ἰ. Ρῖοαῖρδ), Σῖοβἄν ἡνζῖν ἰαρλα ὑρῖμῖαν
βῖν ταἰδζ υἰ εἰρβαῖλλ τιζεαρνα ἔλε, δέζ οἰ.

Μυρχαδ mac βῖρἰαν υἰ εἰννεῖοῖζ, Οῖονχαδ ἄν χῖῖλ mac ματζἄνῖνα
τιζεαρνα κορκα βαῖρῖνδ, Εοζἄν mac δοννχαἰδ mec Ρυαἰδῖρ υἰ εελλαῖζ, ἡ
Λυδῖρραεε βαῖλε ἄθηα βυἰδε δέεε.

Φοννταχ τιζε μῖννα, ἡ ἡνζῖν υἰ βῖρἰαν βῖν υἰ εἰννεῖοῖζ το ἔεε.

Οῖναρ ἡνζῖν ἡλλῖαν βυρε βῖν υἰ μέχαῖρ. Mac ζῖολλαπατῖαῖεε τιζεαρνα
ορῖραῖζε, ἡ Mac εελλαῖζ μεῖε ζῖολλα Ρατῖαῖεε ταῖαῖρ ορῖραῖζε δέεε υἰλε
τον πλαῖζ εέδνα.

Οἰαρῖαῖτ ὁ οἰομυρἰαῖζ τιζεαρνα εεῖελ μαοἰλυζῖρα το ἡαρβαδ λα ζάλλαῖβ.

^a *Raibilin*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus :

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

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

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

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

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

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

^g *O’Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

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

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

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

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

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra^h, was slain by the English.

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

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

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

Donnchað o concobair tigearna ciarraighe luachra, ⁊ Maoleaclaimn
 mað Shairpadain tanairi teallaið eachuac dècc.

Seaan mac Donnaiill uí ðrðgal tigearna na hangaile dècc illioy Airo
 abla ⁊ a adhnacal imairpitiy leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidòri uí chatháin, Seaan gallda mac an iarla, Uilliam
 barðio, ⁊ Ruaidòri mac afoha óig uí maolínuað tigrina ðrðceall do écc.

Ruaidòri mac Airt með uíðoð do marbað la mac donnchað með uíðoð.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanairi maiðe luirc do écc.

ðrðgal mac tomair meç tigearnain, taoípeac tellaið dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac caðaoir uí concobair ðailge do écc.

Milic mac oirðelb do marbað la cloinn ðiaéra uí ðloinn.

Ioñar ó hánliðe aðbar taoírið éneð doðta do marbað la a éineað ðín.

Caðal mac Seppað uí ðrðgal do écc.

Diarmait mac ðaðhnaill taoípeac muirpitiy heolair do óenain cpeice
 ar ua puairc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι chéð, ochtmoçchatτ, a cétairi.

Seon Mac giolla coirccli, maiðiriti, ariçhindeac, ⁊ pearrun arið
 bpoicca dècc.

Ruaidòri mac toirðealbair uí concobair Rí connacht dècc don pláig
 éfona aúche ðéli Caðairiona iar coaéfin ðé mbliaðan dèð ⁊ ráithe ⁊
 láiriðe connact amail deapbur an ðile Maolin ua maolconairi ⁊ nuain
 an ðéme pioðraide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhlaⁱ, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^t.

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

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

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

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

Murrough, the son of Cahir^t O'Conor Faly, died.

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

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

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

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

John Mac Gilla-Coisgliⁿ, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga^o, died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fuar Ruaidrí ríoghda an ríaithe,
 Aré décc ar dghráithe
 Do éruachain aoi gan ioráil,
 Mac tacaiborb Toirnealbair.

Dá tighfina do dhóim hī conachtaib iarrin, .i. Toirnealbac ócc mac Aoda mic toirnealbair do oirnead hī tighfinaur dua cheallair, do cloinn Ríocair, do Donnall mac Muiréartaigh uí concobair, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaða archfna, 7 Toirnealbac ruad mac afoha mic félim mic aoda mic Eóghain do oirnead hī tighfinaur mar an csona do mac diaimata, do cloinn Muiréartaigh muinnigh, 7 do éaireachtaib ril muiréartaigh arfna, gur ro fárcocad hī cconnachtaib uile hī coitinne iarrin co mbatar ar na ccomm-buaidreád treimh.

Mag Raгнаill (.i. mág raгнаill dub) .i. Diaimait mac maileclainn fárcaireac emigh 7 fhnamha muinnire heolair do marbad tre feill la cloinn Raгнаill meг raгнаill indorur tige Ríodet meг Raгнаill.

Muircheartaic ó concobair tighfina ó bfaillge décc iar ccianaoir.

Tomaltaic mag dorchaic éaireach cenél duacain do marbad la a rcín féh, 7 é ag cur éru.

Comdal oirectair eoir ua bfaitebeartaigh 7 ua máille. Impfain do fidge stopra da torchair eughan ó máille, corbmac ó máille (.i. corbmac cruinn), 7 rochaide immaile rriu lá muinnire fáitebeartaigh.

Carraic féhúra do loicad la Niall ó neill, 7 nírt mór do cor ar gal-lair dó.

“Donnchað bacac mac Tanaidhe uī Maol-conaire potius.”

^q *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

^r Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^s *Shoeing a horse*, аґ cup cпу, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

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

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

Cuonnaét ua físgail (.i. mac aóda) tígírna móige tpeağa, 7 Seppraíó ó físgail décc.

Uilliam mac Sír émann a bupc, 7 Riocaró mac maíoiucc mic tomin baípeó feichín coitcheionn na ccliar do écc.

Uigiréin ua duibghnáin ollamí cónmaicne re fínchur décc.

Ualğarcc ua Ruairc óğaððar tígearna bpeípe do bathað ar Uóc gáína.

Pílip ua Rğğailig tígírna muíctipe maóímořða do écc.

Maóilp mac Sír uilliam bupc do mápbað do earccar, Słaan, 7 Óauit ba mac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Mağnar mac Maóileclainn uí físgail, Tomalac mac cairppe uí físgail, 7 físgail mac caéail uí físgail do écc.

Sluacéað la domnall mac múipeřtairğ gona oipeéaib ı maigh luícc go po loícc longpořt meic uiařmata.

Donnchað ó dubða do écc, a mac Muípcarac do gábaíl a ionað.

Domnall mac plairéřtairğ uí ruairc do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1385.

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

Óauit mac Émann mic Hoibeřo do gábaíl la hua cconcóbaip, 7 a écc iarrin ma bpaighořnur ı mbaile an topair.

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

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

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

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

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

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha^u; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned^v, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne^w, died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^a *In prison*, ina bpaughofnur, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigead la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaid zona raorclannaib lefe ar lefe zo maz luirg, gur loircceirt longrore meic diarmata, 7 an tiri uile i coitcinne, mac Seain uí eagra do marbad i ttorraigeacht an tsluaig rin, 7 a brathair uile do gabail.

Fuidlimid clepac ó concobair 7 concobar óz mac diarmata do dul ar sluaigead co tiri noilella. Raibthe do rochtain rómpa, oirchill do denom pa ccomair. Iadrom do dul fon tiri iaram, daoine, 7 noile do marbad doib innti, luct iomchoimeda na criche do bñit herra iarrin, tachor doib firi apoile. Catál cairpreach mac donnchaid do marbad, Concobar mac diarmata do gabail 7 fuidlimid ó concobair do lot.

Ionnroigid do tabairt do Muirchisicach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruaidri, do Tadg mac diarmata, 7 do chathal mac diarmata for Mág raighnill ruaid, 7 for aodh ua cconcobair. A ngabail doib, 7 a mbreic zo cairraic locha cé da ccoméd.

Cathal ua rírgail dshadbar tighina na hanzaile, 7 Cúmaiige ó cathain tigherna oirecta uí catháin do écc fo rinn airmé 7 oirpreair.

Ua concobair ruaid, mac diarmata, clann muirchisic, 7 taoirig conaict do dul sluaig lanmór zo huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí ceallair do loicead doib. Uilliam buide ó neachtain do marbad don chur rin.

Firi breirne, 7 muirer tiri hoilella do theacht a ccomdail uí concobair

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

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

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

^d *Preparations were made,* oirchill do denom. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

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

^e *Guards,* luct iomchoimeda.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

^f *Incurision,* ionnroigid.—Mageoghegan trans-

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

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

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

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

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

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Conor Don^h, and made

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

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

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

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

^h *Repaired to meet O'Conor Don*, *do éicé a ccomóúil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

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

δουιν. Ιονηροϊγιό δο τθαβαρητ δοιό γο κοραχλανν γυρ λορρεσθό μοραν θα
μβαηταιβ leo, γ γυρ γρηραθό ιομαθό θα ηγορηταιβ.

Την ριαέραχ δο λορρεαθό δο μακ υλλιαμ βυρκ. Α δουλ γο ριςσεαχ αρα
ηαιτέλε γ α λορρεαθό λαρη μαρ αν εσθονα ιμαηλε ρε Καρηρηε αβυρ, ταχαρ
δο εθαβαρητ δό ανηρη. Μάιδεεε μαολ δο μαητέιβ α μυντηρηε δο μαρβαθό, γ
βραηγθε δο βυαιν θε αρ α ηαιτέλε.

Την αμαλγαθα δο λορρεαθό λα δομναιλλ μακ Μυρηεηρηταιγ υί εονκοβαρη,
Socharde δο θαοίμβ δο μαρβαθό, έδάλα μόρα δο θεναιν δο ινθε, γ βραηγθε
θά μαητέιβ δο εθαβαρητ δό λαρη ιαρηρη.

Μαηθμ δο εθαβαρητ λα Μυρηαθό υα εονκοβαρη τηγεαρηνα υα βραηγε γ
λα εενέλ ριαχαχ ρορ γαηαιβ να μηθε ι τοόχαρη ερηαχάην βρη έλε ιη ρο
μαρβαθό Υινηρηονναε να μηθε, Αν Σεομηραε, γ α μακ, γ λιον δήρημέ ιμαηλε
ρηύ δο μαητέιβ γαη, γ θά ηθαορηρηληαγ.

Ταναθε υα μαολκοβαρη αρθολλαη κονηαχε ι ρήνχηρη, γ ι ρρηιθεεε
θεεε (.ι. ιη λυγηαραθό) ινα τηγ ρέμη ιαρη μβυαιθό ηοηγεα, γ ηαιτηρηγε, γ α αδνα-
καλ ι ελυαιη εοηρηεηι εο ηοηορηαε.

Σιε δο θηοημ δο κονηαεταιβ ρε ροηε, γ Σιολ μυρηεαθαηγ δο ροηηη αρ θό
ετηρη αν θά υα Κονηοβαρη.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ Τηιαε ο βραηγε αν ρυηη εαηαιγ,
Νι ηαηβρηρ έ δ' ρηλεαθαιβ,
Ο κονηοβαρη κυηγ αν ελάρη,
Αρη γορημ-ελυαιγ ευρηη ερηαχάην.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Απε mac απε μοιρ υί μαοιλεαδλοιν. Δεαρβοργαίλλ ινջεαν αταίλ όις
 bean υί concobair puaio, 7 bean Mhíde ινջfn mécc maithgamna bfn υί neill
 décc.

Σιολλαχορτ mac σιλλεφιννέιμ ταιορεαχ μιντιρε Pheodachain décc.

Ορεαχα μορα λα cloinn ndonnchaio 1 ccfpa. Clann cathail όις υί con-
 cobair do bpeic oppa, Sconbunais, 7 μορ ποχαίθε οίλε ιμμαίλλε ppiú,
 Μαίόμ do ταβαίρτ πορ cloinn ndonnchaio, Μοραν da ndaoímib do μαρβαδ,
 7 ιαδ pém do χορ ιστεαχ 1 ccill conoib ara haithle.

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

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

"Odone O'Conor et Conchovaro Mac Der-
 mott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

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

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

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

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

⁹ *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district
 in the barony of Clanawley, county of Ferna-
 nagh, extending, according to the natives, from
 the mouth of the Arney river to the western ex-
 tremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would
 appear from written authorities that it also ori-
 ginally comprised a small portion of the present
 barony of Magheraboy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^u *Cill-Chondaibh*, now Killeonduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι χέο, ochtíocchatt, aré.

Αινε ιηγήν ταιόζ μειρ δοννχαιό βήν τιγίρηνάιν υί Ρυαιρρ (τιγέαρνα δρειρνε) αον ποζχα βαν λειθε cunn δέcc ι ττωαιμ Seancha acc loch pionnmairghe, γ α hachnacal ι Slisceach.

Καιρβρε mac βριαμ mic Μυρχαόα υί φεαρζχαίλ τιγίρνα calaiό na han-gaile, φεαρ τιοδλαιττέαδ tabartach cpođa corantach δέcc ιφí mbuaiό nannia γ νοιρρδεαρκαρ, οηζά γ αιτρίζε.

Νιall mac conóiccpeiche óγ míecc eocharaim αδβαρ τιγίρνα α χιηιό do μαρβαό la huilliam noalatún, γ la α mac.

Μαζνυρ mac αδθα μειρ διαρματα do μαρβαό do δαλατύνachaib βεορ. Σλοιζεαδ μόρ la doinnall mac Μυρχερταιζ υί conóobair, la cloinn noonnchaid, la hua noubda, γ la muinrip saghira ι cerych μειρ uairrim. Α hionnrad, γ α harγuin uile δón éur rin, γ μορán do θαοίμβ do μαρβαό im Ροιβίρρ δύμ doinnaim, γ im Mac Μαοιβιρ an éorρaimn, γ im Μαιγεοcc gallda, γ cairlen lionoió do γαβαίλ, aballζορτ cafrannaim, γ aballζορτ imri cua do γεαρραδ leó.

Ερεαμόν ua maoleaclóinn do μαρβαό do μάγ amalzaid γ do θαλατυnachaib.

Υα concobair puad cona βρυαιρ λαρ do chonnachtaib do δυλ do éonnam le Mac uilliam býrc ι nazhaid doinnall mic Μυρχεαρταιζ γ cloinne

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

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

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

Clonmacnoise:

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Donnchað. Creacha moira do thabairt a tír riasrach muaidhe dóib. A noul iarrin for creacrúathar i cloinn Riocairð. O ðriain do bpeit orra go mórrluasg maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð mar an ccfona. O concóbari ruad diompúð rriú. Maidm do tabairt do forro, 7 Concóbar mac taidg mic concóbari uí brian do marbað leo do ruathar rin.

Socharði do gallað orraige do thuitim la mac Murchada ní Uaigen.

Domnall mág cochláin tigearna delbna décc.

Fingín mac Ruaidrí mag eochazain do marbað.

Sit do denum do connactaib re apoile a haithle a ccogaid, 7 Mac uilliam burc do ðul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tigearna do tabairt dó. Mac feorair do ðul ina teach on muð ccfona.

Donnchað mac caba do marbað la cloinn Maugnura uí Raðallaig.

Cathal ó nectain do marbað la hó cconcóbari Ruad.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, τρι chéd, ochtmocchatt a Seacht.

Teach do ðnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do níg ulað) do díol dáim éreann.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe⁵. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army^b, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

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

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

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

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

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

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

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

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

"Odo O'Conor filius Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliatus.—*Ibid.*"

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

"Mac William O'Conor puco dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliatus cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Furb.*"

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

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

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Saobh inígní aoda uí néill aon rogha ban ríechta Néill naoígiailaig me na
linn bean mic Éoin bipeo do écc iar mbuaio naithrige.

Riocardh ócc, .i. mac uilliam clomne Riocardh décc.

Ḷoppaio pionn ó dalaiḡ arboillam epeann le dán ḡ Ruaidri ó cianáin
raoi reanchaoda, ḡ ollam oirgiail eiriohe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchaoda vocar méḡ uioir, ḡ Matha mac Conlḡha do
marbaod i cill Naile.

Concobar mac bhiam cappaigh uí néill do marbaod la gallaib an tppaet-
baile.

Uilliam mac diaimada meḡ Raḡnall aobar taoiriḡ muinire heolair
do marbaod la muinir bhpn.

Éoin mac aengura meic domnall tigeapna inri gall do écc.

Diaimaitt Ruad ó duirnín do écc.

Teach do denam i neamain Mhacha la Niall ó neill, ar ni buí tḡh
inriode ppi ré incin ḡo rin.

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

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

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

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

^m *Choice woman*, aon roḡa ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Godfrey Finnⁿ O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair M^aguire, and Matthew Mac Coinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile^o (in Fermanagh).

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

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

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

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died^q.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AOIS CRIOST, 1388.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, τρί chéu, ochtmochtat a hocht.

Corbmac mac Donnchaíó riozghairceadhach típe hoilella, 7 a tanairi do dol ar creich síoché 1 muig luig. Creacha móra do dénoim lair. O concobair Ruad, clann meic feólmíó, Clann cáthail síce uí éoncobair, 7 clann aeóa meic diarmada .i. Cathal, 7 Corbmac zóna rochraíóib da leanmain 1 ttorraígeét na creach. Corbmac mac Donnchaíó do zabáil deireadh for a muintri fein. Cuid do muintri uí éoncobair da ionnroíghíó céduir, 7 a mbéit za ammur gan éoigill, Ua concobair fein do bpeit oíra, 7 do rmacéatá ar a muintri gan eiríóim do marbad da ndamíó a zabáil. Síóíó nócar fáoimíóim anacal gur beccín a marbad foéoió 7 ní raibe da chineadh cobéir dó ar eimeach, 7 síghnoim zo rin. Concobair mac Donnchaíó, murchaó mac corbmaic meic Donnchaíó, 7 mac diarmada ruadh do zabáil iarrin, 7 bpaigde do dénoim síóíó. O Concobair ruadh da leanmain tar rliadh ríor iaraim 7 clann ndonnchaíó do técheadh roime fo éúil maile 7 fó íóctar típe hoilella.

Muircértach mac Donnail mic Muirchértaió uí Choncobair do óul fo fórlongóroir uí Donnail 1 ccomrógur ESSa Ruadh 7 daoíne íomda do marbad lair don ionnroíghíó rin im cloinn uí baóighill, 7 im ua ngallcobair cona mbraíóiríó. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do zabáil dó, 7 a tabairt lair iaraim immaile pe héóáil each arim 7 eíóeadh, 7 clann Muircértaió do íomprúó fo ua ndonnail don chur rin.

Seaan ruadh ua tuáthail tíghína ó Muiréadhairé cleíte símíó 7 síghnoíma

^s *Made great preys*, creadhá móra do dénoim lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Creadh do dénoim, literally means, "prædam facere."

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

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

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

^w *Over the mountain downwards*, tar rliadh ríor, i. e. over the Coirrhshliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Stóir, downwards, in this part of Ireland, means northwards, and ruar, upwards, means southwards.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

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

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

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

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^y, pillar of the hospita-

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

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

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

α χιμιθ̄ δο μαρβαθ̄ δο μοσθαθ̄ δα μιντιρ̄ φ̄ιν αρ̄ λάρ̄ α longpuir̄c̄ φ̄ειρ̄ιν, ἡ αν̄ βοβαχ̄ δο μαρβαθ̄ ινν̄ φο̄ χ̄έττ̄όιρ̄.

Clann uí chuirpín̄n̄ Sióðraíð, cairp̄re, ἡ ḡiollapat̄raicc̄ δο μαρβαθ̄ λα ḡallaíð̄ laigen̄.

Creacha mórā δο venom̄ ua concobair̄ ruad̄ ἡ δα mac̄ διαρματᾱ αρ̄ ua cconcobair̄ n̄donn̄ ἡ coccaíð̄ coit̄chionn̄ veir̄gē hi cconnact̄aíð̄ αρ̄ α loyp̄. Mac̄ donnchaíð̄ δο λορḡad̄ Muir̄gē luir̄ḡ τριαρ̄ na creachaíð̄ pem̄raitē.

Cúcoic̄c̄riúcē ó maos̄im̄uaíð̄ τ̄iḡs̄nā φ̄s̄ cceall̄ δο écc̄.

Commbuaíð̄reac̄ coccaíð̄ eioip̄ ua Ruair̄c̄ ἡ clann̄ n̄donnchaíð̄.

Dom̄nall̄ ua concobair̄ δο dul̄ αρ̄ machair̄ē connacht̄. Ar̄ō an̄ cóillín̄, ἡ ινιρ̄ lochā cairp̄ḡín̄ δο λορcc̄aíð̄ lair̄ ἡ Dom̄nall̄ óḡ mac̄ dom̄naill̄ (.i. con-rabal̄ ḡallocclac̄) δο μαρβαθ̄ don̄ τοιρcc̄ ριν̄.

Sluaigeac̄ lā huā n̄donnaill̄ .i. τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ an̄ ρionā, αρ̄ cloinn̄ Muir̄-é̄s̄traiḡ ḡō raimē cō Sligeac̄ē cō ἡō hin̄ðreac̄ ἡ cō ἡō hoir̄geac̄ cairp̄rē ōromā cliaíð̄ uilē lair̄ ἡ iar̄ μαρβαθ̄ ρochaíð̄ē ἡ iar̄ ιννοραθ̄ nā ep̄ichē don̄ chur̄ ριν̄ δο θαστ̄ Dom̄nall̄ mac̄ Muir̄c̄s̄traiḡ ἡ τεaḡh̄ uí̄ dom̄naill̄ cō nōs̄nā ρíð̄ φ̄p̄ur̄, ἡ δο beir̄c̄ ᾱ oir̄ḡiaρ̄ nōð̄ lā ταο̄ð̄ nā n̄ḡiall̄ Rō ḡabaíð̄ ó̄ cenél̄ cconnaill̄ ἡαραν̄ ταν̄ ριν̄.

Coccaíð̄ eir̄tir̄ uā ruair̄c̄ ἡ clann̄ n̄donnchaíð̄, ἡ dom̄nall̄ (.i. mac̄ muir̄-c̄eap̄traiḡ) δο eir̄gē lē cloinn̄ n̄donnchaíð̄.

Maḡhnaρ̄ mac̄ maos̄leachlaim̄n̄ meic̄ Maḡhnaρ̄ā δο μαρβαθ̄ λᾱ cloinn̄ meic̄ donnchaíð̄, ἡ lā Maol̄ruanaíð̄ mac̄ donnchaíð̄.

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

^z *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Maggeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull prowess and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

^a *Hostilities*, commbuaíð̄reac̄ coccaíð̄, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Maggeoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrecks and Mac Donnochs prepared to warr against one another this year."

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

^c *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakillin Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown² of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapatrik, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

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

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

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

^e *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

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

^g *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

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

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O' Mulc.*"

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1389.

Αιοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, τρι κεδ, οετμοζατ, αναοι.

θιοκαιρε ιηηρι καιν δεεε.

Νιαλλ οεε ο νελλ βο ζαβαλ βο ζαλλοιβη.

Μυιρρι μαολ υα concobair παλζε βο μαρβαδ θαον υρκορ ροιζθε αγ
ετμπαλλ ελυανα θα ετορε λα ρφι ρυφβ cceallaiζ legi.

Μαοιλεελαμμ cam υα lochlaimn τιζεαρνα κορκομορμαδ βο μαρβαδ λα α
οφρηαταρ ρφν ι βπειλλ.

Εοζαν ο Ρυαιρε η clann κατοιλ οεε βο ουλ ζο καρλεν αν υαβαρ. Μαρ-
ρλυαζ μυμτρε ηελιζι οφρηζε οοιβ. Ρυαζ βο εαβαρτ ορρα. Μαζνυρ
ο ηελιζι βο μαρβαδ ανηριη, η θαοιηε οιλε. Κρεαχα μυμτρε ηελιζι βο
οεναη οοιβ ιαραη, η Μυιρρφηραε ο ηελιζι βο ηαρβαδ. Σιτη βο οεναη δυα

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor
puad (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William
Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo
in parochia de Attymas et baroniâ de Gallen
in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cuil ceapnaoa
Clann Donoghish instat, et Tadaeus ραβαε
O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatur
fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Ta-
daem O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic
Caoz transiens spoliatur, et magnam praedam a
viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin ab-
stulit.—*Mac Furb. et MS. L.*”

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

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

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

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

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

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadao filio
Tadaei Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Furb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd oc-
cisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd.”

ⁱ *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of
Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Ac-
cording to the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eogh-
ain, a name still common in this parish, but
anglicised Owens.

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

^l *Shot of an arrow*, θαον υρκορ ροιζθε, *uno
jactu sagittae*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-
lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
noise:

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of
Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the
O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie.”

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“η λα ελομμ Μαοιλυγρια δυα οοηηαιζ.”

^m *Cluain-da-thorc*, now Cloonyhorc, a parish
lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the
town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

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

The Vicar of Inis Cain¹ died.

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

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

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

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair^o, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

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

“*Coibinn an éiríoc, cian ro clop,
Tuath lege na leapg rolor,
O'Ceallaig lege o'n traig éair,
Céite an élar eangair iubraig.*”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains ;
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlinton, dated December 20th, 1837.

^o *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.— See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand increased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover ; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

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

Ρυαιρε, δο δομνall mac μαιρεστραιγ, γ δο cloinn νδοννχαϊδ ιαρριν πε ποιλε. Σιτ δο denaín δο mac διαρμάτα γ δο cloinn νδοννχαϊδ βλορ, γ να βραιγθε δο βήναδ δο cloinn νδοννχαϊδ ποίμε δο ταβαιρε δοιβ, γ Καταλ mac διαρμάτα βαί ι μβραιγδόνυρ αγ cloinn νδοννχαϊδ δο λήccή amach ιαρ ρναδμαδ να ρίοδα ρέμπραττε.

Creacha típe conaill do denaín do domnall mac muirceartaig.

Ragnall maiz ruairc flait teallaig conmara décc.

Órian mac Domnall óicc uí raigillig do marbad do cloinn muirceartaig.

Maiznyr ua ruairc do gabail do corbmac ua fírgail tpe tanagnaét.

Aiffric inghí Aoda uí néill, bhí Henrí Aimiríó í néill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, nochat.

Níall ó ταιχlich canánaé coraδ cloéair, γ comarba daímínyr décc.

Πετρυρ ua heozain úccánaé locha hepne, γ Παρταλόν ó congaile canánaé, γ Sacpírta lfra gabail décc.

Coccaδ móρ eτíρ ua ruairc γ ó Raigillig. Anzailig, γ Eolapaigh, γ

^p *The spoils*, creaca.—Thus rendered by Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

^q *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Óruzaíδ coizcíoinn cliapóamaé an Raígnall po, do éz im nollaig.—MS. L.”

^r *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O’Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

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

^t To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Filius Nielli O’Róirk obiit.—*O’Mulconry*.”

“Cathaldus O’Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

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

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

“Anno Domini 1390. A great war this year

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly^w; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Conor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

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

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royrek remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsquire, where, being bewraided to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircéirteáig do éóct fo toghairm an coccáid i n-áiríe réolaíoh domnail mic muircéirteáig, 7 comalceáig meic domnchaíoh. Maígnur ó ruairc baí i mbraíohúshur agh ua Rairíllígh i ccloich locha huacéairc delóoh eíoh, 7 tapraíoh dó go cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircéirteáig oíraíobail bpaéa air, 7 a marbáoh doíoh agh teacé ar coite amach do.

Síoh do denam dó Ruairc, 7 oíra Rairíllígh, 7 coméa móra oíraíoh oíra Rairíllígh ar ron earccarac uí ruairc dáccuir, 7 oíommarbáoh uaíoh. Éohán ua ruairc, 7 mac cátail maíobáig do tabairc do i n-áiríoh nír na comhceáibh ríoh.

Clann muircéirteáig 7 ceallac dunchaíoh do denam ímeice níoh ar muíohír ruairc íoh íoh ua ríohnoice, 7 íoh ríohab ccoíraíoh, 7 íoh cenél luachain. Íoh na íohíoh ríoh oíra ruairc (7 é i n-áiríoh n-áiríoh an tan ríoh) rucc a íohíohíohá laíoh fo báíoh cenél luachain. Íohíohíohíoh do éabhairc dó íohíohíohíoh, maíoh íohíohíohíoh, 7 marbáoh do bíoh ar a nelláíoh 7 ar a noaíohíoh do beal átha doíoh dubain go mullaíoh na ceulaíoh mbíohíohíoh.

O Rairíllígh, .i. tomár mac maíoháíohna décc, 7 Seaan mac Ríoh í Rairíllígh do gabáil oíoháíohíoh.

“O’Royrek and O’Reily came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithful pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Rourke hearing thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and cattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breaíohíoh.”

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

“An cloc do éollaíoh do 7 a elóoh áíoh, .i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

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

‡ *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muímhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

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

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^x from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scuir^y; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough^z and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain^e to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

^a *Fidh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

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

^c *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

^d *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

^e *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ac̄ doire dubám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Καιρλέν εἰλε βαρραῖνε δο βριρεαδ̄ λα δομνὰνν μακ μαιρεσῆταιγ̄.

Ὁριαν μακ αὐδακκὰν ολλὰνν να βρεφνε ἰ μβριεῖννὰρ δεκκ, ἡ Σεααν
(.i. οἰρρελ μακ Αὐδακκὰν) φεαρ ἰοναῖο βριανν δο μαρβαδ̄ κῆτεορα ἰοῖοδε
μα νοδλαε.

Δοῖβγιονν να δοῖβγιοννὰν ολλὰνν Κομμαικνε ἰ Σῆκῦρ δεκκ.

Ἔριζαλ να ἡζῆρα τῆζῆνα λῆζνε δεκκ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, μῆλε, τρὶ ἐέυ, νοκατ, α ἡαον.

Ὑα ρυαιρε, .i. τῆζῆνανν δο ὄυλ ἰ κκοῖνε υἱ Ραιζῆλλῆζ, Sheaan, ζο ὄριυμ
λῆθαν ναθαδ̄η ροχρηαιδε. Οὐ ἐυαλαταρ κλανν μαιρεαρηταιγ̄ υἱ ἐονκο-
βαρ ρῖν τιαζοῖο ροῖρλιον ροῖμῆε αρ βεαλαχ αν ἐριοναιγ̄. Ὁριρῖρ ὁ ρυαιρε
κο να βῆκκὰν βυδ̄νε ορῖα, ἡ Μαρβαρ Σεααν μακ μαθηζαῖννα υἱ ἐονκοβαρ,
ἡ Δοννχασ μακ Αὐδα αν κλειτῆζ ὁα λαῖμ βυδ̄νν ζεῖ μο ἐά αρ μαρβραε
α μαιρῖρ δοκ κυο ελε οἶβ.

Δομνὰνν ὀκκ μὰζ κάρταῖζ τῆζῆνα ὀρῖμῦμανν δεκκ, ἡ α ῖμακ Ταοζ δο
ζαβαῖλ τῆζῆναιρ να ὀεοῖδ̄η.

Ο ἡανλῦανν ταιορεαδ̄ να νοῖρεῖρ δο μαρβαδ̄ ὁα βραεῖρῖβη ρῖν τρε ρεῖλλ.

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

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

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefiniae dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muimniuz O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Μακραιε Ο φεαρζυρα λιαῖζ λεεε Κυῖνν δο

ecc.—MS. L.”

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

“A. D. 1391. O'Rourke and O'Reillye continued in their attonement of peace. O'Rourke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Rellye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Rourke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeinge himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Rourke a blow of a Launce, which O'Rourke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne^f was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

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

O'Rourke^h (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connorⁱ heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh^j; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, Lord of Desmond, died; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text:

"This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleititte, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

^j *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

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

^l *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac Gillmuire (.i. cuulað ua moḡna) ταιοιρεαὸ ua nḡca ceim ἡ leite caḡail do maḡbað da bḡataiḡ buðḡin.

Ταοḡ mac gillecoluim uí uiginn, ἡ bebinn inḡean uí maoilconaiḡe ollam oḡḡḡcaḡḡte i noán, ἡ i noaonnaçt oécc iaiḡ naiḡḡḡḡhe.

Coḡbmac maol ua ḡḡḡḡail do maḡbað hi ḡḡuill la ḡallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1392.

Αοιḡ Cḡioḡt, mīle, τḡi céo, noçat, aðo.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ua moçain aiḡḡeaḡḡucc ḡuama ḡaoí cḡáḡoḡeaç oḡḡḡḡcach do écc.

Enḡi aiḡḡḡḡið mac neill móiḡ uí néill ḡḡoḡḡoamḡhna cenél neoḡain, ἡ oḡḡḡ- aðbaḡ aiḡḡḡḡḡḡ eḡenn do çḡḡt, ouaiḡle, ἡ oeiḡeç oécc, ḡo ḡel bḡénoimḡ iaiḡ mbuaioḡh noḡḡta, ἡ naiḡḡḡḡḡe.

Doimnall mac Enḡi uí néill do ḡabail la Toiḡḡḡoḡeaḡbaç an ḡíona ua noom- naill τḡḡḡḡḡḡa τḡḡe Conaill. Cḡeaçha, ἡ upḡa aiḡble do ðenaḡm oó aiḡ mac Enḡi cona muḡḡḡḡḡḡ an la ceðna.

Moḡḡḡuaḡḡeað la miall ua neill Rí cenél neoḡain ḡo maḡið in çuiccið ime do ḡoiḡið ḡall τḡaḡa baile aḡuḡ ouim oeaḡḡain, nḡḡt do çuḡ oḡḡa oó doḡ oul ḡḡ, ἡ Seḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do çuḡḡḡḡ laiḡ iaiḡ τḡaḡaiḡḡ τaçaiḡ doib du ḡoile.

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

^m *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note ^t, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcan, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

ⁿ *Lecale*, leḡ caḡail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

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

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachæ obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein^m and Lecaleⁿ, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

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

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh^p, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry^q.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile^r and Dun-

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

^p *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallac Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principality of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

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

Sloicéad mór do bhríe dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maíte connaét ina párrad) go huib maine. An tír do loiccaó 7 do lomarcaim doib. O concobair ruad dia lñmain. Caatal mac aoda uí ruairc do beie ar dñr-foh plóig uí éconcobair duinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaide da muintri do marbadh.

Condaoir dñrmuñan ingñ iarla upmuñan, bhñ dñrlaicteaé dñgheimgh vécc iar mbuaidh naéirighe.

Toirdealbac mac bhriain ó ccuanach Ruaidrí mac donnchaíó uí ésbailt tánairi Eile, 7 Fionnghuala ingñ Mañnuira mic caatal uí Concobair vécc.

Diarmait mac Eochagair taoireac cenel fiachach do ecc.

Sloicéad mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toirdealbac. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muiréscraig cona bhairibh for ua ndomnaill bñor. Creaca an tpe do tñchead fo diairuib, 7 fo dñroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochraitte do bhie for cúl a muintri. Ni ro hanad lar an rluaig cconnaétaé go pangatar go cñn mañair. Fo gabaitt édaia an dú rin. Ticc ua domnaill cona roéraitte ina lñmain go raímead forra go ro marbaitt rocaide doib im mac donnchaíó még cába. Dála í níll 7 cloinne Henri cona ploğ mo haircead leoride cñioé uí doárhoiúg eittri cill 7 tuait, 7 ní mo hanad leoride go pangatar go fearraitt moir i nairear caata dUa domnaill. Dat- tar athaid aghaid i naghaid amlaid rin. Cona ead do monrat ríó do denam fo doib.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *Strábaile*, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

^s *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royreck, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

^t *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

^u *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Conor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Conor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain^s.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^t ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan^u, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried^v into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people^w. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair^x ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor^y, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

^v Were carried, οο εἰσχεσθῶ, literally, " the

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

^w To protect his people, πορ κύλ α μινεπιρ, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

^x Ceann-Maghair, now Ceann maigir, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

^y Fearsat-Mor, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Ἐπίσχα λα हुआ नदोमनाल्ल अप् चोमन तससिन उी दोमनाल्ल, उापर बतारप इओरिडे
बाई अड तारपाण्ड चोमने मुपरस्रिताङ्ग, १ देओलुप रसंपा अप् अन प्लुवाङ्गेओ
रसंपाते.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρι céo, nochat, απρί.

Seaan mac Seappraio úí Raigillig erpucc na bheirne decc.

Maitha ua heogain caibellán innri caín décc.

An Sacart ó cléirig do écc.

Αοδ mac concobair (i. mic tomaltaig) meic diarmada cighina moige
luirg décc iar mbuaio níniog 7 naiericche, 7 Catal a mac do bathad iarain.

Μαολυαναοδ mac φηγαίλ meic diarmada do gabail cigearnair moige
luircc tpe nírt 7 tpe cuiriuccad tomaltaig meic donnchaid.

Ionnpaigío do éabairt do éloinn Αοδα meic diarmada zo cluan ó ccoim-
dén (i ccalad locha techet) ap mac noiarματα. Iombualad do éabairt
doib dia poile. Bripesad por éloinn Αοδα. Concobair 7 Ruaidri dá mac
Αοδα meic diarmada do gabail. Φηγαίλ mac donnchaid riabairg do gabail
imaille níú, 7 a élud ap a haithle. Doimnall duó mac diarmada 7 rocaide
oile do marbad don toircc rin ina taimcell.

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

² *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muircheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

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

“Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

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

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

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Carrac filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fieb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*”

“Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreae magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lagenaie intulit.—*Ibid.*”

“Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*”

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

“Egania filia Seфриdi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

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

John, son of Geoffrey O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin^b, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned^c [shortly] afterwards.

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

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion^f.

^b *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkenney, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^c *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

^d *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^e *Callow*, *caluā*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

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

ὅριαν mac macoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine, βήγαλ μαḡ
ραῖηραδαιν ταιοίρεαδ̄ τελλαιḡ eachd̄ac, βή γο núire nímiḡ do cliairabh, ἡ
Μαḡnur ó heaḡra tanairi luḡne d̄ecc.

Siḡh do d̄enan̄ duairlibh moḡe luḡcc ne poile im poinn a ndom̄gnara, ἡ
im com̄puarluccað a nḡiall a ḡsimlibh.

Ραḡnait̄ inḡean Αῶδα mic β̄h̄d̄lim̄d̄ uí concobair bh̄n̄ d̄n̄ḡdealb̄da daon-
nac̄taç, Μυιριρ cam mac Ruaiðri m̄ḡḡ eochagain, ἡ ὅριαν mac uilliam óicc
mécc eochaccáin d̄eḡ.

Εῶσιν inḡñ Caḡail óicc uí Concobair bh̄n̄ ὅριαν mic Μαοιλ̄clainn uí
ceallaiḡ, Dom̄nall ἡ Emann da mac Macoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ, ἡ Δ̄iarrmar̄
ua flannaccain ad̄bar ταιοιḡḡ tuaiḡe paḡa do écc.

Μαιριρτιρ chille haçad̄ i neppuccóideçt̄ cille d̄ara do d̄enom̄ do ὅραι-
rið S. β̄ranpeir la hua cconcobair β̄raile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1394.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τῆι céo, nochatt, a c̄sthar.

Richard Ri Saxon do t̄eçt̄ i neppinn po β̄eil Michil, ἡ a t̄eçt̄ i τ̄t̄ir hi
porclaiḡe ἡ a ðol ar̄ide ḡo haç cliaç.

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

“ A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good penance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

“ Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O’Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calad̄ loca t̄eçet*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnogh Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides.”

^s *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King’s County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

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

“ Archiepiscopus O’Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

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

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

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

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterfordⁱ, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

“Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

“Dubbacra o Malle oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L.”

“Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Birmingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*”

“Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

“Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

“Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conrabla O'ngiall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*”

“Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramal-gadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolaige cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

“Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*”

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

Siolla doinnaiḡ ua hfoḡam oifpiceḡ loḡa heḡne, peapḡrún ḡ aipchinnech inḡi caoín, Maḡha mac ḡiollacoircce biocaire clainnḡi, ḡ Lucár máḡ Sco-loicce biocaire aḡaḡo upḡhair do écc.

laḡla o maḡr do éct i neḡinn.

ḡaḡ mac ḡiollaoḡa uí flannaccáin ḡaoíreacḡ ḡuaite Raḡa do maḡbaḡ la clainn ḡauéḡ uí flannaccain, ḡ la clainn Muircḡḡḡaḡ uí flannaccáin.

Coḡ ó díoḡuḡaiḡ do maḡbaḡ la ḡallaibḡ i luḡḡ cḡeice.

ḡomár ua díoḡuḡaiḡ aḡbaḡ ḡiḡḡḡa clainne Maḡoiliḡḡa do maḡbaḡ la Saḡanḡaibḡ.

Mac Siuḡḡḡan Sḡan mac Maḡoiliḡ ḡiḡḡḡa baile aḡa lḡain do maḡbaḡ do bḡaiḡḡibḡ i pḡell .i. clann ḡSḡain deḡḡḡa.

Sluaicceḡ la hAḡḡ mac Muḡḡhaḡa la Ríḡ laiḡen do ḡaiḡiḡ ḡall ḡo ḡo loircce Roḡ mic ḡriúin cona ḡiḡibḡ ḡ cona áipḡenaibḡ, ḡ do ḡaḡ óḡ ḡ aipḡḡḡḡ ḡ bḡaiḡḡe laiḡḡ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124–140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

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

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

^m *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written áḡaḡ lupḡaire, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome.”

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

“*Ue Ríḡ Saḡon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*.”

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

^p *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clannaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

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

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey^o, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

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

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin^r, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalieri's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalieri lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (caisleán leige), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (Φραός Μόρη).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

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

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

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

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

λαπλα upmumán do tional go laigníb dá millead sup loircc, 7 sup mill galine [7] epíoc uí ceallaiḡ máige dpyúctain i laoiḡir, 7 róad do dia eigh iaromh.

Ruaiḡiri mac Ruaiḡiri uí Neill do marbaḡ la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Mupchaḡa .i. Aite mac Aite do denam coccaid pe Riḡ Saḡan cona muinḡir go po marbaḡ rócaide lair, 7 a tóct po dśóid do eigh an Riḡ la harlac gall 7 gaoideal laighn, 7 po gabaḡ eiriḡe epia ionnlac an lupḡir .i. lapla upmumán. Ro lícceaḡ iaram, 7 po congbaḡ ó brian, ó mórho, 7 Stan ó nuallain illain dia éir.

Mac uilliam burc .i. Tomár, do dul co tšch an Riḡ, 7 onóir móir dpaḡ-báil dó, 7 tigeapnuḡ 7 cšnuḡ ar ḡallaib connacḡ.

Toirpḡealbāc mac Mupchaḡ na paitḡmige uí brian do cloinn brian puaid do denam coccaid ar muinḡir an Riḡ i mumán 7 illaiḡníb 7 condae luimniḡ do loirccadh 7 do arccain dó.

Camcluana ó dubaccain do marbaḡ la muinḡir Riḡ Saḡan i náḡ cliaḡ.

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

2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

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

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine^s, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain^t, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint^u of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan^w, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

^s *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

^t *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *arup* before *cpioć uī céallaiğ*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

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

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

ὄριαν mac Μαοιρῦάναϊδ mic peapḡail meic diaipmata aḡbar tigeapna maigí luipcc do maipbaḡ la Maelreclann clépeḡ mac diaipmata .i. deapbrataip a aḡar.

Ταḡς ua heachaidéin paḡí pḡḡána do maipbaḡ la cloinn Conḡonnaḡt uí dálaig im ollannaḡt uí néill.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, τḡι ced, nochat, acúicc.

Αη τεppcop ḡcc ḡ mocáin décc ap pḡigíḡ na Roma.

Αη biocáipe ḡ pḡannḡaile, .i. biocáipe Scppíne Αḡamnain do écc.

Αη τοipficel ḡ τυαḡail, ḡ ḡo ba biocáipe in iomḡaḡḡ pḡicín, pḡí tige naḡíḡfoh oipḡdeipc do écc.

Ο Neill buiḡe do écc, ḡ aḡnacal in Αḡḡ maḡa.

ḡilip mac aḡḡa méḡ uiḡḡi tigeapna pḡí manac, pḡí caithme ḡ ḡopanta a ḡḡiche, pḡí ḡar lán épe dá clú, ḡ ḡa oipḡdeapcuy do écc iar mbuaḡḡ naḡḡḡḡe. Τοḡár máḡ uiḡḡi .i. an ḡiolla ḡub mac ḡilip do ḡabail tigeḡḡḡḡḡḡ pḡímanach.

Domnall .i. ua maḡileḡúin luipcc do ḡabail la cloinn Αḡḡ méḡ uiḡḡi 1

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

^x *His paternal uncle*, deapḡbraḡaip a aḡar, literally, "the brother of his father."

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

^z *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

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

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

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

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

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

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

^b *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ^p and ^q.

^c *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scpín Αḡamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

^d *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^x.

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note ^t, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

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

^f *Spender and defender*, περσ αιρεμε 7 κορυαα, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Αιρεμε* is the genitive singular of *αιρεαμ*, spending, from the verb *αιρεμ*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragesimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

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

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *πα θυαυθ οηγεα 7 αιρεπιγι*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

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

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

^k *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell ἰ ττσημονν δάβεόεε, ἡ α chup ἰ μβραιγδόνουρ ζο hua ποομναλλ, ἡ α έεε
 οα έρ ἰ ηγνίμιοι.

Concobair mac aḡa ruaid mész uidiu do ḡabal leir an ηγιολλα ηουβ ἰ.
 Τομάρ, ἡ le na δεαρβραταρ Αοδ μάζ uidiu ἡ α έλυδ ιαραμ ἰ. α ηρνε λαρ
 οια ἡαε ρην.

Ορην οο ἡιυητιρ Ριζ Saḡan οο ουλ αρ ερνηε ἰ ηυιβ ραηζε, ἡ ua conco-
 байη οια λημαιη ζο τόεαρ ερυαάαιη, ἡ ορηη μορ οιοδ οο μαρβαδ, ἡ ερη
 ριόεε each οο ηην οίοβη. Ορην ele οο ἡιυητιρ Ριζ Saḡan ἡμ Ιαηλα Μαρυρ-
 cal οο ουλ αρ ερνηε ἡ έλιηη, ἡ ό ερβαλλ cona ἡιυητιρ οο ηρνε ρορηα, ἡ
 ροάαιε οο ḡαλλαδ οο ἡαρβαδ λό, ἡ ειό ιομδα οο ηην οίοβ.

Ηιαλλ όεε mac neill ηιc αḡa ἰ neill, ἡ Ο ηρηαιη, ἰ. ηρηαιη mac Μαε-
 ζαηηηα οο οοι ἰ ερη Ριζ Saḡan.

Coblaiz ἡόρ ηηηηη Χαταη ηιc οοηηηαι ηί concoбайη ηηηηη Ριζ Connaeτ,
 ηην εοιεεεαδ ερημconaiη ζο ρρεαδур ηηηηη οο έεε ιαρ ηβυαδ ηαιερηζε, ἡ

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

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

^m *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

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

^o *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Furb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg¹; and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain^m, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscalⁿ, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house^o.

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

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

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

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

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

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

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

α ἡσὸνασάλ ἰ μαϊνιρτιρ να βυλλε. Ἀρ διριδε το γαιρτῆί Πορτ να τερί ναματ, ναρ αρ ἰ βα βῆν οὐα δοῖναίλλ .ἰ. νιἰἰἰ τῖςῖρνα τῖρε συνυλλ, οὐαδὸ να ρυαίρε τῖςῖραρνα βρείρνε, ἡ το Χατάλ ματ Ἀοδα βρείρνωῖς υἱ συνκοβαίρ ριοῖδοἰμῖνα συνναχτ.

Una mḡean Tairḡ mic Maḡnuira υἱ cōncobair βῆν Mḡz υἰδῖρ το ἑcc.

Sḡan mac Airt mḡz υἰδῖρ το ḡabáil lé Mḡz υἰδῖρ, ἡ α εἰσὸνασάλ οὐἰβ μαοιεδóim λυῖρε, ἡ α μαρβαδὸ οὐἰβ αρ ριοντερὰτ ορνομα βαίρρ ἀμἰἰἰἰ ρο εἰυλλ υατά ροίμῖε ρῖν.

Rí Saḡan το ῖaccbáil ερεανν ἰμ βελταίμε ἰαρ νδολ ορπυνḡε μοίρε το ḡal-λαἰβ ἡ το ḡαιοδεαλαἰβ ερενν ἰμα εἰsch, ἡ αν Μοιρτιμέρατ το ῖaccbáil τον Ρῖḡ ἰμα ἰοναδ ἰ νḡῖρῖν, ἡ ḡε το εἰυαἰδὸ Mac Μυρchaδα ἰ τῖς ἰν Ρῖḡ ἡἱ ρο εἰρῖσὸ οδ ἰαρτταιν.

Ἀρορρατά ἡ cloḡar mḡc νδαιμῖν το λορκαδὸ συνά νυἰἰἰβ ἰολῖμαοιμῖbh.

Ruaἰδῖρἱ ó ceallaḡ aḡbar τῖςῖραρνα υα μαίμε το ἑcc.

Mac Síurḡtain οεχτερ το ḡabáil la cloἰnn μεἰc Síurḡtain, ἡ α εἰαβαίρτ

^p *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Roylek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

^q *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

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

^s *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, οὐἰβ μαοιεδóim λυῖρḡ. Οὐἰβ here is for οο υἰβ, dat. pl. of υα. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “οὐἰβ μαοιεδóim λυῖρḡ .ἰ. οο ἡενῖρ.” See the sixth entry under this year.

^t *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Ferimanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarra, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

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

^v *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester :

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

illaím meic uilliam burc. Sloicéas la Domnall mac Muircéiraiḡ ἡ λα γαιοδελαίβ ιοῦταιρ connacht ἡ ερσίε meic uilliam φο δάιḡ γαβάλα meic Siur-táin, ἡ Mac Siur-táin do lúgh, ἡ ριῶ do ἴναῶμαῶ εἰταιρ gallaib, ἡ γαιοδελαίβ an éicciῶ don chur ρin.

Sluicéas la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbác, ἡ ττίρ nÉóḡain ap cloinn Ehpí uí néill, ἡ ερσίε ἡ οἰρccne aῶble do denam léo ip in epích. Clann Ehpí cona ρóρραιτε do éoét ma lánmain. Do mala iomairscé eἰταιρ na ρλόḡaib cḡctarῶa ḡo ρo ἴραομαῶ φο θεοῶ ρορ énené neoḡain ḡur ρo láῶ a náρ. Ro ḡabaῶ dāna, ḡrian mac Ehpí í néill, ἡ τῑρ ḡraighde décc do maῑtib a ἴlóḡ amaille ρpῑr.

Sloicéas naile la hUa nDomnaill cceḡna co ρáinicc co Slisceach τῑria éairpῑe ḡpῑῶa cliaḡ ḡur ρo hindpῶḡ an τίρ ma nuῑrcῑmcell leo ḡur ρo mill-ῑḡe ḡac ní ḡur a ρanḡatῑar, ἡ do ḡearpῑat epῑeáca ἡ éῶala iomῶa leo dia ττίρ, acé namá ρo ḡonaitῑ uaitῑe do ḡḡῑrḡḡ an τῑλόḡḡ.

Ionḡpῑoḡiḡῶ do denam la domnall mac Ehpí uí neill ap ḡrian mac uí neill, ἡ a ḡabáil, ἡ ερσίεa aῶble do denam ap. Ionḡpῑoḡiḡῶ oile do denam la Domnall mac Ehpí ḡo baile uí néill, ἡ ḡḡḡ uí neill do ḡḡḡḡ laip, ἡ ḡraighde oile immaile ρpῑa, ἡ a mḡḡḡḡ laip ἡ nucc ḡall.

Ro τῑriallῑat ḡoill laḡḡḡ ὁeall do denam ap mac Mupchaῶa, ap Aῑp, ἡ a ḡabaḡ. Acé éḡna níρ bó τῑpḡa doῑb ap do éoῑḡpῑum uaiῶḡ dia namḡḡḡm a loῑ a lám ἡ a ḡairccῑῶ cona ρo cumainḡḡḡ ní dῶ.

Domnall mac Muircéiraiḡ uí Concoḡair τῑḡḡḡna Cairpῑe ἡ Sliccḡḡ ἡ ḡḡḡ τῑḡḡḡna ó Shliabh ρῑoῑ uile do écc ἡ ccaῑḡlén Shliccḡḡ ὁeacῑmain ρia noblaicc.

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

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

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

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: ἡ do ḡearpῑat epῑeáca ἡ éῶala iomῶa leo o'á ττίρ ḡan uoḡar o'ḡaḡḡáil acé námá ḡoῑo ḡonaitῑ uaiῶḡ do ḡeῑpῑeῶ an τῑλόḡḡ.

^c *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught^a, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

^a *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliab ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirríliab na Seaíra, or the Curliu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

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

Αοδ mac Καταιλ οίcc υί concobair mac mǵine Τοιρρδεαλβαίγ υί concobair,
 γ Μυιρρ mac Ροίλ υλλταιγ ollamh lǵiγir cénél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρῑ cεδ, nochatt, αδέ.

Αη τεppcop ó hǵiγa do écc.

Ματα ua lunín αρχιννεαδ̄ na hΑρδα, p̄si ulc̄iγdach, ι Seanchur, ι noán,
 ι r̄inn, γ ι lǵiγionn do écc.

Ο concobair cιαρραιγε do μαρβαδ̄ ι p̄p̄ul dia p̄ine p̄in.

Ο C̄inneit̄tiγ ticc̄iγna upm̄ian do écc.

Ιριαλ ua lochlunn̄ tiγεap̄na c̄op̄m̄op̄uaδ̄ do μαρβαδ̄ do mac γ̄iγr̄ an
 αδαρταιρ δά οiρ̄c̄t̄ p̄in, ι noíoḡail α δ̄r̄bc̄om̄alta, .ι. Μαοιλ̄c̄lam̄n ua loch-
 lam̄n p̄o μαρb̄p̄om̄ p̄oime p̄in.

Concobar mac Eoḡain υί maille do δol ap̄ ion̄p̄aiγiδ̄ ι μαρταρ Connac̄t

^f *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, MacDonlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

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

"Archidiaconus Mac Branán Olfinniā occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac F̄irb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiā obiit.—*Mac F̄irb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcoba filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac F̄irb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbriā magnam victoriam de viris Régis Angliæ, et Angli Momoniā retulit.—*Mac F̄irb.*"

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

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

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

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

Bishop O'Hara^h died.

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

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

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

“Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco.”

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

“Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*”

“Odo filius Domini O'Conor puicò a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathraectam interfectus.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Dubcoblà filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiì Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Tadæus O'Conor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid.*”

^h *Bishop O'Hara.*—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

ⁱ *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonad do máoimib' 7 deóalaib' na heactra rin, 7 a mbaicad uile, aēt maō aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Μαϊδm na cpiēca le hUa cconcobair puatō cona bhaiērib', for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aod ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac bhanáin, 7 for Aod ua náimlgi taoiēac ceneoil doōta; oú inar marbaō Conn mac bhanáin taoiēac Chorcaclann, Sfan ó taoiēg, mac Sfan uí áimlgi, 7 rocaide ammaille riú.

Ο Δομναλλ do tētē plōg i ccairppe, 7 thong don tēlōg do bñit ar cloinn Maoilēclann cāoiē mic Muirceartaig baí acc foraire, 7 acc for-ōimētē do cōnnaētaib' go ndírim móiri marcluaig amaille riú. Ro rraoin-eatō forra la hUa ndomnaill go ró faccaib'riot urmór a nēch, 7 no gonad arail diob, 7 tērnairēt apoile alloff eirpūmail. Ro cpeachad iarañ Cairppe lár an plōg, 7 róaid for cularib' cona cēpēchaib'.

Μαοιēclann caōē mac Muirceartaig mic Δομναλλ uí concobair do écc.

Μαϊδm la hua ttauatail ar gallaib' laigen 7 ar Shaxanchaib', airm i ttauatail ar aōbal ar gallaib', 7 do maōad re ricit cñn i ttauēlbaō go hua ttauatail la taoō iliomaitē do bhaiētib', 7 deóalaib' airm, 7 each, 7 éitēig.

Κύυλαō mág aēngura aōbar tēgēna ua neachōac do marbaō la gallaib'.

Ο hanluain tēgearna oirēir do marbaō i ffrūul la thñm dia pine fñn.

Μαίρε inēgn uí cātáin bñn uí doōartaig do écc.

^k *Between Ireland and Aran, eittir Eirinn 7 Árainn.*—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift.”

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following :

“Maoilecluin mac Concobair uí maille, 7 mac teaboid na ceēerne do cloinn riocairb do ool go Conmaicne mara forpeann lonze, 7 mac mic caēail buide uí flaiēbearraig do marbaō, 7 a mbaicad uile 33. aig Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*”

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

^l *The victory of Creag.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran^k.

The victory of Creag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branán, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech^m Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valourⁿ. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaken with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, αλλορ εἰρριμαλ.—The εἰρριμαλ, or, as it is sometimes written, εἰρριμαλ, is explained "γαῖργεαδ," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Firb*."

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "σο ἕρηετ λιμή, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Firb*."

ὄριαν mac Εηρι υἱ νελλ δο ρυαρλαccaδ la hUa neill ó Ua ndomnall, γ δο παδ ειc, ειτταδα, γ ιομμιυρ ιορλαρδα αρ, γ δο παδ Ua néill ειριδε δο mac ειλε Εηρι, .i. δο Ὀomnall α ρυαρλαccaδ α μsic ρfn, .i. ὄριαν mac neill maille comtaib oile.

Sluaicécaδ la hUa ndomnall Toiprdealbac mac neill γairb, γ la Taδg mac catail υἱ concobair γο πανγαττυρ γο Sliscec γο po loipccreat an baile uile ειττυρ cloic γ έpann, γ po μαρβαδ mac Concobair μαονμαιγε γο ποc-αιδib ele leδ don chur ρin. ὅα δοιλιγ an baile ipin δο λορccaδ, αρ βα δhrccairγε α cumδairγε ειττυρ cloic γ έpunn.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbríis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigíe dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

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

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O' Mulconry.*”

“Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ aione ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor [sic] ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Campanile .i. cloicélcé ópoma cliaδ fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullic Burk devastat Macáipe na mban [recte Macáipe na Mumán], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Μαιδm na cρfcca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. oρλαc filia Odonis O'Maelbreann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott γall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormonia dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonia, et Dominum Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid^a.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucóde per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibit simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor Donn dominum O'Conor puóó deprædatum Condom Mac Branán, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leacnbán captivam fecit, villá penitus incensâ.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donnell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donnell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fivb.*”

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puóó in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

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

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition^s.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough^t; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha^u.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra ducentæ causâ."

^s *Without opposition*, γαν ναέ φφιοεοργαμ, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, φφιε, or φφιοε, denotes *against*, as φφιοεβυαλαο, repercussion, φφιεβεαρτ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

^t *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnaill, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

^u *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

Α Shúile do rāgbáil doirdoiri do Aod mac Maicgáinna tria trioccaó do denam ind onóir na croice naoim Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha trium.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eoḡain, 7 iomcornaḡais Éirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oiréair an flaitéinnair, cuir iomfulainḡ ḡac anfforlainn, oioḡaoilciḡ ḡall, tátaicḡéóir ḡaoideal, móraó eccairi 7 ealaóan na herenn do écc iar mbuaio nonḡta 7 naiéirḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac donnchaio tpe hoilella do óul ḡo Macáipe Chonnaót (ḡo lion a éionóil, a máime, 7 a innile) do éonḡnam óUa éoncobaip donn, ḡur ḡabrat forlonḡroic aḡ cuipreacḡ chinn Eiciḡ eicḡir daoimó 7 airnḡir mar a mbaoi ó concobaip. Iar na clop rin óUa concobaip ruao éruinnḡir da ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionao Mac uiliam buic Tómar mac Sḡr Emainn albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncobaip, Clann Aoda meic diaḡmata, Maimḡ, 7 clann mac Fíóli-mio ḡáirín ḡo líón roéraitte ḡac aóin doib, 7 ḡo ccoimḡionol ḡallóclac ina ffarraó. Triallaitt iarḡin do ḡaiḡio an mácipe, Acht éna ni raibe Ua concobaip donn i ffarraó méic Donnchaio annḡin 7 noéar airḡih Mac donnchaio an rluaiḡ no ḡo táimicc ua concobaip ruao ronn móri marḡluaiḡ ina éimcel. Fíreḡar iomairecc íttorra ḡo díóca duéraótaó éíctar da líona iarḡin ḡur maioib for Mac donnchaio cona muinḡir. Uḡaid na bíre leḡ bḡreao óra iao ḡur cuipreacḡ a náir, Marbḡar Mac donnchaio annḡin, 7 Aod caoó mac aóda mic toirḡdealaḡ uí éoncobaip, Mac Suibne arócon-rapal connaót o rliab ríor cona diaḡ órḡbraḡar Donnchaio 7 Donnplebe, Cúaiḡne mac Conaiḡne uí Concobaip, 7 Diaḡmait mac Donnchaio tanairi

^w *The image.*—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows:

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

^x *Niall More.*—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image^w of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender^y [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Conor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh^z, where O'Conor was. O'Conor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Conor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Conor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them^a. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

^y *Contender*, ἰομκόρναμαιḡ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is ἰομκόρναμαḡ, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*copnam móp.*"—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ¹.

^z *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

^a *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [beípe] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla ammaile le hiomatt duairlib ἡ δάρδοναίτιβ α μβραιτέρεαδ ἡ α μυντιρε. ὅα διρῖν δο αιρῖνδ α ρρῖτ δέδαλαῖβ ἡ μαοιμῖβ la hua cconcobair ruad don turur rin gan airῖn ar eachaib ar arm, na ar édeaḃ. Οἰδῖε ἐείδ ῤέιλε μνιρε ροḡμαιρ tuccaḃ an maḃm rin ḡinn Eitigh. Iar' ecloḡ na rccel rin ḡUa concobair ḡonn (an trῖr lá iar ttabairt an maḃma) tamcc ῤο ḃḃḃáinῖβ uí concobair ruad, ἡ cloinne ῤῖḃḃḃimḃ, ἡ α mbuailte ar na ruḃḃuuccaḃ ἡ τιμḃḃeall Uatῤroma ḡo tucc maḃm imirḡḃ ḡḡra ḃa ḡḡḡῖῖ an ḡealmaidm ḡo rucc cḡeaḃa, ἡ édaia aḃḃle uaḃa don dul rin.

ῤῖḃḃḃimḃ mac Caḃail ḡicc ἡ Dubḡall mac Doḃnaill ḡallḃcclac ḃo ḃul ἡ cclm ἡ doḃnaill diaḡḡaḃ α ḃḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ naḡḡaḃ α nῤῤḃḃḃḃḃ. Ua Doḃnaill ḡo maḃḃḃ ḃῖḡe Conuill ḃo ḃḃḃḃ ḡo Cairḡḡe don ḃur rin ḃo ḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ le cloinn Chaḃail ḡicc. Cairḡḡḡ ἡ oileallaḡ ḃo ḃḃḃḃḃ ῤο ḃaḡḡḡḃ, ἡ ῤο ḃḡḡḃḃḃḃ an duḃḃe ῤḃḃḃ. Ο doḃnaill ḃo ῤḃḃḃḃ ḡo haḡḃḃ ḃῖḡe hoilealla, ḃḡḡe iomḃa ἡ arḃanna ḃo loḡccaḃ ḃa μḃḃḃḃ, ἡ cῤῤḃḃa ḃo ḃenaḃḃ doḃḃ ar maḃ Corḃmaic mic Ruaiḃḡ. Maolḡḡḡḡḡ mac Doḃnchaḃḃ ḃḡḡḡḡḡa ḃῖḡe hoilealla, Ua duḃḃa, ἡ ua hḡḡḡa ḃo ḃḃḃḃḃ ḃḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡḃḃ ḃUa Doḃnaill ἡ ḃo cloinn Chaḃail ḡicc iarḡḡḡ le ḡan cur na naḡḡaḃ ḡo ḡḡḃḃ. Sḃḃ ḃo ḃḡḡḡa ḡḡḡḡa ḃua doḃnaill ar an ccoḡḡeall rin, ἡ é ῤḃḃ ḃḃḃḃḃḃ ḡo ḃῖḡe conaill ῤο ḃḃḃḃḃ. Clann Caḃail ḡicc, μḃḃḃḃ ḃḃḃḃḃ, ἡ Mac Doḃnaill ḡallḃcclac cona cloinn ḃo ḃeaḃḃ ἡ ccaḡḡḡe anḡḡḡ. Suidḃ doḃḃ illḡḡ an Doḃill, ἡ α mbḃḃ ḃḡ ῤḃḃḃ na cḡḃḃe ḡḡḡḡḡ an oḃḃe rin, ἡ ῤḃḃḃḃ imḡḡḡḡḡḡ imḡe. Ua Doḃnaill ḃo ḃḃḃḃ uaḃḃḃ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ma ccoḃḃáil araḃḃḡḡḃ ḃo ῤḃḃḃḃḃ ḡḡḡḡḡ.

Μḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ bacac mac Doḃnaill mic Μḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ uí concobair, ἡ clann

^b *Nobles*, ἀρḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ, literally, arch-chieftains.

^c *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caḡḡḡḃḃḃ, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

^d *An gheal-mhaidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

^e *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

^f *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

^g *To parcel out the territory*, ḃḡ ῤḃḃḃ na cḡḃḃe ḡḡḡḡḡ, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuaifne O'Conor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles^b of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Conor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Conor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls^c of O'Conor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella^f ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory^g between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh^h, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carby, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

^h *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

τδυβηνε δο βνήτ ηι φφαρρα εοιλλεαδ αν ταν ριν. Υα ηλξρα ιαρταραχ, γ ρλιοετ
 πλατεβρηταιξ υί ρυαιρε δο βνήτ ιμαλλε ρύ. Ιονδραγιε δο εβαυρε δοιβ α
 mucha να μαυθε αρ ελοινν εαταιλ οίεε γ αρ Υα νδομναλλ εο bun βρένοίεε
 αρ belaiβ λfra αν δοιλλ, διορταε μαρκελυαιξ ελοιννε Καταιλ οίεε δο οδλ εαρηα
 εο Slisceach. Δυν βρένόιξε δο βνήτ δο εαοβ οίεοβηρομ γ αν φαιρηξε δο λιοναδ
 τον ταοβ αραιλλ διοβ εο ρονα ροδάναχ διοβριυη κονάρι φεδαδ α εταεμαηξ να
 α ετιμκεαλλαδ ραμλαιδ. Δο βνήριεε ταεαρ ειννησναε δια ροιλε αρ α ηαιτε.
 Μαυδετρη ρορ Υα νδομναλλ, γ ρορ ελοινν Χαταιλ οίεε, γ Μαρηεταρ Μαρευρ
 μαε δομναλλ γ δυβγαλλ α μαε, Εοίμ μαε Σίειξ γ ροεαυθε μόρι οιλε σα ηγαλλ-
 οεεclachaib. Ερηεα γ αιρεενε δο δεναη αρ ελοινν Χαταιλ ιαραη, γ α νοιοευρ
 ταρ Ειρηε ανοηη διοριδιρι εο δυβα, γ διομνημαη ιμ φειλ Μυιρη μόρι δο
 ροηηραδη.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

^k *Advanced towards them*, δο ουλ ταρηα εο Sligeac.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murtough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

^l *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“ A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the forces of his kinsmen, the sons” [? race] “ of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermotta, the inhabitants of the territory of Imainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynnetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoÿne” [Clanmacnawn]. “ The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stick fast in the bodies of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensuing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Cleareagh,

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige¹, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them^k [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival¹ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

"Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnsleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an gēat-maōm ann po). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donnell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbyre. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aonach tīpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledgēs of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ μαc ιομάιρ υι βήιρν δο βήιττ ι ρριαβραρ, γ α βρσίε ι ccoιτε ρορ loch ona εἰγῃ ρήν διοηρηαιγῖδ εἰγῃ Μῃυρchaῖδ mic Τομάιρ, γ λήμ δο βρσίε δό γαν ριορ δο cάch amach αρ an ccoιτε ιρην loch γο ρο βαῖδcῃh α cceδóιρ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρῖ cέδ, α hocht.

Τομάρ mac Μυιρξῖρα μεic δονηχαῖδ eppcop achaiῖδ conaire δο εἰγ.

Coγῶδ μορ δο ῖρῃε ῖτιρ ua néll, Niall óγ, γ ó Doῃnnaill Τοιρρδealbác, γ α εἰοιρῖγ γ α οιρeεcτ δο εἰρeγeῶδ υἱ δoῃnnaill γο mbuἱ ι ccuῖγca μοιρ occ cloinn Enῖrí υἱ neill αγ cloinn τδeααιν υι Ohoῃnnaill, αγ ua nooáρταιγ, γ αγ cloinn τδuibne. Δο cῖοδ mac υἱ Doῃnnaill mall γαρb, γ clann Doῃnnaill mic néll υἱ doῃnnaill ρορ ινοροιγῖδ ι ραναιτ γυρ ρο γαβῶδ leó eóin mac Maoil-muire μεic δuibne, γ co noepnῖρατ opγain. Δoill γ γαιοῖδ cοιγeῖδ ulaῖδ δο oul ι teach υἱ Neill, γ βραιγδe, γ umla δο εἰβαιρτ δό cénmoῖά ó Doῃnnaill α aenap.

Slóicceῶδ μορ la Niall ócc ó neill Rἱ énel loγain, γ la cloinn Enῖrí ι neill δο ραιγῖδ υἱ Doῃnnaill γο ραινicc ῖρρ ρυαῖδ γυρ αιρccριοττ an máινιρτιρ ρο na huile ιοηηῖραῖδ, γ τῖρ αoῖa γο huilῖδ. Δρῖη δο μυιττιρ υἱ Ohoῃnnaill δο εἰβαιρτ εἰcáιρ δοῖδ. Αoῖ mac ρῖγῖαιλ υἱ ρυαιρc δο γαβῶἱλ don turup ρῖν. Ua neill διομπύδ γο τῖρ Eoγain δορῖδιρe.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek: with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [ῖρορῖcαε μαρcρλυαιγῖ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Erne, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne^m, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drownedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

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

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill^o, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

^m *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he lept out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July.”

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

^o *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloighead la Tomás a búrc tigearna gall connact, la hua cconcobair puad, la cloinn Chatail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go rangatar tír oilealla gur lín aircceis í. Concobair ócc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a bhaière do tillead ón rlog iarriú do cuarceugad moigi luirc. Fírgal mac diarmata tigearna moige luirc do dol in oidee rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bhuair do biaó, 7 do corður innte do cup ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lorcc na fóna do éscmail do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-main dóib. O Ró raéaigisí rom an tóraighléc forra, gluairit tpe ran tír go rangatar Eachdruim mic naoda i tír baíun na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccad tñpail eachdruima orra. Concobair mac Diarmata, .i. mac Fírgail do marbad doib, 7 rocaide da muirtir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eoil do denam da neachaid, da nair, 7 da nídsóh.

Murhad bán mac Seáin mic Donnall uí fírgail dfgadobar tigearna na hanraile pécce enigh, 7 ordearcair, gaile, 7 gairccid plecta fírgura orra a aoiri, do écc iar mbuaid naitéirge mí rra noclaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatpata i tcomba a atar, 7 a ílnatop.

Muirir mac Diarair dalatún do marbad la Muirceirtac ócc mag eoda-gám, 7 la brian mac uí cconcobair fáilge.

Glenn da locha do lorccad do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

^p *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, took all the victuals he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, took Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

^q *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Conor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock^a. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha^r, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty^s.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^u, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Conor Faly.

Gleann da loch^w was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^r *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

^s *As booty*, éocal do denairn, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

^w *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρσερίτachs ua concobair do ðul ι τσίη Αοδα, α ιονητύò γò ηςίη ρυαίò γαν μοράν έδαλα θραγαίλ ðon cuairt ριν. Αοò ua ðυρηνήν ðo ηρήε ορηα ανηρην. Ιομηραεααò ðo ταβαρη ðοιò βα ðel ατα ρήναίγ, Each Αοδα ðo lot, Ερην ðo leaccaò, γ α μαρηαò ιαραν.

Ζεαρηετ ιαρηλα ðρημηαν, ρρη ρυαρη ροιòεραò, ðo ðεαρηεεναίγ ðo γαλλαίò Ερηαν, γ ðo μοράν ðα γαιοðεαλαίò ι ναίηνε, γ ι neolur γαιοðelcece, ι ηοάν, γ ι Sñcúr amaille ρε γach ρογλαím ele ða ραibe αιεce, γ α έcc ιαη mbuaíò ναίηρηγε.

Ιαρηλα έίλλε ðαρα ðo γαβαίλ ðon cáλβαò ua concobair, γ ðo μαρηερλυαίγ ðυιέτε ó ηραίλγε, γ α έρη αρ λαím μυρηαίò υί Concobair.

Σηη Σεon ιαρηλα ðεαρημηαν ðo βάταò ιη ιη Σιυρη γαη ηέcc ιαη ηγαηηαίλ να ηαρηλαάτα ðó. (*Vide* 1399).

Caò ðo ταβαρη ροη γαλλαίò ðυα ηρηαν, γ ðυα τυαταίλ. Ιαρηλα óμαρη ðo μαρηαò ιη ιη ccaò ριν, γ άρη γαλλ ιμαίλλε ρηη.

Ριονηγυαλα ηηγη ηαλγαιρηcc μοίρη υί ρυαρηc ηήν τθεαάν ημόρη υί εαγηρα ðέγ.

Ðαυιέ ua ðυιòγηonηαν ollam cloinne μαοιηρηαηαίò ι Sñcúr, ðιαταá cοιτ-έήηη comηογηnach, γ ραοί ðυηηε εαλαðηα ðo έcc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, ðá, *two*, and *loc*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor; with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Bel-atheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite.”

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

“The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tírugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed^x.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond^y, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir^z; a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered^a.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

^z *In the Suir.*—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"Ἰρὸν ποῖμαρ.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonix comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aza an droicheo por Suir.—*Mac Furb.*"

^a *The English were slaughtered.*—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

^b *David O'Duigennan.*—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad̄ 7 Mac Diarmata do dul rluaḡ lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchaíð tpe hoilealla 7o pangattar maḡ tuipead̄. Creaca móra do denam̄ doib̄. Clann nDonnchaíð do bpeat̄ orra, 7 Muiréscraé mac Donnail̄ uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomairpecc do cup̄ storra. Maidm̄ for̄ ua cconcobair 7 Somairle buíde mac Donnail̄ cona muintir do marbað̄ ann.

Tomar mac cáatal mic murchaíð uí fíngail tigearna na hanḡaile eal-cuinḡ emḡ 7 oirdícoir cloinne Rora do marbað̄ ma baile fín̄ ip̄m̄ ccoillín ccrúbach la gallaib̄ na míde 7 la barún delbna, iar na tōgha 7 ttiḡfhnur poimefin ar bélaib̄ a fhripor bpaetar, .i. Seaan ó fíngail, 7 Seaan do oirdnead̄ iarrin 7 ttiḡearnur na hanḡaile.

Maidm̄ mór aḡbal la Máḡ carḡaiḡ ccairpreac̄ for̄ ua Suilleabain, 7 da mac uí Shuilleabain, Eoḡan 7 Concobair do marbað̄ ip̄ in ccaitḡhaíð̄ rin, 7 rocaíde imaille ríú.

O ḡrian maol do écc̄ don tñim̄ ip̄ in nḡalloacht.

Mac Muirir buíde uí mórda ttiḡfina rlebe maipzi, fíri cotaiḡtche dáim̄, 7 deoradh̄ Éireann do écc̄.

Mac uilliam búr̄c do loḡcað̄ Slieciḡ.

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

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

^c *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olilla in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (tír tuatail) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^c, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat^g was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

^d *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor.*—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duirnins.

^e *Ros.*—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f *Coillin-Crubach.*—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

^g *A very great defeat.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sullevans, killed O'Sullevan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sullevan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sullevan Bearrie, with many others."

^h *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe maerge.*—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewamargy, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

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

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Οὐάτ μᾶς Ρυαδῶρι μεῖς υἱοῖν το μαρβαδ λα ηεοῖαν μᾶς νέλλ ὀις υἱ νέλλ.

Αρτ Cúile μᾶς Ρῆλιρ μῆς υἱοῖν το μαρβαδ λα τελλαδ εαδῶαχ.

Clann Ennī uí neill, ἡ clann ἑθεαῖν υἱ Dómnail, ἡ fīr manach do tīonol ptoigh ino aighid υἱ dómnaill. Ua Dómnaill do cruinnuccaδ a fochpraitte ina naghaid don lúe eile, ἡ a mbúe i nδib foplonpoptaib fop aghaid a cele go po pccarrat po dfoid gan nach ngnomn noipδfir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλ, τῆι cέδ, νοάτ, αναοί.

Sluaigead la hua neill (mall og) fop gallaib go po creacoirgδ, ἡ go po hionnarbaδ lair a nfrmor.

Concobar mag carmaic epucc Raeta boe duib dómnaill corca baipcino do ecc.

Cuulaδ (.i. cuulaδ puad) mac neill móir mic Aoda υἱ neill decc don tfrdm.

Brīan ua brian (.i. mac matgarina) tigrina tuadmuhan do ecc.

Toirpdealbac mac murchaδ (.i. Murchaδ na paitmige) υἱ brian do ecc.

Fhólmud mac cataoir υἱ concobair zanairi ua ppailge decc (.i. don tfrdm) i ttrigh υἱ Raighillig.

Clann ennī i neill do dol ar ionnraigid fop gallaib tpaḡabaile. Ro tīonolpīot goill ina naghaid go po paimpīot fopra, ἡ go po ḡabaδ dómnaill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

¹ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

^m *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^k, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

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

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn^m, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaileⁿ. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

“*Corca-bhaschind.*—Est regio maritima Tu-
monia, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen
sortita a Carbreo Baschaoin, cujus posterii ad
multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri
passim tradunt antiquarii.”

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clandalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscin; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

ⁿ *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac éirí, 7 úriong mór dia muinire do marbadh. Donnall do éor go Saíab
ir in mbliadain ar ccinn iar pfeimóid a ruarlancté.

Seaan ua Ferzail tighna na hangaile, fíh earznaid, inntleactac, fífach
poglamta go noirdencur neimig 7 nfhagnaia do écc.

Aod ua Donnchada tigherna Eoganaicta loca lín, O úrion, (.i.) gerald
mac Taidg, 7 Toirnealbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne ránatt, 7 Amlaib
mac Ríur mic amlaib mic duinn árraig méz uidir, toirech muinire feo-
dachain do écc.

Aod mag Maéamna do écc iar ndol a rúl uada.

Donnall mac Giollaíora ruaid úf raigillig do écc.

Mag aongura muircíctac ócc mac muircíctaid moir, tigherna ua neódaí
do marbadh dia fine buódein.

An cétamaid Henriu do ríogadh or Saíab, 29. September.

baotgalac mac aóazain raii cóitcíoim 1 fíhineaáur 7 1 ríim, 7 fear
tíge naídead nairdeirc, 7 Giollananaom mac concobair meic aóazain aró
ollam 1 fíhineachur do écc.

Iarla dearmuian Sían mac Zeapoitte do bádaí 1 náé Arda rionain for
Síuir. (*Vide* 1398).

AOIS CRIOST, 1400.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, cεtre céo.

Aod ua maolmuaid ticcína bfhí ccell, Laigneac mac ferzail ruaid mic
donnchaid méz eóazain Donnchad Siomnach tighna muinire tadgair, 7

^o *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^p *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^q *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

^r *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom^o had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeney of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.^a was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

^s See note ^z, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weaken'd and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inrode he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

taoiseac tseba, Diairmait 7 brian dá mac Caáirneais mic an t-rionnaig do écc.

Cairlén Dúin iomdán do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 Hoibéir do mac Emainn mic hoibéir a buic do marbáid inn, 7 Mac mic Emainn uí ceallai 7 do bí illaimh ann do leccen amach.

Drigoir mac tanaide uí maolconaire, rai foibéte ma ealadain duéoir, deaghádbair ollamh ríle muirfohai 7 eirde do marbáid go tsgmaireac daon buille ga do lám uilliam garb for tochar dúin iomdán i naimhrioc. Sé ba 7 ré fichit do thabairt ma eiric iarrin.

Ruaidri mac Airt mé 7 aongura tigeanna ua neachdác ulaid do marbáid lá cloinn conulad uí néill, 7 la cathbairr mág aongura a dearbairthair pen.

Slua 7 mór la Niall óg ua Néill h tíg conaill gur mill moran do gortaid 7 darpannaib inn. Tangatar cenél cconail ma aghaid gur po rícead iomairce eorpa go po meabaid for chenél Eogain, 7 go po marbáid rochaidé díob, 7 go po beanad ech iomda díob don chur rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

* *Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42:

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcoursey, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilcoursey, called Mounterhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain^t, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^u was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

^u *Dunamon*.—See note ^r, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbot O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

^w *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Gillapatrik, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^x, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain^y.

The son of the King of England^z came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i. e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tæcómairc, or Kil-

Maolruanaid mac Cathail ruaid meḡ ragnaill do marbad la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cŕetna a ttorraigeēt a cŕeiche.

Concobair anabaid ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tigeḡnair uŕb mane dŕir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn rŕiḡail meic Diarmata. Daoine iomda do marbad, ḡ do bathad na timcheal, ḡ lucht a coimeḡa da tabairt uatha dar cŕnn comad.

Fedlimid mac cathail óig uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Coime do ófnaim eidiḡ ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó doimnaill Toirnealbac ag caol uirḡe ḡ Síe do denom doib me arisle don chur rin.

Coccaid dŕirḡe eittir ua ndoimnaill iarom ḡ brian mac enri uí néill, uair tuḡ brian rlog lair ḡo tŕir conaill, ḡur no ionnroig longroic uí doimnaill, ḡ no marbad Mac néill óig mic neill ḡairb mic afcha mic doimnaill óig, ḡ maoleacloinn mac plarŕbŕitaiḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó doimnaill co na cloinn, ḡ muinir duirnín ir in ló cŕona illeanmian brian ḡo ruccrat fair, ḡ cŕeac uí ḡairmleadaig (.i. enri) noime iar marbad enri lair. Ro rŕigead iomaifḡ ainnur eidiḡ ua ndoimnaill ḡ brian ua néill, ḡ no marbad brian lair, ḡ no rŕaoimead for a muinir iar bráḡbail cŕeach cenél Moan. Ro marbad beor rocharde oile imaili rŕi brian ar an lachar rin. Soair ua doimnaill rlan cona muinir co nedalaid aibhliḡ iar mbuid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianain taoifec corco acland do marbad la a bŕairib i fell, .i. Concobair Mac Seain meic brianain, ḡc.

Doimnaill mac Enri í néill dŕuarcclad ó ḡallaibh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1402.

Aoir Crioŕt, mile, ceithŕe ched, adó.

Coccaid mor eittir ua néill, ḡ clann enri í néill, ḡ an tŕir do millead ar ḡac taeb ŕopra.

Muirŕŕitach ua plannaḡain airchibeocharn oile ronn dŕcc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh^c O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archæological Society in 1842.

Coccað eidiu iarla urmuman 7 iarla dearmuman, 7 an da mac uilliam do ðul do congnam la hiarla urmuman.

Carrnac locha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc aða ar cloinn fshgal meic diaimata.

Fshgal ua Ruairc aobair tigearna bheirne, fsh bhuémor beoða dealbða deigeimig, do marbað ina tíg fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aðnacul i mainreir Sligig.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic aða uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) décc iar mbuað eimig 7 oirpðhcair ongetha 7 aithrige. ðrian mac Néill óig décc iarctain (.i. don galan bñc).

Muirchshatác mac Donnchað uí ðubða raóí coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neineac décc, 7 a aðnacul i nAro na riagh

Maða o Scingín do écc don fiolún.

Rilib mac brian móir meg maéamna tighna oirgiall décc, 7 Arogal mac brian do gabail tighnair na ðeoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bheirne do écc. Una ingín coirpðealbair uí concobair a mathair riðe.

ðrian mac Donnail uí flaitbhíraig aobair tigearna cairn geccairg décc.

Fcolimíð mac cathal óig do legeað ar a braidhenur.

Mainreir chuinne i ttauðhmumain i nearpuccoideact cille da lua do tocobail do braitheiribh .S. Pponreir la Siobá ccam mac conmara tighna cloinne cuilein fo ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh aðhnaicthe dó fein, 7 dia énel.

Að fshanchaioh ó donnaill Saol íshchaða do écc.

Coccað móir eitir ua ndonnaill (Coirpðealbác mac neill) 7 ua cátain (.i. Magnar) go po hindreað, 7 go po cpeacoirgñ oirpact uí cátain la hua ndonnaill, 7 gur po lñrmilleað an tñr uile lair.

^d *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Caves, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^c, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba^d, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^h, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1403.

Αιοιρ Κριοστ, mile, ceithre cheo, atri.

Domnall mac enri uí néill do gabail tigeannair típe heóghain.

Ταός mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marbað la cloinn toirpídealbaig óig uí concobair, γ υθοζαν mac an abao uí concobair por machaire na naileac, γ α αδναcol hi tomba Domnall mic cathail a rfnathar.

Concobair an abao mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallair tigeanna ó maine, Nathair neime a chuid γ na nγαοιδεal ap chna do écc iar nonccao γ iar nairpige, γ α αδναcal ι manprip eoin baipoe hi τριπ maine.

Fiomnguala ingh toirpídealbaig mic aída mic eoghain uí concobair bñ Maoileachlainn uí ceallair (tígeanna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathaid.

Sluaigeao la hua cconcoair ndonn, γ la Muircíraac bacach mac domnall (tígeanna Sligig) ι nuachtar connacht dar gabrat nearc ap riol nanmchada. Tiazaic ι ccloinn Riocaird ara haile do congnam le huilleac mac Riocaird ι naghaid maineach gur chuipret a τπέν ορη διβλιμβ.

^k *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The tomb of Doennll.*—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius ι tomba caeal mic domnall a rfanatar.—O'Mulconry."

^m *Donnell, son of Cathal.*—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

ⁿ *Monastery of John the Baptist.*—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha.*

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

^q *Ulick.*—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

^r *Obtained sway over both.*—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech^k, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Conor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Conor, and was interred in the tomb^l of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many^o.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Conor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Conor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Conor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Conor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχρήταc βαcαc mac Δομναλλ mic Μυρχεαρταιγ τιγεαρνα ιοχ-
ταιρ connacht do écc (ip in pfoḡmar) i ccairlén Sluccig.

Coccað dñrḡe eioip bpeirneachaid ḡ clann ndonnchaid ðap marbað
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltaiḡ mḡs ðorchað ðeoðplait cheneóil ðuacham
ðon aicme rin, ḡ Μυρχρήταc óḡ ó héliḡe brughaid cedach conáich, ḡc.

Μαολμορða mic concondacht mic ḡiollaioḡa ruaid uí Raigillig do ḡabail
τιḡήναιρ μιντιρε Raigillig.

Μαḡnur mac Conmaiḡe uí caḡáin τιγεαρνα ciannaḡta do écc.

Felim mac ðoimnaill mic Μυρχεαρταιḡ uí concobair do écc.

Cúulað mac ḡiollapatraicc meic caḡmaoil do marbað (.i. i pfiull) ina
oipeḡtur dá ðaoimḡ pñin.

Corbmac mac Donnchaid meḡ cartaiḡ do écc.

O ceinneitig Donn do marbað la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitig,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cethre cheð, a cšthair.

Tomár baipḡd eppcop oile pñid ruoi epeann i neaccna ḡ i naipid eolur
ðiaðá, do écc, ḡ a aḡnacal in Αιριḡ locha con.

Concobair ócc mac ašoha meic Διαρματα τιγεαρνα μινḡe λινḡ, bñitip ap
beoðact do ecc (.i. ip in pfoḡmar), ḡ Ταðhḡ mac ašoha meic διαρματα do
ḡabail τιγεαρναιρ.

^s *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *The last chief, ðeoðplait.*—The particle beoð when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sardanapalus ðeoðplait Αραρða, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^u *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note ^b.

^w *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught; died² in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief^c of Kinelduachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach^u, &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Coeey O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Thomas Barrett^w, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con^x.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour^y, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Logh Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

^x *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^d, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

^y *A bear in vigour*.—The word *beáir* is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called *tre peáuc Steibe Cuillinn, trí beáiraéa beóá*, and *trí leomun leara Conradá*, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar rluaiḡead i cloinn Riocaird i n-
iomruaccad lá marḡrḡuaḡ cloinne Riocaird aḡur tuadhḡmḡan.

Inḡean uí Choncobair faḡlḡiḡ bḡn ḡiollapatraice uí mḡrḡda do écc.

Maidm atha duib la ḡiollapatraice ua mḡrḡda tiḡearna laoiḡiri for
ḡallaib, i ccorḡeratar daoine iomḡa. Eḡail each, arm, ḡ édead do ḡfnoḡ
opra.

Iarla urḡmḡan ceann cḡodachta ḡall epeann do écc.

Donnchaḡ bḡn ua maolḡonairc allam rḡl Muireadaiḡ i Sḡnchar do écc.

ḡiollaouibin mac cḡuicḡin ollam tuadhḡmḡan le rḡncar, ḡ le Seimn dḡcc.

Cearball ó dálaḡ ollam corḡcomḡruad, Doimnall mac Donnchaḡa uí
Ohalaiḡ da nḡoirḡi bolḡ an dana, Flann mac Seasan uí doimnallain ollam rḡl
muireadaiḡ i ndán, Uilliam ua deoraḡám ollam laḡiḡn i mbḡreitḡmḡar, Nualad
inḡḡn Doimnall mic Muircḡiraiḡ uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corḡbmaic
meic Donnchaḡ, ḡ Donncaḡhaiḡ mac Muireadaiḡ mḡḡ rḡnlaoiḡh bḡuḡaiḡ
cédaḡ conáḡ do corḡo aḡlainn, ḡ lairḡear ḡraḡa do Ruaiḡiri ó concobair
do rḡiḡ connaḡt dḡḡ.

Eḡan mac Muirchaḡa mic caḡairi uí concobair do marbhad la hiarla
éille dapa.

Anḡriu baroid do marbhad la huib muirchaḡa.

Cogaḡ deirḡe eioir maḡ cáḡḡaiḡ ḡ ua Sulleban buide. Toirḡealbac
meit mac mathḡaimna do beit ina loinḡreoir aḡ maḡ carḡḡaiḡ an tan rḡn.
ḡreit dḡ ar ua Sulleaban ar fairḡe, ḡ ar cloinḡ diarmada mḡḡ carḡḡaiḡ
badar aḡ cuioinḡad lep i naḡad mḡḡ cáḡḡaiḡ. Ua Sulleabám do badaḡ don
dul rḡn dḡ, ḡ doimnall mac diarmada mḡḡ carḡḡaiḡh do ḡabail.

Maḡḡaimain mac conmara do écc for Sliḡiḡ na Roma.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

^z *Cormac Mac Dermot.*—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

^a *Head of the prowess.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Cormac Mac Dermot^a was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess^a of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana^b; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust^d to Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Conor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

^a A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

^d *Ζάνηραρ γράδα*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name, βαρόιο is to be distin-

guished from βαπέο. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note ^y. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαϊνν μάζ οϊρεόταιγ ταιοϊρεαό μιντιρε ποδουιη δο ecc.
 Δοννχαό mac καέμαοιλ ταιοϊρεαό αν θα cenel φεαπαθηαϊγ δο μαρβαό
 λα Μάζ υδιρ.

Φεόλιμιό mac αβθα υί τυαταϊλ τιγεαρνα ua Μυϊρσδχαϊγ δο écc.

Καταλ mac Ταόγ μεϊc δοννχαϊό αόβαρ τιγεαρνα ua ηΑϊλεαλλα δο écc.

Ταιόλεό mac δοννχαϊό υί δυβθα, γ Τυαταλ mac Μαοϊλεαχλαϊνν υί
 δομινάλλαν αόβαρ ολλαμην φιλ Μυϊρεαόταϊγ ι νοάν, γ Ταόγ mac βατέγαλαϊγ
 μεϊc αβθαγαϊν αόβαρ ολλαμην ιόταϊρ όονναότ ι φφeneóυρ, λαϊοριόε ινα
 ττριυρ δο écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cήτηρε όεο, acúicc.

Σλόϊγεαό λα Ταόηγ mac αοδχα μεϊc διαρμαόα τιγεαρνα μαϊζε λυϊργ
 διαρραιό α τιγεαρραιρ αρ φλιόχε concobaϊρ mic ταϊχλιγ, γ φορ luche αιρτιγ
 αρόφνα, αμιαϊλ πο δυό δυαλ όφιορ α ιοναϊο δο γφέρ. Μιντιρ αιρτιγ δο
 ταρραιηγ υί concobaϊρ όυϊνν, cloinne μυϊρέφρηταιγ μυϊμνιγ, γ cloinne φφίγαϊλ
 μεϊc διαρμαόα cυca ι ναγαιό μεϊc Διαρμαόα. Κρυϊννιγϊό ι ccoinne apoile
 γο loc labain ι ccrió αιρτιγ. Φφίρηαν δεαβαϊό φτορρα. όρυριρ mac διαρμαόα
 γ Δοννχαό mac μεζ Δομναϊλ (α Conφabal) cona μιντιρ διβλιμϊό ι τύρ
 αν λαοί φορ αν ccumυρφλυαγ cεφχαρόα βαταρ ινα αghaϊό γυρ πο μαρβαό
 μορϊάν θα φφοόαοιμϊό δον ρυατορ ριν. Ξιδόε tuc φφί ειγιν όφιανλαό αν
 μάόμα αγαϊό αρ αν ιοναό ιν αρ όόχα λαϊρ mac Διαρμαόα δο βειό cο ττυγ
 υρόορ δο φοιγχιττ νουαϊβριγ νοοεαόρϊάνα θα ιονηροϊγϊό, γυρ βεαναρταϊρ γο
 cήρτ cοιμόϊρεαό ινα βραγαιό όό γο ττορχαϊρ (no γυρ ecc) Mac Διαρμαόα
 ταόγ διριόε α ccoinn τρεότμυϊνε ινα εϊγη φφιν. Ρυαϊόρι mac αοδχα μεϊc
 Διαρμαόα δο γαβαϊλ τιγεαρραιρ μαϊζε λυϊργ ιαρριν.

Μαγνυρ mac αβθα υί υιγινν δο écc.

Αοδη ua hamλίγϊ, Ταιοϊρεαό όenél δοβότα δο écc, γ α αόναcal ι ccluan
 cοϊρτε.

^a *The Hy-Muireadhaigh.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

^b *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ^z, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlín Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^s, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlín O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; and Teige, the son of Bœthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his stationⁿ. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labainⁱ, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army^k opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe^l.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

ⁱ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^k *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arce lorg cfeh-

arce, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

^l *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocínio

Ριρδρδ buitλερ δα ηγοιρεί κορ ερναδδ δο μαρβαδ λα μαρ φαχτηνα υί
μόρδα.

Κογαδ ας μαρ μυρχαδα ρε γαλλαιβ, γο ττανις δεριδε αν δονταε ριαβαδ
δο ερεαδλοργαδ λαρ ιμ εστιορλαδ, γ ιμ διρεαρτ διαρμαδα.

Ριρδετ μαζ Ραζναλλ αδδαρ ταιριγ να νεολαραδ δο εεε τρε αιμηρταιρ
οιλ.

Υα concοδαρ εαρραιγε Διαρμαιτ μαρ δονηχαδα δο μαρβαδ λα Μακ
Μυρριρ εαρροιγε.

Ιηζην Δομναλλ υί δριαν, βην Ριλιβ μις μαθηζαμνα ουιη υί χιηνειουζ
δο εεε.

Ζιollananaom μαρ Ρυαδρι υί ειαναιη ολλαη Σεαχαρ ρεαρ μαναδ δο

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncruff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncruff, and Clooncruff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncruff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note ^d, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and warrs between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtnaⁿ O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^o, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^q, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Conor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his History of Ireland, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ gallba, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loca Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p Carlow, cŕiŕhioplác, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cŕiŕhioplác, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^q Disert-Diarmada, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r Surfeit, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Cŕe ammeapapóacŕ oil uirge beacŕa."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uirge beacŕa, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebagh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobbann i ttiḡ mic neide uí maolconaire, i ccairpne gabra, ḡ a aðnacal imaimp̄tir l̄ḡraḡa.

Peapḡal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaib̄ aðbar taoiriḡ ua nailealla do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, míle, cíthne céo, a sé.

Comarba canoighe do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Tairpdealbach óḡ mac aḡha mic tairpdealbairḡ, etcetera, tuir coḡairḡe ḡ coranta eniḡ ḡ oirpdearcar̄ connacht do marbaḡ la caḡal dub̄ mac uí concobair ruaid̄, ḡ la Seasan mac Hoiberte mic emainn mic hoiberte mic Siḡ dauid̄ a buir̄ (dar mathair beanmuid̄an inḡean mic feḡlimiḡ) i ttiḡ Riocair̄ mic Seasain buide mic emainn mic hoibert̄ ip̄ in creaccan la taoḡ feḡici i cloinn connmaigh, ḡ Ssan mac hob̄ir̄ do tuir̄im lá huā cconcobair ar̄ an laḡair̄ r̄in.

Maolruanaib̄ mac taoḡḡ meic Donnchaib̄ ttiḡir̄na t̄ipe hoilealla do écc ina t̄iḡ r̄in, iar̄ mbuaib̄ naḡir̄iḡe, ḡ a aðnacal i maimp̄tir na búille.

Maidm d̄ir̄mar̄ la mur̄chaḡ ua cconcobair t̄iḡear̄na ua b̄raile (cona mac an calbac̄ imaille r̄ip̄, ḡ go cclonn uí concobair ruaid̄, .i. cathal dub̄, ḡ taoḡḡ mbuid̄in mar̄r̄luair̄ḡ immar̄aon r̄iu iar̄ n̄ool ar̄ cuair̄t̄ d̄óib̄ co huib̄

^s *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

^t *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cainech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note ^c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

^u *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballimoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbré-Gabhra^s, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.

The Coarb of St. Canice^t died.

O'Conor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beanmumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan^u, beside Fidhici^w in Clann-Conway^x; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Conor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance^y, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit^z), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoynge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway.^z

“Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared.”

^x *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note^r, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

^y *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle.”

^z *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

բալջ) բօր ջալաւն նա միօժ, 7 բօր Եօջան մաճ ան Եբաթ ուի շոնոճար շոճոն-
 Էրն շոնջԵալա շոնաճիճ Էմմալլե բրր. Կօ յոճաճաթ նա բլաւջ բն յիճնիճ
 1 նաճիճ Երբիլլե 7 շօ յոճաճաթ մաճ ան ԱԵաթ շոնա շօրճաթ շօրիճ
 Եսթօճն ջօ շլաւն Էմմրրօր ջօ Եալե ան ջիոլլա Եսիճ միճ մաօլլաճրա ջօ
 բաճ շրա անրն ան շալաճ մաճ Մրճաթա ուի շոնոճար 7 Կաթալ մաճ
 ուի շոնոճար բաթ Շօրթար մարճաճ, 7 Եօջան ջօնա մալլաճ Եճ յօնոմ Էճալա
 ան Եալե. Եսօի ուիճն շոն շալաճ ուա շոնոճար ար Էարաճ Եճ բն ան Եալե
 բն Եճ յօնոմ Էննա, 7 ար Երալրն ան շալաճ շոնջ Էճ Երաթ յօ բաթ. Աճ-
 բն շօիճն աճ ան շօրիճն Ե շալաճ, 7 բաճրալմ յուճ Է. Եաթալմ Էար Էրն
 Էոնաթ մա Երալ բԷ շօ ան շալաճ. Եսօի մ շօիճն անրն բօր մալմ շղաօիճ
 յօ Էաճի շարաճիճ ան Եալե, 7 շօճ ան շալաճ շօ շոնոճար Էրճօր Երթարաճ
 յօ շլօիճ շարալա մա Էալմ յօճմ ան շղաօիճ ջօր բօ Եմմար ան շօիճն, ջօր
 Են բալմ 7 բօթրօմ ան ուիճն (Էար մԷմ մա շլօիճ յօ) Ելօրճ Եճօճաթ
 շոնաճիճ Ե Երօիճ ջաճ Եօն յօր նա բօճիլա ջօր ջաթրա Երթարաճ շա
 բօճիճ. Էանթար ջօ Էանաճլալմ Էաթ ջօ շօճաթ շօրլաճ 7 Երճմա շրա.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrough entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

^a *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

^b *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Connor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrough O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrough entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connoght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrough O’Connor, with Cahall O’Connor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Conor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois^a, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrrough O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Conor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight^b. They were swiftly

nightmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krih-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this year."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrrough."

This Murrrough O'Conor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duall Mac Firbis and others: Murrrough, son of Murtough of the Rock, who was the son of Murtough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρβταρ mac an abbaíó uí concobair for an mónaig alla éuaíó don baile annrín, 7 noðar lúga ina trí céo 1 neapbadaha' eioir gallaib, 7 gaoídealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aíne 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do beuaíó aipthíonn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patrairg do bioí. 1 noile rin do gallaib.

Ταός mac donnchaíó uí bhrí tairpeach tpe bhríuín na ríonna décc.

Níall o gairmleathairg aóbar tairpíg cenél Moein do écc.

Μαίρπρεγ inígn Toirpdelbaig mic eoigan meic ruibne bñ tsfain mic doinnail mic neill uí doinnail do écc.

Αοδ mac donnchaíó mic Μυιρσίρταig uí concobair do marbaíó la a bpaíérib rín lá Μαίρταρ mac donnchaíó, 7 la hΑοδ mbuidé mac donnchaíó.

Mac Conmara tairpeacé cloinne cúlém do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1407.

Αοίρ Crioirt, míle, ceithpe céo, aóeacht.

Μυιρσίρταí (i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaig Aipdeppcop connacht, raíó 1 neccna, 1 níneaí, 7 1 crabaíó dég.

Seaan mac ταíó uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna bpeipne de g 1 muig luipg, 7 a aónacal 1 noipunn leathain.

Mac Ταíó mic mathgamna duinn uí cínneóig tigeapna upnúman uach-tapraigé do marbaíó la hua cceapbaill.

Μαíðm la gallaib for gaoídealaib na muman dú ina marbaíó ταός ua cspbaill tigeapna éle, ríníceaín coitcín do cliaíab epenn eipíóe.

^c *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioch na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^e *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Conor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^e in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

^f *Of the literati*, οο κληραϊκῶν.—The word κληραῖοι does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territory of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of great accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαϊδμ εϊλλε ηαχαϊδ λα ηυα εconcobair ρυαδ λα cloinn Μαοϊλεαϋλαϊνν υϊ ελλαιγ γ λα Mac διαρματα φορ mac uilliam cloinne Ριοcαιρο, γ φορ cathal mac Ρυαϊδρι υϊ Choncobair (δια πο ζοϊρεαδ αιμμ ριγ connact δεϊρ υϊ Choncobair duinn do μαρβαδ) ζυρ ηριρεαδ φορρα διβλιμδ ζυρ γαβαδ Catal ο concobair, γ uilliam α βυρε, γ Remann mac hoibfpo, γ ο ησιδιν ιαρ μαρβαδ μοραιν δα μυινηρι λετ φορ λετ. Ρο μαρβαδ ann Raγnall mac doμnnaill δicc mec doμnnaill, γ Seaan ballac mac mec ηενηι. Ρο παccαιδβιοτ eich γ εϊτ-τεαδ ιομδα ιρ ιη μαϊδμ ριη.

δριαν mac Doμnnaill mic Μυιρceαρταιγ υϊ Concobair, γ clann ndonnchaid πο ζοϊρρε αν γαιρμ ριγ ρι do chathal mac Ρυαϊδρι φορ caph ηραοϊc δια τϋδcαιδβρετ co machaire connacht ζυρ πο ηριρρετ caphen τοβαϊρ τυλλρεc.

Εογαν mac cathal mic αεδα ηρειρμγ mic cathal ρυαϊδ υϊ concobair do εcc, γ α adnacal ιμαινηρι ηα βυϊλλε.

Connac Ua ρηγχαϊλ do εcc.

Catal mac υϊ concobair ραϊλγγ do μαρβαδ λα cloinn ρεοραϊρ.

Αοδ μαγ αηγυρα τγρεαρνα υα nechδac do μαρβαδ δα ηραιερμδ ρηη, γ δα αιρετ.

Sluaγeαδ λα ηυα ndoμnnaill Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac neill ι ccαιρρηε γο πο cpeachad epoc cαιρρηε λαϊρ.

Αοδ Μάγ υδϊρ do γαβαϊλ λα ηιαλλ υα ndoμnnaill, γ λα Catal υα ρυαϊρε, γ Μαγνηρ cογαναc μάγ υδϊρ, γ α ηβρειε διονηραϊγηϊδ υϊ doμnnaill, γ Ο doμnnaill do λεγad Αοδα αρ ρλαναηη Εογαν υϊ neill γ Μεγ υδϊρ.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

^ε *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John’s, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O’Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O’Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O’Conor, Wilielmus Burk, αδβαρ mic Uilliam Cloinne Ριcαιρο, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O’Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Furb*.”

^η *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

^ι *Coats of mail*, εϊττεαδ.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

^κ *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed ; for the breaking down of the castle of Tulsk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O’Conor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrowe of Killeachye was given this year by O’Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O’Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermod, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh^s was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^h, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^k this Cathal King on Carn fraoich^l [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais^a.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

“The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before” [on a former occasion] “by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnfroighe, to be created King of Connaght.”

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

^l *Carn fraoich*.—See note ^a under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

^a *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρε μέγ ἀνῆγυρα τῆγαρνα ua neachdadh do iondarbad lá cloinn Conulad í néill, ἡ la a brátair fíin, .i. Mac muirébrtaig óicc meḡ aongyura ar a tír buddóin i críe mec an tgraobóirig, ἡ iate dia lánmain ip in tír fín go no rraóinead lairruim forra, ἡ go no márb Mac Giollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua flaitébrtaig τῆγαρνα iaréair connact do écc iar ceian aoir.
Eoḡan ó doóarptaig adbar tairigih Airda miodhair do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ' CRIOST, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethre chéu, a hocht.

Iarla cille dapa do gabail do mac Ríḡ Saḡan.

Sluaigead la gallaib Acha cliaé im mac Ríḡ Saḡan go laigimb. Hierin Oíúo do márbad for an fluaigead fín, ἡ ba móirgarbad eiríde.

Tomár mac Hoiberd mic Emainn mic hoiberd do márbad daon urchor fogha la giollananaom mac uilliam gallda uí taidḡ.

Μαḡnur mac Samradáin do marbad don basothán mac giollaruad durréar do chuaille.

Mílir dalatún do márbad lá a bráitrib buddéin. Α mac do márbad iar fín la Shiocht Chaḡail uí fírigail, ἡ a chairlen do bhréad.

Fearḡal mac Conconnact uí fírigail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire.*—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *anno* 1407.

ᵖ *The son of the King of England.*—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

“Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year.”

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

ᵘ *He was a great loss,* ba móirgarbad eiríde. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge.”

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire^o on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England^p.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss^q.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy^r.

Myles Dalton^s was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

^r *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobair mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbáð la corcaib aélann ⁊ la cenél doðcha buððéin for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbriach noub (⁊ ba cnuaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, ⁊ do chaatal oub ua concobair), ⁊ a adnacal ⁊ Rop commán.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ clano duinn még Sampadán do dul. ⁊ tiri conaill do cógadó for bpeirneachaid.

Mac briain ó ccuanac do marbáð ⁊ meabail la gallaib, ⁊ lar an mbreic-leigech.

Tadó ua gráda taoipeac cenél dúngarle do écc.

Stan cam ó Sclhnapaig do marbáð la Mac uí loclainn ar ruzrad ar faitee cluana rampotta.

O hscheidem do marbáð do uib dalaid ⁊ macaire Maonmaigi.

Mac giollamuir do marbáð ⁊ meabail ⁊ ccarrac fsiğura la cloinn mec a trabaoirig.

Coccað ag Mac Murchada pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchada ba corcpach.

Coccað mor acc ua cconcobair failge pe gallaib go po aircc, ⁊ go po mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baird éúile an uirtain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Carlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobair mac taidg mec donnchaid.

Carlen cuile maóile do denam la Murchad mac corbmaic mec donnchaid.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note ^v, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

^v *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

^u *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

^v *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

^w *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

^x *Cluain-Ramhfhada*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves^r, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach^u, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh^v (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach^w.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda^x.

O'h-Echeidhein^y was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire^z was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain^a, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough, Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

^y *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

^z *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

^a *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloora, or Coolooratan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^d, p. 72.

AOIS CRIOST, 1409.

Áoir Críost, míle, cethre céo, anaói.

Órian mac Slain uí Gheira eppcop achaid conaire do ecc iar mbuaibh ongta 7 aitérige.

Mac níg Saxon do fágbail eireann, 7 iarla cille dára do leizean dó rí na imteét.

Áethaíreac do dénom do Maoileaclainn mor mág eochazain, 7 feargal ruad mac feargal ruaid mic donnchaid do óirneadh ina ionad.

Cof Ríuibeir a búrc do bhríeac la com baói ina ríe do buain dó, 7 a écc treimíoríde.

Cpreach beoil lece la Tigearnan ua Ruairc ar ua doinnail, 7 for cathal ua Ruairc, 7 for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua doinnail 7 cenel conail do beith i forlongport alla tall don earr, Catal, 7 eogan don taob abur don earr cétta go tuccrom an cpreach uata diblím.

Forlongport do denam dua cconcobair ruad 7 dua cceallai 7 timcell Rorra comain dia ro millíot arbanna an baile 7 na mainirtire, 7 ro cuirpeat na braitire ar in mainirtir dsecla rccel do róctain anonn don cairlén.

Slua 7 mor la Órian mac Doinnail mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, 7 la Mac donnchaid éire hoilealla, 7 la cloinn tigeirnán uí Ruairc gur ro chuirtre corpur 7 lón i cairlen Rora commain daimdeoin rí cconnact ó ríab ruar, 7 iat in aoin tionól ara ccionn do cor 7 beach. Agus tangadar tar a nar an oíde rín in Airn, 7 arnamarac dia tigeib.

Muintir chuirtín do denam marbta for aroile, .i. Seaan 7 Connla do marbad la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuirtín i tige uí Duibhionnain baile coilte rogar. Diarmait do dul iarín go taac Choncobair éruimm

^b *On one side.*—Literally: "O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract." It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side^b of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Conor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them: On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliou mountains.

^d *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

^e *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιὸς υἱ Ρυαιρε α εἰζήνα γ α κόμαλτα बुद्धीन. Concobar dá gabail
po éstóir i ccionnaid a míghíoma, γ α ταιρβετ υαιδὴ do muintir Ρυαιρε γ
do muintir chuirpín, γ α beit i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cñn cóscéidiri
γ mac Seasin ui chuirpín dá marbað iarain.

Muircheartach mac afohaγán ollam bpeitheamian fear tteatba raóí
foirceti sriγna ina ealaðan peirin do écc.

Maelpeclainn mac Maelruanaid mec donnchaíð, γ Sfan buide α βραταιρ
do ionnpaighid Thaidγ mic Maoilruanaid mic gillcpipe mec donnchaíð i maig
luirγ, γ Ταυγ do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bpié foipa, γ deabaíð do
cop stoppa, γ paité do chup i Maoileclainn mac mec donnchaíð, γ α écc ar
α lop.

Coccað mor eitir ua mbriain cona cloinn γ clann briain ui briain. Do
pala stoppa sup po ppaóinidh for ua mbriain, γ po gabad mac Iarla cille
dara do pala ina parrad γ Diarmait, γ po hiondarpad ó briain arin mumain
móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Mag cáptaig cluapach, .i. Domnall mac pínγin mic donnchaíð mic dia-
mata pínaiρ do écc.

Pínγin mac meccon mic Pínγin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hñoiρpceóil ócc do écc.

Muircheartach mac giollaulltain paoi pínchaða do ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín aoban ollam dñmumian do écc don plaitγ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithpe chéð, α dech.

Domnall ua néill tigeapna típe heoghain fear go ngairin piγ α cεινóil
do gabáil la briain mag maγγáinna map nar cubaid, γ α tabairt ar cóimtaib
deogan ó néill, γ eogan dia cop dia ioncóimett go Mag uidiρ.

Raghall mag Raghall ταιορεαé muintipe heolair do ecc iar nonγad γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f Received a javelin.—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

^g Mac Carthy Cluasach, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten. •

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

^h *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.

ιαρ ναίτηριγε, ἡ Cuirpacaḃ mág Raḃnaill do éur ἰ τταοιριγεḃτ ina deoiḃ, ἡ α écc riḃe hi écionn coicciḃiri iaρ rin.

Feḃlimiḃ cleirpac mac Aíḃha mic feḃlimiḃ uí concobair do écc.

Ταḃς carpac mac toirpḃealbaiḃ duinn uí concobair do écc.

Maoleachlann mac eoḃain uí Ruairc do marḃaḃ la conallchaiḃ.

Carlén duinn ceiretannain do bloḃaḃ ḃfḃraiḃ cairpḃe ἡ do bḃeipne-
aḃhaiḃ.

Tomár mac Maolmúire mecpaiḃ ollam tuadnúman le dán do écc.

Saḃḃ mḃḃh Concobair uí bḃriain bḃh uatep a búpc do écc.

Corbmac óḃ mág cáρτḃaiḃ ḃḃḃ ἡ ngeimeal mḃḃ cáρτḃaiḃ móip aḃ á bḃaḃaiρ.

Ταḃς mac Maoleaclann mic uilliam mic Donnchaiḃ muimniḃ uí éallaiḃ
τιḃeapna ó maine, plaitḃear ḃeapcach ḃaonnachtaḃ do écc iaρ mbuaiḃ naί-
ριḃe.

Ταḃς mac uilliam mic concobair mec bḃranám τταοιρεaḃ corco aḃlann do
écc lá Samna ina éiḃ péin ἡ ccoilliḃ móip cluana rḃncha iaρ nonḃaḃ ἡ iaρ
naίτηριḃe noionḃmála, ἡ α aḃnacal ἡ mainpḃir na mbḃaḃaiρ ἡ Ropḃ commain
ἡ noimḃaiḃ a aḃhar ἡ α rḃnathar.

Donnchaḃ mac Maoleaclann uí éallaiḃ do ḃabail τιḃeapnaiρ pḃp uib
maine ἡ ndeoiḃ Taiḃς.

Cuir céḃ bó do bḃeip do cloinn uí concobair duinn o muimḃir uí concobair
puaḃ (ἡ ττιmcheal na Samna) o Ráitḃ bḃenainn.

Toirpḃealbac ἡ Ταḃς ḃa mac uí maolmúaiḃ, ἡ Donnall mac mic hoib-
cín uí maolmúaiḃ do marḃaḃ la cloinn Mhaoiluḃra.

Maoleaclann móip mac rḃrḃail mic rḃrḃail mic Muirḃḃḃraiḃ móip
mḃḃ eocharḃain τιḃeapna énel rḃachach do écc iaρ mbuaiḃ nonḃta ἡ naί-
ριḃe.

Donnall mac corbmaic ui eaḃra aḃḃaiρ τιḃeapna luiḃne ḃécc.

O bḃriain do écc ἡ τταoμumain iaρ ndenam rḃoḃa rḃria a bḃaiḃriḃ, .i. le
cloinn bḃriain ui bḃriain.

Carlen maḃḃe ḃḃḃpaiḃe do ḃabail la ḃallaib miḃe ἡ lar in luḃtḃiρ aρ
ua rḃrḃail.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^k *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on Allhallow's Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha¹, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn².

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe¹ was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ^a, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aβa uι πλαιτέβηταιγ τιγεαρνα ιαρταιρ connaēt do μαρβαδ la cloinn bhriain uί πλαιτέβηταιγh ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeaδ la hua ndomnall Toιρρδεαlβαc ι mβρειφne uί ρυαιρc go po cpeaclorpeeaδ an tir laip. Ruccraτ φip δρειφne ι τορραιγεaēt φαιρ. Ro φιγβh epgal ctoppa go po φραoiνεaδ φορ an τoiρ dύ in po μαρβαδ δlan mac Eoγain uί ρυαιρc go pocaidib ele imaille φip, γ puccraτ cenél cconall an cpeich.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1411.

Αοίρ Cριoρc, mίle, ceτpe céδ, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raτα both do ceπιρpιn poia tap a cpeχταιδ γαlpa. γ ceδmanna iomδa do φoiρiδiη laρ an bhuil hιpιn.

Domnall mac concoδaip uί bhriain tanaiρι tuadmuηan do μαρβαδ lár an mbappaē mór.

Eoγain mac μυρcaδa uί maδaδáin τιγεαρνα píl nanmcaδa dέcc.

Maolmórδa mac conconnaēt mic γiollaioγa ρυaδ uί Raγallaγ τιγεαρνα bhreifne do écc.

Cobēach ua maδaδáin aδβαρ τιγεαρνα epide ap a ducaid φiη dέcc.

Muyrcēpitaχ mac conulaδ uί néill ppoγdaμna cenel eoγain dέcc.

O Sulleabán moρ do γabail γ do δallaδ, γ a mac do μαρβαδ la domnall (i. domnall duδ) ua Sullebán ι fell.

Tomár mac δlan iaρla dφpμuηan dμoapβαδ a hepino lá Semup mac γeapíoδ.

Maolpcaclainn mac bhriain mēγ τιγεpνáin tanaiρι ceallaγ dúncaδa dέcc.

^m*Breifny O'Rourke.*—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

ⁿ*The holy Crucifix,* literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1411. Cpoch naom̄ paxha both op̄p̄ethan p̄ola dá cpeχταιδ an bliadain p̄i, γ ceγmanna γ ep̄lainzi imba d̄foip̄iδiη di.”

“A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it.”

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke^m, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.

The Holy Crucifixⁿ of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett^a.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ οὐκ εὐχάριστα ἔπαυσα."

^p *Roydamna, ριοῦδαμνα*, i. e. materies regis.

^a *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, that

Concobar ua caṯaraiḡ aircṯindeac̄ fearainn muinntire caṯaraiḡ i ndaim-
mir, ḡ Iohaner mac rḡoloige aircṯindeac̄ a fearainn βḡin i nor airtir dḡecc.

Muirceartaḡ mṯdeac̄ mac bḡiam uṯ fearḡail tṯḡearna an ḡalaḡ ip an
anḡaile fear nac̄ ar himdearḡaḡ riam dḡecc.

Concobar mac ḡiolla mocuda uṯ ḡullebain do marbaḡ da bḡairṯib βḡin
i ḡḡull.

Maimirtir eanaigh dṯin do loḡceḡḡ.

Domnall doidiola o bḡcain raḡi ḡḡchaḡa do ecc.

Diarmait mac ḡiollaiora meḡ craiṯ ollam tuadḡmumian le dṯan do ḡcc.

Domnall mac caṯail uṯ ḡuaric do ecc.

Taicṯleac̄ buide ḡ hḡḡra do ecc.

Siḡriam na mṯde do ḡabail la hua cconcobar ḡḡailḡe, ḡ ḡuarlaccac̄ mṯr
do bḡin ar.

Mṯḡ cṯṯaiḡ mṯr do ionḡarbaḡ la huṯḡ Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do ḡabail la hua ndomnall tḡe ionnlaḡ ḡ coar-
ḡoraḡiṯt aḡoile dia muinntir.

Taḡḡ (.i. Caoḡ na moicṯirḡe) mac diarmata meḡ caḡtaiḡ aḡbar tṯḡ-
earna dḡḡmumian do marbaḡ i ḡḡull la βṯidlimiḡ mac diarmata meḡ cṯṯaiḡ.

Mac maḡnara tṯire tuatail ḡ a mac do marbaḡ la cloinn Ruaiḡḡi meḡ
maḡnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and the paternal uncle of Thomas.

^r *Mac Sgoioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This surname is now very common in Fermanagh, but anglicised Farmer.

^s *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath, of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. The name of this territory is still well known and its limits pointed out by the natives of the barony of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree, seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

^t *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gillicuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedigree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy, the common ancestor of the families of O’Sullivan More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence. The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige^r, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly^s, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda^r O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke^u, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe^v), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus^w of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

^u *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et atatis.—MS. L."

^v *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

^w *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnura tpe tuathail .i. fírlaḡ, 7 a mac .i. soḡ do maḡbaḡ la cloim Ruaidḡr Mic Maḡnura .i. Eoḡan cam [co na deap-ḡraieḡib], 7 Mac Maḡnura do ḡairm don eoḡan ceona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers]; and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile, ceτpe ceo, a dec, a do.

Dealb Muire aca truum do denam miorbai nomda.

Domnall mac neill uí domnaill decc.

Αοδ mac enpi uí neill do eluó a hat eliaé iar mbfite do dec mbliadna illam 7 tucc fóρ μόρpa do bpaigoió oile laip ap an eluó rin pa mac Més uioip, 7 pa mac uí neill .i. mac a depbpaéar pñ, 7 ba ap pon í neill do coio-pium i mbpaigoiópa, 7 iar néluó do po meapcebuaiópeaó an coicceaó uile aq tobaó í neill ap eoqan ua neill, 7 ap ua ndomnaill, 7 ap Μαξ uioip, 7 ap oipgiallaib.

Τιζεapna όcc mac τιζεapnaim móip aóbaρ τιζεapna bpeipne decc iar pan peipeaó bliadaim epiocaó a aoip a mí apnil do ipopaó.

Cúcoñdaé mac τιζεapnaim taoipeaó tealaiq dúñchaóa do mapbaó la pñaió manaó ina éiq pñ hi ceppaóaim mec τιζεapnaim ap qñip oioóe, 7 tuca-tar ár pñ, ban, 7 lñam, 7 po loipcepíe an baile uile, 7 tiaqaitt iapaím tap a naip.

Donnchaó mac domnaill mec qille pñdeim decc.

Riocapo baipéo do éeaé ap epéé qo cúil épnaóa, 7 daoíne uaipe an típe do bpeie páip, 7 a chup qur an muaió, 7 a bathaó puiipe qo pochaioib dia muuipim immaile pñip do bátaó 7 do qabál.

Éda léip 7 mac iapla cille dapa do coméuipim pé apoule i ccill moóeallóq.

* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1412. Dealb Muire aca truum do denam miorbuaile móρ pa bliadaim pi."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

⁷ *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

² *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

^a *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note p,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary* of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years ; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill' from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain². And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney^a ; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^b *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað ειπιρ ua ποðιναλλ γ ua ccaτáιν γ clann tpeacain uí ðοιंनाल्ल, Táinncc epá ua cαtháin γ clann tpeacain cona ποóρpαυε hi ττίρ cónaλλ, γ πο μαρβαð ceτpι pιr ðéγ ðο μιντιρ uí ðοιंनाल्ल leó im mac peðlimið uí ðοιंनाल्ल γ im caτal mac paγnaλλ uí buiγill.

Móp pλυαγ lá bpiαν mac ðοιंनाल्ल mic μυιρceαρταιγ uí cóncoðaiρ im luγnapað i nγαilengaið apτύρ. Αρρiðe i cloinn cuain, hi cφpa hi conmaiene cúile τόλαð, γ nuc leiρ clann Μυιρiρ na mbpíγ cona ccaopaiγεαct ip in epíc pιν. Ρο ειονóιpct clann uilliam býpc, uí πλατεβερταιγ, μιντιρ máιlle, baipeðaiγ, γαίlenza, γ γοιρðealbaiγ apα cιoð, αγυρ ní tucpρατ pιν uile τpιοð ná ταcαρ ðó, γ ðο loiρcc bpiαν α cepiocá ðα naimðeóin, Cia ðο mίλλ α nγuyρt, γ cia ðο loiρc α longpopta, .i. caiρlén an bapρaiγ, leτ ιnpi, baile loca mίpcca, γ pάγbaiρ clano μυιρiρ cona ccaopaiγεαct ιna ττίρ pín, γ puaiρ píte o na γallaib γ ó na γaioðelaið pιν ðon cύρ pιν, γ ταιmic péin plán ðia εiγ ιapρin.

Sluaiγεað oile lá heoγan mac ðοιंनाल्ल mic μυιρceαρταιγ uí cóncoðaiρ co macaipe conact πο τογaiρin cloinne τοιρpðealbaiγ uí concoðaiρ γυρ mίλλpct cuio cloinne mic peðlimið ðon mácaipe γ nucpρατ bú, γ bpaιγðe leó ιap pιν.

Saðb ιngín τiγεαpνάin uí Ρuaiρc bñ emaiρn mic tomáιρ mic caτail uí pepγail ðécc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilogy of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloe of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note^m, p. 45.

^d *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^e *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other]; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell; and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields^f, and burned their fortressés, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell^k, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “oo ʒeapp a nʒuipɛ uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note v.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ρυαϊόρι mac cátail uí ríghail do marbáð i macáiri cúircne durcúir
roíðe.

Αν cuiceað Henni do rioðað or Saçaib̄ .20. μαρτα.

Sluaígeað la ðriar ua cconcobair i ττήρ ναβδα, ðo no loirce ðo murbác, 7
ðo no marb̄ coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríghaigh.

Μάð bradaíð ταιορεαé cúile ðriðóin, Μαðnur μάð ραðnaill, Mac Loc-
lainn uí ρυαιρ, 7 Cuaba μάð ðormáin do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceépe céð, a dech, αρτι.

Henní baireð do ðabáil la Mac baicín (.i. Roibeðo) hi τεεampall αιριð
loca con, 7 a bpeít αρ eccin iar ráruccað an baile. ní ραιbe mac baicín én
oiðce naé ττιuceað naom̄ an baile (τιðeapna αιριð) i naiplinge cúicce ag
iaiprað na braðað ðo ðfuar i haireacc fo ðéoið, 7 τuc mac baicín ce-
raime ρεapainn do τιðeapna αιριð ðo brat i népαιc a rárαιðce.

Concobair ua doçarταιð ταιορεαé αρδα mioðair, 7 τιðeapna ιηρι heoðam
ρίρ lán ðpéle 7 ðeineaé coitcínη ρρι τpuaðab̄ 7 boçtaib̄ do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *Henry V*.—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

ⁿ *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maóilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirne¹.

Henry V.^m was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tírugh; and he burned the country as far as Múrvaghⁿ, and slew Coilín Mac Coilín at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdín^o, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con^a by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnán of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnán Airich for ever, as an éric for having violated him^s.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murrough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

^a *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an éric for having violated him*, ἰν-εραῖο α ἱάραϊζε, literally, “in éric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnán's sanctuary.”—See note ^s, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Tuataí ó máille do dul ar congáil hi cúiceasó ulaó, 7 a bñe bliadain innce 7 ag roasó dia eiz lucc pecc long im péil colaim cille, Ro éiriz anpas na mara iar dób, 7 ro fuadaigeasó ias lam ófar pé halbain gur ro báideasó pé longa cona ppoirne dibride im dá mac tuatail uí máille, im donnchasó mac eogain conaéatiz mec Suibne, im doinnall ballac mac mec ruibne gurr, 7 dá ríct ar dá céo immaile rriú, 7 tuataí péin do tecc i ctip ar eigin i nalbain.

Catal mac eogain uí madaóain tizearna ril nanmchaóa dég.

Tomár óg ua Raóallaz 7 clann cába do dol ar ionnroizid ipin mióe, 7 loirgei 7 aighe do venam dóib innce. Soill do bñe orra. Matgáimain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 orong móp dia muintip do marbasó. Sa do bñin hi ccoip tomár óicc, 7 a bñe bacac ó rin amac.

Corbmac mac Taióg mic Ruaidri uí concobair décc an .ui. xl. man.

Toirpdealbac mac uí concobair railiz do ég do earzar.

bebno ingñ Ruaidri, mic tomaltaiz, mec donnchasó bean eogain, mic doinnall uí concobair décc.

Lumneac uile eitip cloic 7 crann do lopeasó lá haon mnaoi.

Maidin la Mac Murchaóa (.i. Art mac Art easmanaz) tizearna Lazñ ar gallaib na contae riabca, 7 rocaide móp do marbasó, 7 do gabail diob.

Maidin mop la hua mbrian ar gallaib ata chiac mar an ccéona eitip marbasó 7 gabail.

Colla mac taióg uí ceallaz aóbar tizearna ua maine, Maoileaclainn mac Maóara mec doinnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccairin, 7 Mac aóa-gain urmuhan rasoi i pfeinshur, iatpide uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac ril maólepuain do marbasó la mac Muircstaz uí ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also note ^h, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cú dia rum rípaóir, a' Ceó?"

^c *Military service*, ar congáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ar buannaóe," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglases, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

^u *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ° note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service^c, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeney, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeney Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh^d ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin^w ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Κριορ, μίλε, σείτηι céo, a vech, a cftair.

Doimnall ua heógan dezanach loca hepne dez an .3. non. october.

Μαιριτιρ Sliccig do loρcao lé coimill i neapnac na blioða po.

Clann enri uí néill do ionhpoixið eoγain mic neill oig uí néill, γ eoγan do γabáil dóib hi ngeall rir ua néill do baói illairn an tan rin az eoγan, γ a léigean amaç diblímb i naγaið apoile, γ a tigeapnyr ffin do γabáil dua néill .i. doimnall.

Μαιðm móρ lá mypchað ua cconcobair tigeapna ua pfailze γ lá peargal puao miaz eoγagan tigeapna cenél pīachaç mic nell por γallaib mīde hi ccill écám in po μαρbað barún na pcpine γ dponz móρ do paporclandarb γ vaopclannarb immaile ppir, γ in po γabað mac barún Sláine ap a bprít cftipe céo vécc μαρz, in po γabað vona vaρoippec γanoliζε γ an líon oile ap a pprít dá céo vécc μαρcc cén mo tá luac líppa γ impiðe.

Αοð mac caτair uí concobair vécc.

Μάζ cárthaiγ cairbpeaç .i. doimnall mac doimnall do écc.

lapla deapmuman do teact i nepinn, γ paxanaiz iomða do tabairt laip do milleað muman.

lapla upmuman do toct i nEpin o Ríγ Saγan.

⁷ *Dean*, dezanac. — This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deaganac, and explains it "deacon."

^a *A great defeat*. — Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

^a *Cill-Echain*. — This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^b *Dardis the Lawless*. — This might also be read *γepoliζε*, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlinstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.

Donnell O'Howen, Dean^y of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat^a was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain^a, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless^b was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^c *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

^d *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zanlae .i. pñi ionaid pñg paçan do teaçt i neppinn pëap na tucc caður nó tñrmanñ do tuat, ná deacclair, ná dealaðain an méo çur a páimicc açt a ceur pñi puaçt, paigðe, 7 çorça. A pé no airg mall mac aoda uí uigind i nuirneach miðe, 7 no hairgeað Semur diúit 7 muintir an ríç la hanpí ðalacún, 7 tucc bó pa mboin ðona hoipgnib rin do muintir uiginn, 7 no ioðlaic i cconnaçtaib iad iaprin. Ro aorpat iapam muintir uiginn im mall Iohn Zanlae, 7 ní paibe beó iap ran aoir rin açt cúicc peaçtmaine namá an tan puar bár do nñm na naor, 7 aré rin an ðara piorç pibíð do ponað for mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conðmaig do lethað aiðce çreice néill hí claðainð, 7 Iohn Zanlae do écc.

Concoðari mac Seppraib uí flannaçáin aðbar tauipig cloinne caçail ðécc an pëpeað lá pa pañain.

Eochaid máç maççamna tanairi oipçiall do çabáil lá bñian maç maççamna 7 la çallaibh.

Murçhað na haonçura tiçearna cloinne colçan ðécc.

Apt Caománac aðbar píoç laiçñ do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

^f *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

^g *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

^h *Out of the preys*, do ná hoipgnib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

ⁱ *Do leaçað*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oiç mór ðaoinc do taðairc ar pëpaib bñeipne eiðir leaçað 7 marðað; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aoir is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley^f, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach^g, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^h [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfitureⁱ of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“Ταοιριυχ οίλε αρ αιέντιο δαμ
Ο'haengura αρ ελάν Colgán,

Μαοληυαναϊὸ μαϋ ρηζαϊλ μεϋ διαρματα τιζεαρνα μαϊζε λυρϋϋ δο ecc.
Ο ηςιωρηϋϋϋϋολ μὸρη δο μαρβαὸ λα λυϋτ λυνηγε ϋνωαϊζε ι ρϋυλλ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Κρηορτ, μίλε, ϋετρη ϋέδ, α δεϋ α ϋίϋϋ.

Εμανν μαζ ρινδβαρηρ ρρηόρη ιρηι μὸρηε λοϋα ζαμνα δο ἐζ αν 27. Αρηιλ.
Λορη Ρυρηnumail δο τεϋτ ινα λυρηιρ ι νερηιιι. Λαοιζιρ υφ ιιορηδα δο
millead λαιρ, η ϋαηλέν μιϋ ραϋενα υφ ιιορηδα δο ζαβαηλ λαιρ δεορ. Αρηζηε
μὸρη δο βυαηβ δεαϋαηβ η υιιιιηβ δο ηρηϋε ὀὀ α ηαρηζιαλλαιβ, η μειϋ να
μβρηϋεναϋ δο milled ἡ δο ορηζαηι, η ζεαρηόιϋ μαϋ τομαίρη ϋαοιϋ δοη ρυηλ
ζεαρηαλαηϋ δο ϋροϋαδ λαιρ. Ρο αηρη βεόρη υρηοηζ μὸρη υαορη ὀάνα ερηεανν, ι.
υα ὀάλαηζ μιϋδε (διαρημαητ), αὐὀ ὀζ μαζ ϋρηαηϋ, υυβϋαϋ μαϋ Εοϋαδα εολαηζ,
η μυρηζεαρη υα ὀάλαηζ. Ιρ αν ραμρηαδ αρ ϋϋηδ ὀνα ρο αηρηϋ υα ὀάλαηζ

Ζλαν α ὀυϋαὸ ϋαρη ρέηη ράη
Οὀ ὀλϋϋαηζ λε ϋέβ ϋρηαϋάηιιιι.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,
O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgan,
Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,
Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the *tuath* *muirge* of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clanmaliere; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the tuath, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duaid Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy,
4. Donnell,
5. Teige,
6. Uallachan,
7. Teige,
8. Uallachan,
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.
3. Fogartach,
4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Mac-Tire,
6. Conon,
7. Cuilen,
8. MacTire O’Huallahan.

^m *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawn which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.
 O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival^a came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach^o, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Cholaim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

^a *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

^o *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

corcamodruad .i. fírláil mac taidg mic aongyua ruaid. Ro aircc bhuicéean dá cocca immacáire éuirne, ní híd amán acé ní éucc tírman do naoim iná do neiméad in fad do baóí in érimn.

Cheac mór do denam dua máille .i. aed for diarmaid ua máille, 7 diarmaid do gabáil oilén uí máille, 7 aod do dul i marmóracé diarmada, fírtar iomairisg stopra, 7 ro marbad aod ua máille tigearna umáill anrín lá diarmaid 7 a mac concobar, 7 mac tomáir uí máille. Ro marbad ann dha doinnall mac diarmada uí máille. Ro rcar oipeacáir umáill pé rliocé aoda ó rin amac, 7 gabaid diarmaid tigearna.

Tomaltac ruad mac concobair mic muirgísa décc.

An clarác ua cobéaig raóí pé dán, 7 ne daonnaé décc.

Diarmaid mac diarmada mic concobair mic tomaltac mec diarmada do marbad la cloind uí concobair duinn, 7 a adnacal i mairtair aca da laairg.

Cataoir mac donnchaða uí feargal do écc.

Aed mac donnchaða uí ceallaig décc.

Tomaltach mac taidg uí birn do marbad i ngruir oide la feargal mac diarmada mécc Raгнаill hi cluan ríte i mbaile elli hi tig mec an donnánaig, 7 ingín loclainn uí ámligi do lopecad ann beór an .ui. iour ianuari.

Concobar mac briain mic uilliam még eocagáin do marbad i ccill cuairri-rige.

^p*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Brúighean mór*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuirneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuirneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Firis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Toigal Brúighean da choga*.

The territory anciently called Cuirne, or Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuirneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga^p in Machaire Chuirne. And not only this^q, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island^r, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from^s the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe^t, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgnay lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this, ní heaó amán.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, "the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh."

^t *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncruff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncruff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

^u *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir luiǵneachaib̄ f̄in, 7 toðar doib̄ f̄ri aróile, 7 b̄ircað for an luét for 7 daoine do marbað doibh, 7 Art mac í f̄gra do gabáil go no c̄ochað leó hé aza t̄t̄iǵ.

Clann diařmata duib̄ uí flait̄b̄řtaiz̄ do marbað 7 do gabáil da mbraie-riib̄ f̄in, 7 lař in n̄giolla noūb̄ ua flait̄b̄řtaiz̄h.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1416.

Αοίř Κριοř, mile, ceit̄re céo, aoc̄é, aré.

Adam lexio epp̄cop ar̄oachaib̄, b̄rātař galloa ep̄ide do lořccað i páit̄ epp̄uicc, 7 conc̄obar mac fearǵail mic Con̄onnaét uí f̄řǵail do toǵa lá coraib̄ ar̄oachaib̄ ma ionað.

Deaccanaç Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainm̄ce) do écc.

Muirǵř ua comeóil comarba d̄roma cliað do lořccað na t̄iz̄ f̄én lá foǵ-laðaið.

Tomár mac ino óclaiç air̄c̄indeaç cille hoirið, 7 ar̄o maiz̄iriř con̄daç i n̄liǵið do écc iar̄ mbuaib̄ naīt̄riǵe.

Lucár ua t̄reaðariř air̄c̄indeaç cille fear̄cca d̄ecc iar̄ n̄liǵib̄řtaib̄.

Mair̄iriř řlicciǵ do cum̄daç (iar̄ na lořccað reaçt̄ mañ) lá b̄riar̄ b̄ra-
tař mac diařmata mec don̄nchaib̄.

Ǵor̄mlaib̄ inǵñ néill móiri uí néill b̄ñ Seain uí doñnaill do éǵ.

Ar̄oǵal mac b̄riar̄ ino meǵ mațǵamna t̄iǵear̄na air̄ǵiall do écc.

Art̄ caom̄ánaç (Ri laiǵen) mac air̄t̄ caom̄ánaiz̄ mic muir̄cear̄taiz̄ caom̄ánaiz̄ mic muiriř caom̄ánaiz̄, řca., aon Roǵa ǵaoid̄eal epeann ino eneac̄ 7 in f̄h̄gnom̄ do écc iar̄ mbuaib̄ naīt̄riǵe ma lonǵpořt̄ buð̄éin.

* *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "Minimè hospitalis, do lořccað i páit̄ epp̄uicc initio Autumni.—O' *Mulconry*. Ordinis pr̄dicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg*. apud *Camd. Brit.*"

x *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοó ǵlar ear̄poǵ Rāta na n-earpoǵ a n-iar̄m̄iðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Rāt̄ na nearboǵ, and sometimes Rāt̄ ear̄buiz̄, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.

Adam Lexid^m, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig^x; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh^y, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^z, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^a, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh^b (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

^y *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^z *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^a *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Cúmeaða mac Sfain mec conmapa aóðar taoiriḡ cloinne cúléin do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtaim Dexeṛpa cona braitírib for cloinn Seasain uí Sḡra, ua hḡra fḡin, ḡ taoiriḡdealbáé caprac mac doinnall mic muirceapṛtaiz uí concóðair, ḡ marcrluaḡ cairpṛe do éaccmáil pé taoirpṛeac na fḡona rin mec Siurṫáin, ḡ ua hḡra do márbáð, ḡ maḡnar mac donnchaio mic muirceapṛtaiz uí concóðair, ḡ mac aóða mec donnchaio, ḡ taoiriḡdelbáé caprac mac doinnall do loṫ. Mac Siurṫáin do denam cṛeac na cṛice iarrin, ḡ an tír uile do éionól, ḡ do ðul na tṫoiraḡeacṫ. Spaoiṫear leo for mac Siurṫáin, ḡ no marbáð é, ḡ aéð ua Ruadóin, ḡ ua Ruadóin fṛirin, da mac tṫoair mec maóilṛ, ḡ mac duarṫain (.i. tṫeapṛna cúlá nḡirið) do márbáð ann beóṫ co rocaioib oile cḡn mo éacṫ.

Coccað eitṫir fṛeapṛib manac ḡ fṛir bṛeipṛe fá éioṫ caṫail mic aóða uí Ruairc, ḡ caṫal allḡit manacé an tan rin. Tuccað ṛṛaoineað for muintir aóða mḡz uioṫ ḡ caṫail uí Ruairc lá Taóḡ ḡ lá doinnall ua Ruairc in ró marbáð taóḡ mac fṛeapṛail uí Ruairc ḡ naonðar imaille fṛir, ḡ no bḡnað aóin eac décc oioð don éup rin.

Ionnroigið oile do éabairṫ lá haóð mbuidṫe ḡ lá taóḡ ua Ruairc ḡ la máz caba for muintir ṛeosaacán, ḡ fṛir manach o loé epṛe riap do bṛeith ṫoṛpa. Rucc oṛpa oin caṫal ua Ruairc ḡ eoḡan ua Ruairc, ḡ no fṫulḡḡoṫ clann uí Ruairc an tanbṫoplann rin nó ḡo ḡanḡaṫṫar a cceann a ḡallocclac no fáḡaibṛṫe a cceilec ina ḡcoómar. Ro iompaioṫṫe díblimb iapom fṛir an tóiraḡ, ḡ no marbáð leo Donnchaio ḡ Sfan ua Ruairc, ḡ dá mac maóileacloinn mic flaitṫeapṫaiz uí Ruairc, ḡ no marbáð oṫar ḡ da fṫoite imaille fṫiú do fṫeapṫib manach.

Doinnall mac tṫeapṫain móir uí Ruairc do ecc do ḡalar bṫeac, ḡ ba hḡrbáio móir do ḡairṫṫrian connacṫ oioeað an fṫir hṫir.

ḡrannṫe mḡḡn flaitṫḡṫaiz uí Ruairc décc.

^c *Concerning the rent*, fá éioṫ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá éúir, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbṫoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcan, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent^c of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne^d, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers^e that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of *galar breac*^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht^g.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cabes, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὄcc mac ταῖος ριαῖδ mec διαρμὰδα γαλλ τιγέαρνα αιρτιγ̃ δο ἐγ̃ ἰ
νοιαῖδ pele nichil ἰ ττιγ̃ na mbracair ἰ πορ ὀμοάν, ἡ α ἀθναcal ἰρ ἰn maῖνιρτιρ.

Τῶmpall ἰνρἰ μοιρ loc̃ γιλε δο λορccαῖδ, ἡ ρερερτρα υῖ cυιρnῶn ἰmon leabap
nγeapρ muῖντιρε cυιρnῶn γο ρεῖδαῖδ ἰomῶa οἰle ap ἑεana.

Semur mac Ριρῶσιρδ mec ρεοραιρ δο ecc.

Slan mac γοιρδελb δο ὀol ap cpeich πορ ἐmann an ἡάcaιρε, cpeac̃ mῶp
δο, ἡ ep̃in δο μαρβαῖδ ὀaῖn ὑρῶp ραιγ̃δε ἰαρ ccup na cpeice πορ ὀaῖnγ̃n.

Slan ὀ cῆnῶbain Ρεapρῶn Τῖρε ριαchpαc̃ muaiῖde δο ecc.

Ρεῖδlimῶd mac αῖδα υῖ concobair δο ἡαρβαῖδ la cloinn υῖ concobair
ḡuinn.

Cpeac̃a moρa δο ὀenañ la hēmann α ḡupc ap Mac ρεῖραιρ, ἡ Mac
ρeοραιρ δο γαḃaῖl la hemann, ἡ α cyp γο baῖle locha m̃f̃cca.

Sic̃h δο ὀenañ ὀua ὀoinnaῖll ἡ δο ḡrian ὀ concobair ρp̃i apoῖle.

Maῖḡm moρ δο ἑabairc la hua cconcobair ρp̃ailze πορ γallaῖδ na ἡiḡe,
ἡ ἐῖdaῖa moρa δο ḡñn ὀioḃ δο ḡpαιγ̃ὀiḃ, ὀeaḃaῖδ, ἡ ὀñoḃoh.

Saxain ἰomῶa δο τεcc̃ ἰ nEρῶnḡ.

Maῖḡm δο ἑabairc δο Mhac mupchaḡa ap ḡhallaῖδ na conḡae ρiaḃca,
ἡ ρec̃t ρic̃it̃ ὀecc̃ δο ἡαρβαῖδ ἡ δο γαḃaῖl ὀioḃ, ἡ ρic̃t δο ὀenañ ρp̃iρ apaba-
pαc̃, ἡ ḡpαιγ̃δε δο ταḃairc ὀḡ.

^b *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

ⁱ *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

^j *Screaptra uí Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαc̃ ρερερτρα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρερερτρα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρερερτρα Uí Cuirnín, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cυιρn cum-ὀaῖγ̃ τιompan ἡ claiρpeac̃), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

^k *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge^b, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Morⁱ, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin^j, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James^l, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty^o ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^l James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "Mac Fírb."

^m Ballyloughmask, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^x, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ^e, p. 202.

ⁿ Made peace, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other."

^o Three hundred and forty.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained "innuera spolia" on this occasion.

AÓIS CRIOST, 1417.

Aóir Crioirt, míle, ceitre céad, a sheacht.

Airt mac airt mic muirceartaigh mic muirir tigearna laigen, fíh do
 corain a cúiccead dáimídeoin gall 7 gaoídeal ó aóir a ré mbliadán décc gó
 cónn a éirí fíeít bliadán. Fíh lán d'íneac, deolar, 7 deangnam. Fíh lán
 do maé, 7 do rioġacht, fíh médaighce ceall 7 manuirceac la a almaranabh,
 7 fíbarcaib do écc (iar na bñe da bliadain c'éraacat i tigearnur laigen)
 reéctmain iar noctlaicc atbath. Aebírat araile gur bo do tigh nime tucc
 bñh hi Roff mic bñium dóraim 7 dua d'óráin bñíeíñ laigen dia ro eccrat
 ina ndíri. Donnchaó a mac do gabail a ionaidh dia éir.

Mairtirtir Seon Ríhíun dáimíri décc.

Diarmaid laimídearg mac airt éaomanaigh, mac Ríġ laigen, décc.

Ruaídhí (.i. ó dubda) mac domnaill mic bhain mic taichlíġ uí dubda
 tobair fonura 7 raibhíora ua pfiacraó déġ ina baile fíh iar p'fél
 bñíġde i cno miora d'errac, 7 taóġ riabac a dearbhracair do gabail a
 ionaidh.

Ruaídhí mac murchaóa uí flaitébhíraigh, Ruaídhí mac diarmaóa d'uib

^p *Lord of Leinster.*—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

“Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16^o ad 60^m, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42^o regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “Unde in Januario 1417 eum dececisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note ^v, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n'Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrrough, Mac Murrrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

^q *Ros-mic-Briuin.*—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

^r *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster^p, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin^q, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taichleach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town^s, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^t.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called Σλιοζτ Διαρμαδα Λάμδεργ, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

^s *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duaid Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^t *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an tairbhg rin do rcriobaó leabap oirp leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriae et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriae defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria aedificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus; 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia^u.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas^v, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A.D. 1201. Sluaigeas mo raobul la hulliam
 7 la gallaib ar cheana su rruigraib muman uli
 .i. im Murcepeac ua brian 7 im conchobur
 ruas im donnchas carbreac cum alur multer
 i noerumain, gur curic a rruethi fae mur-
 graigi mizeam, go deapnrae ar gni mora ann,
 7 arpan doib go ceann 'eich zor pabaar
 peacemam ann 7 go noearnrae chpeacha mora
 7 ra lurae ar beanna imda gahc maos imma
 riaccatar 7 ono po marbas amlaib ua don-
 nubam ri ua cairbri leo 7 do po marbat

Ορεακά μόρα γ αιρνε δο δέναμ λά μαιλ ua νδομναιλ αρ ua νέλλ, γ α διοούρ ταρ βαννα ραιρ ηι ccfm mec υδιλίν.

Αιρνε μόρα δο δέναμ λά Λορν ρυρnumail πορ αεδ mac αιρτ μέζ αον-
γυρα τιγεαρνα ua νεαδδὰc υλαδ. Μαζ αονγυρα .i. αδ, γ mac υί nell βυιδε
δο δολ ι τορραιγεαcτ ζαλλ γ α cορεαc, Ρο ρραοίνρεαδ πορρα ιαρ βράζβαίλ
να cορεαc. Ρο μαρβαδ γ πο ζαβαδ λίον δίρμν δονα ζαλλαίβ δον έυρ ριν λά
μαζ αονγυρα.

Όριαν ballac mac αοδα mic ρεδλίμιδ υί έoncδoβαιρ ρήι ná πο έρ νεαc
ρμαίμ im nac ní nó βιαδ ινα cυμhαηζ δέcc, γ α αδnacal ι Ρορ commáin.

Εόζαν mac τιγεαρνάιν μόρι υί ρυαιρc ταναιρι βρειρνε δο βαταδ ιαρ
νοcλαιcc acc τεαcτ α ηιμηρι να τορc πορ loc ριονημαίζ, γ έ αγ δολ πορ
cυαιρτ δο com α αταρ βαοί ι ηζαλαρ α έcca an tan ριν.

Τιγεαρνάιν μόρι mac υαλζαιρζ υί Ρυαιρc τιγεαρνα βρειρνε ρεαρ ιρ cρoδα
γ αρ calma ταιμcc δο cαc ua μβριύιν, ρεαρ πο βήι α δύταδ αρ έccιν δά
ήρccαιρδιβ τρια ηήρc α λαίμε δέcc ιαρ ccian αοιρ im ρείλ βριζοc, γ α αδnacal
ηι μαίμρτρη ρηιζιζ. Αοδ βυιδε ua Ρυαιρc δο ζαβαίλ ιοναιδ α αταρ.

Ταοζ .i. μαζ ρλανηαδα, mac cαταίλ mic ταίδζ ταοίρεαc δαρτραιζε δέcc
ιαρ ndul ιρ να manchaίβ δo cοίccτoιρ ριαρην tan ριν, γ α μάc cαthal δο
ζαβαίλ α ιοναιδ.

Ριρδήρδ mac τομαρ υί Ραζαλλαίζ τιγεαρνα να βρήρνε έαιρ δο βαταδ
πορ loc Sílenm, γ Εοζαν ua Ραζαλλαίζ α mac, ριλίβ mac ζιollaίopa mec ζαρ-

ραιρeann oibpum im mac oibdelb γ cum aluip
muleip.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish
antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the
British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ays-
caugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E. :

“A. D. 1201. William” [de Burgo], “with
the rest of the English, made a great army”
[i. e. hosting] “against the Nobilitie of Mun-
ster .i. about Mortagh O’Brien and Connor
Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*,
in Desmond this yeare, so that they put” [sent]
“their forelorne hopes” [ριρcηι] “throughout
Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much
spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarryed seaven dayes, and they tooke
greate preys, and they also burned much corne
in all places they reached. They also killed
Amlaibh O’Donnubhain King of O’Cairbry, and
some of them was killed about Mac Oisdalb *cum
aliis multis.*”

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh be-
came master of all the vast territory now called
the Carberys, and compelled the O’Donovans,
O’Mahonys, and O’Driscolls, to pay him tri-
bute.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45 ;
note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126 ; and note ⁱ,
under the year 1254, p. 352.

² *Mac Quillin.*—He was seated in the territory
called “the Route,” in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin^a.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh^b, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dartry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

^c *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^e, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

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

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcar a mbeul oipeactar."

^d *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Ri bpeifne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Firb*."

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

παῖδ̄ deccanac̄ drom̄a l̄st̄an̄ ἡ biocáire eanaiḡ ḡairb̄, ἡ rocaide oile do d̄s̄-
 daoinb̄ do bat̄ad̄ immaille p̄riú. Teap̄na ep̄á p̄ionnguala inḡean inḡ R̄aḡ-
 naill b̄n̄ uí Raiḡilliḡ ón̄ m̄bat̄ad̄ rin̄ do topaḡ a p̄naí̄a.

Ἄν cairlén becc̄ do denam̄ la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ p̄ri p̄é cóiḡ lá n̄d̄eḡ
 h̄i p̄opp̄ commáin̄ ap̄ aḡaiḡ an̄ cáirl̄eín̄ m̄óir̄ daim̄deóin̄ ḡall̄ ἡ ḡaiḡdeal̄ con-
 nac̄t̄ (doneoc̄ bátaḡ in̄a aḡhaiḡ aḡ congnaím̄ lé cloinn̄ toip̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ uí con-
 cóbair̄) ἡ p̄aí̄p̄ad̄ na bliad̄na p̄o.

Μορ̄p̄luaiḡeac̄ la cloinn̄ doinn̄aill̄ mic̄ muir̄ceap̄taiḡ uí concobair̄, ἡ lá
 cloinn̄ ndonn̄c̄aiḡ do toḡaiḡ an̄ cáirl̄eín̄ bicc̄, ἡ ní p̄o aip̄s̄eadaḡ ḡup̄ p̄o
 ḡab̄raḡ longp̄ort̄ in̄a tim̄ceall̄ dá ḡac̄ l̄it̄ ḡideac̄ n̄iḡ bó tap̄ba d̄óib̄ it̄iḡ uaḡ
 p̄o cop̄naḡ an̄ cairl̄eín̄ co p̄eap̄p̄da p̄riú, ἡ o n̄ár̄ p̄éd̄raḡ ní d̄ó, R̄o cuip̄p̄t̄
 l̄ón̄ ip̄ in̄ cairl̄eín̄ m̄óir̄, ἡ p̄o loip̄p̄t̄ ceall̄ cúile p̄il̄inne don̄ cup̄ rin̄.

Λαπαρ̄p̄iona inḡean̄ catail̄ mic̄ aḡda b̄p̄eip̄iḡ bean̄ maoleac̄l̄ainn̄ mic̄
 p̄laiḡb̄s̄p̄taiḡ uí p̄uaip̄e do écc̄.

Σίτ̄ do denam̄ la cloinn̄ donn̄ch̄aiḡ p̄ri ap̄oile an̄ ccl̄in̄ nó maip̄p̄eac̄ Mac̄
 donn̄ch̄aiḡ, concobair̄, in̄a t̄iḡs̄p̄nā aca.

Doinn̄aill̄ mac̄ Maoleac̄l̄ainn̄ mic̄ Muir̄ḡiupā mec̄ donn̄ch̄aiḡ do écc̄ in̄a
 t̄h̄iḡ p̄éin̄.

Coccaḡ moḡ eip̄tiḡ in̄ac̄ uí neill̄ buide ἡ albanaiḡ ἡ ḡoill̄ ulaḡ ἡ an̄ R̄úta.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1419.

Αοίρ̄ C̄riort̄, m̄ile, ceḡpē céo, a deḡ, a naoí.

Εοιν̄ mac̄ cap̄maic̄ ep̄p̄cop̄ R̄atha both̄ do écc̄.

Αοḡ ua p̄lannaḡáin̄ p̄rióir̄ l̄s̄p̄a ḡabaill̄ decc̄.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanach Garbh.*—This is the parish of An-nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

^g *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows:

“A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-leann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap̄ topaḡ a p̄naí̄a].”

^h *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Cairl̄en̄ na mall̄ac̄t̄, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh^f, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming^g.

The Small Castle^h was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donoughⁱ, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin^k, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

ⁱ *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

^h O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

“Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; no loirgea-

oua Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*”

^k *Donnell, son of Melaghlin.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*”

Coccað mór do shiḡe eiriḡ uá neill, doinnall mac enrí aimiríð, ḡ eoḡan mac néill dícc ríogðairna cénél eoḡan. Tairicc eoḡan i mbáid uí doinnall, toirpðealbairḡ, ḡ do ríone a cāpaðrað durnairíðm fíur. Tionolite rluaz lánmór do ðul i eiriḡ eoḡan. Tairicc iḡ in roðraide rín, brian maḡ máeḡairna eḡearna oirḡiall, ḡ tomár máḡuioir eḡearna fear manac, ḡ iar ná eorpaáctain ḡo haon máeḡin co toirpðealbac do deacáatar uile i eiriḡ eoḡan, ḡ no hoirḡeáð an eiriḡ co léir leo, ḡ no ionnarbrae ó néill ro ðimíáð a eiriḡ eóḡan uile ḡur por cuirpíte i mírḡ ḡall eap banna anonn, ḡ mac i neill buíðe do ðenairí eiríeh fair iḡ na ḡlinuibh.

Mórrluaircáeáð lá brian uá concobair ḡ lá hioácar connaáct uile co ngallairí ionðairí leó eiria porconḡra ḡ toḡairm uí neill ḡor no míllreḡ eiriḡ aóða uile oáa aḡ na ngall co haḡ fearairḡ eiriḡ féri, arbar, ḡ foirccnám, ḡ no loircceríte mupbac longporḡe uí doinnall an ccéin baóí ó doinnall cona rloghairí i eiriḡ eoḡan. Soair brian mac doinnall mic muirceairpáirḡ ḡona roðraide dia eiriḡuib íarḡain.

Aoð buíðe uá ruairc eḡearna brieirne fíur ríe bliáðna co leir do écc, ḡ eáðḡ uá Ruairc do toḡa ina ionáð lá muirceir Ruairc ó rliab an iarḡn riar ḡ arḡ mac eáidḡ mic ualḡairḡ do toḡa ina aḡairí o rliab an iarḡn fair la muirceir Raḡallairḡ, ḡ lá eallac nouchaóða, ḡ la rliocḡ maoleaclairn méḡ Raḡnairl ḡur no buairpéáð ḡairbḡeirian conaáct uile eorpa.

Catal mac aóða méḡ uioir dḡḡaóðbar eḡearna dḡrḡairí manac, fear a aoirí no ba mó airn ḡ oirbeairḡ óa rairbe ina eiriḡ ina aimiríð dḡcc.

¹ *And drove him*, ḡur por cuirpíte, i. e. ḡur cuirpéabar é, so that they drove him.

^m *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenairí eiríeh fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn's, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

ⁿ *Glynn's*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

^o *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Óún na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

^p *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him^l over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynns^a.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

^q *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepice mac néill uí maoilmuaid do écc.

Peirceirte mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind ceann pine pleacta giollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí maoilconaire do ecc do plaiḡ ina tíḡ fín i coill moir na mbriēnac iar nairiḡe ḡ iar nongad, ḡ a adnacal i mainiurair eoin baiḡte i mbaile aḡa tpuim. Mac ollaman píl muirēadaiḡ an dauid hírin.

Diarmuid puad mac toirpdealbaiḡ óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac bhriain uí plaiēbeartaiḡ tíḡearna iarḡair connacht déḡ.

O Neill do dol do tíḡh Eoghain uí neill, ḡ píḡ éarḡanac cairdśmal do denam doib pe poile ḡ a tíḡhnaḡ feim do éabairt dua neill.

Tadḡ mac doinnall uí ceallaiḡ tíḡhna cloinne mic nloḡain do écc.

O hítoirpceoil móir, ḡ An Riḡire pionn cona mac do écc.

An calbac o concobair failḡe do ḡabáil i ppiull la mac Siḡ libiner Pḡene, ḡ a píḡ pe Lopd purnauad pe píḡ ionaid piḡ Saḡan i nérin, ḡ an oídē iar na ḡabail an píḡ do bai ina cómḡlar do elúd líir dia tíḡ fín.

Mac Murchada tíḡhna laiḡen, .i. donnchaḡ mac Airḡ éaśmanaiḡ do ḡabáil le Lopd Purnauad ḡ pá lén moir do ḡaoidelaidh eiriḡe.

Tomar bacac mac iarla urmuian do dol do congnam la Riḡ Saḡan hi ccoccaḡ na pḡainci, ḡ a écc tíoir i pḡarriad Riḡ Saḡan, ḡ urmōir a ndeachaid lair a hepin do écc irin pḡrainḡe ḡ hi Saḡoib on muḡ ccéona.

Pḡraḡac mac taidḡ mic doinnall uí ceallaiḡ do marbaḡ la mac mic uilliam óicc uí ceallaiḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac Muirḡirḡaiḡ uí concobair do écc do earccar i ndoḡur cairlén piḡiḡ.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tíḡhna ua pḡailḡe, Caḡal mac aḡda méḡ

^s *Kennfinè*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.— See note ^t, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^t *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

^u *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmacnowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè^s of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach^t, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain^u died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene^w, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough^x, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh^y, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradhach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway^z of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

^x *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

^y *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lamè.

^z *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies a *door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

υἱὸν, Διαρματ ρυαὸ mac uí concobair ὀυἰνν, ἡ Mac Muirir na mbríḡ ραοί
 1 neaccna ἡ 1 neolar do écc:

Ο οὐιδόρμα ἡ Μυρσερταὸ mac κατὰν μῖε αὐδα βρεϊρμῖḡ do écc.

Ἰολλανασομ ο μῖχιδέιν comarba an bealach do écc.

Tomaltach mac flannchaid do écc.

An barrach mor ἡ Ο Sullebain do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1420.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μῖε, ceḡm ceo, píce.

Μαινερτιρ .S. φρανρεϊρ 1 ἡρρ ḡεφhtine ἡρἰν μῖμῖαν αρ βρύ na Sionna
 1 neppcopóitteaḡt luimnḡ do denam do braitheib .S. φρανρεϊρ la hiarla
 deapmuman, ἡ do chuimḡaiḡ tumba ὀὸ φειν, ἡ δια ριολ ἡνα δεαḡḡḡḡḡ ἡννε.

Ματα ua brianán, μαἱḡιρτιρ, βḡηρῖν, ἡ αιρεινδεαὸ οοιρε ἡαολáιν δέcc
 an. ui. iour Sept.

Carlén bona ὀροβαοιρἰ do εἰοηρηḡḡḡḡ lá brian mac doimnaill μῖε μυρ-
 ceaptauḡ uí concobair. Cenel conaill do teaḡt do τοιρμḡḡḡ na hoibpe cona
 poḡraide imaille φρῖú. ὀρἰαν do epuinnuccaὸ ρλόicc οἰε ἡνα ναḡḡḡḡ, .i. a
 braitheib buḡéin, ua Ruairc, .i. ταδḡ, ἡ mac donnchaid cona poḡraidiḡ conár
 lamrat cenél cconaill dul tar an ὑρρcaḡta ριαρ don cup ρἰν. ὀατορ conal-
 laiḡ 1 φορlongpoρt pá éuan eapra Ruaid. Tangatтар clann uí doimnaill,
 Niall ḡarḡ, doimnaill, ἡ neaḡtain oíorpa marcpuaḡ ar an μαḡ. Tangat-

^a *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

^b *O'Duirdirna*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

^e *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

^f *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvidirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine^e, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha^h on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^g *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

ϕλουαῖ Ulteach oūl tap an urrgata riap cucu don oūl rīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

ⁱ Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an urrgata riap.”

ⁱ *The Moy*, an maḡ, i. e. the plain, now always

tar clann brian uí concobair marcrluaḡ ele do dol d'réḡam aḡa rḡnaiḡ conur tarla dóib' aḡaid' i naḡaid' amlaid' rin. Tuccraḡ conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbreachaid' dia ro marbaḡ Seaan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buide mac donnchaíḡ, caḡal mac diaḡmata mic coḡbmaic mic Ruaid'ri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubda, ḡrian ua concobair iarom' (iar ccoilrteaḡt na noḡoiḡḡél rin do) do toḡt cona roḡraide for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ toirḡdealbaid' cappaḡ clann domnaill mic muircearḡaiḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo marḡrluaḡ móḡ tar rḡr ruaid' anonn ar ionḡroḡiḡiḡ oíḡḡe, ḡ clann uí domnaill do bíḡt buidean marcrluaḡ aḡ porḡ na long don taḡḡ éall don ear iar nól ríona, ḡ iar braḡail a rḡara rin deoḡan-ro ionḡroḡiḡ iatḡ, ḡ ro marbaḡ domnaill mac toirḡdealbaid' uí domnaill aḡḡar tiḡearna tíḡe conaill don cḡr rin leḡ ḡ daime ele náḡ aipeḡter. Do cóiḡḡ d'om naill ua domnaill ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaid' for rnaíḡ i luinḡ dona longaid' cḡnḡaiḡ baó' iḡ in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iarḡan ccoḡḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaid'ri uí concobair décc an tḡear calainn do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluan mic noiḡ.

Taḡḡ mac rḡarḡail uí rḡra tanairi luinḡe decc.

Caḡal mac taiḡḡ mḡḡ rlanḡhaḡa taoiḡeaḡḡ daḡḡaraiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiḡrib ina tiḡ rḡin im rḡél bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buide mac rlanḡhaḡa do marbaḡ imaille rḡur. Aḡiaḡt na bḡaiḡre Taḡḡ, Muirir, ḡ éḡrí.

Iarla uḡmḡman luḡḡir na héipenn do beirḡ i ccoḡaḡ rḡu hulḡaid' aḡ ḡaḡáil neiḡt dua néill ḡur chuip Mág aḡḡḡura ro umla dó, ḡ co tḡarḡ a bḡaiḡḡoe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoleachlainn mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡrḡna ó Maime rḡr lán do Rath ḡ dḡḡḡnam do écc iar mbuaíḡ onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡriḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

^k *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Conor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot^k, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Conor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Conor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long^l, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

^l *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There*

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

^m *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

O neill do inarbhad a coigead ulað la heðghan ua néill 7 la Mac uí neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndomnall go maithib an chuibh ar cña 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnall mic Muircsetaig tigeanna iochtair connacht.

Cogað i bfruib Manac eitir Aodh mág uibir 7 Mag uibir féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnall do inarbhad ar an ccogað rin.

An bapnach mor, .i. Seasan do écc.

O pollamán, .i. a fò buide do éð.

Giolla na naoim ó huibirin raí rñchaða, 7 Ruaidri mac dauid uí duibgenán raí rñchaða oile, 7 Fhigal ó dálaig ollam corcomodruad i ndán do écc.

Eppcopiute Rácha boð do gnóugað do chum uí gallcobar.

Eachmarcá Ruad mac conuibe raí fir dána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, ceðre céo, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bhadaid eppcop na breibne raí i neccna 7 a ccraðaid i nóige 7 i nuðpacar décc.

Tomar óð ó Raðallaið aðbar tigeanna ba fñr oineað 7 lñgnam taimcc do cað aeda rinn ina aimpir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidri mac aoda mec diarmada tigeanna maige luirg, féclm coitclm gan diúltað ria nðreic ðuine do écc ip in ccarrac an .xi. callann Man, 7

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

^o *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

^p *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught^a.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin^o, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^p.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Nicholas Mac Brady^a, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

^a *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀόνακαλ ηι μαιριτιρ να buille, γ τομαλταά ός mac concobair do gabáil a ionaid.

Μυρchaó ua concóobair τιγεαρινα ua pparlze fear no bhir iolcaeta for gallaib γ γαιδelaib nó bíóó ina aγaió iar mbreit buada ó doíman γ o díman do écc ina dúnapur féin, γ α ἀόνακαλ ι μαιριτιρ cille hachaidh.

Coccaó do eirze eidir muiritir Ruairc γ clann ndonnchaid. Ua Ruairc do éfglamaó γ do éionól plóiz móiri go haoímonaó, γ ua doímaill (τοιρηdeal-bac) cona rocaide do τοιδαετ δια φυρταετ γ neartaó, γ Aóó máz uidir cona éionól, γ ua Ruairc fíirin cona múiritir γ iadpíde uile do dol ηι τιρι noilealla, γ an tír do loρccaó leo, γ caéal mac mec donnchaid do marbaó don cup rin, γ rocaide ele deop.

Νιall ua doímaill γ α ρλυαζ, γ ua Ruairc cona áapraigεετ lair do éoεt go cuan frra Ruaid. Clann ndonnchaid γ caéal mac Ruaidri uf concobair do dol co longpore uf Ruairc tap α néri, γ an baile do loρccaó γ an cairlén do legao γ do bripεaó leo, γ cñntur na tíre do mílleaó uile. An ρλυαζ conallac do bñε ι ρorlongpore ι nApo fñina, γ cairpuiγ do bñε ró cairlén bona upobaoíri, γ uaoíne ionda γ ech do bñε occa marbaó γ oγá lot ftoppa γac laoi. Μυρceapταá buide mac an áopnaímaiz uf duvda, ua maonaiz, γ mac donnchaid áoímanaiγ do marbaó lá cenel conaill don cup rin, Aeo mac μυρiáiz ρuaó mec loclainn do barchaó for at ρñaiγ. Sic do dénam doib iarrii.

Ionpouizió oíde do éabairt lá caéal ua Ruairc γ lá α éloinn for máz plannchaid co hinir caoin for loch melze, γ luεt coímeda an loca, .i. mez

^t *A man who had gained many victories; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a *defeat*, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of bripεaó na óinne, bripεaó Eacópoma, &c.*

^u *Killeigh, Cill acaid, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note^t, under the year 1212, p. 176, supra.*

^v *Creaghts, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and*

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

^x *Ardfearna, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.*

^y *O'Maonaigh.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tíreragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-**

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^u.

A war arose between the O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts^w, went to the harbour of Assaroe; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^x; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh^y, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^z, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin^a, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^z *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

^a *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

^b *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amena*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ἰολλαῖς ὁ ἑαβαῖρε ἑταρ ἀν λοῶα ὁ ἀταλ cona cloinn, ἡ μαξ φλannchaῖδ ὄξ ὁ ἑαβαῖλ ὀσίβ, ἡ loc melge cona cairlén. Cócceap ὁ macaῖδ μέξ φλannchaῖδ, ἡ ὀρηξ ἡορ ὀφφαῖδ ὀαρτραῖξε ὁ ἡαρῖαδ ὀσίβ, ἡ clann μέξ φλannchaῖδ ὁ ὀυλ ἡ ccaiprri iaprii.

Μόρ ἡξῖν ἡβαιν υῖ ἡβαιν bean αατερ α ἡύρε, ἡ ἡύρε, ἡ ὁ βαοῖ ἡα ἡναοῖ αξ ναὸξ ua ἑαῖβαῖλλ ἐν βῆν ὁ ἡφαιρῖ αῖνε ἡ οῖνεαῖ, ciall ἡ cpaḃaḃ ὁ ὀαοῖ ἡ ἀση ἡμῖρῖ ἡα ἡλεῖτ μοξα ὀέcc. Μόρ muḃan ἡα muḃneac ἀτεῖρεῖ ἡῖα.

Cormac ἡα coille mac μέξ caῖταιξ (caῖῖῖῖ) mac τῖξῖῖῖα ἡο ἡα ἡῖῖῖ ὁ ἡuḃneachaῖδ ἡα ἡέ ὁ ἡαρῖαδ λά cloinn eoξain μέξ cáῖταιξ.

Ἀν Ἰολλα ἡαḃaḃ ua cleῖῖῖ ἡαοῖ ἡeanchaḃa ὀέcc ἡαρ ἡοῖξḃeaḃaῖδ.

Εοξan ua néll ὁ epḃaḃaῖλ λά mac υῖ nell buḃe αξ ὀολ ἡ coḃne an ἡαῖῖa ὁ ὀύν ὀeaλzan.

Mac ḡiollaῖαῖαῖc ἡ mac ἡbnéd α ἡῖene ὁ ḡallaῖδ ὁ ἑocht maḃlle ἡe ὀa ἡichit ὀέcc ὁ ἀḃῖαῖδ leó ap cῖeich ἡllaοῖξῖῖ, ἡ ἡῖ ἡο ἀḃῖαῖ ḡo ἡanḡataῖ ḡo maḃῖῖῖῖῖ ἡaοῖξῖῖῖ. Ταῖῖa ua concoḃaῖῖ ἡaḃḡe ap α ccoḃ ἡῖ ἡο τῖῖ ἡ ἡο ἡοῖῖαῖξ mac ḡiollaῖαῖαῖc ἡ ἡa ḡaḃll ḡῖῖ ἡο ἡῖaοḃneac ἡaῖῖ ἡoῖῖa, ἡ ḡῖῖ ἡο chuῖῖ α ἡάρ, ἡ ἡuaῖῖῖῖ α muḃῖῖῖῖ eoḃála ἡóῖa ὀeῖḃḃ, ὀaῖῖm, ἡ ὀῖaḃḃ ἡa ἡḡall. Ο concoḃaῖῖ (.i. muῖῖaḃh) ὁ ἑέcc ὀῖa τῖξ ἡaῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ḡalaῖῖ aḃḃaḃ ὀῖa ḡaḃaḃ, ἡ α ὀυλ ἡῖ ἡa ἡῖaῖῖῖῖ ἡ ccoḃll Ἀchaῖδ, ἡ aḃḃῖῖῖ ἡῖaḃῖῖ ὁ ḡaḃaḃ ὀó uḃḃne, ἡ α ἡῖaḃḃaῖῖ ἡeḃn ὁ ἡáḡḃaḃ ἡona ἡonaḃ ἡῖa ἡbár .i. ὀῖaῖῖaῖῖῖ ὀ concoḃaῖῖ, ἡ ua concoḃaῖῖ ὁ beῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖ ἡa ἡῖaῖῖῖῖ ἡῖa ἡa ἑcc, ἡ aῖḃaḃ ἡo ὀeḃḃḃ ἡαρ ἡoḡḃeaḃaῖδ.

Ο Ruairc ὁ ὀenaḃ ὁ Ἀῖῖ mac ταḃḡ υῖ Ruairc ἡ naḡaḃḃ ἑaḃḡ ἡῖc τῖḡeaῖῖaḃ.

^c *Mag-Gollaihs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim; and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

^h *The monastery of Leix*, maḃῖῖῖῖῖ ἡaοῖξῖῖῖ, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery^f, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillpatrick and the son of Libned a Frene^g, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix^h; but O'Conor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillpatrick and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Conor (Murrough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Conor, in his place. O'Conor was [only] a month among the friars, when he diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

^l *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Conor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase πο δεοιο, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μιλε, σετρίν σέδ, ριχε, αδό.

Τοιρρδεαλβας mac neill ζαίρβ υί δομναλλ τιζεαρνα έίρε conaill do dol
ι ναιβίτετ μαναίγ ι μαιριτηρ earra ρυαιδ ιαρ μβρσιτέ βάιρε an βέτα ρρεα-
ναίρε, γ α mac ρσιν, mall ζαρβ do οιρνεαδ ινα ιοναδη.

Ρυδραϊδε ua Concobair (.i. mac concobair) τιζεαρνα corcamodrusad do
μαρβαδ la α βραιτριβ ρσιν la cloinn ρεδλιμιδ υί concobair ινα baile ρσιν hi
ccairlén na dómca.

Εοζαν ua néill do ρυαρλαccaδ lá α μναοί γ lá α cloinn ρσιν ó mac υί neill
buidé.

Διαρμαϊδ mac ταιδγ mec διαρματα do μαρβαδ.

Δομναλλ ρινο ua ρλατέβερταιγ do μαρβαδ la cloinn δομναλλ υί ρλατέ-
βερταιγ.

Σλόιζβ lá hua ndomnaill .i. mall, γ la hua nell, la heozan ua néill, γ la
mac υί néill buide zo μαίτιβ an cóιγιδ an éna, Ro loirccrfe γ no airccrfe
carrpne uile co Slicceac, Tionoilid eozan ua concobair, γ τοιρρδεαλβας
carrpac, γ ua Ruairc α ρόρραϊδε αρ α ccino ι Slicceac, γ τυζρατ δεαβαδ
oon trluaz anair, γ no μαρβαδ μόιρρπειρεαρ óιβ lá connactaib. Do cótar-
airruidé hi dτίρ noilealla, γ no millrfe an τίρ co léir.

Αν Κορμαϊαιγ óγ mac αεδαζαν ollam énel ριαχας, γ υί concobair

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time:

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

^m *Present world*, an βέτα ρρεαcναίρε. The word ρρεαcναίρε is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Conor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Conor, Turlough Carragh^p, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Conor

^m *presens tempus*, .i. in aimp̄er̄ p̄reacnaip̄c. "L. Ballymote, fol. 171. "Ina p̄reacnaip̄c, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro b̄accap̄ h̄i p̄reacnaip̄c̄ap̄, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúimhche*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coirbelbác carpaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Conor.

^q *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

^r *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *gíolla ruad*, i. e. the red youth; an *gíolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *dubál-tac*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παίλι lé βρετίσνναρ το μαρβαδ lá cloinn uí maóíleaáclainn θασον υπέαρ το ροιζιτ ι ναμνρηιότ.

Νιáll γαρβ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic neill γαίρβ uí doínnáill το θολ ι ρρεαρ-οιβ manac γ ηρίτ το γαβáιλ δό φορ μάγ υιόρ, γ φορ Μαγ ματζαίμνα, γ φορ Μαγ αήγυρα, γ α μβρειτ λαιρ ι cceann uí cátain γυρ bo ριαραc δό, γ α ndol αρ ριν ι cceano mec í neill buide, γ clann cátain leó, γ na glinne, γ Mac Eóin birétt το αργαιν γο lom, γ an tír το λορρεαδ, γ α ndol ι ccloinn Aóða buide, γ ι maíγ line, γ α cceacaá το βρειτ θοιβ γο capraicc ρήγυρα γ α ττεαcτ ιαρτταιν δια ττιγίbh.

Εογαν ó neill το ρυαπλαccaδ θά ρίναοι γ θα cloinn ó ua neill mbuide deallaá, το eaáaib, γ το coíntaib ele.

Αν Σειρεαδ Ηενρι το ριογáδ όρ Saχαib, 31. Αυγουστ.

Sluaígeaδ la Níáll ua ndoínnáill, γ la hua neill, γ le maíeib an cúiccíð uile ι cceano ι neill buide. Α θαιγνίσχα γ α ccoillte το ιντεcτ θóιβ γο ρο γαβρατ ηρίτ ραρ, γ γο τταρτε α βραιγθε θua neill, γ ρο βήναδ θε αν uile coíma ρο βήρρομ α heoγan ua neill maílle ρε coíntoib oile.

Αν niáll cetta το ctiompaachaδ maíte an cúiccíð in éñ ionaδ, .i. Ο néill, γ clann Ηηρί í nell, γ Εογαν ο neill cona cloinn, γ cona βραιέριβ, γ clann Chonulaδ ρυαíð uí neill, ριρ manac γ οιργíall ρα Μαγ ματζαίμνα γ ρα μάγ υιόρ, Μαγ αήγυρα, ó hamluain, γ Mac uí neill buide cona ττιονολ, Clann cátain, γ conallaíγ buððsin cona ngalloccleaéaib, γ co ngallaib an cúiccíð το τεαcτ αρ ρλυαίγεαδ ι cconnaátaib. Clann corbmaic mec doínnchaíð γ clann Maóípuanaíð mec doínnchaíð το βσίε αγα τταρραινγ αρ an ρλυαίγεαδ ριν ιαρ na ccup αρ α nduachaíγ lá Mac doínnchaíð lá deapbpaátauρ α naáar, .i. la concobar mac doínnchaíð γ la α cloinn, γ la Tomaltaá occ maí doínnchaíð,

^s *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn's of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

^t *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

^u *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

^w *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

^x *Which he had obtained for,* ρο βήρρομ, &c., literally, "which he had wrested for Owen O'Neill," i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset^s, and burned the country^r; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed^u by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August^w.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalent^s which he had obtained for^x [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition^y into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

^y *Expedition*, ϩλσσλγσσ.—The Irish ϩλσσλγσσ has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

οἱρ το ρόναδ cairlen la Mac donnchaíð i pfrann cloinne Maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, .i. i ccairéal loca úrccáin, a mbairr ḡ a nḡuirτ το milleaδ ḡo lom, ḡ a mionnarbaδ iarτταιn i nuττ Mheic uilliam burc, ḡ a mbhíτ aḡ τair-
raing an τρλοιḡ ρin το milleaδ ioτταιρ connacτ.

Αn ρluaḡ móρ ρin το τeaττ i ccoirppe, ḡ uaoíne το lot ḡ το marbaδ uoiδ aḡ cairlen bona ὑροbaoiρi, Αn τίρ το lorccaδ ḡ το milleaδ uoiδ, ḡ a τteaττ ḡo Sliccaá. Eoḡan mac domnaill ḡ τoiρpḡealbaδ cairrac το bhíτ φορpa, ḡ ρuaicc το τabaipτ uoiδ το úrreaδ an τρluaḡ ρin, ḡ μοiρpḡíρeaρ το marbaδ uoiδ, ειc, ḡ uaoine το lot. Αn ρluaḡ το bhíτ i ccuil iprae an uoiδce ρin, ḡ a nool arabaρac ḡo τίρ ρiaḡpach το milleaδ an τίpe. O uoδa το τeaττ ina cceann, ḡ ρiτ το uenaíñ uó pe Niall, ḡ bhiaḡḡoe το τabaipτ τair cñn a τipe το miall, ḡ a nool ar ρin i ττίρ oilealla ḡ ip in Copann, ḡ an τίρ το lorccaδ, ḡ το milleaδ uoiδ. Clann corbmaic ḡ clann Maolruanaíð το bhíτ aḡ lorccaδ uaτταιρ an τίpe. Tomaltaá ócc ḡ clann mēc donnchaíð το bhreit oppa laim le cluain ḡaδ, ḡ bhíρim το τabaipτ uoiδ uo áele. Muip-ḡíρ mac corbmaic, uiaρmaic mac maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, ḡ Mac domnaill mic Aoδa na ḡaobca το marbaδ ann. Αn Sluaḡ ulltaá το bhíτ an uoiδce ρin i ccairiol loca uapḡáin ar milleaδ an τίpe, ḡ a nool ar ρin i ccenn uí ρuaipc ḡ o Ruairc το ḡabáil leó, ḡ a nool aríde τair Eipne τair a naip.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ; 1423.

Αοίρ Cμopτ, míle, cñτpe áeδ, ρice, aτpí.

Concobar o comeoil ep̄cop το écc.

O beolláin comarba ὑpoma cliaδ το écc.

^z *Lock-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

^a *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

^b *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain², and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh^a, came up with them, and routed the reere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra^b for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad^c, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha^d, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain^e ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

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

Conor O'Coineoil^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυιριρ μάσ ματά μεσ οργαιρ μέσ υιόιρ αιρσίθεοάιν cloáιρ, 7 peapfún
achaió upáιρ, τιζεαρνα claoín ιηρ 7 Ρορρα αιρτίρ δεσ an. 6. Callainn maí.

Τοιρρθεαλβάσ mac nell ζαιρβ υί δómnaill τιζεαρνα τιρε conaill cenél
moáι 7 ιηρ ηεοζαιρ, peap ριότáιτα ροóναιζ, ροινεαíαιρ θέcc ι ναίβιε
manaí 7 μαίμριρ Εαρρα ρυαίό ιαρ mbuaíóη onζά 7 αιτηρίζε.

Σλοιζθó lá hua nell .ι. δómnaill, 7 la hua ndómnaill, .ι. niall, 7 lá ηεοζαιρ
mac néill co ηγαιοθεαλαίβ ulaó αρóφνα do ροιζθίó ζall. Αρεαó lotap cetup
co τραίζ baile co macáιρε οιρζιall ζο λυζμαζ, 7 αρρίθε ζυρ an μίθε. Τυ-
ρατ θεαβαίό θριορ ιοναιτ ρίζ ραζαν, 7 ρο μαρβαó (.ι. la Maolmuire Mac
Suibne connachtach conrapal υι δómnaill 7 αρ λαιρίθε ρο bηρρεαó ρορ ζal-
λαίβ) an ριόιρε βα τυαιρζιό cáτα do ζallaίβ co ηορμυηζ μοιρ (ced ba pead
lion τορcaιρ) imaille ρριρ δια μίμριρ, 7 ρυαρρρτε έδαλα αιόβλε don τυρρρ
ριν. Do ζμαó ιαραí ριέ ρε ζallaίβ, 7 ραζβαó τραίζ baile 7 a mbaóί ια
ccoήρoóραίβ do ζallaίβ ρó έτορ doίβ αρ a ηαιέλε.

Caίρλέν ατά ρεαναίζ do θέναιν lá niall mac τοιρρθεαλβαίζ υί δómnaill.

Ο ceínnέιττιζ ρινó τιζεαρνα ηρμυíαν do ecc.

Ραολάν mac an ζοβann ραóί ρφíχαθα do έcc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^s *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

^h *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

ⁱ *Under tribute*, ρο έτορ, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Síé do buan da naímdeóim do ζallaίβ epeann doίβ 7 cíopa buan επε bíε ρορρα maílle le coímzaίβ μορα, 7 le bpaíζοίβ a ηζιoll an cíopa ριν.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [επε bíε], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May^s.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England^h, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute^l.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh^k was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan^l, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile” [Dundalk], “and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight” [ceann troya] “among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c.”

^k *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

^l *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1424.

Αοίρ Κριορ, μίλε, σετρε céo, ρiche, a cétair.

Concobar o pñgail earpucc Conmaicne pñ co nairmicitin, 7 co nonoir, 7o naitne, 7o neolar 7o nderepc, 7 7o ndonnacht do écc.

Σιολαιορα mac bñiam μέγ τιγεαρνάιν αόβαρ ταιοριγ τεαλλαιγ εαόδαε ρεαρ τιγε ναιοθεαό κοιτcñnn décc iar mbuaio naitpige.

Donnchaó mac maofleaclainn uí ceallaiγ τιγεαρνα ua maine do marbaó uupócop do ροιγic occ cτρáin a μυντιρε pñn ρop apoile.

Coccaó móp ειπιρ μυντιρ Ruairc ι νδιαó αοδα buide uí Ruairc. Ταόγ mac τιγεαρνάιν uí Ruairc do óenam píoða le μυντιρ Raγallaiγ 7 pe heoγan mac pεaain uí Raγaillig, 7 τιγεαρnuρ na bpeipne do εάβαιρ co hiomlan do ταόγ iar cταβαιρ ιονηροιγic óó ap Arp co μαγ ανγαιδε 7up po λοιργεαó an baile laiρ, 7 ap do εάβαιρ úmla óó iar mbeic ι ppiεbeapc ppi apoile ppi pε ceitpe mbliáðan 7ó pñ.

Maofleaclainn mac caba conpabal an da bpeipne 7 pñ manaó, 7 oip-γiall décc don pláig.

Σαχαταιγ ιομδα do τεεc ι nepñnn la hiarla upmumian, 7 nñp mop do τεεc ι ηγallaió uεpide. Cpícha mop do óenam laiρ m iarla, la a Σαχαcóió, 7 la gallaió na mióe ap mácaipe apda maca, 7 ap mácaipe mucnaíma. Ino-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “αόβαρ ταιοριγ τεαλλαιγ Óunchaóa,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^o *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le μυντιρ Raγallaiγ, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Ταόγ mac heoγan uí Ruairc óó óenam píoða le hUa Raγallaiγ 7 le heoγan mac Seacain uí Raγallaiγ, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teal-lach-Eachdhach^m, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelinⁿ, while interposing to pacify^o his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys^p, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe^q, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable^r of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons^s, and the Galls of Meath^t in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty.²

^q *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

ραϊσιό ele do denam leó ap Mág aňgypa. Cairlén loca bpiopenn, Cairlén mész aňgypa do bpipead ler an iarla, 7 lar na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach mész aňgypa do marbaó leó, 7 lucht ioncóimeda an chairlém uile dupmór. Cozaó 7 combuaioipead móri do beit i ccoizead ulaó ó gal-laib don chup rin. Mathe an coisio im ua néill, 7 im ua ndoinnaill Niall, 7 im Eogan ua néill eirp tizearna 7 uppió 7 taoipeac do tionól pe hažaib gall. Socáide do maibib an coiccio do dol i celéit gall ap an ccoicad rin, .i. Mac í neill buide, ó hannluain, 7 Mažnyr mág mažgáinna. Maž aňgypa do indarbaó ap a típ la mac í neill buide 7 la gallaib, 7 a teaót i ccfno žaoidel an coiccio.

Máž aňgypa .i. Aoó do ecc don tíom, 7 a mac Ruaiópi doirpnead ina ionad.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp, uillfcc a búpc, do écc ina tíž pfin iar mbuaó o ósmán 7 doiman.

O ceallaiz tizearna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaio múimnióž do marbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiz le cloinn a óspbráatar pfin až tabac a tizearnair pópna.

Maolmuire mac Suibne Conpapał tipe Conaill, pinn ópanta 7 calmaéta an coiccio do écc.

Žiollaiopa mac bpiain mec tizearnain taoipeac teallaiz dunchaóa do écc.

Iarla of mapr .i. psp ionaio an Riž do teaót ind epinn po péil Michil, 7 žoilł epeann až ppscpa do.

Ruaiópi mac puibne mac meic puibne Connaétaizh do marbaó le Catal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^v *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loc muc-

pnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^u, and Machaire Mucnamha^w. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to^z the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons^b.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

^y *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

^z *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

^b *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Eireann ar rpeaccrao do*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

νοῦδ ὁ cconcobair ἡ Ἰallocclaiḡ eile ḡenmoḡápoim. Concobair mac muir-
ceartaiḡ mic cátaíl mic aodha bpeipniḡ í concobair do marbaḡ don chur
pín.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1425.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cεḡpe céo, píce, a cúicc.

Αν τεppcop τοimíneach, .i. Τομαρ mac uílliam duib mic maizfoḡ do écc
peáctman pía ppeíl bpiḡhce pḡ lan oḡcna ἡ deolar ἡ daitehne ipiḡhe.

Ιαpía of μαρρ, pḡ ionaidh Ríḡh Saḡan i nepinn do écc don plaiḡ im ppeíl
bpiḡhce.

Ο Neíll ἡ Eoḡhan o neíll, Neáctain o doimnaíll, ἡ mac í neíll buíde, Mac
uíðilín, Mac doimnaíll ḡallocclaiḡ, ἡ o Meallán maop cluicc an uḡácta
πατραιcc do pála i teiḡ an iaḡla do ḡabail la Cοpḡ Pḡpnaual .i. iaḡla
Saḡanaḡ iaḡ necc iaḡla of μαρρ, ἡ na maíte pín do bḡit laip illaím ḡo
haḡ clath.

Ο μαοíμuaídh .i. mall mac Ruaiḡpí, τιḡεapna pḡ cceall do ecc.

Ρí Alban .i. Muirḡoáḡ Ctiuaḡp, ἡ a mac .i. Ualcar Ctiuaḡp, ἡ Muirmóip

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muir-cheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhneigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Fírbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

^e *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

Bishop Tomin^d, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland^h, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

^h *The King of Scotland, Rialban.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil

línna do marbhad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bairne, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuard 7 clann Murmoir línna da ionnarbadórom mo Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarlaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, ainepar po ba fearr einnac 7 tioblacad, aine 7 eolur i nealadnaib examlaib dá raibe a comairprip ppur do marbad la baclacnaib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do marbad imaille ppur.

Ópmlaib ingh doinnail uí concobair bñ tigeapnain uí Ruairc dég iar naitpige.

Tadh ua fallamain taoíreac cloinne huadao do marbad i fell ina cairlén pñ dia braitpib.

Ruaidri ruao ua huiginn raoi ppur dana epide décc.

Mag craithe, .i. mac ploinn meg craithe ollam tuadmumian le dan raoi pona raioibp do écc.

Mac a gobann na pccél ollam uí lochlaimn corcumruao le peanchur, .i. tomay mac giolla na naoim mic a gobann do écc.

Órian garb 7 Maghnar da mac mec donnchaio típe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaio mac taoicc mec donnchaio do marbad la cloinn caatail mec donnchaio .i. clann órbpatahap a nathap.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithpe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o doinnail bai illain ag gallaib óruarlaccad dua doinnail dia óearpbatap .i. mall. Nip bó hupupa a pñom no a áipñ a tuccad dionnmur ap la taoib bpaat ele do pabail dia éip.

po poilléip.]” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“A. D. 1425. Muireadac Stoibapo .i. ppinnra na halban do milleao, 7 a mac .i. Ualtap, 7 a mac eile, 7 mormaep leamna do milleao a fell le rig alban, 7 Semur Stoibapo dionnaba a nÉirinn.”

“A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “of Scotland, was destroyed, as were his son, Walter, and another son; and the Mormaer” [the great Steward] “of Leamhain” [Lennox], “was treacherously destroyed by the King of Scotland, and James Stuart was banished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muireadac fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain¹, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry^k of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle^l.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

¹ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

^k *By the peasantry*, la baclacuib.—The word baclac literally means a shepherd, being derived from baçall, a shepherd's crook.

^l *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς ο δομναίλλ το παεεβαθ ιν ιοναθ Νεαχταιν το έλυθ ο γαλαιabh, 7 εφεραρ το βραγδοιβ ele amaille φριρρ.

Ο concobair ριαθ, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac αοδα mic pelim, φεαρ millte 7 copanta connaét ραοί αρ αιθνε 7 αρ eolur γααα healathan το έcc ιαρ mbuaiθ ναίρριγε ιαρ ινβρσιέ buaθα ο doinan 7 ό deaman.

Φεδλιμιθ mac μαιρρεαρταιγ mic δομναίλλ mic μαιρρεσρταιγ υί concobair το έcc. Αοβαρ τιγεαρνα ιοέταιρ connaét ειριδε.

Concobar ο βριαιν τιγεαρνα τυαθmuman δέcc ιαρ ρσθωαταθ ραταρην cap, 7 ταδγ mac βριαιν υί βριαιν το οιρθνεαθ ινα ιοναθ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac ματζαμνα buidir τιγεαρνα copca baiρρεινν το μαρβαθ 7 το λορρεαθ λά α βραιεριβ ρσιν αρ γρειρ αιθέε, 7 έ cian αορδα.

Concobar crom mac ταίδγ υί Ruairc δέcc.

Ruaiθri (.i. Μαγ αηγυρα) mac αοδα μεγ αονγυρα το μαρβαθ ινα τιγ ρέν λά βριαν μαγ αονγυρα.

Εηρι .i. caoc, mac υί néill buide το δαλλαθ la α βραιεριβ .i. clann βριαιν ballaiγ mic í neill buide.

Ταδγ mac γιλλε ριννέν 7 α mac το μαρβαθ, .i. αοδ λά harc mac eoγan υί nell.

Υα ουιβγσννάιν cille Ronain, .i. Ριλιβ mac θαυιθ δέcc, ollam cloinne maolruanaθ le ρσnchap ειριδε.

Ο heilide mór, .i. Concobar caoc ο heilidhe το έcc.

Σιέ το denam το clandaθ Neill ρε ροιλε, .i. θεογαν 7 dua neill, 7 Eoγan το dol ι τελγh í neill, 7 γαα ρσρiann θα mbaoi ινα neccair ρε ρσδ α ναίρρπειριγ το βσιέ αγα tabac aca.

Clan mac γιolla oilbe micc α γαβann ραοί ρσnchaθα, 7 φεαρ τιγε naoíθ-eaθ coircinn το μαρβαθ το ρρειρ ειέ.

δebinn inγh τιγρiann υι ρυαιρc ticcρiνα βρειρνε το ecc.

Ριρδεαρθ mac Siurcain na coille το γαβáil la heoγan mac υί φλαιρθεαρταιγ, 7 α ειθδλαεαθ το Mhac Siurcáin ουιβh γο ρο milleaθ la ρ.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^m.

^m *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

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

^o *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender^m of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaughtⁿ.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn^o, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigenman of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po milleaó lair:*

Ἔσραδᾶς mac ἔβριαν υἱ ἑαλλαιῖς do écc don plaiḡh.
Seasan mac mec feopair do marbad le tomair mac a d'fbrathar fñh.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, ceitpe céo, píce, a Seac̄t.

Ο Μασλμυαῖδῃ, ἔσραḡal, τῖγεαρνα ἔσρ cceall do écc, ἡ Ruaid̄ri mac neill
υἱ maslmuaid̄ do oir̄n̄s̄h ina ionas̄h.

Ruaid̄ri ua duinn ταιορεᾶς ua piaccain do ecc.

Dom̄nall mac Airt mic ḡiollacripc ui puairc do ecc.

Μυρῖαδ̄ mac τοιρ̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ mic μυρχαιδ̄ na παῑt̄niḡe υἱ ἔβριαν do mar-
bad lá a d'ear̄b̄rāt̄air pen.

Διαρμαῖτ ua μᾱt̄ḡam̄na τῖγεαρνα an puinn iarp̄t̄airaiḡ p̄aoí d̄siḡeim̄ḡ nar
ér neac̄ im ní décc iap̄ mbuaiδ̄ nar̄t̄riḡe.

Corbmac ócc mac διαρματα δέcc.

Καταρίονα ιηḡñ Αρδḡail m̄eḡ μᾱt̄ḡam̄na bñ υἱ neill .i. eoḡain mic néill
ócc décc.

Una ιηḡñ aeδa meḡ υἱδ̄ri bñ υἱ Ruairc, .i. ταιδ̄ḡ bñ bá fearr oineach
vepc ἡ ep̄abaiδ̄ do baóí i mōct̄ar connac̄t ina haip̄ripc décc i nōs̄iread̄ an
c̄orḡuir.

Ἔσραḡal mac τῖγεαρναῖν aδ̄bar ταιοριḡ τεαλλαιḡ d̄unchaδ̄a décc.

ἔβριαν mac ἔσραḡail mec pām̄paδ̄áin mac ταιοριḡ τεαλλαιḡ eaδ̄oac̄ décc.

ἔβριαν ua dām̄in ταιορεᾶς t̄ipe ceannp̄oδ̄a décc.

Αἰνε ιηḡñ υἱ ἔβριπ bean meḡ Raḡnall (.i. Seppaiδ̄) décc.

Μαc dom̄nall mic Μᾱt̄ḡam̄na duinn í ceinneit̄t̄iḡ τῖγεαρνα up̄mūm̄an
uāct̄airaiḡ do marbad̄ do Ualt̄ar top̄ín daon up̄c̄or̄ ḡae.

Sluaḡeas̄ la m̄iall o nōdom̄nall .i. ó dom̄nall τῖγεαρνα t̄ipe conuill i
t̄p̄rian conḡail i naḡhaiδ̄ í néill do conḡnam̄ la cloinn m̄eic í neill buide.
Μᾱōm̄ do t̄ab̄airc la hua nōdom̄nall ap̄ Mac υἱδ̄ilin don dul rin, ἡ p̄ōc̄aiδ̄e

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him."

The word millead̄ is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

^r *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died ; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach^r, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgál^s Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy^t, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people ; and

^s *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

^t *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mor dia múintir do marbað ann, 7 da mac donnchað mec ruibne baol ag
congnaím la mac uíolín do gabáil la hua ndomnaill. Críca moira 7 edala
aible do bíte ag múintir uí domnaill 7 ag múintir cloinne meic í neill buide
ir in ló rin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla urmuían i múintir Maolmorða, baile uí Raḡaillig
do lorccað lair, 7 an cairlén do bhrírfó.

Aoð O Maile .i. mac diairmata, aóbar tigearna umáill do dol ar
loingíir i tír conuill, 7 a marbað daon urcór raighe ar dñreað a múintire
ag teaét do cum a luinge.

AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceitpe céo, píce a hoct.

Mac Murchaða .i. tigearna laigen .i. Donnchað mac Airt éaomanaig
baol illáim i Safoib fpi ré naoí mbliaðan do ruarlaceað dia éúcced fín, 7
ba rccél rocair do ḡaoidelaib inopin.

Diairmait ua caéain tigearna ciannachta 7 na cpaibfe fpi lán do rath
7 do onoir do écc.

Roihearð comorba caillin décc.

Aoð an áinḡ mac rib meḡ uídir fpi ro bað mó clú 7 oirdearcur einḡ
dá mbaoí hi comáimriir fpiir decc hi ceind Sáile an céo oidce táinic i neirinn
iar ndenam tuiar S. Sem an tpeap iour augurci iar naiéirige dioera ina
peactaib. Tomár ócc maḡ uídir baol ina farrpað do éabairte a cúirp lair
co corcaig, 7 a adnacal innte.

Ma Conmara taoíreac cloinne cuilém raol depeac deigeinḡ fear no
coire meple 7 goib, 7 succ ríð 7 ráime ina ducaid décc.

Corbmac ua bijn taoíreac tíre bpiim décc

Aoð og maḡ uídir .i. mac, aóda do marbað. lá Mac ḡillepinnéin 7 lá
cloinn donnchað ballaig méḡ raipraóain.

Cairlen cloinne Aoða méḡ uídir do gabáil la maḡ uídir 7 la a cloinn, 7
clann Aoða do chur ar in tír amach, 7 a múintir do arḡain ḡo lom.

^u Robert, Coarb of Caillin, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

^v Ceann-Saile (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin^u, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^v, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^w, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by a strong fort, called Charles Fort.
^w *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do marbáð i meabail la a élanmairne
fáin.

Thlibearc ua plannaζan aóðar taoiriζ tuaité ráta do écc.

Inoiraigið do denam la mac Siurταν δεχτρα, 7 la Seaan mac oirdelb
i cτιr namalζað ar tomáir barrett, 7 ar éloinn meic baitin, 7 cpeaca do
denam doib, Rirðerð barrett do marbáð i cτόραιγεcc na cpeice rin, 7 Slan
pionn mac oirdelb do marbáð don chur ceona.

Henri barrett mac baitin do écc.

Ioimar mac Emainn meζ paζnaill aóðar taoiriζ muinntipe heolair do
marbáð la caatal mac meζ Raζhnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, chítre céð, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuarð Mac Ríζ Alban, 7 pioζhóanna Alban beop iar na inoap-
bað a halbain i nepinn do écc, iar ctecc loingir ó fíraib alban for a chíno
uia Ríogað.

Níall o docharταιζ taoípeac arða mioðair do écc.

Thranne inζin Neill móir í neill bín í ðomhnaill .i. cοιρρðealbac an píona,
do écc.

Ua plannaζan tuaité Rata .i. ζiollaopa do marbáð la cloinn aóða méζ
uóip ina éiζ fáin ar ζrír oíðe.

Coccað eirip ua Ruairc, taðζ, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eoζan. Clann ma-
ζanna uí paigillig 7 ζaill na míðe do hípe i naζaið uí Raigillig la hua
Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do loccað leó. Ua Raigillig do cabaipc uí
neill cúicce uia còmpuraccc. Aipζialla 7 píp manac 7 a caopaigecc
do cοp ðó la hua neill 7. lár na maítib rin co hachað cille móipe. Ua
Ruairc, 7 máζ maζanna, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do cōcc pluaζ mór

^x *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage :

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note ^b, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^y *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

^z *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.

James Stuart^{*}, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turrough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

^a *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

μα λήμαιν κο χάχαδ cille móipe. Ua néill, a élanm, a galloccláca, pír
 mánaç, ua Ραιγιλλίç, γ α βράταιρ σα μιονηροϊγιό ανηριν γ μαϊδm achaid
 cille móipe do βηρηαδ φορηα. δαρύν θεαλβna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,
 διαρματτ ua ηυαιρ, γ φοχαϊδε οϊλε do γάβαϊλ γ do μαρβαδ don çup ριν λά
 hua néill.

Donnáad mac gille pinnem décc.

Αοδη διρεαχ ο δομναϊλλ .i. mac τοιρηδεαλβαϊç an ρίona γ α mac do
 μαρβαδ la τοιρηδεαλβαç mac neill γαρβ í δομναϊλλ .8. febrú.

Ρυορηαιγε ua docharταιç decc an ραιτε ceona hi ppaçain Mura oçhna.

Οίτη μόρ δαοιue do θαβαϊρητ αρ ρήραιδ βρηϋne uile ειτηρ λϊαδ γ μαρ-
 βαδ la μυντηρ ρεόδachán αρ τυλαιç οδρα αρ ρλιαδ σα çon conar luça ina
 δά ριçhit ι nearβαδ im Concoδar mac δομναϊλλ mec Suibne αρ noul δό τηρα
 βαοίρ γ οίγε φορ an ριοβαλ ριν, Cuid do δαρτηραιγιδ γ cuid οϊλε do μυντηρ
 cloinne αδθα μέç υϊδρη do μαρβαδ ann.

Μυρχαδ mac ui bpaïn do écc.

Μαοιρεαχλοιnm mac Concoδair anabaϊδ uí çeallaiç mac τηγεαρna
 ó Maine do μαρβαδ δαon ηρçop do γα la Seaan cam ó τηαιδç do μυντηρ
 uí çoncoδair.

Μαοιleaçlann ó Máille αδβαρ τηγεαρna umaϊll do μαρβαδ la cloinn
 uí Mháille.

Μαθα mac τομαιρ uí çυιρηρηín ollam na βρηϋne, ραιι coiççenn ι ρñçup
 γ hi ρειnm do écc ina τηç ρéin.

Ο cobçaiç .i. Μαοιleaçlann mac an çλαρραιç uí çobçhaiç do μαρβαδ la
 hémann mac Hoibepo δαλατύν.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160
 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical
 poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died
 the same quarter.

^d *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,
 about six miles to the north-west of London-
 derry. A monastery was erected here by St.
 Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-
 ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-
 scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in
 regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church
 here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in
 ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,
 but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.
 The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated
 at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in
 great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern
 Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who consi-
 dered him as their patron saint. His crozier,
 called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,
 as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach^b, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year^c afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth^g. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh^h O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

^e *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

^f *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

^g *Through folly and youth*, τρια βαιοί 7 όίγε.— This should be τρια βαιοί να όίγε, through the folly of youth.

^h *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σέτρν έέδ τριοατ.

Σιolla na naom̄ ua l̄nn̄ain canánac̄ 7 Sacpita l̄fra gabail vécc.

Σλόιγεαδ̄ μορ la heózan mac neill óicc ui neill go gallaib̄ macaire oir-
giall. Ro haircead̄ imorro 7 po lomrad̄ 7 po loircead̄ galldaét̄ macaire
airgiall uile l̄fir. Ro loircc beor d̄únaδ̄ tpaζa baile, 7 mo cúir aitreaba
an baile pó éioρ 7 pó um̄la δó, 7 ταιμcc dia τιζ̄ co mbuaiō 7 corζar.

Σλοιγεαδ̄ μόρ oile lá heózan co maicib̄ an cúicciō uime ipin Anζaile, 7
a δul d̄na ζup an p̄nl̄ongp̄ort do cóiō iapom̄ aip̄ide co caill palaiζ, 7 po
baoī pealat ann na cómnaide, do cúaiδ̄ iap̄ pin co p̄p̄émaīnn̄ m̄ide. Tanζat-
tar din ζaoid̄il an deip̄ceip̄t̄ Ua concobair̄ pailζiζ, .i. an calbaδ̄, ua maol-
m̄uaiō, 7 ua maδaδ̄ain, Maζ eocazán 7 ua maol̄leaδ̄lann̄ i ccoinne eóζain
do ζabail a éuaρup̄oal. Ro loircead̄ iap̄éar̄ m̄ide uile lár na pluacc̄aib̄ pin
im̄ éill bicp̄iζi. Táimcc barún̄ dealbna, ploim̄gcédaiz̄, oirbeip̄taiz̄, 7 goill
iap̄éair̄ m̄ide co coit̄céann̄ i ccoinne eóζain ui neill do éabair̄t̄ a p̄iaρa δó
d̄ar c̄no a t̄p̄ipe. Do b̄h̄it̄p̄at̄t̄ iap̄om̄ 7 do p̄ón̄p̄at̄ p̄iō. Soair̄ eozan dia
éiz̄ iap̄ mbuaiō 7 corζar, 7 p̄uz̄ mac uí p̄f̄iζail̄ .i. mac doim̄naill̄ buide laip̄
go d̄ún̄ n̄ḡh̄ann̄ mar̄ b̄p̄aζaiō tar̄ c̄h̄n̄ t̄iζeap̄n̄air̄ uí p̄f̄iζail̄.

Μάζ uioip̄ Tomar̄ (.i. an ζiolla dub̄) t̄iζeap̄na p̄fir̄ manac̄ p̄p̄i p̄é p̄é
mbliad̄an̄ d̄éζ ap̄ p̄ic̄it̄ p̄ear̄ eim̄iζ̄ coit̄c̄inn̄ p̄p̄i t̄p̄uaζaib̄ 7 t̄p̄énaib̄, p̄fir̄ cum-
d̄aiz̄t̄e maip̄it̄p̄eaδ̄, ceall, 7 p̄eζl̄ér, 7 dealb̄ m̄iom̄da, p̄fir̄ p̄ioδaiz̄t̄e t̄uaδ̄ 7
taoip̄eaδ̄, 7 cor̄anta a c̄p̄ice ap̄ a cóm̄ap̄p̄ain, p̄fir̄ po éap̄p̄at̄ t̄uaδ̄ 7 ecclaiρ

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

^k *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

^l *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Uí Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

^m *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^o *Accept of stipends from him*, το ζabail a éuaρup̄oal, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called t̄uaρup̄oal.—See note ^e, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

^p *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note ^x, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall^k, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort^l, and from thence to Caill-Salach^m, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainnⁿ, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him^o. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy^p, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship^q.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder^r of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*^s, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

^q For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

^r *Feap cùmbourighe Maimrepeac*, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb *cùmbourigim* is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cùm-

bourigim in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. 6, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

^s *Regles*, signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

αρ ρεαβυρ α ρολλαμναιγέτι δέεε ιαρ μβυαιδ νονγέτα γ ναίεργε. Ρο χοιρδ-
νεαδ α μάε τομάρ όεε ινα ιοναδ δο ρέιρ τοζα τυαιτε γ eccailpi.

Niall mac enpi uí neill décc.

Coccað moρ ειπιρ μάε κάρταιε ριαβác γ αν τιαρλα, .i. Sémuρ, γ cairlen
cille bpiταιν δο ζαβαιλ ιαρ αν ιαρλα αρ μαε κάρταιε, γ α έαβαιρτ δο δονν-
chað μάε capταιε δεαρβραταιρ ειρδε δο mac capταιε δο βαοί ινα ραρραδ
αε τοζαιλ αν cairlein.

Slóicéað lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairu, γ lá mac δοννchað τίρε
oilealla, γ lá mac δοννaill .i. bpiαν mic μυιρce, ρταιε υι concobaip hi con-
maicne cúile, ιοιρce mόρα δο δenañ leó, γ aed mac uí concobaip ρυαιδ, γ
caipρie mac bpiain υι bpiñ δο μαρβαδ leó, γ α τεαάτ δια ττιζιδ ιαρ ccoi-
γαρ.

Cairlén tuillrzi zo ζαβáiλ la caéal mac υι concobaip Ρυαιδ αρ cloinn
τοιρρδεαλβαιε [όιεε mic Aeda mic τοιρρδεαλβαιε] υι concobaip.

bpiαν mac τιεερνάιν όicc υι Ρυαιρ δο μαρβαδ lá cloinn μαοίεαείλαιν
μέε Ραζναιλ hi μαοταιλ μαncáin γ δοννchað mac τιεεαρνάιν δο cur δον
ρυαιε ριν ι μαιιρτιρ μαοελα. Δοννchað ρσιν δο έέετ amaé ταρ cññ α
μυιντιρε, αρ ιοννchað μέε ραζναιλ, γ Síe δο δénoñ eaτορρα, γ έραic [bpiain]
δο δίολ ιαρρην la hua ρυαιρ.

Arτ ua ρυαιρ αδβαρ τιεεαρνα na bpiρie δο μαρβαδ ινα έιε ρσιν ι
meabaíl la mac α δήρβαταρ, .i. Μαζηναρ mac concobaip υι Ρυαιρ ρεαάτ-
μαιν ρια ccáipce δο ρορραδh.

Ταδε mac δοννchað mic μυιρceαρταιεh δο έcc.

Mac lochlainn υι Ρυαιρ, .i. Uilliam ρυαδ δο έcc.

Δοννchað όcc mac mec lochlainn δο έcc.

Ρήργαλ mac βαοεγαλαε mic ταιδε mec αδβαccain ollain ιοάταιρ connaéτ

¹ James, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

^u *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

^w *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Conor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilse, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain^u was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Conor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tusk^w was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Conor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^x; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and eric was given^y to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough^z, son of Murtough [O'Conor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthiūs, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^x *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

^y *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ἔριον* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^z *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ἰ ρφῖνςχαρ ραοι κοιτέκῃδ ἰν γαχ εῖρητε, ἡ ρεαρ τῖγχε ναοῖδεαδ δα γαδ ἀφῃ
 νο εῖγῖδη δια ραῖγῃδη δο ecc ἰαρ νοῖγῖβῖθαιδ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μῖλε, σεῖρε δέδ, τριοχατε, α ἡαον.

Αἷ τερρκορ ο μαρταιν, ἰ. ερρκορ ελοχαῖρ δο ecc.

Αἷ τερρκορ ο μαολακκαῖν, ἰ. ερρκορ λειῖγῖλιννε δο ecc.

Ταδῖγ υα ἡεοῖαν οἰρρῖcel loca ἡερνε ραοῖ λειῖγῖνο δέcc.

Σιομόν μῆγ γαριακάῖν cananaδ δο μῖνιτιρ λεαῖα γαβαῖλ δέcc.

Υα concobair corca modruad, ἰ. Μυρῖεῖρταδ δο μαρβαδ λά cloinn α
 νεαρβραῖαρ ρέῖν.

Conn υα μαοῖλεαῖλαῖν ριοῖδαῖννα μῖδε δο μαρβαδ λά μῖνιτιρ να ἡαν-
 γαῖλε ἡ λά γαλλαῖβ ἰαρῖταιρ μῖδε, ἡ α βραῖταιρ corc δο γαβαῖλ.

Ἐεαῖατε caomanaδ ριοῖδαῖννα λαιῖγῖν ραοῖ ἡιμῖγ ἡ ἡγῖναῖα εῖρῖδε δέcc.

Μαγ ραῖγῖναῖλλ, ἰ. Σερρῖαδ, ρῖρ νεαρρκαῖγῖτε, ἡ εῖνῃ α ἐνεοῖλ ρεῖρῖν δέcc.

Seaan mac cononnaet mic Pilib mēg uidiρ δο μαρβαδ λά τεαλλαῖ εαδ-
 δαδ, ἰαρ νδουλ δια ροῖεῖδ ἀρ α μοῖτε ρῖν δια τῖρ, βῖρῖαν caoδ mac mēcc
 ραῖρῖαδῖν ἀρέ ρο ρεαλλ ραῖρ, ἡ ἡῖρ βδ τορβα δο βῖρῖαν ρῖν υαρῖ τορκαῖρῖδε
 ἡ ορῖογ δια μῖνιτιρ ἡμαῖλε ρῖρῖρ. Νῖ ραῖβε Seaan cenmoeta mōirῖῖρῖρ ἡ ρο
 βάτταρ ἀν λυῖτ οἰλε εῖρῖαῖατ ἡνα ἀγαῖδ, ἡ ρο ρορταῖμλαῖγ ἀν ταῖρῖορῖλαῖν
 ραῖρ γυρ ρο μαρβαδ ραῖμλαῖδ.

Μαγ υῖδιρ, ἰ. τομάρ δο δουλ ρλυαῖγ μῖρ ἡ τεαλλαῖ εαδδαδ δο δῖοῖγαιλ α
 βραῖταιρ ρορρα. Ρο ἡἡορῖαδ, ρο κρεαχαδ, ἡ ρο ἡαῖρκεαδ ἀν τῖρ λειρ γυρ
 ρο μαρβ ροχαῖδε δια μαῖῖβ. Ρο λοῖργ δνο βαῖλε μῖγ ραῖρῖαδῖν, ἡ τῖμῖcc
 δια εῖγ ἰαρ εκοργαρ.

Κρεῖα μῖορα δο δέναῖν, ἡ δαοῖνε ἰομδα δο μαρβαδ λα μαῖγῖνυρ μαῖγ μαῖ-
 γαῖννα ἀρ γαλλαῖβ.

^a *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiarīi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *an*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Σλοίγεαδ μόρ la heozan ua neill, lá mac uioir, 7 lá hua Raǵallaiz go mac uioilín, 7 a éir do cpeachaδ 7 do milleaδ leó. Eozan cona ílog 7 cona caopaiǵeaδt do bñt lé páite ip in tír aǵ milleaδ arβann, 7 aǵ lopecaδ φοιρνεaδ, 7 iompuδ δó hi tír eozain iarettain.

Enrí mac eozain mic neill óicc ui néill do ǵabáil lá neaáttain ua ndoí-naill. Coimne do dénam deozan ua neill 7 do neaáttain ppi aroile, 7 píd do dénam δóib ina nimpeapain ppi aroile, 7 enrí do leizean amaá.

Neaáttain ó doínnail do δol φορ iompoizid co cairlén loá laozaire, 7 a ǵabáil δó φορ τοιρρθεalβaá ua ndoínnail, 7 a βpυair ann deoáil do bpeit laip.

Μαρϵρλυaǵ μόρ ǵall do éoct φορ cpeic hi ccloimn an áaoic uí Raizilliz. Μαǵnur mac arδǵail meǵ maáǵanna do δol an lá cédna ap cpeic i ngallaib, 7 iar βpior pǵel na ngall δó do éoid ina ndeaátoic co tinnearnaá, 7 pυair iaτt aǵ φορcoiméδ a cpece. Ro ionnpoiǵ φοταib, Ro bñ a cpeaca δioδ, do ǵabaδ laip a maite, 7 do μαρβαδ δpovǵ oile βeóp, 7 ταιmcc dia éiz iar mbpñt buaδa.

Doínnall mac ǵiolla Paτtpaicc mac τizearna oppaizε decc.

βαρpuδ mǵñ uí Ruairc bean cpaibdeac deizemiz decc.

Aine mǵñ uí Ruairc bñ ui ípǵail decc.

Μaǵ carmaic pεarmanaá .i. ǵiollapaτtpaic 7 muipεaptaá mac Pilib do μαρβαδ lá doimchaδ mac carmaic cona muipτip.

Μofin mac enpi í ǵairmleaδoiz do μαρβαδ la doínnall mac τaiδǵ mic caτail óicc, 7 la hó nduiprín.

Ǵillebert ua duibǵlnáim [7] eozan ua pialáim paóí le dan decc.

Doínnall mac dauid ui éuaτail decc.

Conall mac neaáttain uí doínnail do éocht φορ cpeich i tír Aoda φορ mac an ulltaiz, 7 muipτip ǵallcubair 7 clann mec an ulltaiz do bpeit paip, 7 Conall do μαρβαδ daon upcor do íaizit.

^e *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

^f *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choic, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory^e. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Keef O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrdub, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^f of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duirnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

^e *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May.”

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Μὰς Μυρχαῶα τιγεαρνα λαίγην .ι. δοννχαῶ μας Αιρε εἰομῆναίγ δο δολ αρ ιονηραιγῖδ ι εονδαε βαλε ἀτα ειαε, γ να γοιλλ δο ειργε αμαε, γ μαῖοδμ δο εἰβαρηε λα Μὰς μυρχαῶα αρ γαλλαῖβ ι ετῦρ λαί, γ ποεαῖδε δίοδ δο μαρβαῶ, γ εἰδαῖ ιομῶα δο βῆν διοδ. Ζοιλλ δο αιετιονοῖ ρα λο εἰδνα ιαρ- ρην, γ βρειε τοῖδ αρ μῖυνηρη μεε Μυρχαῶα δῖρηεῶ λαί, γ εἰδαλα μορα αα, δρηρηεῶ ρορρα λα γαλλαῖβη, γ ορηοηγ δα ναμῖραιῶ δο μαρβαῶ ρα μαε αν μῖοῖγ μῖε ταιογ δο ριοῖ μβρηαιη, γ ρα δᾶ μαε υῖ Concoβαρη ειαρηραιγε, γ ὀ ειαεῖαι δο γαβαῖλ ανη.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοῖρ Κρηορτ, μῖε, εεῖρη εἰδ, ερηῶεατ, α δῶ.

Αρηε μαε εαῖμαοῖῖ ερηεορ ελοεαρη ραοῖ ερηῖδεαε, ρεαρη εῖγε αοῖδεαῶ εοῖεῖοδ δο βοεῖαιῶ γ βαῖδελγηεαεῖαιῶ αν εοῖμῶεαῶ δεεε ιαρ ναῖερηγε.*

Υα νεῖλλ, .ι. δομνῖαῖ βοεε μαε ερηῖ αιῖρηῖδ δο μαρβαῶ ι νοῖρηεετ υῖ εαῖαιη λα δα μαε δαρημαδα υῖ εαῖαιη .ι. δομνῖαῖ γ αιῖβη, γ λα εαῖαιηεῖαιῶ αρεῖηα ιαρ ηγαβαῖλ εῖγε ραρη. Ρο μαρβαῶ δνα, δομνῖαῖ μαε ῖ νεῖλλ, γ ρα- εραῖεε ὀ μαοῖεαῖλαηη, γ μαε ῖ μεαῖλαηη. Εογαν μαε νεῖλλ ὀῖγ υῖ νεῖλλ δο οῖρηεαῶ ῖα ιοηαῶ αρ λεῖε να ριογ ι ετῦλαιγ οεε.

Coῖηηε δο δεηαῖμ λα ηυα νεῖλλ (Εογαν) αρ εαοῖ υῖρηεε ρε εῖοηηη δομνῖαῖῖ μῖε Μυρηεῖρηαιγ .ι. Εογαν γ εοῖρηηδεαῖβαε εαρηαε, δο εῖηγαῖ δῖοῖβ ρε αρῖοῖε

ⁱ *Dublin*, called in Irish *baile áta cliaé*, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes *áe cliaé dubhlinne*, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from *dubh-linn*, which is translated *nigra thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in ejus ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

^j *One of the O'Briens*, δο ρῖοῖ μῶρηαιη, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

^k *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimḃeas* is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

^l *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

^m *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin^l, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens^l, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog^l, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne^m, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^o, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

ⁿ *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallain* engraved upon it.

^o *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ^v. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

ι ναζαϊδ υί δομναλλ. Ceítepe píte μαρκαδ αρεαδ lion το cottaρριδe γ clann mec donnchaδ ιρ in ccoinne ριν. Ua δομναλλ, .i. mall το cορ α μιν-τιpe το cοιμέδ an ccaol το cοιρρμεαρcc na cοinne. O neill γ μαγ υιδιρ το cοcτ ar an ccaol, γ μιντιρ υι δομναλλ το εcγμάιλ pρiύ ιαρ τcοcτ το pοc-παιδε μέγ υιδιρ hi τcίρ. Spaοιντεαρ pορρα ar pυθ μιoδbuilg. Ro μαρβαδ, γ po λοιτεαδ δαοίνε ιομδα la cenel cconaill don cup ριν. Ar a cοι ταγac-ταρ clann δομναλλ mic μινρceαρταιγ αιρm ι παιδε ua neill, γ do beρταρ a lamα διαροιλε pρi comall a ccaταιδ γ a ccaπαρπαδ.

Coccaδ mορ do ειργε ειδιρ ua neill γ ua δομναλλ, γ ερi mac υι néill το dol γο plicceac ar cñ.n cloinne δομναλλ mic μινρcερταιγ. O δομναλλ, γ O Ruairc .i. ταδγ, γ clann aοδα μέγ υιδιρ do bñe ι pοραιpe pñmpa an ccañ baοi ερi cιαρ, Enri γ cairpρiγ do cοcτ ar μαιγ ene. Maγ υιδιρ, .i. tomαρ άcc do εαβαιρτ cοblaiγ laiρ pορ caol υιρce ι ccoinne ερi γ cair-βpeac, γ a mbpeit pλán laiρ dia τiγ.

Slóiccead mορ lá hua néill, lá μαγ υιδιρ, γ lá mac υι néill buide hi ccenél moan pρi huct υι δομναλλ co mbatar ó pél cpopp γο λυγναραδ hiρuidε aγαιδ ι ναζαιδ. Ro γonaδ γ po μαρβαδ δαοίνε ιομδα ctoppa an αιρτ ριν. Ro λοιρcead baile υί δομναλλ γ baile neac'tain don cup ριν, γ τιαζαιδ dia ταιγib διβλιμβ ζαν píδ ζαν opαδ.

Cpεacα moρa minci ar γallaib, γ δαοίνε ιομδα do μαρβαδ lá μαγναρ μάγ μαcγamna δona γallaib céona, γ po cόγβαιρ a ccionra pορ cuailib γαρρδα baile na λυγζαν, .i. dún arup μαγνυρα buδéin cοmbó γpáin γ aδuaé lá luc't a bpaρccpñna a pillead.

^p *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

^q *To guard the strait*, το cοιμέδ an ccaol.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

^r *They were routed all over Miodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Conor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg^r; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell^s, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West^t. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^w to the beholders.

^s *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cloinne doimnaill mic maircseircaig hu Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Doimnaill mic Maircseircaig* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Doimnaill mic Maircseircaig*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name *Clann-Donnell* was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

^u *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

^w *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Éogan mac méig cáirteag mabairg do dol ar cpeic go cind raile, 7 a mar-
baó daon upóor.

Más maégamna bhian mac ardhail do dol i naéaió uí neill, 7 i naéaió
a bhairéacá fíin, Rúóraigé 7 maénuir, 7 a cáorairgeacó do bhreé lair i
cclíé gall.

Sluaé gall do éionol, 7 a tóet lá más maégamna i nairéiallaib, darréraigí
coimhir do loíccáó leo. Lotar airéide co maéaire arda maéa, 7 tucrat
arairbe do biaó ip na teampalairb értib 7 no loiréiré é ar raicé an baile.
Do bhérat comáda móra do rruicéib 7 do mácaib eccalra an baile dar cónn
a necclar danacal ar loíccáó. Tiaéaid gaill 7 maé maégamna dia tairéib
iarain.

Maoileaclainn maineac mac conmara tairéac cloimne cuilén décc.

Taóé ua maégamna aóbar tairéarna corca baicéid, 7 Maoimóiré ua
Raéallairg décc.

Toirédealbáó mac Séain uí raéallairg décc.

Catal mac tomáir uí réirgail décc.

Ua duibéannáin cille Rónáin .i. maéa élar raóí ollamán lé Séinchur
décc.

Éireoir mac réain uí máoilconaire aóbar ruáó lé réncur décc.

Taóé mac doinnall mic bhian uí duibéa tairéarna ua réiacéach réar
tucc a duécur da gach nduine ina éir éitair cill 7 tuairé, réar conémála
caóair déccéiré 7 ófiléairb do écc 16. Ianuaru.

Niall ruáó mac enri uí neill do écc.

Uatér a búic mac meic iarla ulaó réir darréac dáonnaéac do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *rilleacó*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleacó* .i. *féigim*. *Sillir* .i. *féicim*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *féigim*: "*Inuir gur aóuacé-
mur le dámaib 7 le deoraócaib Éirenn beic
ag féigim gairéa baile maénuira ar a meó
do bi do cennairb a namas 7 a ércaró raip.*"

* *One shot*, daon upóor, i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

† *Machaire Ardamaicha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-
magh.

‡ *Teige O'Mahony*, taóé ua maégamna.—
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for
taóé mac maégamna. The entry is given as

Κρεαχα μορα δο. denam̄ οὐα domhnaill ap Ua neill.

Κρεαé ele βεόρ δο. denam̄ la θριαη occ ó neill ap Ua néill an lá céona.

Coccað mop ειτηρ ó ccfibaill τιγεαρνα éle γ larla upmuian. An elarla do ééct ι nélib̄ zo pluaç mór imaille p̄rip. An típ do milleað, γ va éairlén ui ceapbaill do b̄riπεað laip.

Mac Mupchaða τιγεαρνα λαζεν do milleað na galloaéta co mór. Ino-paizíð do ófnañ do çallab̄ ap Mac Mupchaða, γ puazγ do éabairt do çallab̄, γ ualcap τοιβη do çabail ap an puazγ pin, γ θαοιηε ιομόα do lot do μαpβað, γ do çabail διοð.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Κρίορτ, míle, ceþpe céð τpιοçαττ ατpι.

Coccað mór ειτηρ éenéel cconaill γ εοζαιη. Ua domnaill, mall çap̄b mac τοιpρðealb̄aiz an p̄fona cona p̄oçpαιde do ðul ip̄η duib̄cpian do éongnam̄ lá mac uioðlín. Ua néill .i. εοζαιη do ðul pluaç mop illfnmain ui domnaill, γ mic uioðlín. Ταιηε θηα mac domnaill na halban co ccoðlac̄ mór hi ccom̄-vaíl uí neill do éongnam̄ laip. Oo éoiðp̄ct na halbanaz̄ p̄o éap̄puz̄éct mic uioðlín γ ποιβep̄ð p̄abaoíp̄ zo p̄abp̄at p̄op a ccomap, γ tuacavað ap ðeap̄-μαip γ ðé θαοιηε p̄op mac uioðlín γ p̄op ποιβ̄cp̄o, γ α ττεap̄ηα δια μuiητηp ap an duib̄cpian τοp̄épaττap uile ðup̄mór az̄ p̄cp̄pait an éairlén nuí.

Oo éuaíð o neill ap a haítele, Enp̄í a mac, γ mac domnaill cona p̄locçaib̄ zo haip̄o çlaip, γ πο λοιpceað í leó. Oo ðeachaíð iaποñ mac domnaill cona albanchaib̄ ma longab̄ ó áip̄o çlaip zo himip̄ εοζαιη, γ ó neill cona p̄locçaib̄ p̄op típ ina ccoinne do ιονop̄að típe conaill. Neaçtain ua domnaill θηα, γ iñçñ uí concobaip̄ p̄aiz̄iz̄ b̄ñ uí domnaill, γ meic τιγεap̄ηað Conallaé do toct̄ ina ccom̄baill zo himip̄ εοζαιη, γ do iñçñp̄at p̄é lá hua néill çan éf̄o ðua ðdomnaill.

^c *The territory of the English*, na galloaéta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

^d *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The p̄eap̄p̄at, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English^c; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

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

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian^d to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass^f, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

^f *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength^f by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained^b Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille¹ O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy¹ and the sons of Melaghlin. The sons of Melaghlin took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place^m by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth-Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

¹ *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note ^o, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note ^q, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithne^a, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooley, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^q, with Savadge.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirhugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

^s Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Ragnailt, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

δομναλλ ἡ ὁ νελλ δὸ ρυῖδι ἅ τιμκεαλλ ἀιρλέιν νεάταν, ἢ. ἀιρλεν νᾶ
 ριννε. βατταρ ἀιαν ἱρ ἢ ἰομρῖυῖδε, ἀρ ἀοι ἢρ πέαταρ ἀν βαλε δὸ ἡαβαίλ.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leara ḡabail, ἡ Μαῦτα ua congáile arpcindeac
 πορρα ἀρῆιρ δέcc.

Ua neill ἢ. εὐḡαν, ἡ ua δομναλλ ἢ. μᾶλλ, δὸ λέιρῖειονολ ἀν εὐίccῖδ
 ἢμᾶιλλε ρρῖύ δὸ δὐλ δὸ μῖλλεαδ ἡ δὸ ορccαν ḡαλλ μῖδε. Τανḡαταρ ḡοίλλ
 τραḡα βαλε ἢι ccῖinne uí neill, ἡ τυcρατ ἅ ἀίορ δὸ, ἡ ρεῖδ ἰομῖδα ἀρῖcḡα.
 Δὸ ἀίδῖρῖδ ἱαρῖομ ḡυρ ἢο λῖρccῖρῖε μαάαιρε οἱρḡῖαλλ.

Τῖαδ δὸνα clann uí neill δὸ λῖρccᾶδ νᾶ νῶαιρḡḡḡν βαδαρ λά ορῖυḡ δὸνα
 ḡαλλαῖδ. Ἀν ταν βαδαρ ccῖ ἀν ρρῖορῖορccᾶδ ἢῖρῖν ἢῖ ἢο ράταῖρḡῖε ἢῖ ḡο ρῖαῖτ
 ρεαρ ἰοḡαιτ ἀν ρῖḡ cῖona ρῖccῖραιτε ἰḡα νῶδum. Δὸ ραῖρατ clann uí neill
 ἐḡῖ, ἡ ἀὸδ ἅ μῖντιρ ρῖḡρα, ἡ δὸ βεῖρατ ρῖαῖτ ταρ λῖρcc δῖα ἢεῖρ ḡο
 τερḡάτταρ ἀρ ḡαν ἢαρῖαδ ḡαν μῖδῖυḡᾶδ ἢεῖ uαῖδῖδ. Λῖυῖδ δὸνῖ ua δὸμ-
 ναλλ ἡ ἅ μᾶc τοἱρḡῖδεαλῖαῖ ἀδῖβαρ τῖḡεαρῖνα ῖῖρῖ cῖonaλλ ἡ μᾶc cαῖῖμαοῖλ ἀν
 λά ἀέδνα δὸ εὐḡḡεαδ οἱρḡḡε ἡ ῖῖδα ἢι cῖonaρ ἢαῖλε. Ἀρῖαδ δῖυρ ρucc ἅ
 ἢαιρῖῖν ἢ ccῖeann μαρῖcῖρῖυαῖḡ ἀδῖβαῖλ δὸ ḡαλλαῖδ. Ρῖο ἱαδῖρατ ἢᾶ τιμκεαλλ.
 βατταρρῖομ ccῖ ἰομῖccῖρḡḡḡḡν ρρῖύ ρρῖ ρέ ραδα ḡυρ ἢο μαρῖαδ τοἱρḡῖδεαλῖαῖ
 ua δομναλλ ἢ. ἀν λά ἱαρ ρρῖεῖλ Μῖcῖλ, ἡ μᾶc cαῖῖμαοῖλ, ἡ ἀὸδ μᾶc ἀν
 ἐρρccῖορ μεῖc cαῖῖμαοῖλ, ἡ ρῖcῖαιδῖε ele. Ρῖο ḡαῖαδ ua δομναλλ ἱαρῖ μαρῖαδ
 ἅ μῖντιρ, ἡ τυccᾶδ δῖρῖορ ἰοḡαιδ ἀν Ρῖḡ ἀρ τεαῖτ ἢ ἢεῖρḡḡ, ἢ. Μᾶc δῖon

* *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^u *To burn the fortresses*, δὸ λῖρccᾶδ νᾶ νῶαιρ-
 ḡḡḡ.—The Four Masters have here obviously
 mistaken the meaning of this passage in the
 more ancient annals; for it is stated in the
 Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill,
 Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn
 the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they
 were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: “Δὸ
 cῖuaῖδ ἱαρῖum clann ἢῖ Neill δὸ λῖρḡᾶδ νᾶ
 ḡOῖḡῖe ἢ. ἐḡῖ ἡ ἀὸδ.” The Four Masters
 evidently mistook the genitive case *na hOῖḡῖe*,
 which might be translated “of Nobber,” or “of

the work,” for military works, or fortresses in
 general. The name Nobber, in Irish *an obair*,
 signifies “the work;” and, according to the
 legal tradition, the English fortress there erected
 was so called by way of distinction. A classical
 scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called
 upon for an explanation of the name Nobber,
 replied by a quotation from Virgil: “*Hoc opus
 hic labor est.*”

* *Covered the retreat*.—Σḡῖαῖτ ταρ λῖρḡ means
 covering the retreat, literally, shield on the
 track. The following passage from the histori-
 cal tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this
 passage beyond dispute:

“Ἀḡυρ ἢῖ ραῖδῖ βεὸ δῖᾶ μῖντιρ ἀḡḡ ἢῖν δὸ
 cῖῖḡḡεῖαδ ρḡῖαῖτ ταρ ἅ λῖρḡ δᾶ ῖρῖε ἀῖτ ἅ

namely, Caislen-na-Finne¹; and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses² in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat³, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder⁴ and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley⁵, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Dathi mac Dheiri, agus d'fan an mac déir a aear, agus do rine comrac firi Raon agus do fortamluig Raon fa d'eoio ar irin g-comlann, gur ban a ceann de, agus leanar dhear iar rin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peao do rime rciat tar lorc do tabairt a n-eoio a muintire.

⁴ *In search of plunder*, do cuingeao oirgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diarraio eola."

⁵ *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Stanlan, γ πο κυρεαδ é ιαρ ριν ι λάιμη γο हाé chiac. Ro gabad dona mac
Mağnara caoié ui doinnail arason la hua nooinnail don éur ριν.

O Ruairc .i. ταδγ mac τιγεαρνάιν décc.

Donn catanaé máγ uióir décc.

O óroin .i. donnchaδ do écc.

Mac Conmidhe (Μασιλιθα) ollam uí néill le dán, γ Mac cruicín .i. Sfnca
mac cruicín ollam tuadmuinan ι ρfnchur ρασι éoitcfnh in γac éirp do écc.

Diarmatac mac Muirceartaig γairb uí ρfnchnaraig do mairbad dia eoc
ρfnh aγ cor cpú ρuirpe.

O Ceallaiγ, γ Mac diarmata, γ ταδγ mac ui éoncobair ρuaδ do dol ar
ionhraiγiδ γο baile an topair. Deabaδ do bñt stoppa, γ lucé an baile,
ρocáide do lot ι muiγ γ ιρτιγ uaδaib γ ρfn don muinuir amuiγ do bñn éar-
naiγe do bun bonhraiγe boí ina laim, γ tñne do éor ιρ in ccarnaiγ ι mbun na
bonhraiγi céona, γ an bonhραc do éeilγionn ιρteach ιρin mbaδbóún, γ a buan
ι τταοδ τιγε baoi am, an tfnh ρin do loρcaδ, γ an tfnh eile ba coimnfnra
oδ γ uρmop an baile, γ an baδbóún do loρcaδ, γ iliomac da γac maie baof
ιρ in mbaile do milleaδ γ do loρcaδ don éur ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1435.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe éed, τριόαττ α cúicc.

Αn τερρcor ρuaoh ó hfnhpa, epρcor achaiδ conairpe do ecc.

O doinnail .i. niall γarbh do bñfnh ι Saρoibh.

Reooh γ aig anacnata ιρ in mbliadain ρi γο nιmτιαγθair cac loca γ aibne
epeann ar na lfnairb eaγha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of
Turlough) was taken to England in the year
1435.

² *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee,
in the county of Londonderry, where the name
is very common.

³ *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster
this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by
“in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

^b *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Bal-
lintoher, in the county of Roscommon, encloses
an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears
out a local tradition, which states that there
were several rows of thatched houses in the
area enclosed by the great walls and towers still
remaining.

^c *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost
is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe^z (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn^b was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost^c and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Σικκ μορ σο τινηγνα α νδερεδ να βλια-
 όνα ρα .ιι.υ. ρεετμουνε ρια νοολαιγ, 7 υιι.
 ρεετμουνε να διαιγ, 7 νο ιμετιγορι ταιντι βο
 7 εις ιμβα 7 δαινε 7 capall ρηιηλοcanna
 Epenh, 7 ευαδ άρ μορ φορ ένλαε Epenh
 φορρ αν ριc.”

“ A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “ seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ó Fhíghail domhnall mac Sheain taoircaé muintire hanzaile do écc.

Bran o bhoim adbar tigearna críche branac do ecc.

Ó néill do dul rluag i bpearaib manac, 7 longporc do gabáil dó ag cpaib ua ppuadaicain, 7 baio ainriúe co cfnh teopa noúche cona láib. Fír manac do éor a cclera 7 a nimiré uile tar loc eirne riar, 7 noéar bó i ntepaib itir oct bá for leic oigreaó baioí fóir an loch ar nó iméigóir eich 7 capaill fo a neiréaib an loc lá méo an reoib. Iar ttonol a plóig do mag uioir pé haccáid ui néill do rinne rúe rúe, 7 do éoib ina éno iarctain. Aclóh luib o néill cona roépaide hi tar éonaill gur no loirce 7 gur no indir blaib móir ói, 7 no marbaó lair Sfan mac domnaill ui domnaill dupéur do roigib. Soar dia tíg iar coorzar.

Domhnall mac eogan meó caréaig péclm coitche do boéaib, 7 daibh-gneacaib do marbaó lá taóe mac corbmaic mic diairmaóa méó caréaig.

Donn mac cononnaé meó uioir déce i nupó cananaé i celuan eoaí riar mbuaib naéruge 7 iar ecor an traogail de ar gnaó an éoiméaó riar an tan rin.

Comaonta éoccaid do dénam lá brian ócc ó néill 7 lá neacéain ua ndomnaill i naghaid ui neill (eogan), 7 a éloinne (enrí, 7 eogan). Ua néill 7 a éclann do bhré a ccaoraigeacé leó do dul i ccenel moáin hi ccoinne neacéain 7 briaín. Ní no airir ua neill gur no gab longporc ir na rapaib. Óo éuala neacéain 7 brian óg indir ttonóilic a plóga co tinnénaé i nemonaó ar éaig amair longpait do éabairt for ua neill, 7 ní no anraé dia péimim go riacéatarr an longporc i mbaoi ua néill. Óo gnaó deaéaó gur no ionnaíbrat ua néill ar a longporc, 7 airiré péin airm i mbaoi ua neill.

Dá haónair 7 bá haéair lá hua neill cona éloinn, 7 lá mac domnaill galloglaé a noíóur ar in maigin i naghbaire comó í comairle do rúénaé ammar longpait do éabairt for an rluag éria forailm enrí ui neill baio oga forcongra forra. Aét éna no gab gnm an gpearraó laioéaó rin

^d *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

^e *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

^f *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Cricoch-Branach^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa^f. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ir í comairle do ruáenrae ammar do éabairt for longóire a namao 7 síteceall do éenam ar a aéabairt.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

δονα hózaib̄ ar̄ no ionhroiz̄reaō co n̄iml̄s̄ic, 7 zō taoī toitenac̄ an longpore, 7 en̄i hī nem̄t̄ur̄ nem̄pa zō pangatop̄ lár̄ m̄f̄ion a nam̄ad. Dō palā eit̄ir̄ mac̄ dom̄naill̄ gallocclac̄ 7 mac̄ ruib̄ne fanat̄ co mbátar̄ laoīc̄ agá̄ l̄s̄oraō̄ 7 agá̄ luāt̄air̄leac̄ eatop̄rā aoiú̄ 7 anall̄. Ní̄ āit̄h̄izeac̄ carā ná̄ nam̄ā apoilē an̄h̄rin̄ lá̄ tōrc̄ac̄t̄ nā hāiō̄c̄e 7 lá̄ ol̄úr̄ nā laoc̄raidē for̄ apoilē. Nó̄ r̄gh̄ind̄ir̄ onā aoīblē teneac̄ dō c̄inn̄ber̄taib̄ nā ccupaō̄ 7 dō l̄ur̄eac̄aib̄ nā laoc̄raidē. Imá̄ ccom̄p̄áim̄ic̄ daō̄d̄ uā néill̄ 7 dō b̄rian̄ uā neill̄ f̄rī apoilē zō t̄ar̄ar̄at̄ aō̄d̄ for̄ḡam̄ dō r̄leiz̄ for̄ b̄rian̄ ḡur̄ nō c̄rēct̄naiz̄ é̄ zō mōp̄. At̄ laoī īar̄om̄ b̄rian̄ 7 neac̄tain̄ ar̄ in̄ iomaireacc, 7 r̄áḡb̄air̄ ā ngalloglaiz̄ diā n̄h̄ir̄. Ōpō āir̄iz̄ mac̄ ruib̄ne neac̄tain̄ 7 b̄rian̄ óc̄c̄ diā f̄aḡb̄áil̄ areac̄ dō r̄óinē r̄ciāt̄ tar̄ lōr̄ḡ dō t̄ab̄air̄t̄ ī n̄deoīd̄ ā m̄ūint̄ir̄e, 7 an̄ lāt̄air̄ r̄in̄ t̄r̄áḡb̄áil̄ gan̄ rá̄t̄uccaō̄ duā néill̄. Ō nō f̄iōir̄ en̄r̄í̄ conā b̄raic̄r̄ib̄ ind̄ōrin̄, Rō l̄h̄r̄at̄ mac̄ Suib̄nē cō r̄h̄iab̄ t̄r̄uim̄, 7 nō r̄raoīneac̄ f̄air̄. Rō ḡabaō̄ é̄ onā zō r̄oc̄aib̄ib̄ diā m̄ūint̄ir̄ im̄aillē f̄r̄ir̄. Rō bā cor̄ḡrach̄ uā neill̄ don̄ t̄ur̄ur̄ r̄in̄.

Neac̄tain̄ uā dom̄naill̄ dō t̄ab̄air̄t̄ c̄air̄l̄éin̄ ātā rean̄aiz̄ dō b̄rian̄ óc̄c̄ uā néill̄ ar̄ c̄om̄aon̄taō̄ c̄oc̄caō̄ f̄r̄ir̄ ī nāḡaib̄ uī néill̄. Rō f̄eall̄ b̄rian̄ īar̄t̄tain̄ for̄ neac̄tain̄ 7 dō c̄oīd̄ dō r̄oiz̄id̄ uī neill̄ gan̄ ceat̄ dō neac̄tain̄, 7 nō f̄aḡaib̄ ā b̄ar̄daō̄ā hī cc̄air̄l̄én̄ ātā S̄h̄naiz̄. Iar̄ n̄dul̄ hī cc̄f̄im̄ uī neill̄ dō b̄rian̄ nō ḡabaō̄ é̄ lair̄, 7 nō r̄caiteac̄ cor̄ 7 lam̄ de, 7 nō c̄iōr̄r̄baō̄ ā diār̄ mac̄ fon̄ ccum̄mā c̄f̄t̄ra, 7 at̄bāt̄ f̄ear̄ d̄iōb̄ fō cé̄ūoīr̄.

Ο γὰρ δὸν μαρβὰδ λα α βραιτέριβ φ̄l̄in̄ ī n̄ōir̄ bol̄cc̄ ar̄ lōch̄ t̄ech̄t̄t̄.

Dom̄naill̄ mac̄ f̄r̄ḡaib̄ c̄aiōich̄ uí̄ l̄gh̄rā dō m̄ar̄baō̄ lā Mac̄ māgn̄urā mic̄ diār̄matā meic̄ don̄n̄chaō̄.

Cāir̄l̄én̄ uī rūair̄ic̄ dō ḡab̄áil̄ lā don̄n̄chaō̄ mb̄acāc̄ uā rūair̄ic̄ for̄ clōinn̄

^h *Vigorously.*—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better:

“Dō ḡlūair̄eō̄ar̄ pom̄pā ar̄ ā āt̄lē r̄in̄ cō taoī tōr̄saō̄c̄ nō cō panḡaoūr̄ an̄ longpore; dō c̄uaib̄ im̄op̄rā En̄r̄ī h̄uā Neill̄ pom̄pō cō c̄rōdā cor̄ḡurāc̄ 7 cō l̄á̄ōir̄ l̄án̄c̄almā cō r̄án̄ḡaoūr̄ ar̄ lāir̄meō̄on̄ ā nam̄ad, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O’Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

ⁱ *Sparks of fire,* aoīblē teneac̄.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, cāer̄tā t̄eineō̄.

^k *Without O’Neill’s knowledge,* gan̄ rá̄t̄uccaō̄ duā Neill̄. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “El̄ó̄ḡ gan̄ f̄ir̄ duā neill̄.”

^l *Slieve-Truim.*—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously^h, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloghagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fireⁱ flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge^k; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg^m, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταιδῆ υἱ ρυαιρῆ. Ἐρῖσα δο denam iarrim la cloinn ticcshnain uἱ ρυαιρῆ ar ḡonnchaḡ mbacaḡ i ccoill an anma.

Ο Ρυαιρῆ δο ζαιρῆ δο lochlainn ua ρυαιρῆ .i. mac ταιδῆ υἱ ρυαιρῆ.

Ἐρεacha μορα δο denam la neactam ua ndomnaill ar Ua neill.

Mac bhriam ḡicc mic enri í neill do ḡol ar cpeic i ττιρῆ aḡda, ḡ cuḡd do luic ττιρῆ í domnaill (neill) do bhreit fair. Α ἔρῖσῆ δο ḡn de ḡ é rḡin do ḡabail ḡ ḡronḡ mḡr do muintir do marbaḡ.

Ο domnallám, corbmac mac mailechlainn, Ο huiccinn domnaill bacac, ḡ cairrri o cuirrín do écc.

Mac baḡtin, .i. Roibercc baḡréd ττιρῆarna ἔḡpe hAmalḡada, rḡi ḡépcac ḡaonaḡtac ḡhḡemḡḡ ḡ rḡear do ḡorain a ḡrioc ḡuitche ḡaimḡeḡm ḡall connaḡt do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1436.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe céḡ, ττιροḡat, a Sé.

Coccaḡ mḡr do loircḡtib, do chreachaib, ḡ do marbḡthaib aḡ ua ccon-cobair rḡailḡe rḡi ḡallaib i ndioḡail uἱ domnaill a clḡnna baos illám aca.

Niall mac eoḡain uἱ néill do marbaḡ ar ḡrḡeir ina ἔḡḡ rḡin lá cloinn cionaḡt an ττιρῆca, la cloinn enri uἱ neill, ḡ la hoḡrḡiallaib, ḡ roḡaḡde dia muintir imaille rḡi.

Concobar mac rḡeain uἱ Raḡaillḡ mac ττιρῆarna na bhreḡne rḡaḡ ḡeaḡ-eimḡ ḡéḡ.

ḡrannḡcc loḡa laoḡairḡe do ḡabáil lá cloinn bhriam ḡicc uἱ néill. Ua neill ḡ enri do ḡocḡ ḡur an loḡ, ḡ teaḡta do ḡor uata ar clḡn mḡḡuidḡr tomár ḡḡ, ḡ iar na roḡtain ro ττιrallraḡ arḡraḡḡe do denam do ḡul rḡorran cḡran-nḡicc a mbaḡtar clann bhriam ḡḡḡ, ar í comairle do rḡorpaḡ clann bhriam an cḡrannḡcc do ḡabairḡ dua neill, ḡ rḡe do denam rḡi. Ο néill ḡ maḡ uidḡr

ⁿ *Coill-an-anma*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Drómahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

^o *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

^p *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionaḡt an ττιρῆca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma^a.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirhugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement^o.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough^p, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels^q, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

^a *Vessels*, ἀπέραγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: το βούρυ αγ δένυμ κοιτεο το γαβάλ να κραννόγι, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν δο δολ αρ ιονηρογιδ̄ο ηι ττιρ̄ αοδᾱ κρεαᾱ ιομδᾱ, εδαλα, γ̄ εατᾱ δο
δ̄εναμ̄ λεδ̄, γ̄ ᾱ ττ̄εετ̄ ιαρριν̄ διᾱ ττιγιδ̄.

Μυρchaδ̄ mac cophmaic mec donnchaid̄ αδ̄βαρ̄ τιγεαρ̄νᾱ ε̄ιπε̄ hoilealla
δο̄ ε̄γ̄.

Ιηορογιδ̄ο δο̄ δ̄εναμ̄ la cloinn Meic donnchaid̄ γ̄ la cloinn tomaltaiγ̄
οιγ̄ mec donnchaid̄ ηῑ ccuil̄ ο̄ ρ̄ρινδ̄ αρ̄ ο̄ ηγαδ̄ρα, γ̄ αρ̄ ταδ̄γ̄ mac donnchaid̄.
Ruar̄γ̄ δο̄ ε̄αβαιρ̄τ̄ αρ̄ cloinn meic donnchaid̄, γ̄ μ̄οιρη̄ρη̄ρη̄ δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ δ̄οδ̄
ιη̄ Concoδ̄βαρ̄ camm̄ ο̄ ηγαδ̄ρα, γ̄ βᾱ ηειριδ̄ε̄ ρο̄ μαρ̄β̄ ο̄ γαδ̄ρᾱ ᾱ δεαρ̄δ̄ρᾱταιρ̄
ρ̄ειν̄ ῑ ρ̄ρ̄ιλλ̄ ρ̄ιαρ̄αν̄ ταν̄ ρ̄ιν̄.

Μαγ̄ηνυρ̄ Ruad̄ mac Maoileaclainn̄ mic plaid̄bh̄etaiγ̄ υῑ Ruair̄c̄ δο̄ ε̄cc̄.

Σιollā φορᾱ mac aδ̄haγ̄ain̄ ollam̄ Meic̄ baiuin̄ ῑ ρ̄εινεachur̄ ρ̄εαρ̄ διαδ̄α
δ̄εαρ̄καδ̄ δ̄αοναχταδ̄, γ̄ οιδ̄ε̄ ρ̄col̄ ῑ ρ̄εινεachur̄ γ̄ ρ̄ιλιδ̄εαᾱτ̄ δο̄ ε̄cc̄.

Σ̄εαναν̄ mac̄ κρηιτῑν̄ αδ̄βαρ̄ ollam̄an̄ τυαδ̄μ̄υη̄αν̄ ηῑ ρ̄fn̄chur̄ δο̄ βᾱταδ̄,
η̄ βαοῑ ῑ λειτ̄ Moγ̄hā ινᾱ ρ̄ε̄ αδ̄βαρ̄ ρ̄fn̄chaδ̄ᾱ ρο̄ βᾱ ρ̄ρη̄ ινᾱρ̄.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοιρ̄ Κυριορ̄τ̄, μ̄ιλε, κ̄ειτ̄ρε̄ δ̄εδ̄, τ̄ριοᾱτ̄, ᾱ Σεαᾱτ̄.

Αιρ̄δ̄ρη̄ρ̄ucc̄ Connaāτ̄ δο̄ ε̄cc̄. Δο̄ cloinn̄ ρ̄φορ̄αιρ̄ ειριδ̄ε̄.

Σιε̄ δο̄ δ̄εναμ̄̄ οUā neill̄, γ̄ δο̄ νεᾱταιν̄ uā n̄domnaill̄.

Ιηορ̄αιcc̄η̄δ̄ο δο̄ δ̄εναμ̄̄ la concobaρ̄ uā n̄domnaill̄ αρ̄ mac̄ νεᾱταιν̄ υῑ dom̄
naill̄, γ̄ δ̄ᾱ mac̄ Eoγ̄ain̄ ρ̄υαιδ̄ mec̄ ρ̄υιδ̄νε̄ γο̄ ρ̄οᾱιδ̄οδ̄̄ elē δο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄ don̄
chur̄ ρ̄ιν̄.

Coccaδ̄̄ ε̄τιρ̄ κᾱταοιρ̄ uā c̄concoδ̄βαιρ̄ ρ̄αιλ̄γε̄ [br̄āthair̄ υῑ c̄oncoδ̄βαιρ̄] γ̄
uā concobaρ̄ buδ̄sin̄, γ̄ κᾱθαοιρ̄ δο̄ δ̄ολ̄ ῑ cel̄ēt̄ γ̄all̄, γ̄ ᾱ δ̄ολ̄ ιαρ̄ριν̄ cō ηγᾱ
λαιδ̄̄ λαιρ̄ ῑ nuib̄̄ ρ̄αιλ̄γε̄, γ̄ bailē̄ διαρ̄ματᾱ υῑ concobaρ̄ δο̄ loρ̄ccaδ̄̄ λαιρ̄ cō
mbaλ̄τιδ̄̄ ειλε̄̄ γ̄enmoσ̄hā, δ̄αοιμ̄̄ ιομδᾱ̄ δο̄ lot̄ γ̄ οο̄ μαρ̄βαδ̄h̄ λαιρ̄.

^s *Killed many persons*, εατᾱ δο̄ δ̄εναμ̄.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *sc̄tā oame*; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

^t *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Mac Watin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons^s; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn^t, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian^w than he.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais^x.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

^v *Schools*, *pcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pcol* is the genitive plural of *pcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pcole*.

^w *A materies of a historian*, *aóðar ríchnaó*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor ag ua concobair pparlze pe gallaib na mibe do cpeachaib 7 do marbheairbh daoine.

Hannraoi o Rian tighina ua ndrona do ecc.

Mac oirbelb .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag matgamna 7 ag Maznur mag matgamna pe apoile. Maznur do dol i ccfnd í neill 7 a cloinne, 7 Mág matgamna do dol hi cclit gall.

Coccað mor eitir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maoileaclann ua maolconaire décc.

Siolla paoiraic mac concobair uí carmaric décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1438.

AOIR CRIOST, míle cúithre chéad, triochat, a hocht.

An teaprocob ó gallcobair .i. lochlann décc. Epproc Ratha bot epide. Pprioir cille maighneann décc. Mac meic diaula cille dara epide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonaig biocaire carlein mic concobair do écc ina ndir don plaiḡ.

Donchað na coilleað o domnaill do marbað la Concobair ndonn ó ndomnaill hi tír Enda iar na cpeachað don cup céttina.

Cathaoir o docartaigh décc.

Pilip máguoir do gabail la maguoir.

³ *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan's, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan's of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryan's of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

⁴ *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone^y, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham^z died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach^a and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

^a *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note ⁱ.

Concobair mac Muirceartaig uí Dubda tigeanna cloinne Donnchaí uí Dubda do marbáð la a bhráthair fíh i ppiull .i. la taircleach mac corbmaic mic Donnchaí uí Dubda, 7 la Ruairí mac tairclig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí Dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbáð in oíde pin amaille ppiur.

Uilliam mac Ruairí uí Dubda do écc.

Coccað ag ua cconcobair ppaizge ne gallaib na míde i noiozail uí domnail beor.

Mac Mez flannchaí .i. Enri ballac do marbáð la dñim do pfráib manac i mbaile brian uí uizinn ar Maiz ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galan bñc.

Uilliam baipéð, .i. Mac mec baioin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sñain a bupc do ecc ina tíg fñh.

Sið do ðenam dUa concobair paizge 7 do cátaoir ó cconcobair dia dñr-brathair ppi aroile.

O brian .i. taðg mac brian uí brian do aipriocchað la a ðearbhratair .i. la Maizgamin, 7 ó brian do gairim do Mhaizgamin.

Mac mec feopair, .i. Rirðepo do écc.

Siurpan mac Sñain mec oipdeilb do écc.

O clunáin ollam uí fñra i ndán do écc.

Donnchað mac Siðpáid uí chuipnín paíð le Seanchup, O dálaiz bñéipne, .i. aéðh ollam uí Raizilliz le dán, Concobair mac Aíðhaizáin ollam cloinne Riocairð le bñitínnur décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1439.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, míle, cñitñe céð, tpiocñatt, a Naóí.

Iurcip .i. fear ionaio Ríð Sañan do tēct i nepinn, 7 a gabail iarpin la cátaoir mac uí concobair paizge, 7 iari mbñit achnaíð occa ró puarlaicpioct goill Aíðh cliað an Iurcip, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcedaiz do cátaoir ðar a éipi.

* *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

† *The town of Brian O'Higgin, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.*—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^e of Brian O'Higgin^f, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain^g, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^h in law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his steadⁱ.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^g *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^h *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

ⁱ *In his stead*, ὁπαρ α ἐπί, i. e. after him,

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain^l against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe^m Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orieliens.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, a well-known district in the county of Roscommon, the limits of which have been already defined.

δο Αοδ mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac doinnall mic Muircéirταιζ
cona braitérib, 7 la cloinn ndonnchaíð.

Ο υοάριταιζ ταιοίρεαδ Αρδα μιούδαιρ .i. Sfan balb mac concobair do écc,
7 a dearbraitáir .i. doinnall do gabáil a ionaid.

Διαρματ ο υυδδα (.i. Mac uí duδδα Doinnall) αδβαρ τιγεαρνα ua ppiac-
pach do écc.

Ο ηςζρα ουδ donnchað mac Sfan uí fζra do dul ip na braitérib i mairp-
tir an beannpoda, 7 a τιγεαρnuρ do εάβαιρτα da δςιβραάταιρ .i. do cophmac
mac Sfan, 7 ο ηςζρα do ζαιρm δε, 7 ionad cophmaic do εάβαιρτα do Sfan
mac an epuicc uí fζra.

Mac uí Eazra an Mhaáaire .i. Cophmac mac ταιδζ do écc.

Αοδ mac διαρματα mec donnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill riabaiζ uí concobair do marbað la doinnall Mac Muircéirταιζ
mic doinnall.

Αν Πλαίζ ζο hanpfoill i nAcliað ζο πο éccpat τφορα mile ann ειττιρ
pior 7 mnaoi ειττιρ biuz 7 mór ο cophrac eapraiζ ζο υςιρεαδ mír Mán. Donn-
chað mac uí duδδα .i. Mac ταιδζ, Concobair mac doinnall mic cophmaic
mec donnchaíð, 7 a bñ .i. mζñ ταιδζ mec donnchaíð, 7 biocaire imliζ ipill
donnað mac tomaltaiζ uí beollám, Emann a býrc mac mec uilliam cloinne
pocairp adβαρ τιγεαρνα cloinne Riocairp, iaidpide uile do écc don pláιζ.

Εοζαν ο πλαίεβςραιζ do marbað ap a leabaíð ip m oídce i ppuill la pzo-
loicc dia muinτιρ pñ.

Doinnall mac Ruaidpí mic ταιδλιζ í duδδα do ðallað, 7 do cpochað la
donnað mac Muircéirταιζ uí duδδα.

Caéal mac cophmaic uí duδδα 7 a mac do marbað la ταιδζ puad mac
Muircéirταιζ uí duδδα ip m ló céuna tpe comairle an donnchaíð rempate.

Crísch do ðenam dua concobair .i. Αοδ mac uí concobair duinn ap Mhaç
oirdeib puad.

Ο Μιτχιðein an ðealaiζ comopba Molairi do écc.

^o *Beann-fhoda*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Tur-lough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda^o, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal^p, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh^a, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^a *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmechin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cſtche chéd, cſthpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Sír Emainn albanaiğ tigr-
earna ɣall connact, ɣ móráin do ɣaioðealaid do écc donn plaiğ pectmain
ria pfeil na cpioice ir in pfoɣmar, ɣ Mac Uilliam do ɣairm démann a búpc
i monað a óſrbratar.

Sit do óenam̄ dua doinnall neactain, ɣ dua neill eoɣan pe apoile.

Ó uocartaiğ doinnall mac concobair tairpeac Árho miððair do écc, ɣ
dá ua noocartaiğ do ɣairm ina ionað .i. Emainn mac concobair, ɣ Aoð mac
Sſain.

Mag craithe, Matha mac marcair comarba tſrmainn uabeócc décc ɣ
Seaan buithe do oirðnſdh ina ionað.

Órian mac Doinnall mic Muircſrtaiz ui Concobair tigrina iochtar
connacht, péola ɣaile ɣ ɣairccid ɣaioðeal a aimprie décc an uara la ria
pfeil Eoin iar mbſic 37 mbliaðna i tigrina.

Magnur eóghanac máz uidi, mac riðe Pili, ɣ catairiona ingſn uinn
mic Conconnacht méguidi bean Mec magnura még uidi décc.

Rorr mac Seain méguidi, ɣ pèlmið puat mac Donnchaið puat még
uidi do marbat.

Doinnall ua bpeirlén paof bſicſman, ɣ aðbar ollaman pcar manac déz.

Ouibſſn ɣruamða ó ouibſſnðán paof rſnchaðha décc.

Maghnar ó doinnall (.i. mac doinnall) do marbat i mbun ſcaiz la
cloinn Mec ruibhne Connactaiğ, ɣ concobair mac Eoin epcoip .i. mac an
epcoip conallaiz, ɣ uarparit mac donnchaiða mec aſða rſnchaða ui doinnall

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

² *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^r, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire^s, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha^r O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh^u, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

^r *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

^u *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

δο μαρβαδ̄ ιρ̄ ιν̄ λό̄ εστ̄ενα. Mac aile doimnaill uí doimnaill ḡ dponḡ do Conallchaib̄ do μαρβαδ̄ mic meic ruib̄m̄ Concobair mac Suibhne i ndioḡail a b̄raḡair.

Ḥraime inḡen uí ceallaḡ bean̄ ταιδḡ uí ḡriañ do écc.

Carlén baile uí baioḡill do ḡabail la Mac doimnaill mic uí doimnoill iar̄ b̄raḡbail̄ baioḡail̄ f̄air ḡ évala moḡa do f̄aḡbail̄ ann̄ d̄airḡḡe ḡ d̄eoaḡ ḡ d̄eioeaḡ, ḡ an̄ carlen̄ ceḡna do ḡabail̄ doḡiḡiḡi la hua n̄Doimnoill, ḡ a ḡabair̄c̄ d̄ua baioḡill, ḡ clann̄ doimnaill uí doimnaill do ḡabáil̄ ann, ḡ a mbeir̄ illam̄ aḡ ua ndoimnaill̄ inā miḡn̄ioḡaib̄.

O Ruairc̄ .i. Lochlann̄ mac̄ ταιδḡ do ḡabail̄ la cloinn̄ Airt̄ uí Ruairc̄, ḡ clann̄ Airt̄ d̄ia ḡabair̄c̄ do donnchaḡ ballac̄ máḡ Saíḡraḡd̄ain ḡ d̄a éloinn̄, ḡ donnchaḡ ballac̄ d̄a ḡabair̄c̄ do cloinn̄ τiḡearnañ uí Ruairc̄, Coccoḡ ar̄ n̄siḡē ιρ̄ ιν̄ mb̄reip̄nē iar̄om̄ eip̄ir̄ cloinn̄ τiḡearnañ uí Ruairc̄ ḡ clann̄ ταιδḡ uí Ruairc̄ ḡur̄ ḡo buaioḡipeat̄ an̄ tíḡ̄ éataḡra.

Finnḡuala inḡean uí dochartaḡ bean̄ uí doimnaill do écc.

O concobair̄ f̄ailḡē conā éloinn̄, ḡ a b̄raḡair̄ Caḡaop̄ir̄ do d̄ul̄ ar̄ c̄reic̄ i laioḡiḡir̄ uí m̄oḡḡa. Iarlā d̄earm̄um̄an̄ ḡ mac̄ ḡiollā Paḡraicc̄ do b̄reir̄ op̄rā iḡī c̄cop̄ c̄reac̄ ḡem̄pa, ḡ ḡraoineaḡ̄ f̄op̄ ua c̄concobair̄ ḡur̄ ḡo μαρβαδ̄ a mac, .i. Conn̄ cō τ̄p̄riḡ̄ f̄ic̄h̄tib̄ d̄ia am̄raib̄ imaillē f̄p̄ir̄.

Carlen̄ uí doḡair̄taḡ̄ .i. Carlen̄ cuilē mic̄ an̄ τ̄peóin̄ do ḡabail̄ la hua ndoimnaill̄.

Mac̄ baḡt̄ín̄ .i. Tomar̄ mac̄ Ḥen̄r̄ī baḡp̄éḡ̄ τiḡearnā τ̄ipē h̄Al̄malḡaḡa do écc̄ an̄ .15. do mí̄ Iul̄, ḡ Mac̄ baḡt̄in̄ do ḡair̄m̄ do mac̄ Maḡiū baḡp̄eḡ.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

^v *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

^w *Ballyboyle*, ḡaile uí ḡaioḡill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

^x *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

“having found danger on it,” i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

^y *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

“In this place where the two bayes of the

chaidh O'Donnell^v, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle^w was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^x; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin^y, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigi Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broade, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aeda buíde uí Ruairc aobair tigearna bheirne do marbaid lá Mac diairmada na ngaimnád uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da eítar i mbaile donnchaíð bacaið uí Ruairc.

Doimnall mac corbmaic méð donnchaíð aobair tigearna ua nAilealla, O dubagann Senchaíð, .i. Seaan mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibégnn gnuámda o duibégnnain ollam Meic donnchaíð i ríochur do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1441.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, cethre ched, cétirachatt, a haon.

Airderrcor connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Siollapatraice ua maoluíðir abb clochar d'écc.

Muiréirteac mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchdeochainn clochar, 7 Rírfún airið Maolain, clepeac togaíde d'écc.

Doimnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cfm scna, eolair, 7 ppoicéirte coisid connacht d'écc.

Concobar mac taiðg mec donnchaíð tigearna tíre hoilealla feichfm coitcheann do éliaraid Éreann ina airriur d'écc iar mbreic buada ó domán, 7 ó deamán.

Mac doimnall cloinne ceallaið do marbaid la cloinn doimn mic Conconnaic méð uíðhir.

Creacha móra do dénom lá Máguíðir, tomár for cloinn Annaíð mec doimnall, 7 mac mic Emainn mec doimnall do marbaid leir don turur rin.

Concobar óg mág uíðir d'écc iar cor an traozail de.

Ua maoilconaire, Maoilín mac tanaíde mic paidín ollam ril muireadaið cfm caðura 7 onóra ereann ina airriur d'écc an .13. febru, 7 a aonacal co honoraic i tñmpall cluana coirpéi. Diairmaid ruad mac donnchaíð bain uí maoilconaire d'écc hi cind mír iarctain.

^z *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i. e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

^a *Druim da ethiar*, i. e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

^b *Donough Bacagh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

^c *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamnach² O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe^d; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Ριαρυ camm ua luinín ραι ρήχαδα γ ρηρ θανα αιρχινθεαχ να háρθα,
γ τηρ αιριζ μαελαιν, ρήρ occa mbaof caður γ ονοιρ μίρ δέcc.

Ο cinneoiζ Ruad̄ .i. Ruaiðri mac ρilib leitchiζearna upmuian do écc.
Tómár mac ui chinneoiζ duinn do écc.

Carlen ui Mhadadám .i. Carlen ρυιρτ an tulchain ρορ Siouainn do
ζabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtarach, γ la cloinn Riocairθ ar ua Madadain,
γ Mac uí Madadain do ζabail ann γ ceitpe bpaizde dέcc oile batap ip in
mbaile, γ éoáil moρ déveaθh γ θarim do ρaζbail ann ρορ.

Cpeach moρ la corbmac maζ Samradain ar cloinn donnchaioð ballaiz
mέζ Samradáin.

Ο huizinn Mathgamáin Ruad̄ ραι ρηρ θάνα do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cfehrachatt, a dó.

Μαζ carthaiζ ριαbαch τιζearna ua neachθac muian do écc.

An tabb ua carthaiζ do écc.

An dζánach mac uilliam baiρéu .i. deazánac chille hAlad̄ do écc.

An dζánac mac Maoilpuanaioð mic ζiollacpιορτ meζ donnchaioð do écc.
θpian mac Ardζail meζ mathgamína τιζήpna oipζiall do écc ip noζ-
bechaioð.

Seaan máζuioρ γ θoinnall clann ρilib mέζuioρ dέcc.

Ο ρλαιθθεαρταιζ .i. an ζiolla dub mac θpian τιζearna ipταip con-
naót do écc.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

^e *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

^f *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

^g *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

^h *Airech-Moelain*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

ⁱ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

^k *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam^c O'Luinin^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^s, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^h [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lordⁱ of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach^l and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent.*

^l *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^v, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μάξ υιὸν τομάρ ὄξ το ἔαβαίρε cairlén ινρι cúthleann do Philib μάξ υιὸν ιαρ λειγῆν Emainn ἡ τὸμάρ ὄξ amach.

Ενρί mac εὐγαίη υι Νέιλλ το δουλ το ροιγῖὸ ḡall, ἡ ρλοῖγεαδ λάνμορ το ἔαβαίρε λαρ το ḡallaib co cairlén na pinne ἡ Ua néll a athair do ἔocht co líomharr leipṡionoilte hi ccomdál Ενρί ἡ ḡall ḡur an maigin ccaṡtana. Ο δοῖνnaill .i. neaṡtair do ἔocht ina naḡaib, ἡ ρῖὸ do denom δὸ don cūr pin la hua néll ó na baor comlíon ρὸcraide p̄p̄r, ἡ an cairlén do ἔαβαίρε δὸ dua Néill, ἡ cenél Moáin, ἡ cíor ινρι heoghain. Ρο ράḡaib ενρί barba ιρ ιn cairlén ἡ do chṡib p̄in la hua néill dia t̄c̄igib ιαρ ḡcorḡar don t̄urur pin.

Doṡnnaill ḡlapp maḡ carthaḡ t̄igṡna ua ccaip̄p̄re d̄ecc.

Ua heip̄r̄geóil mór (Mac Con) t̄iḡearna corco laoiḡe d̄ecc.

Ταὸξ mac tomaltaiḡ mec diaṡmata do maṡbaδ la muinṡir chaṡal m̄eg Raḡnaill p̄or achaδ chille taṡh̄comarc do upchar ḡa.

Coccaδ do ειρḡe ειṡir ua ccaṡh̄am ἡ Mác υιὸlin, Ruaiḡ do ἔαβαίρε la Mac υιὸlin, ἡ la cloinn b̄riain ὄξ υι neill ar ua ccaṡáin, ἡ da p̄r̄ ὄξ ar p̄ichit do muinṡir uí chathain do maṡbaδ don Ruaiḡ pin.

Αn coḡaδ ceṡna ειṡir ua ccaṡh̄ain ἡ Mac υιὸlin. C̄reacha iom̄a ἡ maṡb̄ta do d̄enom ṡorpa, ἡ Mac m̄eg υιὸlín do maṡbaδ la hua ccaṡáin. C̄reaca do d̄enam do Mac υιὸlín ar Aibne ua ccaṡáin.

Ḥoill aṡa cliaṡ ἡ na M̄ide do dul i c̄erich b̄ranaδ, ἡ c̄reacha m̄ora do d̄enom δ̄oib. Ḥranaiḡ ἡ t̄uaṡalaḡ do b̄reṡ ar na ḡallaib, ἡ maioṡm do ἔαβαίρε p̄orpa, ἡ ceṡre p̄ic̄it do maṡbaδ do ḡallaib, ἡ eṡala diaip̄neip̄i do b̄ein d̄ioḡ.

^a *Edmond and Thomas Oge.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

° *Kinel-Moen.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlen do t̄oirb̄ere dua neill ἡ cinel Moein uile ἡ c̄ir ινρι heogam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^z, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe.*—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ^z, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill taṡc̄úmarc by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne.*—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Ogeⁿ at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen^o, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery^p, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe^a, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^r.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne^s O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles^r overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^r *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀρᾶναῖς, Τυαῖαλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing aḋ, as O'Ὀροῖν, O'Byrne; O'Τυαῖαλ, O'Toole; Ὀρᾶναḋ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαῖαλαḋ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀρᾶναῖς, Τυαῖα-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchada (τιγερνα λαιγεν) .i. Muirceartac caomanae adbar
 τιγερνα λαιγεν do marbad la gallaib na condae Riabha. Cozae do denom
 do Mac murchada rir an condae riabaiḡ 7 ne gallaib λαιγεν iar marbad
 a meic .i. Muirceartac caomanae gur bo heizean doib an Muirreiriar
 brazae do gabae an la do marbad Muirceartae do legean amach, 7 ocht
 ceed marḡ do tabairt do Mac Murchada i nehuic a meic.

Cozae eirir aeo buide o Neill 7 Mac uidiin. O neill do eirge le Mac
 uidiin i naḡaeo aeoa buide.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, cethre chéu, cŷthraáat, a trí.

Αonghur mac gille fínóein abb leappa gabail décc.

Μαghnur máḡ Mathḡanna adbar τιγερνα οιḡḡiall ar eimeach 7 ar
 ŷnḡnam décc.

Ειμίρ máḡ Mathḡanna do marbad la hua Néill .i. Eoḡan mac neill óḡ.

Fiḡin mac ḡiollaπατραicc 7 διαρμαic dá mac mec ḡiollaπατραicc τιγ-
 εαρνα οḡḡḡḡe do marbad hi fill hi ceill cáimoiḡ ar φοḡḡall mec Riḡoŷiḡ
 buiciléḡ.

ḡrian mac emann mic tómáir mic cathail ui fŷḡḡail do marbad 7 do
 baóae 7 é acc ταḡccḡin elaió ar eccin uoiḡ puirḡ an ḡoiḡḡin iar na beic
 oa bliáam ḡo leiḡ illáim aḡ doimnall buide ua fŷḡḡail.

Μαolpuanaeó mac ταιóḡ ui cŷḡḡail τιḡŷḡna éle décc.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

^w *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Fírbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingin Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric^u for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

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

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^v of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain^w at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin^x, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^y, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

^y *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Ἐὰν τὰς ὑα δὴ Μακ τῖς ἴνα ὑα φῖαχῖαδ δὸ μάρβαδ λα α βραῖτῖν βῆμ.

Ἐρεαχα μόρα λα ἡσὸ βυῖδῃ ὑα νέλλ φορ α ρῖνρεαρ βραθαῖ, ἰ. φορ Μυρῖστῖαδ ρυαδ ὑα Νέλλ δὸ τῦα α ρῖαρ δὸ τῦρ εῖν α χῖεαχ, γ δὸ νδερῖατ δῖγῖδ φῖ ἀρῖλε.

Ὁ φῖοῖν ρῖλ ΜαοῖλεΡυαῖν γ αὐτὸ δα βραῖτῖν δὸ μάρβαδ λα δὸῖν γοῖ-δελδῖαῖ γ τῖς ὑῖ εῖλλῖν.

ΜαοῖλεΡυαῖνδ μῖαδ ΜαοῖλεΡυαῖνδ ὑῖ δὴδ δὸ μάρβαδ λα α δερῖβραῖτῖν βῆμ ἰ ρῖλλ.

Μακ ἀδὸαγῖν ὑρῖμῖαν, ἰ. γῖλλα να ναοῖν μακ γῖλλα να ναοῖν μῖα ἀδὸα ὀλλῖν μῖαν ἰ φῖνεαχῖρ ρῖοῖ δὸτῖνδ ἰν γῖαδ εῖνδ, γ φῖαρ τῖγῖδ ναοῖδῖαδ δα γῖαδ ἀσδ δὸ ἐγ.

Ἐοδῖ μακ Ἐοδῖαγῖν μακ φῖαργῖαλ μῖα βῖαδῖαλαῖ δὸ ecc ἡῖ τῖλε α ρῖαθα, φῖρ ρὸ βῖεαρῖρ εῖνγῖα γ ἡῖλαβῖα βῖαῖ δὸ γῖαῖδῖαλαῖν ἰνα αῖμῖρ, ὀλλῖν ἰοχῖτῖαρ δὸνῖαδῖτ ἰ φῖνεαχῖρ εῖρῖδῖ.

^z *By his own kinsmen.*—"A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'ffiachra-Muay, his son being" [*recte* was] "cast and killed with a speare by his own brother."—D. F. in F. l. 18, p. 365.

^a Ἐ ρῖνρεαρ βῖαῖτῖν, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. Ὀρῖαῖτῖν originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while δερῖνβῖαῖτῖν is always used to signify brother.

^b *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F. :

"Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards."

^c *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note ^t under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

^d *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

"Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (ἰ. legent in the Irish law), died."

^e *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, "Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O'ffiachra."

^f The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"The son of Taithlech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Muny-na-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their ffoces reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen^z.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster^d in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught^e in law^f.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Killdare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their ffoote-men, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz', by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz', Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of ffr-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.— O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murtherers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz'. Bricksliv-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcebly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

Aois Críost, 1444.

Áoir Críost, míle, ceitirí céad, cétirachatt, a cétair.

Ríodorp mac an deaganaig móir mic domnaill mic Seain gallda uí feargail, eppcop Ardachaid décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile rind do dul do Roim, 7 dhong mór do cleirchib connact 7 a nécc duirmór .i. taðg mac taðg mic diaimada iar ngnougadh abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaig uí flannagáin ppiuir commain, Mac mailecloinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaid abb baile earra dára, 7 rochaid oile do cleirchib ulað.

Áod buide mac brian ballaig uí Néill ríoghdamna eireann, neach ro ba mó clú, 7 do bhir ríirí eneach, 7 engham do ríogðamnaib a aimirre ríir ar mó ro áitig dhíonn gall da naimdeoin da raibe ina ré do lot dunchar ga i nuib Eacðac, 7 a beir hí cphóilige baip cuig la ríchíct .i. ó chstaome an dhraicth gur an dára lá do rampað, 7 a écc iarrin iar mbriicti buada ó domán 7 ó dhíman dia raðairn do runnrað.

Sluaigeað aobal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óig, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham's (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ffinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned together, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Malmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

⁸ *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh^e, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster^h.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamnaⁱ of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army^j was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early, as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

^h *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diernada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'fflanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Mælachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

ⁱ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^j *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

ḡaoidéal ulað uile cñmoḡá ua domnaill do indreáð ḡ do arḡain cloinne aḡha buide iar nécc aḡha. Ro éionól Muircḡrtaḡ ruad ua néill, ḡ énrí ua néill, ḡ mac uibíln cona lucht comáḡta uile for cind an tḡluaḡ móir rin ir in duibḡrian. Ro ḡḡrḡat bealach coillead for an cconair in ro ba dóigḡ leo a rochtain chucu. Taimcc ua néill cona rlogaib do roigḡid an bealaḡ ioncumainḡ. Ro ionnroigḡrḡe an lucht oile iad ḡur ro marḡbarrt Mac domnaill galloclac baol for dḡreáð an tḡluaḡ hi ccommarḡ an lóitt. Do chuaid an rlogḡ hi mímeirneig móir deḡdein, ḡo tuḡrat roigḡne na nḡiall ro éoḡrat rḡin do cloinn mec ui néill buide, .i. aḡh mac uí neill, mac énrí uí néill, Mac méḡ maḡḡanna, Mac ui mealláin ḡ cúig bḡaigḡe décc immaile rḡiú do éind na rliḡḡ do léḡean doib ina rḡrḡḡhḡnḡ ḡur ro imḡrḡrḡe iarḡin ro méla ḡ curḡeð.

Éoḡhan mac domnaill mic Muircḡarḡaḡ ui Concobair tḡḡearna Shiccig ḡ rḡiche cairḡre do marḡad dḡrchur do roigḡhḡt la cloinn corḡmaic mec donncharid, uair ro marḡad mac maioleacloinn mic corḡmaic mec donncharid rḡaran tan rḡin hi tḡrḡdan la mac mic Éóin ui airḡ, conad tḡrḡ rḡide ro marḡad Éoḡhan mac domnaill.

Sluaḡeáð la hua néill .i. Éoḡhan i nḡalldaḡt oirḡiall ḡur ro chḡeacloircc móran díob, ḡ ro aircc Sháðbaile dúine deaḡan, ḡ ruair tḡrḡ rḡichḡt marḡ ḡ ba tḡonna rḡona do chinḡ ḡan an baile rḡin do loḡað.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin^k by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town^l of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

^k *With a cast of a javelin, dúpchur do íogh-
iú, jactu sagittæ.*—D. F. translates it "was
kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the country of Carbury, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

^l *Street-town, ríúobáile, literally, street-*

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^m *Two tons.*—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Nell marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell); and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the country."

Miorbail mor do dhán do delb Mairi Atha truin, .i. a rúle do tabairt do dall, 7 a chénga do amlabar, 7 a chora do cláríneach 7 a lám do ríniú do neoch aga raibe ri cénaitte dia thab 7 caic do bheit do mnaoi éorruig.

Forbair la hua Neill for gallaib, gur no mill móran iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móra ó gallaib do cinó ríoh leith bliadna do dhéomí rriú. Creach-rluairgead riapan ríó rin do dhéomí la mac ui néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain ui néill i ngalldacht gur no marbad brian ríoh do dhéomí uréur cloice 7 no gabad Éimear mág maégamna, 7 no marbad apoile dia muintri.

Tóirdealbáic mac eoghain mic Ruaidrí ui éonóobair do marbad la cloinn Connmaig duircur do ríogit.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn ni rírgail do marbad 7 ochtop immaile rriur la Seaan ua rírgail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide ui rírgail for rliab callraige bpi leth.

Eman mac Tómar mic caicil ui rírgail do écc.

ⁿ *A great miracle*, should be "great miracles."—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

^o *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caic*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caic*, by "safe delivery in child-bearing;" but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duaid Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Grete miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truin, to witt" [it] "gave his eyes to the blind, his toung to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand" [to one] "that had it tyed in his side; and catts brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe" [*caic do bheit do mnaoi éorruig*].

^p *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*" [i. e. *hosting*] "made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emea Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine."

^q *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairy O'Conner slaine by Clanconvay, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle^a was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti^o fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin^a by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^r *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calraighe i o-Teffa, go maó oí Sliab Calraighe i cconóae an Long-puirce. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnus mág máthgáinna aóbar tigearna oirgiall décc, 7 a aónacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac brian mág maézáinna aóbar tigearna oirgiall do marbadh.

Tadó ua brian tigearna tuadmunán do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmara taoireac cloinne cuiléin ríchílm coitcénn fear nepeann décc eitir da noctlaig.

Dubóblaig inígean tomáir méguídir (tígearna fear manac) bean eógan mág caémasóil bean óaonnachtaó deírearcach deígeimig do écc.

^s *Heir to the lordship.*—“Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial ffeates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross.”

^t *Heir to the lordship.*—“Emeare, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine.”—D. F.

^u *Lord of Thomond.*—“Thady O’Brien, King of Thomond, died.”—D. F.

^w *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call “Great Christmas,” and the 1st of January, which they call “Little Christmas.” This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare.”

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelft day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

“Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & felim Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O’Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O’Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan’s side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O’Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannchoir to meete O’Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily “[now Lumcloon]” to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop’s son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O’Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^s of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^s of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^u, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^w.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall miantion. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetial true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

“Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

“Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

“An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

“Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

“William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concubhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

“Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^o. Kalend. Decembris.

“Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

“A greate skirmish by the sons of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

“The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

“One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

“The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

“A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

“Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cethrachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Sloigeadó mór do ósnóm la hua noónnaill go rliugeac, 7 la Pilibínáσ υιόηη la cloinn afoha mész υιόηη 7 la cloinn Eoghain υι Choncobair. Ro loirceadó leo Sloigeac for coirpdealbách cappach mac doónnaill mic Muircéσταigh υι Choncobair, 7 πο μαρβαδ mac doonchaio tígeapna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaic mac doonchaio leo co ποcáioib oile.

Uilliam mac Seasain mic doónnaill υι βήσγαιλ τίγεapna na hanγaile déσ ηap noeigβéthaio cianaoγua 7 da taoipeach do γaίηη ηapηη ηηηη anγaile, .i. do Ropra mac Muircéσταigh míoig mic bηoiam υι βήσγαιλ, 7 ρlioche Μυρchaio υι βήσγαιλ uile do γaίηη anma de. Oa cloinδ afoha 7 clano Seasain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and took him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and took twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Conor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Morthogh O'Conor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life^y; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs^z, and the Clann-Shane^a O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

“Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

“The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

“Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffelim O'Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

“O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

“*Eclipsis lunæ in hoc anno, & an Eclipse of the sunn too.*”

^y *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes” [i. e. *duces*, or captains] “were created in the Angaly, viz'. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaile, was proclaymed Duke” [*dux* or captain] “by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine.”

^z *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septes of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^a *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí βήρζαιλ ἡ α χαιρθε φορ γαχ leth do γαιρμ ταιοιγῖ do doinnall buide mac doinnail mic Seain uí βήρζαιλ, ἡ an tír do millead̄ stoppa co ndearn-
pat ríð, .i. lē na hanzaile ag ceéttar de.

Ruaíðri mac Tómaír méguíðri mac tighina fear manac̄ décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian taoíreach muinntire Peodachain raóí eimḡ ἡ βήρ κορναίνα α χιρτ βρι α comarrain décc.

Donnchað ballac̄ mac raípraðain aobar taoiγῖ τελλαῖγ eachuað décc.

Διαρματ ua τυαταῖλ τῖγεαρνα cloinne τυαταῖλ do mārbað φορ lopece cpeiche la cloinn mic tomaltaiγ uí ðiomaraiγ, iar mbeit̄ ceit̄ne pichit̄t bliaðain ðaoíρ.

Concobar mac uí concobar ciarraige do mārbað la Matgáinain ua ccon-
cobair, la α βραταῖρ, ἡ ριατ αραιón ι mbád ag dol go hinir cathaiγ.

Ríρdepo mac uíðilin do mārbað.

Tomar díolmain ἡ Ríρdepo óγ díolmain do écc.

Λαιγνεαχ mac afoha buide meγ eochagan do mārbað φορ coll na
connaið la cloinn Muircḡrtaῖγ óγ mḡγ eoáagan.

Donnchað bacac̄ ua Ruairc décc, ἡ an bpepne éiar do γαιρμ uí Ruairc
do donnchað mac Tῖγεαρrain óγῖ naγaið lochlainn mic ταιðγ uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

^b *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

“A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians” [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], “he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province.”

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry.”

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

“Greate warr acted by Gerald Cæmhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke^d.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Cæmhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“ The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“ Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betraied by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Κρίοτ, μίλε, κείτηρ κέδ, κέτηρ κέδ, α Sé.

Εοίμ υα λήναιμ πριόρ μαιμυτρεακ λαρρα γαβιλ δο ecc.

Ρυόραγε mac Αροζαίλ μοιρ μέγ ματζαίμνα τζεαρνα οίργιάλλ δο έcc,
γ α mac Αεδ ρυαδ mac Ρυόραγε δο οίρνεαδ μα ιοναδ λα ηυα νέλλ.

Υα δοίμναίλλ δο εχοκτ ρλόγμ μορ ηι connάκταίδ δο chongnar lá a chair-
uib, δο ροίγδ υι Ρυαίρ αρ τύρ, γ δο χόιδ αιρριδε τρηα μαίγ μίρρε, γ ταρ
Σιοναίδ, γ ηι μαίγ λυίρ, τρε Machaίρ éonnάκτ τρε cloinn connμαίγ γ

the same day, viz', ffeargall O'Daly, he him-
selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,
through which wound he died afterwards, he
being in his death bed from the feast of the
holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the
feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,
one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art
to all the Midians, if he did come to mature
yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be
on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish
sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards
the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in
that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,
King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's
daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,
& with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha
mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more
noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-
niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art
O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,
so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil
& the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-
geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel
O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at
the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men
and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &
cows along into his owne house through
Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &
tooke horses & men from them, he happily in
the same manner routed the people in Mullen-
gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his
prey from both English and Irish as far as
Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn
rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,
for he from them altogether brought his preyes
to his owne residence, and it" [recte there]
"was seldome seene a more couragious night
marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan
returned safe and sound from Spaine to their
owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-
dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died
on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's
son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,
died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond
fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of
Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Coñner ffaly & by
the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt
townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-
soners from the English by that Warr, & they
made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his
son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art
O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealb-
na where the English were, but the English not
regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all
prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgal More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this yeare." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sons of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-ferna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache ffitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magraghnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταμικε mac uilliam búrc ina cionne co dún iomdán, γ πυξ λειρ é ιαρριν hi conmaicne chuile tolad.

Κύκοικριχε mac Maime mic neill ριονμαϊζ τιζήρνα ρήι τρεατβα do écc.

Emann ua brian τιζεαρνα ua ρφαολάν do écc, γ dunnainz ua brian διορδο-
nead ina ionad.

Donnchað mac Airt mic διαρματα τιζήρνα ua cceinðpealaiz do μαρβαð
la brianachaið.

Coccað mór ειτιρ ua cconcòbair ραιλze γ γαιλλ na mive γυρ no cpeac-
λοιργεαð mórán don mive γ γυρ no μαρβαð ρochaide μορ δια ησαοιμβ, γ no
τειζδιρ a ριρthe co τήρμαϊζ buð éuaið, γ zo cul maize clapaiz ροιρ, γ no
γαβαð brian mac an calbaiz uí concòbair αρ an ccoccað ρin la γallaið.

Coγað ειτιρ an da ua concòbair ι machaire cónnaçt, δια no μαρβαð

* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. l. 18 :

“The sons of ffelim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note ^s, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacòr, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Clanadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beaz ó Chlaonað in Uib Faolan ι Μαϊζ Ζαργεαν. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Ζαιρηζ ðριυ in Uib Faolan. 4th. October 27, Epc επρ. Ðomnaiz mór Mοιγε λυαδατ ι δευαιρceαρt Ua b-Faolan.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh^c.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Tefia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain^f, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara^g, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh^h. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Deóan mac neap-raun Epp. ó Fhuóó cúlinn in Uib Faolan.* Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

^g *Tara, Teamair.*—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

^h *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.*—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-ffaly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his fforces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmogh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

diarthaibh ruadh mac taidh uí cóncóbaire la hua cconcóbaire ndonn, 7 la cloinn Muirir na mbriú, 7 la cuib do cloinn feblimíó hí cuil ua fíonntain.

Cogadh mór hí ttuadhmuíam dia ro milleadh tuadhmuíam uile, 7 dar gabadh ua bhriam buddéin co ndeachaibh mac uilliam cloinne Ríocaire hí ttuadhmuíam, 7 tucc ua bhriam amac ar éccin, 7 ro fágaibh hí ccópa iat.

Clann donnchaíó, 7 toirpdealbáí carraíó ua concobaire, 7 ua concobaire donn do dol diblimíó hí ccfh meic uilliam cloinne Ríocaire do denam. aoin meic Donnchaíó, 7 a ttaoideacht na ndá mac donnchaíó ro deóid, 7 roinn leithe stópa .i. Seasán mac concobaire meic donnchaíó, 7 taidh mac tomal-taig moir meic donnchaíó.

Feblimíó mac Seasán uí Ruairc do marbhadh for lap fíodnacha la a deirbhíne .i. clann loclainn uí Ruairc.

Mac domnall uí Ruairc do marbhadh la cloinn donnchaíó mic tigeairiam uí Ruairc.

Tómáir mac Tomair óig uí Raḡallaig do marbhadh lá noclaig mór la cloinn Rémainn mic gíolla iora uí Raḡallaig.

Domnall ua cobtaig, cfhí fíona maíó 7 raóí le dán do marbhadh cona diair mac for cpoimr locha hainmín mic Neimíó la cloinn meic airt uí maóil-feaclainn, 7 la cloinn meic fíachach még eóagáin.

Tanaíó mac Maóilín mic tanaíó uí maóilconaire décc hí cloinn feorair eitir da cáirg 7 a adnacal i mainirtir baile uí boccáin.

ⁱ *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

^k *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duaid Mac Fírbis in F. l. 18 :

“ A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them.”

^l *In the middle of*, for lap.—Thus rendered by D. F. : “ Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed in the midst of fíodnach, by his owne kinsmen.”

^m *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Fírbis, in F. l. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain¹ by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled: O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough^k. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of¹ [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis^m, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh^p, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais^o, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain^p.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

ⁿ *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westmeath Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

^o *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

^p *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Ταὸς μᾶς βλάννηαὸ το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μᾶς υἱ βλάννηαίν.
 Εμᾶν μᾶς μετ Μυιριρ ιαρραϊζε το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μᾶς εοζαίν
 μεζ κάρταιζ.

Ὀριαν υα δυβδα το μαρβαὸ λα τῖρ ναμάλζαδα.

Ὀαρματτ μᾶς Ιρ mic caatal ρυαὸ μεζ Ραζηναἰλλ το μαρβαὸ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cethpe chéu, csthpacliaò a Seacht.

Comorba ριοτναχα ρῖρ τιζε αοιθεαὸ κοιτκοινη οα ζαὸ αση το écc.

Πλαιζ μόρ ηι ραῖρραὸ γ ηι ροζμαρ να βλιαδνα ρο, οια ρο écc ρριοιρ βαίλε
 υι βοζάιν, ρρῖοιρ connaia, Ὀαρυῖν calatpoma, ζῖρῖοιττ μᾶς μετ υαλῖοντα, γ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“ Tany ffitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that.”

^a Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1446. An Eclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

“ The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“ Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“ Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

“ Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffelim O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with” [i. e. along with] “ Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain⁹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan^r, the Prior of Connala^s, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

^r *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

^s *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^h, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

pochaide mór hi mīde, hi munam, 7 illaigimib, 7 acbhrac apoile gur po écc-
pac pecc céo pacapc oi.

Cfnn do chur ar cfm pall achaid urchair, 7 an bfnv aipcfnach de do tócc-
bail le tomár óg Maguidir tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaig,
7 Rónáin do ráit a amna feipin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguidir, do marbad la donn
mac pilib még uidir, le macaib Airc méguidir, le macaib mec oirgiallaig,
7 le macaib ua ndaimín, uair baói an domnall hírin i nfranta pe máguidir
7 pe pilib tanairi an típe, 7 ag tionntúó dó o bpeifne uí Raigillig 7 é ag
dul go baile énrí ui néill ar ann táppéur é gur po marbad. Ro hadnaicead
iarom i mainirtir leapa gabail.

Aed mac tomair óig méguidir mac tigeapna fhrmanach décc.

Feolmíó mac Seacain mic Pilib uí Raigillig adbar tigeapna bpeifne ar
oirbearc 7 oineac do dul go hat truum dionnroigíó fir ionaid ríó Saxon
Loró Ffurnumáil 7 feolmíó do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plair, iar mbuaíó
onóta 7 aiprige, 7 a adhnacal i mainirtir Acha truum.

Pionnguala (ingean an calbarig ui conóobair paligig 7 Maingrege ingene
uí cfríbaill) bfn uí domnall cftur, 7 Aftha buíde uí neill iarom an aoin
bfn do bfrir dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clá, 7 oirpdearcur baói i nepinn
uile i naon aimpír ffría génmóta a maáir buódein, do tpegaó an tpeogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i. e. of] " which died
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];
" and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes
that died in Dublin of that plague."

^r *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of
Galtrim in Meath.—See note ^e, under the year
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

^u *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a
French roof: "An bliabain ri do cuipéó cenn
frangac le tomair óg meguidir, .i. ri fer
manac ar tempoll acaid urcaipe, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair^u was roofed^m, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner^x. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret^y, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

^y And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daugh-

ter of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

éireadaig ar an mbeathaó rútam gan fóireadh, 7 a dul ro chuimsiú maíla
7 éiríadó i mainistir chille hachaidh.

Ad mac Muiréartaig óig meó eochagaim luam gaircció ua néill an
deirceirt 7 aóbar cóirig cheneoil ríachac uile décc do galan aitégearr.

Emann mac emann a buic do écc.

Féolmíó mac murchada méó Raígnall décc.

Giolla na naoim mac aineótaig mic rólaim meó Alóagaim raóí epeann
le bríctímnur 7 le péneachar décc.

Uilliam ua deoráim ollam laigen le bríctímnur, 7 a bean do écc don
pláig.

Eogan mac Ríoraig mic raoróalaig ui brírlén ollam bríctíman rí
manac 7 aró aineindeach aig máoláim do écc.

Concobar mac Seaim meó bhanaim do tréguó a tigeapnair 7 tomaltac
carriac mac cuimí mic Alóha do oiróneac ina ionac.

Mainistir laoghiri illaigmb, i neappuccóideacht leicthglinne do tócc-
baile la hUa moróda i nonoir .S. Fíonreir, 7 toga aóhnacail ui mórdá 7 a
rleachta na diaidh innteridhe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Mo-
nastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests
and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-
philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on
her in that life."

² Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.—
"Cumg maíla, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the
veil or became a nun."

^a Cill-Achaidh *droma foda*, now Killeigh, in
the barony of Geshill, King's County. The
ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining
the modern church, but I am of opinion
that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to
which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as
the cemeteries of the noble families of the district
are to be seen in the church yard, as :

1st. The tomb of O'Conor Faly, with a rough
marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in
Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROUM CLARO DE STEMMATE
NATÚS DONATÚS PATRIE CURA DOLORQUE SUÆ.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PA-
RENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HÆC CONJUX,
MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmalier.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with
a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the
son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs
of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculp-
tured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are
mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical
establishments, of which one, according to Col-
gan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other
in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St.
Sincaill, and is always distinguished from the
former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the
long druum, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* sig-
nifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and
Cill was prefixed after St. Sincaill had erected
his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion² in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis^d in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it^e.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deorain, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαονηστειον λαοιγι-ρι, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duaid Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of ffidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffrunwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, μίλε, σείρε σέδ, σέπαχαττ, α hochττ.

Πλάγ μόρ ιριν μίδε, concobar mac aóda ui fírgail, διαρμαιττ μάγ conμαιζε, γ ηαιρηι duó Mac τεέεοαιη τριυρ ηραταρ το ηραιτηιό longpυιρτ ui fírgail δέγ του πλάιγ ριν.

Concobar mac παολχαδα επρσορ Ριυρ αιλιτηι δέcc.

Abb na τριμοιτε φορ loc cé δέcc.

Semur óg mac ρεμαρ γαλλδα mac ιαηλα upmυman δέcc.

Catal mac ui concobar παιζε το μαρβαδ λά γαλλαίη λαίγην.

Cúconnaét mac Ριλιβ μέγυιδηι δέcc ρά buaió ηαιτηιζε, γ α adnacal ι τσmpall acharó upcaip.

Ua hfgna ριαβαδ το μαρβαδ.

Ua loclann τιγεαρνα bóinne δέγ.

Niall ó μαολμυαιό το μαρβαδ λά huib Ριαccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cãmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obeydience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brenan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanlye's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail^f, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan^g [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell*, Longphort Uí Feargail, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (Monasticon, p. 443, note ^g), that Longford was anciently called in Irish Ath-foda, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

^g *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Ríagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concobar mac Seathn mic easmarcaig mec bhránán tigearna corca
 aiclano ppi ré rect mbliádan tríoóat do écc i nduimá realga for maig ae iar
 tpegaó a tigearnair ip in mbliádan roime, 7 a aonacal i Rorr commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
 ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo
 fructus sequestrantur.”

These two rectories are set down in the
 margin as Oregon and O’Rosnolis. O’Huidhrin,
 who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αρ υιβ Ριαζάν να ρυαζ οερον,
 Ξαρρα μεαρ μυιδεαρ κομλονν,
 Ο’Ουμν τασίρεαχ να τοζλα,
 Cuing na ceapoiréach caat-órhoa.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,
 A vigorous band who rout in battle,
 Rules O’Dunne, chief of demolition,
 Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O’Dunne family, which ex-
 hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-
 tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-
 eigh, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.
 The pedigree of Donough O’Dunne, who seems
 to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is
 given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son
 of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of
 Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.
 dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of
 Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom
 the surname O’Duinn, O’Doyne, or O’Dunne,
 is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son
 of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name
 of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of
 Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-
 galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of
 Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of
 Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the
 people of Offaly, son of Cathair More, monarch
 of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor
 of O’Conor Faly, O’Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-
 trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is
 Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General
 Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,
 in Dooregan, in the Queen’s County. The pe-
 digree of this branch of the O’Dunne family
 can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of
 Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish
 documents ; but it has not yet been connected
 with the ancient line above given. From a ma-
 nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-
 lection, No. 635), and another in the British
 Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,
 the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has
 been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O’Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built
 the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray
 the expenses attending the erection of it he
 imposed unusual tribute on the territory,
 which his successors continued to extort down
 to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O’Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had
 two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and
 a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge
 O’More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O’Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.
 He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers
 Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had
 by her Teige, or Thady Oge O’Doyne, or
 O’Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;
 3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the
 Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,
 LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a
 zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;
 5th, Murrough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-
 riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had
 also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lordⁿ of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillipstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouss a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrye beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chiefric of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Caéal mac feólimið mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbað. la cloinn Ruaidrí meic caéal uí concobair coirreelbað 7 Diarmaic.

Ταὸς ἔcc mac ταὸς mac γιolla-colaim uí uiginn ppiomoiðe aopa θána epeann 7 alban do ἔcc iap naίτηγε 1 cill conmla, 7 α ἀνάcal 1 μανηρτιρ ατά λftain.

Διαρμαίε mac εογαν mic ματγαμίνα uí θαλαγ ὀllam fear mίde uile paoí βογλαιηητιγ 7 píp θána θέcc, 7 α ἀνάcal 1 ηδυρμαίε colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself, Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doynes, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

^h *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus:

“A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule.”

ⁱ *Cill Conmla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

“A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillecolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Conor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla¹, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille^k.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

^k Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscomon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIQCT, 1449.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, mίλε, ceτpe céo, cépaάaττ, a ναοί.

Donnchað mac τiγεapnάin óiγ τiγεapna bpeiφne τiap oó écc iap ná bñé hi peipccáλαip oάta pe bliaðain láin, γ τiγεapnán mac τaiðγ uί Ruairc oó τoγa ina ionað lápan mbpeiφne τiap.

Εoγan mac pñain τiγεapna muntipe maοilmoρða oó écc, γ Sñan ua Raγ-αλλiγ a mac pñin oó τoγa ina ionað lá hua neill, γ la pñiocht Sñain uί Raγiλλiγ, γ peapγal ua Raγaλλiγ, .i. mac toμαip míoip, oó τoγa lá pñioct μαtγamna uί Raγiλλiγ, γ lá γallaib γup po παp coccað γ combuaiopeað eaτοppa. Ταmicc an lupciγ γ iapla upmumian oó éongnam lá peapγal ua Raγallaig, γ tuc Sñan ua Raγaλλiγ cona poápaipe ammup poρ éoprac an tpeuaig γup po μαpbað γ γup po γabað tpi pñicε oíob im mac toipρoεalβαig γ im mac doμnaill baip uί Raγiλλiγ.

δpian ócc o néill décc.

Móρ iγññ aóða mic pñib na tuaiγe μέγuiðip bñ aipt mic eoγain uί néill décc.

Μαγnup buiðe mac caipppe meic duinn μέγuiðip décc.

δpeppñiaðm lá mac uioilín poρ muipceaprac puað ua neill oú in po

“A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O’neachtyn’s son, with many others.

“A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O’ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers; of the ffriers of Longford O’ffeargail, died by that plague.

“Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

“Ffelim O’Duinn being slaine” [*recte* was slaine] “by Cu-coigrichy O’Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

“The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being” [*recte* was] “killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

“Warr betwixt the sons of Morty backach O’Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O’Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien’s son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sons was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

“Brien Mac Donnaghye’s son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye’s son, & has” [had?] “driven it towards O’Ruairk, & Clannonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O’Ruairk’s Residence, & Thady O’Ruairk his sons persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O’Ruairk’s two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaigheⁿ Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, *բարցգալար օճա*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duall Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruarik, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruarik's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

ⁿ *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, *Էրհրմարոմ*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin րօր” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neil's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac maoilmuire mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac
mec doinnail na halban, γ ποχαϊδε οϊλε ιmmaille φριύ.

Coccaδ μόρ ειττιρ conallcaib buδδein, γ μοραν do millead.

Υα φιαλίν γ γιολλαςμορτ mac an bairδ δέcc.

Αοδ mac loclainn mic Σεαφφραϊδ τιζεαρνα clonne caτair mic muiread-
αιγ muillcτairn ré hδ imcian ιαρ τριέccaδ α τιζεαρναιρ αρ γραδ δέ, γ ιαρ
ναοντυζαδ διαρματτα mic Σεφφραϊδ ui φlannaζαίν do cορ ινα ιοναδ δecc.

Οιυιce δειορc do τεcc ι νερινncο nonόρ μορ, γ ιαρλαδα ερεανν do τεcc
ινα τεac, γ γαιοδιλ λειτμιλ μιδe, γ α βρειé φιν do μαρταϊδ do εταβαρτ δó
do cum α cιρτιμιζε.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

^p *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D. F.

^a *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faelain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

^t Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdclbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffelim his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Carycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffelim Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'fflanagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^a and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal', the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanigan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand^t.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid MacCarthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley MacCarthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horseinen of Ichtyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σέτρε σέο σαοοσαττ.

Αιρθερρορ σονδαέτ, .i. mac an p̄sr̄r̄m̄ mic mic Seóinín búrc do écc i ngallm̄.

Διαρρur μαγυοιρ επρσορ clocair vécc i cclaoínunir, γ α αδνασαλ ιλλιορ γαβαλ.

Αη τερρσορ ua γαλλσοβαρ vécc.

Αββ επρα Ρυαδ, .i. émann, vécc.

Concobar ua domnaill tanairi tpe conaill vécc.

Νιocolar ua flannaγáin pearr̄r̄n̄ daim̄n̄ri vécc ip̄oim̄ iar̄ n̄ool do dénam̄ turair.

Μάγ υιοιρ τομάρ mac τομάρ mic Πιλιβ να τυαιγε do ðul dia oiliere don p̄oim̄, hi cno p̄c̄t̄maine iar̄t̄tain̄ taim̄icc donnchað dúncaðac Mac atar do μαγυοιρ, .i. tomar occ, do ροιγιð caτaλ mic μεγυοιρ γυρ πο γαβ é ινα ιοναð (no ινα τιγ) p̄éim̄ hi cenuc n̄n̄d̄ið. Rucc leir é cona ép̄ec̄ γo γορτ an p̄s̄oim̄, γ πο μαρβ̄ ann̄ p̄in̄ é. Do éuaið iar̄om̄ co τεαλλαð n̄dúncaða hi ccoccað ar̄ emann γ ar̄ ðonnchað μαγυοιρ. Taim̄icc tpa hi cno p̄ee iar̄ p̄in̄, donnchað dúncaðac i ccoinne do ροιγιð emainn γ donnchað, γ do p̄ón̄p̄at̄ p̄ic̄ pe ap̄oile, ar̄ α σοί πο γαβ Emann p̄á ðeóid̄ donnchað dúnchaðach hi ngabal líun̄, γ do παð lair̄ é γo hachað up̄cair̄, γ πο b̄n̄ cor̄ γ lam̄ ðe i n̄oioγaλ μαρβ̄ta caτaλ.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffergal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

^u *Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

^w *Philip-na-tuaigne*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

^x *Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke^u, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe^w, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^x, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^y, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^z, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin^b, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

^y *Step-brother*, mac aṁap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^z *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

^a *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall ḴoḴla liuin i n-Darpoige Com-

Μυρσίρταε υα φλανναγάν ταιοίρεαε τυαίτε πατα δο δουλ δια οηέρι τον νόιμ, γ α έεε ιαρ μβυαίδ ναίεριγε, γ α δεαρβραταίρ κορβμαε δο ζαβαίλ α ιοναίδ.

Σλόιγεαδ δο δενομ λά ήένρι ο νέιλλ λά ήαρē υα νείλλ, γ λά μαε εοζαιν υί νείλλ ήι τερριαν κογγαίλ δο κογγναίμ λέ μαε υιδίλίν. Νιάλλ μαε ενρί μιε εοζαιν δο ουλ αρ επείε αρ μυρκεαρταε μαε υι νείλλ βυιδε, γ πο ζαβραε ζαβαλα. Μαε υί νέιλλ βυιδε γ εοζαν μαε βριαιν όιζ υι νέιλλ δο βρσίε αρ μάλλ, γ ρραοίνεαδ φορ α μινυιτιρ. Οο παδ εοζαν μαε βριαιν όιζ μιε βριαιν μόρι μιε ενρι αιμπίεδ θα φορζαίμ δια ρλειζ φορ μάλλ ζυρ βό μαρδ δε, γ πο ήαδναίεαδ ι νΑρδ μάεα κο νοηόρι μόρι.

Σίε δο δεναίμ δο ρεααν μαε εοζαιν υι Ραζαίλλιζ γ δο δομνάλλ βάν υα Ραζαίλλιζ ρε αροίλε, γ ρήρζαλ μαε τομαίρ μόρι δο έορ α τιζεαρναρ, γ άν βρειρνε υίλε δο βσίε αζ ρεααν μαε εοζαιν, γ ρεαρζαλ δο ζαβαίλ τυαρυρταίλ υαδα.

Ταδζ μαε Ρίλιβ μιε τομαίρ μέζυιδίρ δο μαρβιαδ λα ελοινν κορβμαε μεε Σαμραδαιν, γ α αδνακαλ ιλλιορ ζαβαίλ.

Ανορφαρ μαε ζιολλακριορτ υί τυομα ραοί εαζναίδ εραβδεαε δεεε ιαρ οτιονητυδ ό ροίμ.

Ο εαιρδε κύιλε, ταδζ μαε ίορερ ολλαίμ ρεαρμαναε λε λειζίρ δεεε.

Ο ήυιζινο, ι. τυαταλ ρηιομόιυε αορα δάνα επεααν δο έζ δο ζαλαρ οβανν.

Οιρζνε μόρα δο δενομ λά μαε μεζεοεάγαιν φορ ζάλλαβ υαιρ πο επεαε-

νηρι αζυρ α ζ-είνν λοεα ή-Είρνε. Comhgall of Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the going of O'Flanagan and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of Fermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

^d *Triam Chongail.*—This was the ancient name of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy, extending into the present counties of Down and Antrim.

^e *Of which he died.*—The translation here is, perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English: "thrust his spear twice into the body of Niall and slew him."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinnawley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^e to Rome; where he died, after the victory of penance; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail^d, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died^e, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen; and Farrell received wages from him^f.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^t, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

"Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio.*"

^l *Great depredations.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English: he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy; and Carby fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

λοιρε Ραιε गुαιρε, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallac, 7 cill bicrige. Ro gabad cairpre mac laoirige mic roppa, 7 ro marbad da mac mic teaboid mec hoibert lair an an ccogad rin. Ro marbad beor brian mac laoirige mic Roppa lair i mbaile mor loca peridige. Act efna ba dirim in ro millead lair don coccad rin. Tangadar goill midhe 7 diuce deioic, 7 bratac an rige comige an muilinn ceann, 7 tainic mac meg eocagan marcpluag mor eodige co bel ata glar annarach hi coinne gall comid i comairle do rhorat gail aindride rid do denam ferr, 7 ro maistr do uile a ndearna roppa do eionn rioda drazail uaid.

Donochad o galleubhair comorba Athamnain decc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, ceire ced, caccatt, a haon.

Remann mac uilliam mec feorair do ecc for pligead na roma iar ngnouccad eppopoide tuama.

Μαιριτρ an cabain do lopcad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note ^w, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Poirtel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc Semole,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

^q *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^m, Cill-Lucain^a, Baile-Portel^p, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe^p. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach^q, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

“Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sons tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh,” [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] “son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connacht to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

“All the King of England's conquest in France was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord Furnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the Frenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρετέε ινζίν υι έρβαλλ (ταδγ) βήν υι concobair φαλζιγ (an calbac) βήν αρ φήρη βασί ινα χαμρηι ι νεριον υαιρ αρ ί ευεε ζαιρη ενιζ πά δό ι ναοίν βλιαδαιν δο λυετ ιαρρατα νετ δέεε ιαρ mbuaiδ onzeta γ αιτρηζε ιαρ mhpreit βυαδα ό δομαν γ ο deaman.

Ρεδλιμιδ υα concobair mac an calbaiz, γ να μαργρεζε céona áδβαρ τιζεαρνα υα φφαλζε φήρ βά μόρ αιονη γ οιοθεαρcur δέεε ιαρ mbhit hi φερηζαλαιρ φρη πέ φoδα ροιμε ριν, γ ní βασί αετ αση οιοέε ειτιρ α νέζηριε.

Μυρσαδ υα μαθαδαιν τιζεαρνα ριλ nanmáda φήρ βά κοιμηριζε αρη ουεταζ φήν, γ δο βα ερηδα lam, γ βά φεαρρ ρμαετ δο έεε.

Ρυαιδρη mac μαοιλιμορηδα ριαβαiz υι concobair δο έεε.

Εοζαν mac concobair mec ζιλλεφιννέν mac τοιριζ μυινηρε Ρεόδαεαιν γ ζιλλαπατραιεε βυιδε mac ζιλλε φιννέν δο μαρηδα la Conconnaeτ mac Σεααιν mic conconnaeτ mēz υιδρη αν .6. ιδ φεβρυ.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeding.

“Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loghlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died.”

† *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

“A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace” [Jubilee] “with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides” [*recte* except only] “her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sinchell” [26 March. Ed.] “in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter” [*recte* number] “of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-namh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mælconry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations^f of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards^u, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction^w, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings. that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

^u*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luét iappata neé*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

^w*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór ag maimeachaib, 7 ó concobair donn do ðul do córnaim
uí ceallaig, 7 tuc a mac 7 diair braðad oile dó i ngeall ré ríce marð do
zhear, .i. cfiðre marð décc fearainn na ríte fuarattar mainig hi ceannac
o toirpðealbac ócc riar an tan rin, 7 tuc aod ua concobair rin irteac, 7
ré marcc oile for marð eocagáin [*recte* mac eochaða] don cogad rin, 7 do
corain ré ua ceallaig don cup rin.

Carlén córad finne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni rícairð.

Catal dub mac tomaltaig óig mec donnchað do marbað.

Catal mac briain mec donnchað do marbað lá briain fñn do urcup do
rcín, 7 ré occa rárucacð fó a comairze.

Trí meic maoleaclainn ui ðirn taðg, uilliam, 7 donnchað do marbað hi
ecluan cpeama i naon uair lá rñocct maoleaclainn még raðnaill, 7 lá dom-
nall mac briain ui ðirn.

Cpeac lá pedlimð ua concobair for ua ngaðra, 7 cpeac lá hua ngaðra
for luct baile mór hi fñoinn.

Diarmaid mac taðg mic corbmaic meg cairtaig do marbað.

Diarmaid mac uí Suilleabáin mór do marbað ina ðioðail ríde.

Catal ruad mac catal duib ui concobair do écc.

Siollapartraicc óg ó rialan raói fñn dána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

^x *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. l. 18 :

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

^y *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

^z *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Conor Don went to protect O'Kelly^x, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith^y, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Conor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee^b.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken^d by Felim O'Conor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, died.

Gillpatrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagáin* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

^b *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-land, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Conor upon O'Gara," &c.

^e *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

^f *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1452.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, cepe ced, caogatt, a do.

Neactain ua doinnall (.i. mac toirpdealbais an fionn) tigearna tise conaill, cenel moain, innri heogain 7 na coiccepioc ecomhpogur, firi epoda corantach, ceinnlitir pioda 7 coccaio an tuairceirt do marbad le cloinn neill ui doinnall a dshbratair i ndubhrui oide feile brenainn do ronnradh uair no iondarbroim an clann rin neill a tip conaill riaran tan rin .i. doinnall 7 Aodh ruadh. Searcca bliadan ba plan do Neactain an tan do cfi.

Ro eiriz comfuachaio coccaio 7 fraonta anbpoill eitir doinnall mac Neill garb 7 Ruodraige mac Neachtain ui doinnall im tighnuir thise conaill, gur no mfeccbuaiopead an tip stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comafitaid cectar nae aca ag fozal, 7 acc dibearyz for apoile. Do ponao marbad 7 muadao dafine, airtche 7 cpeacha iolarua stoppa aoiu 7 anall.

Slorigeao la hua neill (Eogan) ir na feaduib do coccaio ap galluib macaire oirgiall, 7 maguib do dol for an rloicceao rin. Mac ui neill, .i. Eogan og o neill, 7 muintir meg uioir do dul for cpeic ap galluib co cloic an bodais 7 an cpeac do tabairt leo dia longporc. Toill 7 muintir meg matgamna 7 a braitir dia linnain hi toraigeact go pangattar an longporc. Ua neill 7 maguib cona muintir do eirze ina nazaid. Ro rizeao fugal stoppa 7 no marbad mac doinnall gallocclac, .i. Somairle mor co rochaidib iondaib imaille ppir, 7 no zabao arall don trolig. O neill do riodao

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fearsa-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symonstowne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediatly slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuircney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy o ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha^b, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaighⁱ to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

“Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

“Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeorus (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

“Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome.”

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

δια λοηρορε αν οιδε ριν κο βπειρεε νόρη. Ερηί α μαε (ιαρ να ελμρηρην ριν) δο τοεε ινα δάλ. Ταμρεε Μάε μαεζαμνα ιαροή ηι εελην υι νέλλ, γ α ελομνε, δο ροηρατ ρίε ρε αροιλε, γ δο ραεαδ έραε α εαροηορα δυα νελλ λά ταδ έρεα μεε δομναλλ.

Ιαηλα υρημυμιαη γ ιαρητηρ νά ηέρεαην δο βρηεαδ εαιρλέην υαιεηε ρορ εοη-εοβαρ υα μαοιληριααη, γ δο εαβαλ εαιρλέην λειεε ρορ υιδ διομυραεε κο εεεε-εατ εεο ρεεε εδ κο ηαρηεμ, δο βυαη μιε μεε ρέορηαη αμαε δο βαοί ιλλαμ ηαη. Ρο λοηρε αρηεμ ιαρηρη. Δο εοίδ αρηηδε ι ηυβ ραλεε, γ εαιμρεε υα εοη-εοβαρ ινα εεαε ευεε ι ηεαλλ ρέ μαε μεε ρέορηαη δο λέεεαδ αμαε. Αρηηδε ιρη ηηεαηε κο εεαηηε υα ρεαρηαη ινα εεαε, γ ερη ρο εεαλλ ηαοι ρρηεε μαρηε δο ειοηη α ρίοδα. Δο δεαεαδαη οιβλημδ εο μαε ηβρηεεμαιηε, γ ρο βρηεαδ εαιρλέην βαρηεα λέο, γ ρο μιλλρηε υρηόρη α ηαρηεαη. Λυδ αρηηδε εο ραβαρ, γ αρηηδε κο μαε μαιηε. Ταηεαταη μυητηρη Ραεαλλαιε ινα εεαε γ εεερατ α ηιαρ δό. Αρηηδε εο μαεαηε αρηηαλλ κο εεερατ μεε μαε-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

^l *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

^m *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Mærian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'neil to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morrigh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric^l for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^m, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Ownyⁿ upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Conor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

ⁿ *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

^o *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrulc, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrulc, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrulc, and county of Longford.—See note ^a under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.

γαίνα α γιαρ δό. Οο όοίο ιαρομ ή κοοιμε κλοιμε νέλλ, γ τυε αρ έηρί
 να νέλλ ιηγεαν μεε υλλιαμ βύρε οο βαιο ίνα ιηαιο αίε ιαρ νέε υι οοιηαιλλ
 α για ρήη οο κορ υαδα, γ α βή πόρδα ρήη. οο έαβαίρε έυγε οο ιυόρι, .ι.
 ιηγεαν μεε ιυρχαδα, γ οεηβήεταρ αν ιαηλα βυδ όέηη. Οο όοίο αιρριδε
 κο βαίε ατα ριόιαδ ιιε οαίάηη γ αεβαέ ανηρη ειτηρ οα ρέιλ ιυιρε ιαρ
 ηόέηαη ηα ρυβαλ ρη υίε ηη αση λήρηάηη αήάηη.

Ιηγήη ιαηλα κίλλε οαρη κοηδοιρ υρημυηαν οο έεε τηρ ρέεεταηη ηια νέεε
 α για αν ιαηλα ηεήρηάηε.

Σίε γαλλ γ γαιοδεαλ οο όυλ αρ κκυλαδ ιαρ νέεε αν ιαηλα, γ ιυρηρ οο
 οεηαηη οο Σηρ εοβαηο ιυρδάρ.

Μόρη ιηγεαν υι κοηκοβαίρ ραιζε βήη μεε υλλιαμ κλοιμε Ριαιρη οο εκκ
 οο εαρηγαρ.

Οεαρηβαίρη ισηγηαδ οο έέεε ηηη βιαδαιη ρο ρεαλ ηιαρ αν ιαηλα. οο έεε,
 .ι. ρεδ δά ιίε οο τηρηαδ οαβαηηη ηηε.

Σηαν μαε οοηηεαηδ λήεοιρηεαέ υα ηοίεαλλα οέεε.

Ταδγ μαε οιαρημαδα ρυαδ υι κοηκοβαίρ ουηηη οέεε.

Οοιρηόεαλβαέ ρυαδ μαε βηιαηη βαλλαιγ υι κοηκοβαίρ, γ οοιρηόεαλβαέ μαε
 ταδγ ιιε οοιρηόεαλβαίγ ρυαδ υί κοηκοβαίρ, γ ηαιηρη κρημτέαηηο μαε υλλιαμ
 μεε οαυη οο ιηαρηβαδ ρορ κοιρηρηλαδ ηα ρέγηα λά ρλυαγ κλοιμε οοηηεαηδ
 ηη ραηρηαδ ηα βιαδηηα ρο.

Οαυη υα ιόρηδα μαε τηγεαρηηα λαοιγρη οο ιηαρηβαδ λά ηεαρηγυρ.

¹ *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name:

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

² *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows:

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most couragiously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace^u [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage^w occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl; namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief^x of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrsliabh na Seaghsa [the Curlious], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

^w A sure, wonderful presage, οεαρηβαιροε, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage hapened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

^x *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Catal mac uilliam mic S'tain mic domnaill uí feargail do marbhad turcáir ga iar lorcáð fobair leó.

Giolla na naoim mac aoda uí ainliðe tigearna cenel doobta do éz hi celuan corpéi iar ná bñé eð cian dall innte iar tpegeað a tigearnaíar dó.

Loclainn ócc ua hainliði taoipec óenél doobta do marbhad i meabail for crannóiz loca lepi lá mac Murchaíð mic giolla na naoim uí ainliði, 7 la mac Uaitne mic giolla na nasim, iar na bpat da muintri pñin 7 la domhnall carpac ua maobilpighde 7 a mac, 7 tomair mac giolléporaiç uí maobilpighde 7 taoíreach do óenam do Ruaidrí bñide mac giollananaoim, 7 an triar maor rin dá muintri pñin do feall for loclainn, Ro epochað iat lár an Ruaidrí rin ina mígníom.

Té munna do cpeaclorçað lá pñizal máz eóçagáin.

Máz carpéaiç riabac (.i. donnchað) tigearnaíua ceairpne décc, 7 diarmad an dúnað do óirðneað na ionað.

Órian mac an éalbaiç uí ónóobair 7 maiprege do marbhad lá hearçar.

Fearçal ruad ócc mac fearçail ruad mic fearçail ruad mic donnchað mic muircearçaiç móir mécc eóçagáin éñd pñona bá móir clú 7 allað ina aimri do marbhad lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Riariar dalatún hi epuac áball, 7 a diéñdað leó, 7 a éñd do bñé hi tairbénad leo co haé trium, 7 co haé cliaé, 7 a éabairt tarair doríðiri, 7 a aðnacal ar aon lia éolonn i nduimnaç colaim éille.

Maoleaclainn mac ioraird uí maóiléonair do écc do çalar meðóin lá féle micíl dia haone do ponnpad.

^z *Cast of a javelin.*—“Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they” [*recte* he] “had burned Fobhyr.”

^a *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—“Gille-na-naemh fitz Ædh O'Hanly, *Dux* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship.”—D. F.

^b *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppiorún a' Oubalçaiç, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

^c *These three stewards,* an triar maor.—D. F. translates it: “And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged.”

^d *Teagh Munna,* now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin^z, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa^a, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise^b by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards^c of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna^d was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain^e of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall^f, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

^a *A captain.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge ffitz ffeargal Roe ffitz Roe ffitz Donagh ffitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

^f *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Υα σοβταίγ, .ι. σοδ mac an clapaίγ ραοί lé. δάν γ le τισθούρ δο. écc δον
πλάίγ hi ρήραιβ τυλαc.

Κύconnact ua ριαλάν γ γιολλα ίορα ua ριαλάν δέcc.

Υα ουιβgennan baile cailleac ροζαιρ, .ι. Μαgnυρ mac macoieaclainn ρυαδ
δέγ.

Αεδ mac αεδα όιγ mic αοδα mic Ριlib na τυαιγε μέγ υιοιρ δο μαρβαδ
hi ccaplen uí Ruairc (.ι. τισgearnna mac ταιδγ mic τισgearnán) lá hrian
mac donnchaδ mic αοδα μέγυιδιρ, an .ιι. ιουρ Αρριλ.

Concobar mac gillepinnéin ταιορeac múντιρε ρέδδαcáin δέcc an .ιι.
Callainn Αρριλ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ce7pe céd, caoccat, a τρι.

Μαγ ματζαμνα σοδ ρυαδ mac Ρυδραίγε, ρήρ conδail cραιβδεac γο
neineac γο ναίηne γ γο neoluy ap γac nealadain γο nήgnam, γ co noιρbearc

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

⁸ *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^b *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note ^c, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Fearnall was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laighnagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^s.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghairⁿ, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlin Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

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

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that townne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“ A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “ it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

óicc oíðce cárg ina tíg fín ir in lurgain, 7 a adnacal hicccluan' eoir, 7 pedlimid mac bhriain méig maéganina do oirnéad ina ionad for oirgiallaib.

Corbmac mac an giollabuib mic aoda mic Dilib mic duinn éarraig méig uíðir óeg an. 16. Callain Iul.

Ruaidri mac aoda ui concobair do marbad la mac Slean a búic i Conmaicne dún móir.

Ruaidri mac caatal mic Ruaidri uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora commáin.

Muircserac mac eogain mic doinnail uí concobair do marbad lá a bhairérib fín, doinnall 7 caatal.

Eogain mac doinnail bán ui Raigillig, 7 Dilib, mac Seaim uí Raigillig do écc.

Emann mac toirpdealbaig uí Raigillig do marbad lá gallaib.

Maidm dearmair for cloinn aoda buide uí néill i naird glairre lá rabasoírcaib, 7 lá gallaib aca cliaé do deachaid loingir lán móir for an bhairrige buó éuaid i ndeathaid loingir coccaid do bhioctáineachaib léir pladaid loingear aca cliaé, 7 léir gabad airderrcop aca cliaé deór. Do pala Enri mac uí néill buide ainnride i naird glairi for a ccionn, 7 ro gabad é lá gallaib. Ro marbad cuulaid mac caébaire meig aongura adbar tigearna ua neacóac annin, 7 aod mag aongura, 7 mac airten, 7 ceitri cind feadna óecc don rúta imá raon riú. Ro bí a nearbaid uile ríce ar óúicc ceadaib.

Brian mac concobair mec donnchaid do gabail toirigeéta ua noilealla, 7 taóig mac donnchaid do érigead dia éaruid buó óén.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeate was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

“Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

“Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. Ædh each O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

“The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

“O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

“Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett.”

ⁱ *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

^k *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

^l *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the “skippers of the Britons.” Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan^l, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turrough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordshipⁿ of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

^m *Five hundred and twenty.*—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus.*"—D. F.

ⁿ *Assumed the lordship.*—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (*viz.* Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1454.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cétpe céδ, caocat a cétair.

Doínnall mac Neill γαρὶβ υἱ doínnall do oiponead̄ hi tigeapnuy cenél cconall i naγaíð υἱ doínnall (Ruðpαιγε mac Neachtain), ἡ níρ bo cian iar pin go po γabað an doínnall hipin la hua noócarpαιγ̄ tpiα tángnaét ma tígh p̄sin, ἡ po cúip̄ dia iomcóm̄íct̄ é hi ccaiplén innpi. O po clop̄ la Ruðpαιγε an ní pin do ponad̄ t̄ionól̄ plóiḡ laip̄ide. Taimcc ua caétain, ἡ Mac uíðilín, go lion a p̄ochpαιt̄te ma ðocum, ἡ ní po anp̄at go po γab̄rat occ toγail an baile i mbuí doínnall co nuat̄hað ma p̄ap̄rað occa c̄oim̄ct̄ im c̄athal ua nouib̄oip̄ma. Ro loip̄cead̄ com̄la ἡ dopuy an c̄aip̄lín la Ruðpαιγε cona plóḡ, ἡ po ð̄p̄cc̄lar an p̄t̄aiḡpe. ða doiḡ la doínnall cona baóí do p̄aogal occa, ac̄t s̄ð p̄p̄ip̄r a p̄oip̄p̄eáð an p̄loḡ inum̄ ip̄ in mbaile, ἡ po chuin̄oiḡ (amaíl b̄iðh āthchuin̄ḡið p̄p̄i báp̄) a légead̄ a γ̄nímeal ap̄ po buð meab̄ail laip̄ a maip̄bað hi p̄op̄coimead̄, ἡ hi ccuib̄p̄eac̄. Do ponad̄ p̄ap̄p̄riun̄ inoip̄in, ap̄ po líc̄cead̄ amac̄ ap̄ a γ̄nímel é, ἡ do c̄oíð iarom̄ p̄op̄ t̄aib̄l̄ib̄ an baile do in̄ðem̄ain an t̄plóiḡ uada. Ac̄ conap̄c̄ Ruðpαιðe p̄p̄īt̄p̄oip̄cc̄ p̄oa occ an̄m̄ain p̄p̄ip̄r an laip̄air do t̄p̄aot̄að do ðol ip̄t̄ḡh do m̄iðuðad̄ doínnall. Zebaíð doínnall ðna liacc̄cloich lan̄m̄oip̄ p̄p̄ia ap̄, ἡ noip̄ líc̄c̄c̄ln̄h uad̄ go hindeloip̄eac̄ ap̄ amuy Ruðpαιðe γ̄n̄p̄i po b̄h̄ hi cc̄ip̄r a cāt̄baip̄p̄, ἡ hi ccléte a ch̄n̄ðmullaiγ̄ ðó co n̄ðeap̄na b̄p̄úip̄eac̄ ðia ch̄n̄ð γ̄up̄ bo maip̄b̄ po céðoip̄. Ro meab̄aíð iarap̄m̄ dia plóḡ iar na maip̄bað, ἡ t̄ap̄p̄raíð doínnall a anam ἡ tigeapnuy t̄ipe conuill ðon up̄chop̄ pin.

Doínnall mac Seain ui Raiḡilliḡ ðécc̄.

Seain buíðe, ἡ γ̄iollap̄at̄p̄aicc̄ clann am̄laoib̄ mic ðuin̄n c̄ap̄p̄raiḡ m̄éγ̄ m̄oip̄r do maip̄bað hi pell lá mall mac cor̄b̄maic̄ mic an γ̄iolla ðuib̄ mic aóða

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

^o *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

^p *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

^q *O’Duudirma*.—The name O’Duibhdiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

^r *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell; in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis^o. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvidirma^q. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request^r) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements^s of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapátrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine.—D. F.

^s *Battlements*, ταιβλιβ.—This is the word used

(ο ττάτ Sliocht aóda cloinne hamlaoisb) mic amlaoisb mic Pilib mic amlaoisb mic duinn éarrraig 7c.

Brían mac Donnchaíð taoíreas éiré hoilealla do écc irin aóine ría cal-
lainn Ianuairi, 7 a aónacal 1 mainirtir Sliccig iar nongasó, 7 iar naitirige
oiongmála.

Aód mac néill uí maóilmuaid tígearna fear cceall do écc, 7 amac
cúcoicceiríce do gabáil a ionaid. Cúcoicceiríce cona íocraíde do dul 1 naitítear
fear cceall 1 naígaíð teabóid uí maóilmuaid baof occ iarraigíð toirigeéta dó
fín, 7 cpeaca móra do gabáil dóib, 7 teabóid do fágbáil a dáingín 7 a bó
fútaib, 7 an rluag do imteét lá a nédalaib, 7 mac uí maóilmuaid do fag-
báil in uatáð rlóig 1 ndeóid na cpeac. Teapóit, 7 clann aóda buide még
eócaígaín 7 hí ríacaín do línmaín na cpeac, 7 ruírat for mac uí maóilmuaid
1 nuét móna, 7 ro marbað é anirín, 7 orong oile immaile ríur. Ro gabrat
taðg ua cearbail. Do rabad toirigeét do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cor-
naíraig uí maóilmuaid 1 naígaíð aróile.

Ua domnalláin flann mac corbmaic décc.

Dúnaðac mac caíail uí maadaíain do marbað la cloinn uilliam in ceal-
laig.

Sir éðbarð lurtar, lurtír na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaét cille dapa do gabail
do mac peasin caim mic an iarla, 7 lurtir do dénam óe iar nécc Sir éðbarð
lúroár.

Ua brian do marbað 1 meabail lá mac a dearbpaéar fín ag fágbáil
cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements.
It literally means tablets.

^c *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-
managh.

^d *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-
nagh, sole King of O'Oilélla, died by *stranguria*,
on Friday before the Calends of January in the
subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged
her due unlookyly through the decease of the
only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and
valiantest man, that had best command, law,
and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the
Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick
Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven."
D. F.

^e *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-
sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-
Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his
place. An Army made by the said Cucogry
towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott
O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship
of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott
leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures;
and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley^t), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^u, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Unction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy^w, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan^x, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain^y.

so that with Ó'Málmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Málmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Málmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i. nuēt mónā], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Málmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that concue Chille

Ἐξῆγα ριαὸ μάξ εὐόαζάν δο ἐρέγαδ α ἐίξεαρναρ, ἡ α δὺλ ζο θυρμαξ
colaim cille iar nóit a raðairc, ἡ maill maξ εὐόαζάν δο ζαβáιλ α ιοναο.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὶ δαλλ mac τοιρρῶεαλβαίξ όιξ υί concobair do écc do ζαλαρ
αιτξεαρρ.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὶ mac μυρῑςῆταιξ mic αὐδα υί concobair do μαρβαὸ λα
cloinn ceitῆρναίξ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΪΤ, 1455.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceῑru céo, caoccat, α cúicc.

Τομαρ υα αιρμέν ρρῑόρ ατα luain ceann eaξna ἡ eolupa connact ina
αιρρῑρ δέcc.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὶ capraὶ mac δοῖνναίλλ mic μυρceαρταιξ τῑξεαρνα ρηίξίξ
δέcc.

Caῑaóir mac μυρchaíð υι concobair ραίξίξ do μαρβαὸ λά ταδξ mac an
calbaíξ υί concobair ἡ cuilén υα διομυρταίξ do μαρβαὸ λαρ ιρ in ló céoῑna.

Cumhreraὶ mac concobair υι ραίξίλλίξ δέcc.

Coccað δέίρξε eῑrῑ ϐῑlip mac τομάρ μέζυιδῑρ αδβαρ τiccῆρνα ῑῑρ
manach, ἡ Μάξ ραίρραδαιν. ϐῑlip do ḡenanῑ ῑορλονζρῑῑρ acc bῑnn each-
labῑra, ἡ Clann ϐῑlip (bῑria, ἡ τοιρρῶεαλβαὶ) do ḡol va ῑῑρ δέcc ap eachaíð,

Manzám is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“O’Broin” [was] “slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother’s son, he coming from Killmantan.”

² *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill . . . nech.

“An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

“Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.”

“Isabell (daughter to Thady O’Carole) whose

first husband was James O’Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

“Mælruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

“Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

“Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O’Conner O’hara’s wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

“Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugénius O’Cormyn, et frater Thadaeus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra^c; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quandam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciënte capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

^a *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

^c *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

ἡ μοιρσίρεαρ αρ ρίετ δια ὀοίρ. Ro loipcepcrpe baile még raípraðain, ἡ ἐρμόρ αν τίρε, μαρβατ Μαολεαχλαινν दुब mac raípraðáin, ἡ ὄρησ μορ δια μιντιρ, ἡ ροαιτ ιαρ mbuaíð δια ττιγίbh.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ mac Ρίλιρ μεγυοιρ το ὄολ ἡο loch melge, ἡ ἐρανόεε βαοί αἡ μάσ ρλαννχαίð το ἡαβαίλ, ἡ α ἡαρεαίν λαίρ.

Εοἡαν υα νείλλ το ἐμπρεεεαὸ αρ α ρλαίτρ λα α μάε ρίν Εηρὶ mac εοἡαν. Comarba Ρατραεε, Μάγυοιρ, Μάσ ματἡαίηνα, ὀ αταίη, ἡ ελαηνα νείλλ υίε το ὄολ λα ηηρὶ mac Εοεχαίη μίε νείλλ ὀεε εο τυλαὶ ὀεε δια οίρθεαὸ ἡ ἡο ἡοίρρετ ὀ νείλλ δε αμαίλ ἡο βαθὶ ὄοίρ.

Εηρὶ mac υί Neill δυωθε το τὀετ αρ α ἡίημελ ο ἡαλαίbh.

Εαίρλέη ἀτα λυαίη το ἡαβαίλ ρορ ἡαλλοίð ιαρ ηα βρατ το ἡίηαὸί βοί ανη.

Εαίρλέη ηα ρραυε το βηιρεαὸ λα ηυα ρφίρἡαίλ, ἡ mac ἡεε ηοίρβερε το μαρβαὸ λαίρ acc ἡαβαίλ αν ἐαίρλέηη.

Μαοληυαηαίð mac concobair μίε αταίλ ρυαίð μέἡ ραἡηαίλλ ὄεεε.

Σεφφαίð mac μυρχαίð οίεε μίε μυρχαὸα ἡόίρ, μεε αταίλ ττεεφίηηα ελοίηηε Αὀθα αν τρλεβε ὄεεε.

Εοεχαίη mac διαρματα ρυαίð ττεεφίηηα ηα εοίλλεαὸ το μαρβαὸ λα α ὄήρἡίρηε.

Μαηε mac μαολεελαίηη μέἡ αβα, αὄβαρ εοηραπαίλ αν ὄα βρείρηε, Αίρἡαίλλ, ἡ ρφίρηαηαε ὄεεε.

Ο ααίρθε εύίε, .i. διαρματ ρυαὸ mac νείλλ ρυαίðη το ἡεε.

^d *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'neil was deposed by his own son Henry O'neil."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

^l *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town^d, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died^o.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^m *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, *in Christo quievit.*”

AOS CRIOST, 1456.

Aoir Criosc, míle, ceitre céd, caocca, a Se.

O Néill, Eoghan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccað mór eitir domnall mac neill gairb tigearna tíre conaill, 7 ó neill éirí iar monnarbað cloinne neáctain uí domnaill lá hua ndomnaill hi tír eoghan. Taimcc tra ó néill 7 mað uíoir lá cloinn neáctain hi nuir eoghan, 7 ní ro anrae gur ro gabrae longrosc 1 comróraib cúile meic an tpeóin. An tan ad cloir lá hua ndomnaill an ní rin do cóid ríde, 7 aodh ruad a dearbhaeair, 7 mac mec Suibne fanad (maolmuire) for a neacab go timnearnaé gan aóin neac oile ina bharrbað aet iate buð déin ina ttriúr do cor barbað hi ccairlén cuile meic an tpeóin ar cionn an trelóig móir rin ro tairpingsre clann neáctain. Iar bpaebáil an baile do domnaill co na bfg buidín ad concaadar an rluaz naile raðare forra, 7 léiged ina ndeóid amail ar déine conraegatar, 7 iar mbreic forra ní ro daiað fíri fíri ná comlann ró comlíon doib aet ro éinn an tiolar ar uaad gur ro marbað ó domnaill, domnall mac neill gairb annrin (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoine do ronnrað), 7 ro gabad aod ruad 7 mac mec ruibne, 7 ro gab tairpdealbac cairbreae mac neáctain tigeannur tite conaill.

Fíriagal mac concobair mec diaimada tanairi maige luirg, 7 lairpíona ingín an fíriagal céona bh cairpne uí concobair décc.

AOS CRIOST, 1457.

Aoir Criosc, míle, ceitre céd, coeccatt, a Seaet.

hrian mac Pilib na tuaiqe még uíoir mac tigearna fearmanaé décc iar mbuaid ongeta 7 aetirge.

Coccað eitir máguíoir 7 clann Ruðraige meq maégaína. Maguíoir do éionol a tíre do dul in oirgiallaib. Ar ná clunrin rin do cloinn meq

^p *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note⁷, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

^q *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word *Tanist* by *Second*, thus :

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulumurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermota, the Second of Maghluirg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματζαίνα δο εόιδρτε co na mbuar ina ndaingniétib, .i. an an eoganaig 7 pá rhab mugdorn. Téο ιαροm máguioir 7 Pilib i ndartraige comhri, 7 ó naé ruccraí an éreachaib, no loiréirte dartraige uile, 7 baile eogain mic ruóraié meé maτζaίna, .i. lior na ngabar, 7 tanéattar dia ttiéib iar pin.

Pilib mac tomáir méguióir, 7 a élanm do óol plóigeaó i mbreirne uí Ruairc, 7 no cur ó ruairc a buar an daingniétib an tíne pempa. Do eóid tra Pilib go baile uí Ruairc. Ro loirceeaó an baile 7 an tír uile an éina lair, rué ua Ruairc an pilib, 7 no rícheaó iomaireacc stoppa, 7 tórcair tígearnán mac taidé uí Ruairc, 7 mac mágnura gnumaig mic catail buioir uí Ruairc, 7 rochaíde uile cén mo éat lá ríhaib manac don éur pin.

Órian mac muirceartaig óicc uí feargail tígearna cloinne hamlaóib uí feargail décc.

^r *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Belltraine, in the parish of Aghanamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

^s *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

^t *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

^u *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died.”

^v The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach^r and Sliabh Mughdhorn^s. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar^r; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe^a O'Farrell, died.^v

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Belatha-Chonail, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zucabap ceiseepn meguoir u. cinn de g leo so uaplib munntipe huí. Ruapre co baile meguoir, 7 so cuipib ap cuailleac garrda meguoir iat.”—See note ^w, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *garrda*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *garrda*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, míle, ceitne céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beite go niomad do leabraid dñircaigte do loycead ann ón óppicel, .i. Niáll mac mec crait mec matzanna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbac cairbreac, 7 tainicc ua néill enní dia commorað Rangattar cétyr co hioctar connact lotar iarom don ðrepe. Ro millead 7 no loycead leó o rliad riar, 7 no loycead baile uí Ruairc dñuim dá etiar, 7 no gabrat braigde ioctar connact, 7 do padad illam uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iarom dia tzigib.

O concobair failge, an calbac móp mac murchead na madmann tigearna ua braitge uile fear nár óúlt ne opec nouine tigearna (do laignib) ar mó ruair do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bítyr ina agaid do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac fñn do óirpnead ina ionad riaríu no hadnaicead erium i ccill achaid.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclainn mac taidg lectigearna na breibne décc.

Arx ó néill mac eoðain mic neill óicc cñn oimz 7 eangnama cenél eoðain décc.

Mac ramradán tomár mac fñzail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada tigearna maige luircc airtiz 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, fecñn coitcñno da ðamaib ereann fear toirbearra móp ðamraib 7 ðaor tuarpuðail do écc adhaið fele ðatolain, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

^w *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

^x *Murrough-na-madhmán*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmán (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

^y *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár óúlt ne opec nouine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.

The church of Achadh-beithe^w, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Conor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhmann^x, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man^y, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Conor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

^z *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluirg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitic, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermoda, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was made king in his throne.”

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονγμάλα κατάλ ματ διαρμάδα δο έcc κοικτίδιρ για ραν ταν ριν, γ α παδνα-
cal διβλίμβ ι μαιριττιρ να βύλλε. Αεδ ματ concobair mec διαρμάδα δο
ζαβάιλ ιοναίδ τομαλταιγ.

Σεφραϊδ ματ εμαιο mic τομάιρ υι φεαρζαλ δο μαρβαδ λά Σταν ματ
δομναλλ Μιc Σεααιν υι φεργαλ, γ λά cloinn concobair .i. λαοιζρεαδ, ετcετερα.

Εμαιν α βύρc τίζεαρνα ζαλλ connάct, γ μοραιν δά ζαοιδεαλαιβ αον ροζα
ζαλλ ερεανν αρ cρυε αρ δελβ αρ δέναιμ αρ υαιρle, αρ εινεαδ αρ ιct, γ αρ
φινinne δέcc ι νδερψδ να βλιαδνα ρο.

Φεαρζαλ ριαδ μαζ εοcάζαιν τίζεαρνα cenél φιαχαδ δέcc αν ρυι. φε-
βρυ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε cίτρε cέδ, coeccαττ, α ναοι.

Ο βριαν τοιρρδεαλβαδ τίζεαρνα τυαδmuman δέcc.

Cumara ματ conmapa δο μαρβαδ ι mebaíl.

Connla μάζ εοcάζαιν τίζεαρνα cenel φιαχαδ δο μαρβαδ λα ματ αιρτ
υί μαοιleaclainn.

Ο βιρρ, βριαν, τοίρεαδ ετιρε βριύιν δέcc.

Φεργαλ ματ τομαιρ υί Ραζαλλαιζ δέcc.

Μαιδm μόρ δο εβαρτε λά ηιαρλα cille δαπα αρ ua cconcobair φφαλζι
conn ματ αν cάλβαιζ δύ in ρο ζαβαδ conn φειριν, γ in ρο μαρβαδ ματ mic
uiliam υί cελλαιζ γ ρochaide μόρ δια μαιριττιρ.

Cρεαcα cινεóιλ δυαcáιν λά βριαν ματ φιλb mic τομαρ μέζυιδιρ.

Cρεαcα μαιγε ρλέct δο δένom λα μάζυιδιρ τομαρ occ, γ baile mec
Saínpaδain δο loρccaδ λαιρ don τυρur ριν.

^a *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him.”

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xiiii^o. Kal. february, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

^d *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke^a, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan^b, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara^c was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht^d were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Σλαιρνε mac concobair uí Raǵallaiǵ do marbáð lá cloinn ruðraige méǵ maǵamna.

O neill enpí mac eoǵam do tabairt plóǵ ǵall lair co carlén na hog-maige dia ǵabaril ar cloinn airt uí neill, 7 ruð do ðenam ðoib ré aroile.

Stan cam mac conulað mec an bairð decc.

Ua cúirmn, Maǵnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur decc.

Maolmaire ua cianám aðbar ruad lé reanúr 7 lé dan decc.

Muircserac ua dálaǵ raóí lé dan decc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, míle, cítepe céo, Seapccatt.

Μανερτιρ na Μαίγνε hi tíρ Αμαλγαða i neppcopoitect cille halað i cconnaétaib do éǵðail la Mac uilliam burc ar impíðe. Nehemiar uí ðonncħaðha an ceo ðiocaire ppouinri baóí i nepinð ag opð .S. ppapreir ðon obrepuaatia.

Αn τεppcob o brian, eppcop cille ða lua do marbáð lá brian an éoblaiǵ mic ðonncħað mic maǵamna uí brian i nuir cluana paǵpoda.

Ruaðru mac maǵnura uí mocám ppouitri oile ruð decc.

Αoð ruad mac néill ǵairð uí ðoinnall, 7 mac mec ruibne pánat maolmuire do léccað ar a mbraiǵðnur lá huá néill énpí iar na mbéit cítepi bliaðna comlana illam occa ar po ba ðile lair clann nectain olðat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmoghagh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighin*, Μάϊγιν, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmigh^c, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of St. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

^g *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairy fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Μαιὸμ μόρ δο εἰβαίρε αρ γῆλαῖβ λά हुα cconcobair pfailge, conn mac an cálbaig dú ι ετορέαιρ βαρύν calatromma, γ ποχαῖδι οἰλε immaille ppiir.

Μαιὸμ δο εἰβαίρε λά γῆλαῖβ πορ ua Raḡallaiḡ Seaan mac eoḡain mic pśain mic Pilib mic giollaiora puaḡ airm in πο μαρβαḡ é, γ αεḡ δεαρḡβραταῖρ uí Raḡallaiḡ, γ eoḡain caoḡ mac maḡḡainna·mec caba, γ ὄρονḡ οἰλε ḡénmo táτ. Catal mac eoḡain δο ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac paḡpaḡáin eoḡain décc.

Ruaiḡḡi ballac mac muḡpceaptauḡ ui cconcobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búirc (πο buḡ mac uilliam dar éir emainn a búirc),
decc.

Mac caba enpi mac giollacpiort δο τεεḡ ἰριν anḡaile λά हुα ppeapḡail, doḡnall buide, γ α éḡ δο ḡalar obann ι liop aḡḡabla, γ cśiḡḡi piciḡ décc ḡalloglac co ttauḡaiḡb δο bśiḡ na timceall oḡá bśiḡḡe dia aḡnacal don cábán.

Mac maḡḡnupa éḡpe tuiatáil, Ruaiḡḡi mac eoḡain puaḡ mec maḡḡnupa, páit an éḡpe ḡin δο τιḡeapna δο μαρβαḡ λά conn ua ndoḡnall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairḡ mic τοἰρḡḡealbaiḡ an piona), γ la taḡḡ mac taiḡḡ uí puaḡp aḡ τοḡaiḡeaḡt cpeac an éḡpe, γ puḡḡat na cpeaca leḡ ḡo haiḡḡḡoḡlino, γ πο bśḡḡat maḡte cloinne maḡḡnupa na cpeaca ḡioḡ ἰρ in ḡlino ḡin iap μαρβαḡ mec maḡḡnupa.

Doḡnall mac diaḡḡaḡa uí maille, uilliam ua máille, γ Seaan ua maille

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeney Fianad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his friends, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

¹ *Defeated O'Reilly*; literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

^m *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

ⁿ *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly¹, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabeⁿ, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^o, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn^p; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley^q, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

“Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall.”

^o *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the cuntry, after they have” [*recte* had] “brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa.”

^p *Airged-glinn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

^q *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

δο δολ αρ ριυβαλ λονγρι. λά cloinn uí bhriain i corca baircinn πορ mac maé-
ganina, γ α μαρβαδ α επιύρ ριαριύ πανγαδαρ α longa, γ δομνall ua bhriain
δο γαβáιλ, γ ματζαμίam ua bhriain. δο lot ag dol do ροιγιδ α λονγε, γ α
δάταδ ρια ποέταιν na luinge hírin. Ro cuirpead ár α μυντιρε don turur rin.

δριαν ua máille do μαρβαδ λά α δεαρβατάρι αοδ ua maille τρια ιομα-
gallam ταρλα εατυρρα. Δά mac ταιδγ uí máille ιαοριδε.

Μαιριτιρ δο τογβαιλ ι ιοιρ Arcain ιριν μumain ι neppcopoitect Ruir
δο βραιτίρδ .S. Φρανρειρ ι νουταίγ uí ειτιρρεδóιλ ατα ιοιρ Arcain.

Μαινερτιρ ιοιρ κορέαδ ι λαιγνδ ι neppcopóitect ρήνα αρ βρύ na habann
διαναδ αιμν δláine δο τογβαιλ δο βρατηρδ .S. Φρανρειρ.

Αη εφέραμαδ Ευαρθ δο ρίογαδ ορ δαχαίδ .4. μαρτα.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1461.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, ceípe céδ, Σεαρκατ, α haon.

Ρελιμ mac eoγam mic néill óicc uí néill décc do βδóγ ραοί αρ eneac γ αρ
ιηγαμ cfnh δám γ δεόραδ, neac αρ μό πο éfnδαίγ δο δάνταίδ, γ πο βα μό
δουαηρε ινα αιμριρ δέcc ιαρ ιμβρειε buαδα ο δομαν γ δεαμαν.

Αοδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ óιγ uí concobair letτιγεαρνα connact ι ναγαδ

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shipp, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

^r *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^s *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherean, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscol, built after the model of that of Killea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn', against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain^s, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh^t, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine^u, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^w was made King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught^x, in oppo-

^t *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *ινις κόρθεαδ*, pronounced *ινις κόρθεα* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's *Monasticon*, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

^u *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μαδονος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

“Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.”—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^w *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

^x *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals* of D. F. he is called “half King of Connaught,” thus :

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde⁷, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uinction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair² to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed^a. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

^a *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpcotad*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

μαίτε ριν ιαρραν μαίωμρι ρινη μαζαίρ ζο ειλ μεε νεναιν, γ δο ζαίρβ είγ-
εαρνα δαεδ ρυαδ mac neill ζαίρβ αμαίρ ρο βα οίρ γ δο ζαίρ ο δοίμναίλ .ι.
αεδ ρυαδ Mac Suibne ρανάτ δο μαελμυρε mac Suibne.

Μαζμυρ mac βριαίρ μίε δοίμναίλ μίε μυίρκερταίγ είγεαρνα εαίρβε
δεcc.

Mac caémasoil .ι. βριαίρ είγεαρνα cenél ρήραδθαίγ δεcc γ είγίρνα δο
δεναιμ δεοζαν mac caethmasoil.

Ρεαρζάλ ua ζαδρα ταναίρ cuile ο ρήρην δο μαρβαδ λα mac ζοίρδελβαίγ.

Αν δεccανάε ua μαοίλεοιρ ραοί επηνν υίλε δεcc ι ccluain muc noíρ μίε
ρίοδαίγ.

Αονζαρ μαζ εραε ραοί le van, Níall occ ó huiccinn, γ μιάλλ mac ρεαρ-
ζάλ υι υίccinn δεcc.

Ματζαίμαιν mac υίλλιαμ υί ρήρζάλ δεcc.

Υίλλιαμ ua ρlannaccain Saccart γ cananáε cοραδ ι νοίρρην δεcc.

Ρείοιμ ριονν ua concobair δο ζabal οια βραίερίβ ρήρην .ι. cloinn βριαίρην

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.”

^b *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwel by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell ; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhwéel*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—“ Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe.”—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran.”

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fiodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noíρ, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magrath*.—“ Aengus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was stiled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^h *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

ⁱ *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuireddy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim ffinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branan on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim ffinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sons sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig 7 do Ruaidhri mac ui concobair duinn a ceur na bliadhna ra gur far coccao 7 commbuadhreao a riol muirneadhais dhir na ngabala rin, 7 no gabao taog ua concobair ffin la a bhratpib.

Sloicceao la mac uilliam bupe co na bhratpib co macaire connaet do rfiduiccao feiolim finn o mac briain ballaig, 7 tucpat do a bhrat ffin ar a maite connaet a ceor ppiy, 7 no linceao feiolim a gsimel. Rugrom na maite rin lair co capn ppaoid mic piohaoz folteruaio, 7 do cuip mac diap-mada a brocc farp iar na cfnnac, 7 do gabpat braitgde rlfcta ona mic aen-gura 7 ua mbriuin, 7 do imraig Mac uilliam iar braigbal na mbraigatc rin ag mac briain ballaig. Iar na cluiprin rin do cloinn ui concobair Ruaid po puarplaccpct taog ua concobair ar lct baile an clair o ua concobair ndonn, do coio pnot a lict cloinne concobair mec brianan iarctam.

Coccao mop ag gallaib mide 7 laigfn gur milleao moran don mide don coccao rin. Ua concobair palge 7 mac Rirdepo buitler do tect co dpuim tuirlime deich cced no m ar uille do marplioig co cclinnbhratib poraib uile 7 baohpide cen oman gan imeccla ag cpaictio a neac, 7 a pluaig 7 a pirtc acc cpeaclopccao na mide ina timceall co nona. Da ar an coccao nempate po gabao mac feiolimio mic an calbaig i concobair la Stan mac

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, no linceao feiolim a gsimel.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Conor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425-452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Conor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Conor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty^k. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh^l; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Conor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Conor from O'Conor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chclair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Druim-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Conor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

^q *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

^r *Shoeing their steeds*, ἀγ κραίεσθ α νεαό.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 βαβαρ ριθε αγ κραίεσθ α νεαό, 7 α ρλυαγ 7 α ριρτε acc κρεαόλορρεαό να μιθε ι να ταιμρεαλλ], “untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta morá d'ragbail d'ua concobair o gallaib do ciond Siobá amail ra gnaé le fíh a ionaid do gher.

Creaca morá la mag eocagaim for barun dealbna 7 creaca morá ele beor for ledúraicáib gur aircc an tiri co híéne.

Creaca Puirplomain la eloinn irial 1 fíh'gail.

Maoleaclann mac floinn ui domnallan decc.

Teboid ua maolmuaid tigearna líte fear cceall do marbað lá hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

^s *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

^t *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

^u *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Lomán Lochá h-Uair : ir ón Lomán rin eugad Pore Lomám a n-Iarúioe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Loch Uaill ; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Loch Uail, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent : "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediá oppidum ; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

^v *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coille."—D. F.

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylyes, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Conor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations^s were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell^c plundered Port-Lomainⁿ.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellaⁿ, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^w, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^x.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

“Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

“The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

“The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Conoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda^a his son.

“Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

“Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

“O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

“Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

“Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a courageous man, died.

“Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

“Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

“A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

“Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

“Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

“Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

“Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

“Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides.”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε cέδ, Sφρccα, α δο.

Μαιμρετιρ βραθαρι μινυρ δο τιονηρccαδ ι μαινεαχάν le linn πεδλιμιση mic θριαιν mic αρθγαλ μέζ ματζαμίνα δο βήση να τιζήνα ι νοιρζαλλαιβη.

Ρριοιρ δαιμιηρι ι. Ραρταλον mac Αοδα υί φλαναccαιν δεcc αρ loc δεαρcc.

θριαν mac Ριλip μεζυιδιρ φη α αοιρι βα φηηρ εινεαc, γ ηζηναμ ι ccoicceδ υλαδ υιλε δο μαρβαδ α ττοραιοζεcτ α cπειche la cloinn Αιρτ υί νέλλ, ι. la Ρυαδρι co να βραιτριθη ιαρ φφαεμάδ α αναcαιλ, γ ιαρ μβήcε αθαιδ αca ιλλαμh. Εmann Ρυαδ mac Sβαιν μέζυιδιρ δο μαρβαδ leiρ an Ρυαδρι cceδνα.

Ταδce mac Εocchαιν υί concobaip τιccήνα cαιρβε δεcc.

Μαιδm la ταδce ua cconcobaip γ la α βραιτριθ βop cloinn θριαιν βαλλαiz ιn ηό μαρβαδ διαρμαιτε mac donnchaδa mic θριαιν, γ Sβαιν mac ταδce mic τιζεαρνάιν να cορρα, γ cυιρτφ ιαδ δο θρυιm α ττιρε γ α nuile μαιτφρα. Τιαζαιτ da mac θριαιν φηη ηι Scén ηι cclñn mec θρανάν αρ ιn ηζηεanchaiz, γ ηο βήccñ δο Mac θραναιν α ττηρβccñ ζο ηο cυιρτ αρ φοζρα ο είρ co τίρ, γ ηο ηιονηαρβαδ Mac θραναιν φήριn αρ α θυτχαιζ ιριn Αηζαile. Ρο ζαδ ό φήρζαλ φριρ, γ δο ηαδ φήρann δια cετηραιη γ κομμhδ τίρε δια μαιντιρ.

¹ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

² *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

³ *In pursuit of a prey*, α ττοραιοζεcτ α cπειche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

⁴ *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan', while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^z, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey^a, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Conor^b and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people^c in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Conner from thenceforth."

^c *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eiriúg ua meácair, .i. Tadcc cona cómaíntaib doibh gur marbad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dach urócor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turócor rin pucc ua míchair co na ploú ar. An tua míchair rin ticcérna ua ccairin decc iarctain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac bpanan, .i. Tomaltach carrach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian aoir.

Iarla ócc urmuían do tét i neirinn co rochaide moir do Shaioib. Ro fáir coccaó moir etir Iarla urmuían, 7 dearmuían dia no gabad Deroio mac Iarla dírmuían la buirleparachab. Ro gabad leo bfor porc Iairge. Ro chinnyct iarain cat do tabairt diaoile co no ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar raruicad Iarla urmuían do deachad Mac Riróir do tabairt an cáta an la hirin. Cíó píl ann éra acé no rraóinead an cat fair, 7 no gabad é buó díin. Acóirac aroile co no hadnairt díschnebar ar céirre céo

“quarters to his men.” Το παρ κοινμήσδ τίρε δια μμυτιρ means that he billeted Mac Bran-an’s people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplied his place.”

^f *Mac Branane*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

^g *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

^h *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^d, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin^e; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan^f, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^g came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons^h [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [εννοτά α νοσαρ κοιν η εαζαιθεααα]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shippes of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. *b*, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

οἷβ̄ cenmótā ā nouaop̄ coin̄ ἡ εαταῖοῖδα. Ἐαταῖε donā ἡγαλταιῖ cell̄ cainnigh, ἡ baite moia epiche buitepaó̄ iāp̄ ceop̄ ā náip̄ ip̄ in cath̄ rin. Aḡur̄ bai an̄ tiarla occ upmum̄an rin̄ conā Shaxoib̄ ī mbaile daingh̄, ἡ nochap̄ féadā ā toḡail. Ἐραταῖε ele don̄ iāp̄la rin̄ dō teét̄ ī nEipinn, ἡ ceithepe longā cō nā mbaó̄ī inn̄tib̄ dō ḡabail̄ dō dō loinḡsr̄ iāp̄la d̄sr̄mum̄an̄ for̄ in̄ p̄faiir̄ge, ἡ n̄sr̄t̄ moip̄ dō ḡabail̄ dō buitepacaib̄ t̄peotā.

Μαιδ̄m̄ for̄ uā p̄f̄sr̄ḡail̄ lā mac̄ cumn̄ uí̄ maó̄ileclainn, lā díol̄muineaó̄aib̄h̄ ἡ lā laó̄ighpeach̄ mac̄ Roppā ip̄in̄ nuaconḡbail̄ in̄ pō ḡabaó̄ Emann̄ mac̄ uí̄ p̄sr̄ḡail, ἡ aoiḡsr̄ dōcc̄ dō p̄liōct̄ muir̄c̄sr̄taḡ̄ ó̄icc̄ uí̄ p̄sr̄ḡail. Seéct̄moḡat̄ ā n̄sr̄baó̄ā etip̄ mār̄baó̄h̄ ἡ ḡabail̄.

Tomap̄ mac̄ caó̄ail̄ mic̄ tomair̄ uí̄ p̄sr̄ ḡail̄ tánaip̄ī nā h̄Angailē dō mār̄baó̄ ī mbeol̄ āthā nā Palip̄ī ip̄ in̄ oídē for̄ lōp̄cc̄ ā é̄p̄eichē lā d̄r̄sim̄ dō díol̄muineaó̄aib̄h̄, lā cloim̄ Concoó̄air̄, ἡ lā macaib̄ Muir̄c̄sr̄taḡ̄ cō ruerāt̄ ā c̄nō ἡ ā é̄peach̄ iāp̄ nā p̄aḡbáil̄ ī nuac̄haó̄h̄ amāil̄ pob̄ annam̄ laip̄.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmótā ā nouaop̄ coin̄ ἡ εαταῖοῖδα. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. *Ἐουαop̄* is the third person plural, past tense of *ε̄om̄*, I eat; and the word *εαταῖοῖδα*, the plural of *εαταῖοε*, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: ἡ *εἰḡ-ep̄naó̄ī dō iāp̄caib̄ in̄ māpā, ἡ dō εαταῖοῖδ̄ in̄ nuim̄, ἡ dō nā huil̄ib̄ annannaib̄*; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

^j *O'Farrell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Maelaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwall, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'fergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

^k *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey¹]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell¹ was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise¹, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna eappoc o Nuachongbail in Iarimíde."

¹ *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Páilis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

^m Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the ffeast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of ffebruary.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Χριστο, mile, ceire ceó, Sercca, a trí.

Σιολλαχοιρτ mac edigen biocairpe tsmraill Paττραicc i noilfinn η caná-
nac corað do ecc.

Concobair mac catail Ruaid még raagnaill tigeapna cloinne bibraig décc.
Sémur mac gearoid iarla deapmuían décc.

Διαρmaid μοι mac διαρματα í concobair do marbað la cloinn ταίδεσς
ui concobair occ ear da conná φορ búill.

Cuilén ua diomurairg do marbað la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobair mec donncharð an mac oipriug pob oip-
ðrica oineað η ηgnam, ba pñri αιτεη η eolur ari zac nealaðain dá παιβε i
moctar connact décc iar mbuaid nonçta η naiçriçe.

Indraiccid la huilliam burc mac Ripoñro φοι cairlen muilinn adam i
neraic a ðula çur leanað é a ττοραιçεαct co bopo baile in μοταιç ço po
ioπραιδριom φοιριν τόραιç η πο marbað cuicc φοι décc don ττοραιç lair φα
mac μαçnyρα mic διαρματα mec donncharð, η φα macaib hí neill, do bñ a
puil arpaμ pñin occ an ccairlen φοι pect piam.

Mac maui baiped tigeapna çipe hamalçaid, η Siacur cam mac pñçail
tigeapna cloinne hamlaib ui pñçail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (agé, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

ⁿ *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

^o *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

^p *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Dachonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

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

Gilchreest Mac Edigen^a, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh^c, died.
James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Conor at Eas-Da-Conna^p, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^a, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^r, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam^s, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^t, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always ear uí fíoinn, anglice Assyllin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

^a *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Eunction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^r *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Nell's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^s *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^t *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ἐπιανε ιησὺ ταῖς υἱ Ρυαίρε βῆν μεσ δοννχαῖδ δεcc.

Ταῖς mac δονναιλλ μῶρι μεσ δοννχαῖδ τῖς ἴρινα ρῖδε ρορ λετ τῖρε
hoilealla ἡ α ἔcc.

Επι mac ρεῖλμ υἱ ραγαῖλλῖς δο μαρβαδ λα δοννχαῖδ mac τομαῖρ ὀιcc
μεγυῖδρι.

Αὐδ mac γιollaπαττῖραιcc μεγυῖδρι δέcc.

Ρι σαχαν δο ὅρι τιὸδλαῖςδ ἔο hua neill επι mac εὐζαῖν, .i. ὀτ ρλατα
ἡ βα ρῖςτ δο ργαῖλαῖδ, ἡ ἰδ οἱρ ετ ceτeρα.

Ο neill δο ταῖαιρ τεαῖραῖδ δο τῖςεαῖρνα τεαδῶμῦμαν δο ταῖς mac
τοῖρρδeαῖδαις υἱ βῖαιν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοῖρ Κῖορτ, μῖλε, ceῖτε ceδ, δῖρcaττ, α cῖταιρ.

ῤεαῖδῖτε μᾶς δυῖβne eρρcoρ an βα βῖεῖρne δέcc.

Οἱαῖρμαῖττ mac μῖρcaδαιν ραcaῖρ τοccaῖδe δecc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Áwly O'Fergyl, died."

"Gave wages, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*."

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Cian-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slain by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*."

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slain in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshippes and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.
Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages^u to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest^x, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner faly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

* *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Ταὸς υα concobair do ecc an ratarn iar cced feil muire 7 a aolacac
co honorać hi Rop comain la plioct caćail cpoibdeirg tian 7 toir, 7 la
tuathairb pil muirfohaig arćeana.

Cedać υα morða ticćřna laoiri decc do tpeazat.

Domnall υα Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiğ oicc
ui řřřail, Maoileacćlann mac brian mic muirceartaiğ oicc uí řřřail co na
řřnaoi, Mor inĝean tpećair ui ćřnneioiğ bñ mćg eoćaccain co na hinĝin 7
muirceartacć mac řřain uí duibĝřndain decc don tpećat cćna.

Muircřřtacć mac airć uí maileacćlann, 7 a bñ inĝřn í cobćaiğ, 7 tpeiar
eile amaille řřiu do dol decc in aen lo co noicce tpe řeĝacć eic do cuacć do
na enarairb cćna.

Remann mac an řřřora mic loćlann uí řřřail decc don tpećat.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnachacć decc.

Mac diarmata ruacć, .i. diarmat mac mailećlann, Caćal bacacć mac
corbmaic na řorřmaile, 7 bñmumhan inĝřn ui řlannazain decc.

Cono mac neill ĝairb uí domnall, 7 aenzur mac neill uí domnall do
marbacć la heicćneacćan mac neacćain uí domnall hi řindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacćluacćceacć la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neacćain í domnall 1 tpeir
conall iar marbacć cuinno uí domnall ĝor loirpřřć an tpe co hacć řeanaig co
ruĝrat ĝroigē, 7 bñ iořmða. Acć ćřna nř deachacć ĝan dioĝail uair řo řaĝairb
řioć luazh a ruccrat, .i. brian mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruacć
meĝuidir řaoi ar eineać, ar řřřnam, 7 řřř tige aoićeacć coicćřno co noćtar
ar řioć don tpeľuazh do marbacć maraon řir.

¹ *Teige O'Conor.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mulehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companies of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body; and too” [*recte* and also] “it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defēded his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

² *Formaol.*—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁴ *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Conor^y died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crovderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil^z; and Beanmumhan^a, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^b, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convo, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, *speac̄rluaic̄ceac̄o*.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neil and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Órísral mac Donnchaíð uí ceallaiḡ ḡ maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ baí hí ffríutbearc ffrí apoile im tḡḡearnaḡ ua maíne decc í naomí tḡeḡtmáin í nḡereadó arḡríl, ar a dubairc bḡearal an tan tannic ḡiolla maoleaclainn dia fíor í nḡalar a báir, ḡabaim coinne le maoleaclainn hí ffríadó naírí ar tḡḡearna dibliníð maí ccíonn Sícḡtmaíne ḡ do fḡeḡraḡḡar arason an cḡinne hírín.

Coccaó moḡ eḡir cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, ḡ clann Donnchaíð uí ceallaiḡ iar necc bḡrísral ḡ maoleaclainn.

Mac Ríróríðo buíḡleir an taoín fḡear bá haírde clu ḡ oírdearcur do ḡallaið eḡeann ina ḡe do ecc.

IR mac caḡail Ruaið meḡ ḡaḡnaill ba tanairí fḡor a buḡḡaiḡ fḡín, ḡ a uíol do tḡḡearna ar íocḡ ḡ ar fírinne decc fḡeḡtmáin maí fḡeíl mícíl, ḡ IR mac uilliam meḡ ḡaḡnaill do maḡbað la ḡilla nḡlar díolmáin íḡ in tḡeḡtmáin ceḡna daen fḡoḡaíḡ do ḡa iar mbáíḡ hí bḡarḡraíð dearḡbḡaḡar a maḡar óó .i. uilliam ualatuḡ.

Domnall mac muírcearḡaiḡ bacaiḡ uí concóbaír tḡḡearna caírḡrḡi úḡoma clíab (co na bḡairíḡ aḡḡ mað beacc) do maḡbað la cloinn eoḡain uí concóbaír, ḡ tḡḡearna do denam do Ruaiðrí mac bḡraín uí concóbaír ina íonað.

^d *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1464. Breasal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordshipp of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April ; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), ‘I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended :’ and they both answered the said meeting.”

^e *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards ; but the sept of tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace.”

^f *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablestand most famouschieftaine in Ireland, died.”

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as “Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl.” This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115 :

“A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^g *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualities, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumcliw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnagh died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Péidlim mac Donnchaid mic tigeannain oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeannan occ mac donnchaid iar rin ina diogail.

Tomaltac occ ua gadra do marbad i ngrifir oidce for rliab luga la Muirgír mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall 7 la hemann an macáire mac zoirvelbiaig.

Loclaind mac mailín uí maoilconaire decc iar ttreblaitt foda 7 iar mbuaió naitéirige, 7 a solacáó i noilfíno.

Loclaind mac firceirtne uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar zheannac 7 domnall da mac duinn mezuóir do marbad la na ndearbhrácair, .i. Ruaidrí glar.

Creaóruatar la cloind uí ceallaiǵ, .i. colla ppiuir tige eonn, 7 Ruaidrí ua cellaiǵ tpe forailín brian uí bpaóin bríǵmuine, 7 cloinne Rora mic muirceartaig mióig uí fírgail, 7 taimc a dómaóin doib diblinib uair do marbad da mac uí ceallaiǵ, 7 re fir decc dia muintir amaille ppiu.

Brian ua brian co noíóneabair dia muintir, 7 deíóneabair ele do luét an éalaió ra uilliam mac donnchaid mic an ppiora uí fírgail do marbad la magamalzaio.

O domnall, Mac uilliam buic, 7 moran do zaoídealaib, 7 do gallaib epeann amaille ppiu do dol co haé cliaé dublinne hi ccfh tomair iarla dífmuíman iurtir na hepeann an tan ra, 7 rann 7 cfhgal do denam doib ppiu.

Tir tuatáil do creaóó la haóó mac diarmada tigeanna muize luirc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^b *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both partyes; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgy" [Magawley].

ⁱ *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Rathcline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teffia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoinin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion^h was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Breen of Brawnyⁱ, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murrough Midheach O'Farrell; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Breen, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh^j, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly^k.

O'Donnell^l, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

^h *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

^m *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ μὰς διαρμὰδα γὰλλ κο μαίεῖβ τιρε τυαῖαιλ δο τεαῖτ αρτεαῖ ταρ εῖνο α
 ερεαῖ, ἡ βραιγδε δο ταβαιρτ βαοῖ οῖρ βατταρροῖ ἀγ ελοῖνο ποονηαῖ
 ὁ βαρ τομαλταῖγ μεε διαρμὰδα κοννιεε ρῖν.

Ναονβαρ δο μυντιρ αν ιυρτιρ δο ἡαρβαῖο ἡ ρῖνε γὰλλ τρε κοῖαιρλε
 ερρῖυεε να μῖοε. Ἀν ιυρτιρ, αν τερρκορ, ἡ αν ρῖορτυναῖ δο πολ κο τεῖ
 αν ρῖγ διομκοραιοτ ρορ αρῖολε.

Τομαρ ιαρλα δεαρμῖμῖαν ο οτεαῖτ ρορ εcula ὁ τιγ ρῖγ Σαξαν κο μονατ
 ρῖγ λειρ ἡ νερῖοη γκο ττιοδλαεῖβ μορα οραγβαλ ὁδ οη ρῖγ.

Ρειῖδῖμῖο υα Ρυαιρ, ἡ αεῖ μαε ταῖογ υῖ Ρυαιρ δο λειγean αμαῖ αρ
 γαῖ ταιῖβ ἡ ρῖο να βρειρνε δο δεναῖ.

Υῖλλιαμ μαε μαῖνε μῖε αεῖα τιγεαρῖα ρλεαῖτα κονκοβαρ μεε βραῖαιν
 οεεε.

Οομναλλ καμ μαε κονκοβαρ μεε δεονηαῖο οεεε.

Μαινερτιρ. Σ. Ρραῖρτ, ἡ νΑεη δαπα ἡρῖν μῖμῖαιν ἡ νερρκορῖοτεετ λῖμ-
 ηῖγ δο δεναῖ αρ βρῖ να Μάῖγε λα τομαρ ιαρλα εῖλλε δαπα, ἡ λα Σῖοβαιν
 ἡγῖη τΣεμαῖρ ιαρλα δεαρμῖμῖαν, ἡ τῖμβα δο δενοῖ οῖβ ἡννε.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was
 anciently much more extensive, and comprised
 all the district lying between Lough Key and
 Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by
 the Shannon; on the south by the lower part
 of the River Boyle; and on the west and north
 by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and
 by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of
 Leitrim. The northern part of this territory
 was called Coillte-Chonchubhair. — See note
 under the year 1471. This passage is given as
 follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of
 Moylurg, took the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and
 those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and
 gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were
 adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh
 Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also
 made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

ⁿ *Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle
 of Desmond came from the King of England’s
 house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

^o *Felim O'Rourke*.—“Felim O'Ruairc released.
 The Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady
 O'Ruairc was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

^p *William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz
 Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac
 Branane, died.”—D. F.

^q *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a
 small town on the River Maigne, in the barony
 of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine
 miles south-west of the city of Limerick. Ac-
 cording to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas,
 Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded
 here a convent of Minorites of the Observance,
 in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III.,
 at the east side of the town of Athdare.

^r Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-
 tain the following entries, omitted by the Four
 Masters :

“Maccaba, Daniel O'Ruairc, John, son to the
 Official Mac Muircherty, and Mælaghlyn fitz
 Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O'ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmondⁿ, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^a, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it^f.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugenane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillena-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Mælaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Mageochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoys's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoys, and by O'Conner falye's sons Mæl O'Mælmoys's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sons of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sons of Brian Mac Donaghy

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, εσίτηρ ceo, Σφαρcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic maṭa abb lṡra gabail dṡcc.

Ḥormlaṡ caoṡanaṡ (ingṡn meic murchaṡa ri laiḡṡn) bṡn í neill do écc.

Αοṡ mac concobair meic diaρματα τιḡearna muicce luipcc do ecc, ḡ concobar occ mac concobair meic diaρματα do gabail a ionaṡ do ηειρ τοḡa pleacṡta aṡa meic diaρματα etir cill, ḡ tuaiṡ, aṡt clann Ruaiṡri meic diaρματα namá, ḡ tamic a doṡaṡn doṡbṡn ar do gabao la comne leṡ ar cain ppaic, ua concobair donn, donnchaṡ ua ceallaiḡ, ḡ clann Ruaiṡri don oara lṡṡ, Mac diaρματα ḡ a etir don lṡṡ arail. Ppaṡ deabaṡ stoρra ḡor maρbaṡ diaρμαṡ mac Ruaiṡri meic diaρματα, ḡ ba heṡt móρ ina etir epṡde. Ro gabao taṡcc mac Ruaiṡri buṡde, ḡ ηo maṡmaṡeao ua concobair donn.

Ḥlan duṡ mac donnchaṡ mic aṡa meḡuṡri do maρbaṡ la Ḥlan mac pilṡ meḡuṡri.

Ḥoin mac alaρṡaim mic eoin móρ meic donnaṡl do maρbaṡ la com mac aṡa buṡde í nell.

Maoleclainn ua bṡn taoṡpeac etire bṡuin na Ḥionna, ḡ a mac occ .i. an

to Balillogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaglin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

“Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

“Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

“Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

“The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (.i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (.i. the' smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

“Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

“O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

“The Sraid [street] of Moybreccray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

“Great warr betwixt the sons of Aedh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

“The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^s, Lord of Moylurg, died; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospital, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'f-fergayl, died."

^s *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [confederates] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

γιλλα ουβ) Μαοιρφέλαιον α ανη, το μαρβαδ γ το λορκαδ οα βραιτινβ
 βν, γ οα οηραατ αν δομναδ ρια ραμαη, γ α mac ele αιρηρηι οα βρηη οο
 μαρβαδ οαεν ηρδρη ραιγδε λαρηη ορηυηγ αεονα ηρηη ηββρηηηηγ ηβαηβ ηρ ηη
 ηι αεονα.

Mac consnamha γ α mac οο μαρβαδ λα δομναη οα Ρυαιρη γ λα α ελοηηη
 α ηεαβαη γ ρυιδε οοιβ ηηα τρη.

Αοδ mac ταιδε ου Ρυαιρη δεεε.

Coibmac mac διαρηματα γαηη τρηεαρηηα αιρητηγ δεεε.

Αοδη mac Neachtain υι δομναηη οο εεε.

Μαηρητηρη chille Cride ηρηη ηυηηαιη η ηεπηρηορηοιτεετ αορηαιγδε οο τογ-
 βαη οο βραιτηρηβ .S. βρηαρηρηη λα ροιη ααρηεαιγ, γ αυηβα οηορηαδ οο οεηοη
 οοιβ βρηη ηαδνααη α ηυαρηαη γ α ηαιρηααη.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-
 pany, was slaine by the sons of ffelimy More
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

^c *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
 lin or Malachy.

^u *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
 present.

^v *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced
 in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the
 peasantry to be compounded of mac an áea,
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, situ-
 ated between Lough Allen and the River
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were
 deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruairc and his
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

^w *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

^x *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

^y *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-
 termined. The following account of this abbey
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil
 History of Cork*, p. 203-208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.
 Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
 Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laidir,
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place
 it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition
 that he should not permit the friars to live in
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name¹), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh^u, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava^v and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh^w, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall^x, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe^y in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains^z.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

^z Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there vnhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cñtpe ced, Sñccat, a pé.

δριαν mac γιollaπαττpαιcc μεγυιδιr abb leapa γαβαιλ, 7 Δοmναλλ ua leanna cananaç do muιncιr leapa γαβαιλ δέcc.

Ρειδhm mac βριαν μεγ ματγαννα τιγεαρνα οηγιάλλ δεcc.

δριαν mac αmlαοιb μεγυιδιr cñn α αιcme ρñn, 7 τιγεαρνα cloinne ham-λαοιb δέcc.

Αιne ιηγñ μεγεοcαγαιn βñ μεγ υιδιr δέcc.

Concobaρ mac ui concobaρ Ρυαιð δέcc.

δριαν duib mac ταιδcc υί concobaρ δεcc an cuicceað la δέγ do μαρτα.

Ριοcαρð mac emainn τιριαλ, 7 τομαρ γαλλδα mac emainn τιριαλ δεcc.

Uilliam buρc mac uateip α buρc, 7 uilliam buρc mac Sñain mic mic uateip δέcc.

Uα duibγñmáin cille ροnain ρεαργαι 7 muipγñr cananaç mac conaing çananaicγ υί maοιλconaipe, 7 concobaρ mac ταιδcc mec bpanain δεcc.

Uaítene mac ρεαργαι υί Ραιγίλλιγ δέcc.

Donnchað mac muipceapταιγ υί ðαλαιγ δεcc.

Maðm moρ do òtabaιp ρορ γαλλαib macáιpe apγiáll la haed mac eoγain υί neill.

Sloicceað lá γαλλαib miðe, 7 λαγñn ι nuib ρaulge, τιονοιρ ua concobaρ

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairy fitz Ruairy fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

^a *Clann-Awley*, now Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called Muintir-Pheodachain.

^b *Owney, the son of Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.

Brian, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley^a, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilda, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branane, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

^c *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecarbry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

faillge .i. conn mac an calbair a rocéraide for a cionn 7 no marbað lair ceour Sfan mac tomair an cfnó fóna no ba fearr 7 nob airgða do gallaib, 7 ba banna nia ffrair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do maomairgdo an tiarla ar na máraic, 7 goill maille ffrir, 7 gabtar hé budein, 7 bhntar a arm 7 a eidead de 7 ióblaicead la taðg ua concobair an tiarla a cliamam go cairlén cairppe, 7 dhong mor don trluağ amaille nír. Ro gabadóna don éur rin, Crioroir Ploingcéo, 7 pruir tige muire aca truir 7 uilliam occ uinnionn, An bearnabalac 7 rochaidé oile amaille ffrir. Dala a ndeachad irteach hi ccairlen cairppe ar in maom rin tangattar gail aca cliaé ina ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat daiúdeoin a nfrccarat tar a nair. No tñgúir iarom nírte a huib failge co tñnraig buð tuait, 7 co nár budear 7 no bidir bneirniğ 7 airgialla acc cpeacloccad na mibe for gac lé gan tñnrağan gan torağéc o rin amac go cñt truirir iar rin.

Taðg ua brian tigearna tuadnuman do dol rluağ lanmór tar rionaind amach ir in Samrad do ronnrad go no cpeachad gaoibil dñmuman 7 iar-muman lair, 7 do marat gaoibil lairñ beor a nair ó. Soair dia tigh iar rin 7 iar ngabail epice cloinne huilliam 7 condae luimniğ, 7 iar na dirluccad ó on iarla do ciond rioda dpağail do féin 7 da éir 7 iar brağbal trir

and Naas southwards, and that the Brefnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—ED.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success^d to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien^f, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, *banna rúa pparar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *bamne pé pparar do galluib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ρρϊστ μαρcc ζααα βλιαθνα ό μυντηρ λυμμηγ̃ co βρατ̃ αδβατ̃ do ζαλαρ αζ̃ α
τιζ̃ θυδ̃ δέιν, γ̃ Concobar mac τοιρδεαλβαγ̃ υί̃ θριαμ̃ διορδνεαδ̃ ινά̃ ιοναδ̃.

Ριοcαρ̃ο mac mec uilliam burc mic Ριοcαρ̃οδ̃ όγ̃ ταναρι̃ cloinne Ριοcαρ̃ο
déc.

Υα̃ dubba γ̃ α̃ mac do μαρβ̃αδ̃ ι̃ meabail la cloinn maolpuanaid̃ mic
Ρυαδ̃ορι̃ ί̃ dubba.

Μαϊο̃m μορ̃ do τ̃αβαρτ̃ la gallaid̃ .i. nã μηδε̃ αρ̃ μάζ̃ ματ̃ζ̃αμνα̃ dύ̃
μαρ̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ ροχαιδε̃, γ̃ ιη̃ ρο̃ ζαβαδ̃ αοδ̃ όcc̃ μαζ̃ ματ̃ζ̃αμνα̃, γ̃ mac̃ dõm̃-
naill̃ cloinne ceallaid̃.

Εοζ̃αν, γ̃ αεδ̃ θυδ̃ dã mac̃ Ρυαδ̃ορι̃ mic̃ caτ̃ail̃ θυιδ̃ υι̃ concobar̃, γ̃ ταδ̃cc̃
mac̃ θριαμ̃ mic̃ caτ̃ail̃ dõ μαρβ̃αδ̃ lã διαρματ̃ mac̃ τ̃αίδοcc̃ υι̃ concobar̃ι̃, γ̃
lã cloim̃õ διαρματα̃ Ρυαδ̃ο̃ mic̃ τ̃αίδοcc̃ υί̃ concobar̃ι̃ luañ capcc̃ ρορ̃ cuiρ-
peach̃ λιαδ̃ορμα̃.

Μαοιleaclainn, γ̃ Sfañ dã mac̃ εοζ̃αν̃ mec̃ διαρματα̃ ρυαδ̃ο̃ decc̃ ιη̃ eñ
caeiδ̃ογ̃ιρ̃.

Εοζ̃αν̃ mac̃ ρ̃faiñ mec̃ dõnnchaid̃, γ̃ μ̃ιρ̃ceap̃ταc̃ mac̃ conconnac̃t̃ υι̃ δ̃ά-
λαιζ̃ decc̃.

Μα̃ιρη̃τιρ̃ ο̃ιλε̃ιη̃ nã τ̃ρ̃ινο̃ιδε̃ .i. ρορ̃ loc̃ cé, cõ μο̃μ̃α̃ιζ̃ιη̃ nã τ̃ρ̃ινο̃ιδε̃ dõ
lorcc̃ad̃ lá̃ coim̃il̃.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner
fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

^a *The English of Meath.*—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F. :

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

^b *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

ⁱ The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairy O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw ; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath^s gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^b in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle^l.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branans sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædth Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the said" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scars and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælruany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

AOIS CRIOST, 1467.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, ceitpe céo, Síreacat, a Seaót.

Semur ua fshgail abb lēraeta paol dēraac dēigeimig dēcc.

Niall mac maēgamna megeraie oiricel loca herne, 7 pearrūn inri caoin-
dēcc.

Eogan mac Ruōraige meē maēgamna tiēearna oirgiall dēcc, 7 Remann
mac Ruōraige do gabail tiēearnair dia eir.

Toirpuealbac Ruad mac uí neill (Ehri) dēcc.

O Raigillig, .i. caēal mac eogan dēcc.

Mac caēmaoil Eogan dēcc.

Aod mac bhian uí ceallaiē tiēearna ua maine dēcc, 7 a adlacad i nat
luan, 7 Aod na coillead mac uilliam uí ceallaiē do gabail a ionaid.

Domnall buide ua feargail ardaoircaē na hangaile, 7 laoirgreaē mac
pora mic concobair mic caēail uí feargail dēcc.

IRial ua feargail i monad domnall, 7 Sfan i monad Iriail.

Aod dub mac donnchaio mic bhian ballaiē, caōē a bhacair, caōē mac
bhian, 7 aod Ruad mac diairnaua moir mic diairnaua ui concobair do
marbad a ngeir la diairnaid ua concobair, 7 la cloinn diairnaua Ruaid
mic caōē ui concobair, 7 la caēal mac Ruaidri oice uí concobair.

Colla mac magnaia meē maēgamna, 7 aoin fear dēcc dia muintri do
marbad for lorcc a crieē fein la bheirneacaid.

Dauid mac goirdebbaiē do marbad la tomair mac fearair.

Donnchaio mac peain mic maoleaclainn uí fshgail dēcc for rliccoid na
Roma.

Sfan mac emainn mic feargail ui Raigillig do marbad.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocaird dēcc do galair obann, ar ni bī glōir
paogalua naē dubacur a veirō.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann
on that journey was burnt

^k James O'Farrell.—“James, son to the Bishop
Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel
fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith,
a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and begin-
ning of his happiness. Some thought that it
was envy that killed him. God rest his soule.”
—D. F.

^l Inis-Caoin, now Inishkeen, an island in the
river Erne. See note ^b, p. 727, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoin^l, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell^m, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *Donnell Boy O'Farrell.*—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Χριστοιν Ρλοινγεο, Ριαρυ mac Ριαραι βαλατυν, Semur ócc mac
remair βαλατυν, γ mac πετιόιζ αν μυληνν ειρη .i. πριοι αν μυληνν ειρη
decc von plaiç.

Stan mac an βαλατυναίζ do μαρβαδ la a cenel φήρριν.

Τοιρηδεαλβαε mac καταιλ ui concobair do μαρβαδ i Ρορρ comám la
cloinn domnaill mic μαγνυρα caim í cèllaiç.

Sloiccead la hua neill .i. enri i noiρeaçt i καταιν γ ιρ φορ αν ρλοιζεαδ
ριν do μαρβαδ τομαρ mac ριληρ μεζ υιοιρ φεαρ α αιοιρ do βρεαρρ do δυταιζ
ina ρήμεαρ.

Μαιδm ειροιρ μοιζε ειρουνν φορ ua cceallaiç, γ φορ cloinn uilliam burc
la mac uilliam cloinne Ριοκαιρo γ la ριολ mbρiain dý in ρo μαρβαδ uilliam
caeç a burc mac mec uilliam, γ va mac uí ceallaiç, γ aeð buide mac τοιρη-
velbaiç mec domnaill conραpal a ngallócclac, γ deiçnebar δυαιρlið cloinne
domnaill amaille φριρ. Τορραταρ beor ocç φριçit gallocclac zo ρoch-
aiðe oile cenmoçatepide. Ua doimnaill .i. aeð ρuað mac neill çaiρð do zeacç
i cconnaçtaib do ðioçail an maðma ρin ap bá ρanncaipac ðó mac uilliam γ
ua ceallaiç, γ ριç do ðñn dó a cloinn Ριοκαιρo γ imteçt imϕlan dia τiç.

INiρ loça caiρρçin do çabaill la hua cconócobair ndonn, γ la cloinn mic
peiðliμið φορ luçt a comeda.

Χρεαça δυριμε la ταδγ ua concobair, la μαç eoçagain, γ la mac φεόραιρ
φορ μαç Τρεβα çup αιρcepçt an τήρ ó imριρ zo baile mic uilliam.

^p *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-
land near the western boundary of the parish of
Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county
of Galway. A patron was annually held at this
place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually
called *Domnac Chruim Duib*, in Irish, and
Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives.
The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is en-
tered in the Annals of D. F., under the year
1566, as follows:

“A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac Wil-
liam Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz
Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O’Kelly, King of
Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they
burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a
good house-keeper. They went that night to-
wards Omany, and the next day went they to
burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about
Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence
of the countrye’s towards them) made retreat.
But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them,
the best Englishman’s son in Ireland in his owne
dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge,
and Torlogh O’Brien’s sept for the most part.
The host being happily defeated, Mac William
Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein,
and O’Kellye’s two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary,
a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i.
Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Conor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin^p, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin^q was taken from its keepers by O'Conor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Conor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teflia, and plundered the country from Imper^r to Baile-mic-William^s.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donnell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conlude peace, and went home afterwards."

^q *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^r *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Caiplen cuile maiole do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaio
 for phioct corbmaic mic donnchaio.

Iurtip Saranac do tect i nEirinn, 7 tomar dai-tearrao, ni dia etainic
 milleao epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1468.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, ceire ceo, Srccat, a hoct.

Concobar ua maioleclainn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dEimunan, 7 po ba iurtip i nepinn mac remair mic gearoid
 dearrcaigteaoc epeann ina aimpin dia cenel peirrin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly."

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

* *Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, Æsdanas of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary^a arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland^v.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond^w, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eineac, ar fhgnaim, ar deire, ar daonnaict do boctaidh 7 daidilcneacaidh an coimhe ar éidnocal reo 7 maoinne do tuait deaglaire 7 dphilidh ar corcc meirle 7 míbér do dol co droicte aca hi coimne an iurair Shaxanaigh 7 gall na mbe aréna. Ro peallraic fair 7 ro dicsnaid leo é cen nac cionn 7 batar brónaigh eimóir fear nepeann doh pcel rin. Ruccad iaramh a corp co traighlí, 7 Ro haonaicead i noctairlige a arfh 7 rinneoir co nonoir 7 co nairmuidin naðbail.

O Ruairc tigeannan occ mac taidce tigeanna diongmala ua mbruidin 7 caia aeda rin decc iar mbuid ó domhan 7 o dsmán, 7 domnall mac taidce uí ruairc do oirdnead ina ionad la hua ndomnall 7 la a cairidh ar éna. Shioct tigeannan mic tigeannan moir mic ualzarcc do eirge ina aghaid go heccoir, 7 donnchad lorcc mac tigeannan móir do riodcad doib fhin do cairrreachaidh 7 do cloind ndonnchaid. O domnall iar na cluirin rin do toct rluag diuin tar eirne anall 7 ioctar éonnaict do millead leir 7 cpeaca diairne do denam dó for airtear tpe fiaérad éuile cnama 7 coiltead luighe 7 a mbruid leir dia tigh iarrin. Mac uilliam uactarac .i. uillc mac uillc an fiona, 7 o concobair donn co na roéraide gall 7 gaoideal diblimb do dol hi roiruidin ioctair connaict, 7 baile u ruairc do lorccad leo, 7 gan do maié do denam aict mað rin, 7 a ttoidect dia tigh gan caé gan coma.

Ruaidri mac concobair mec donnchaid tigeanna tpe hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iar mbruid báire for domhan 7 dsmán.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Ireland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tír-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Furbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li^x, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha^y and Coillte-Luighne^z, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin^a, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

^z *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

^a *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρθεαλβαδ μάε ρσαν υι ραγαλλιζ διοιρνεαδ ι ττιζεαρνυρ να βρσίρνε.

Υα κατάν .ι. μαγνυρ δεcc.

Κατάλ occ mac κατάλ ρυαδ μεζ ραгнаиλλ λανταοιρεαδ μιντιρτε heolair
decc ινα τιζ ρειν ιρ ιν ceo δομναδ τον κορδυρ ιαρ ιμβυαδ νοηγεα γ ναιεριζε
γ ταιοιρεδ το γαιρμ θα mac .ι. ταδζ μαζ ραгнаиλλ, γ ταιρεαδ ele beor το
γαρμ ουιλλiam μαζ ραгнаиλλ la ρλιοct μαοιleaδλαινν μεζ ραгнаиλλ.

Αρτ mac cuinn υι μαοιleaδλαινν τιζεαρνα ιμδε το μαρβαδ ηί ccnoc ηί
κορρραιζ μάιρτ εαρεc το ροηηραδ.

Υα μόρδα γ mac γιolla πατραιcc δέζ τον τρεαζατ.

δὴνμυίαν ιηζεαν εοζαιν υί concobair βή υί ceallaiζ .ι. αεδ mac βρiαιν
decc.

Emann an macáire mac γοιρδελβαιζ το μαρβαδ la a deapbraeáir uilliam
mac γοιρδελβαιζ.

Concobair buide mac κορβμαιc μεc βραναιν decc.

Υαιενε mac μεc εοcαζαιν το μαρβαδ δυρκορ το ραιγιδ ηι ccairlen enuic
ί κορccραιζ.

Ρυαίθρι mac διαρματα ρυαδ ιιc ταιδζ υί concobair, γ a βή ιηζεαν
cairppe í concobair δέζ το γαλαρ obann.

Ταδζ mac τιζεαρναιν βρυccαδ cεδαc conáicch, γ a βή nuala ιηζη μεc
donnchaδ ριαβαζ .ι. ρεαρζαλ decc.

Αη γιolla dub mac κορβμαιc buide μεc donnchaδ δέcc.

Concobair mac emainn ιιc μαοιleaδλαινν υί αιηλιζι decc ραεάρη ιιncáirc.

Τορνα ua μαοιcοναιρε ollam ρίλ μυιρεαδηαιζ a ρήcυρ γ a ριλιδέct
decc ινα τιζ ρήν ιλλιορ ρεαρβαιν ιαρ βρeil Πατραιcc ιαρ ιμβυαδ ναιεριζε,
γ a αθnacal ι νοιρμιν. Εραρδ ua μαοιcοναιρε ι nollamnact δια ηιρε.

Υα concobair ραιλζε conn το γαβαίλ la γαλλαδ.

Καιρlen bona υροβαοιρ βαοί αζ ua νοδμναίλ το εάβαιρτ δό διοιδιρι το
ρλιοct Μηυιρcεαρταιζ βαcαιζ.

Ριοcαρδ a βυρc το τοιδέct ηι μυιζ λυιρcc ριδ το δεναίμ δό ρρι mac

^b *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carby O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain^c, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

νοιαρματα, ἡ αὐτοῦ διδμήν ἰ κοινὴ υἱὸν ὀμναίλλ, ἡ ὁ ὀμναίλλ ὁ ὄλ τὰρ
 εἶρη πέρυ ὁ πιατάταρροῖν, ἡ ζαν αὐτῆμαίλ δά ἐλε ὀν ἐπυ ριν.
 Ριοκαρὸ ὀμοπύδ τὰρ αὐτῆ ἰ μακάρι κομμαέτ, ἡ βραιζὸε ὀ βρεῖτ λαίρ
 οὐ κλοινν υἱὸν κοκοβαίρ πιαδ, ἡ ρλοῖτ πεῖδλίμ ὀ βρῆτ λαίρ οὐ παρ φαῖματ
 βραιζὸε δό.

Clann κομμαίζ ὀνα ὀο μίλλεᾶδ λα ἡemann mac uilliam πεῖν κο να
 κλοινν τρε υαβαρ ἡ ὀμομυρ.

Κρεαῖα ὀιαρῆε λα ρῆδλίμ ρρῖονν ρορ υα κοκοκοβαίρ ὀδονν, ἡ αὐτῆ
 λαίρ ἰ μοιζ λαίρcc. Κρεαῖα ἀνβα λῆρ αὐτῆ μαινε. Κρεαῖ ἐλε λαίρ ὁ ρλοῖτ
 πεῖδλίμ κλειρῆζ ἡ κρεαῖ ὁ μῖντιρ βῆρ κο κίλλ ἀτράατα ἰ κοινὴ Ριοκαρὸ α
 βυρc κονα ρλυαζ, ἡ ὀο κογαῖβ ρέ ἀν ρλυαζ ζαν ργαοίλεᾶδ ὁ ροίλε ρρῖ ρέ ρεῖτ-
 μαινε ρορ αὐτῆ ρῆν ἀμῆν, ἡ ὀο ρορὸραδ ἰαδ ἡ βα ρια ὀια νανδαοίρ αἶζε.
 Κρεαῖ μορ ἐλε ὀο βρεῖτ λα πεῖδλίμ ὁ κῖαρραῖζε μεc κῖεῖρῆναιζ, ἡ mac
 μῖc ἀεῖα κῖοῖ υἱὸν κοκοβαίρ ὀο μαρβαδ λαίρ ἀν λα ριν. Εῖmann mac uilliam
 ὀεῖρζε δό ρορ ἰομαίρ υαράῖν τρῖ ρῖοτ γαλλόγλαῖ τρῖ ρῖοτ ὀο κῖεῖρῆν κογ-
 μαλα, ἡ μαρκερλυαζ αὐτῆ ρέῖν. Ρο λοίτεᾶδ μορᾶν κτορρα, ἡ ὀο βῆναδ ἀν
 κρεαῖ ὀπεῖδλίμ κενμοτα α κῖαίλλ.

Μορᾶν ὀο μίλλεᾶδ ἰ μῖδε ἡ ἡ λαῖζῆν λα ζεαρῖοδ mac ἰαρλα ὀρῖμῖμᾶν
 α ὀδῖογαῖλ τομαίρ ἰαρλα.

ὀαίλε υἱὸν Ραῖζῆλῆζ ἡ μαῖνιρτιρ ἀν ἐκᾶβᾶν ὀο λορκεᾶδ λα γαλλαῖβ ἡ λαίρ
 ἀν Σαχᾶναῖ λερ ὀκῖεῖναδ ἰαρλα ὀρῖμῖμᾶν.

Μαῖομ μορ ὀο ἐκᾶβαίρτ λα κονν mac ἀεῖα βῖδε ἰ νεῖλλ ἡ μῖβῆνδ υαῖνα
 ρορ γαλλαῖβ λῆτῖ κᾶταῖλ ὀο ἡ ὀο γᾶβαδ Μῖνκεαρταῖ Ρῖαδ υα νεῖλλ τῖζεαρρα
 κλοιννε ἀεῖα βῖδε ἡ ὀο μαρβαδ ἀεγυρ mac ἀλαχᾶνδαίρ μεc ὀοῖνναίλλ,
 Mac ροβερὸ ραβαοίρ τῖζεαρρα λῆτε κᾶταῖλ, ἡ ροῖαῖδε ὀο γαλλαῖβ ἡ ὀο
 ζαοῖδelaῖβ κενμοτατῖρῖδε.

Κρεαῖα ἀνβα λα πεῖλίμ ρρῖονν ἡ λα mac ὀιαρματα, κοκοβαίρ mac
 κορῖμᾶιc ρορ βαίλε ἀν τοβαίρ, ἡ υα κοκοβαίρ πεῖν κο βρῆτ ρορρα λῖον α

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were
 set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

^e *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keher-
 ney, a well-known district in the modern barony
 of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Ros-
 common. This district was also called *Ciar-
 raighe-Aoi*, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See
 O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he
 asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was
 called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the
 county of Roscominon.

^f *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a
 ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrahta, to meet Richard Burke and his army; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny^c; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain^f, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat^g and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^h, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^h *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^z, p. 1050, *supra*.

τιονοιλ cenmoṣat α ἔυατα, ἡ Ruaidṛi ua cōncobair lion α ἔιονοιλ co ndruing moir do cloinn conhmaig maraon riu, ἡ rhuict mic feidlimiḡ uile abur dñrge doib diblinib. Clann diairmata mic Ruaidṛi mec diairmata, ἡ clann corbmaic oig mec diairmata do bi hi pporlongpore i mbeola coillead do bñit pōpna dēōr, ἡ pñidlim dñmteact co haiṣpāc iomlan conuicce an pcor moir hi ccloinn caṣail mic muireadaig. Feidlimiḡ iarom ἡ mac diairmata diompuḡ co epōda corccrach ppiu ἡ ppaonmaidm pēacpnaḡ do tabairt pōpna co na tabrad pñi dib iaract plaitē dia pōile. Eōgan mac toiprdeibairg doill mic toiprdeibairg oicc uí concobairi ἡ feidlimiḡ mac toiprdeibairg puaiḡ mic bñian ballairg, do marbad, ἡ pōcaide do pāpclanadib himaille ppiú, ἡ feidlimiḡ do bñit α cpeicē leir iar mbuaiḡ, ἡ corccar, ἡ corccar, ἡ iar pfaḡbail α bioḡbaḡadib pō mela ἡ cūidbead.

Inpāicchiḡ do dēnañ lá donnchaḡ mac tomair meḡ uidiḡ ar Philip mac cōncōnnacht meḡuidiḡ i ttiḡ cñhḡpōda, ἡ cpeacā moira do tabairt lair. Muinṣiḡ donncaidh do ḡol lá α cpeachairb hi ccloinn cēallairg, ἡ donnchaḡ dpaḡbail doib ina uachad pōr dēiread na cpeac. Philip do bñit fairi ip in iarmpoicct. Sōdair donncaidh la mac cōncōnnaḡt co po marbad lair é pñi ἡ α mac don cūr pñi.

Ruaidṛi mac ḡōpnaid puaiḡ meḡuidiḡ, ἡ maioleclainn mac donnchaḡ mic ḡappaiḡ dēcc.

Ḳpōng moir do cloinn ḡappaiḡ do marbad la cloinn aēda mic Philip na tuairgē meḡuidiḡ im mac ḡappaiḡ pñi .i. donnchaḡ, immo mac feilim, ἡ imo dñrbractair .i. eōin, ἡ α mac pñi dñā diairmat mac eoin co ttiḡair ele imaille ppiu.

ⁱ *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway.

^j *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

^k *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branán, who had been steward to the late O'Conor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

^l *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Conor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway^l, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both^l. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^k, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall^m, son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

^l *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; MacDonnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitri cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buide mac rñain moiri megraié comarba ceapmoinn dabeócc decc, 7 comarba do denam ina ionad do diairmaic mac marcair mic muirir megraié.

Μάγ cáρταιγ μόρι τιγερνα δρμυμíαν decc.

Αοδ mac uilliam uí ceallaiγ τιγερνα ua maine raoi epeann ar eineac pear ná ro diult rri dpeic nduine do marbad tpe peill la rhuóct donnchaió uí ceallaiγ .i. la cloint breairil, 7 taiócc mic donnchaió luan imte an dara la rra ppeil beairaiγh 7 dá ua ceallaiγ do gairm ina ndiaó .i. uilliam mac aeóa mic briain, 7 taióγ caócc mac uilliam uí ceallaiγ.

Ριρθερο occ ua Ραιγίλλιγ ταναρι breifne décc.

Domnall mac briain mic Ριλip mic an giolla duib meguioir, 7 giolla iora mac corbmaic mic giolla iora uí flannacain do marbad la cloinn aeóa meguioir, 7 la muirir mancaim hi Ρορτ acáió inóir in. 9. Calaimn September.

Inóiraiγiό do denam do cloinn Ριλip meguioir, 7 do cloinn tomair oig por cloinn aeóa meguioir i muódbolcc, 7 cpeaca mopa do tabairt leo don dul rin, 7 briain maineac mac donnchaió mic aeóa meguioir do marbad leo.

Inóiraiγiό ele dna do denam do cloinn an Ριλip ceona ar cloinn an aeóa peirraite hi lopec, eoγan mac aeóa meguioir, 7 flaitbeairac a mac do marbad leo don turur rin.

Τοιρθεαλβαc mac catail óicc mic maghura meguioir décc.

Ταóγ duibruíleaó mac mecpaié meguioir do marbad la cloinn aeóa meguioir.

Μαιργρεcc inγñ Ριλip mic an giolla duib meguioir bñ mec gille finnein, taiócc mic briain décc.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Was made coarb*, literally, "and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus," &c.

^s *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, "were called after him," but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

^t *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmonee, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^u *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^a, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb^b in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him^c, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^d, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg^e, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg^w, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach^x, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Πατραιcc ócc, do gabail le fáiteacáib 7 tigeap-
nar leíte catail do gabail do patrαιcc fáite imaille le congnam 1 neill
.i. enri, 7 míc uídelin, 7 zac ar máir do Shabáoiréacháib do cor ar ionnar-
baó doibh.

Ó gádra .i. eocán mac tomaltaiḡ óicc mic tomaltaiḡ móir tigeapna
cúile uá p̄pinn décc eit̄tir da féil muire irin p̄foḡmar, 7 a mac dionḡmala
eogán décc do galan obann iar̄ttain. Diar̄mait̄ a mac naile do gabáil
t̄igeapnair 1 nionad a at̄ar.

Ταόcc mac maḡnura mic S̄cain mec b̄ranain t̄icc̄fina corc at̄clann do
m̄ar̄baó a meabail la a deap̄brāt̄air buóéin, 7 la cloinn a deap̄brāt̄air p̄c̄t̄-
m̄ain iar̄ b̄feil mióil 7 da taoīp̄é do gabail a ionaó, .i. doinnall mac cor̄b̄-
m̄aic lar̄ po m̄ar̄baó poim 7 uilliam mac aeóa mac mic aeóa.

Uá floinn t̄igeapna riol maol̄puain co na deap̄brāt̄air amaille p̄p̄ir do
m̄ar̄baó lá maoleac̄laimn ua p̄floinn 7 maoleac̄loinn do gabail taoīp̄ēc̄ta
iar̄poim.

Mac dub̄gail eogán mac eogán ele do m̄ar̄baó ina t̄iḡ p̄ein a meabail
la cloinn colla mec dub̄gail.

Αοó mac uaīt̄ne uí ānliḡi, 7 ταόcc mac muir̄éap̄t̄aic̄ mic mic tomal-
taiḡ í ānliḡi decc. Ταόcc mac b̄riain mic tomaltaiḡ do gabail taoīp̄ēc̄ta.

Eogán mac aeóa buíde m̄éḡ eoc̄aḡain t̄ánair̄ cenél p̄iachaó do m̄ar̄baó
la cloinn colmáin.

Rip̄d̄ep̄o mac tomáir a burc do é̄p̄ec̄ceat̄ a t̄igeap̄nair, 7 Ricap̄o mac
em̄ainn a burc doip̄d̄eas̄ ina ionaó.

Μορ̄p̄luaīc̄éat̄ t̄ra l̄ir̄ ó ndomnail (aeó puat̄) co māit̄ib̄ cenel c̄conail,
7 co neip̄ḡe amac̄ iōct̄air connāc̄t, 7 ní po air̄ir̄ co p̄aimic do p̄aic̄c̄ió mec
uilliam burc Ricap̄o mac em̄ainn, 7 t̄aimic p̄ide maille lé humla hi c̄c̄f̄no
uí domnail, 7 ip̄reá do c̄inn̄p̄t̄ na māit̄e rin ina c̄com̄air̄le iar̄poim dol ar̄
mac uilliam cloinne Ricap̄o (uillecc mac uillecc an p̄iona) do d̄ioḡail a

^y *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoi-
ricḡ, an c̄p̄oc̄air̄e gail,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Απο Ulaó gann gōpac̄,
T̄ir gan aoīb̄neap̄, gan air̄peann,
Mac an tSabhaoīric̄ an c̄p̄oc̄air̄e ḡoill,
Fear car̄ḡair̄t̄ b̄air̄neac̄ p̄ri h-uir̄c̄inn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh^y, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus; son of John Mac Branán, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owey O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hogh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain^z.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation^a, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

^y "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

^z *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanppolað 7 maðma cpoiri moige cpoind do bpi mac uilliam cloinne piocairu ar mac uilliam bupe piar an tan pin. Agur Robdar aonταδααις φορ an ccomairle hípin do cóidpict iapom i ccloinn Ricairu. Loipectear, 7 milltear leo cetur an machaire piabach. Battar adhaið longpuipe i mbaile an élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipect é iapettain. Battar acaid amlaid pin ag milleað 7 ag moipionnpad an tpe dá zac leit díob. Mac uilliam imoppo, .i. uilleacc no tappainz piðe 7 no éionoil cince clann uí bpiam, an giolla dub mac taidz, 7 Muirce ptac garb mac taidcc, 7 opoingdiopma do maieib dáilccair immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluaç fein 7 co na leip éionol ar ua noðinnall ag págbail an tpe. Ro éuipct marcppluaç mec uilliam, 7 piol mbpiain paizín iompuacceta ar deipeað plóiz uí doðinnall ag baile an dub ar tur 7 no ppeccpad pin co nímlapec la marcppluaç uí doðinnall, 7 lá heccneacán mac neacetai uí doðinnall do ponnað baóí φορ deipeað plóiz uí doðinnall zur no ppaomeað φο θεoið φορ marcppluaç mec uilliam 7 pil mbpiain, 7 pomapbad don éur pin doðinnall mac uí concobair copemoðpuað co pochaiðib oile nac aipimtear. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiain a pócraide do piðipe, 7 do coiðpct i inneall 7 i nopduccað 7 no lñrat a haon comairle iapomh an plocc pin uí doðinnall hi ttopaizcaçt. Ar a aoi ní bo topba doib uair no pillpct pluaç uí doðinnall φορ marcppluaç mec uilliam, 7 pil mbpiain ag an abainð dianað ainm glanog, 7 ppaointear dopiðipi φοppa anpion, 7 págbaitt daoine eic, 7 édaia iomða, 7 no iméiz pct an cuio oile díob i maioim míocoppoccaip. Cona Maioim glanóicce indpin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1470.

Αοίρ Cpioct, mile cetpe céo, Seçtmozhat.

Pilip mac tomaz mic Pilip mic aeda puaid méguiðhup adbar tizcapna pñmanach mac oipriçh do bfeappi dñipe, 7 daonnacht, 7 ba pñpi dpioip

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough Corrib. It is principally in the parish of Annadown.

^d *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain. This is the present Irish name of the village of Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn^b, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhach^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Gavy, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh^e. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

^e *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^f *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaio ina aimhir, 7 O Flannaccain taoipeac tuaithe raeta corbmac mac
giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mor lhir ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi ccloinn Aoða buide i
ccfnh mec uidelín ra duibhthrian, 7 mac í néill buide co pocraite cloinne
aoda buide do dol ar crích ar Mhac uidelín. O neill, 7 Mac uidhelín do
bríth forrae. Troid do éabairt doib dia roile, 7 bhirreac for cloinn
Aoða buidhe. Aoð ócc mac Aoða buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,
7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bór. Airt mac doinnail éaoil í neill,
7 Cairlén rgaé úircece. do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a éabairt
ar lamh mec Uidelín dia coimé.

brían mac taidcc mec donnchaio tigeanna áta cliaé an corainn do
marbad la taog mac brian mec donnchaio, 7 a éarraigecht do bfn de, 7
opong móri dia múintir do marbad a maille rriir. Agus Mac mec donnchaio
toir do marbad ar ionpuaccad an la cedna.

Ruaioiri bacac mac ui neill do marbad la cloinn airt í néill, 7 la rlioct
enri aimhríó. Enri 7 brian da mac Airt ui neill .i. ó néill, 7 cétari do
rlioct enri do marbad la Conn mac úí néill ina dioḡail ren i naon ló. O neill
co na cloinn do dol ra cairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghain ua doinnail 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denam raimn le
cloinn Airt i naghaid úí neill.

Sfan mac doinnail ballaig méguidhir do marbad le Ruaioiri mac brian
mic rilip mezuioir.

Doinnall 7 donnchaio da mac Eógain mic úí concobair ruaid do marbad
la Ruaioiri mac úí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg úí concobair, 7 catál
mac rfidlimio rinn do gabail lair bór.

Connla mac aoda buide meḡ eochaccáin taoipeac éenél riachac do mar-
bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh briḡhde baile áta an upcoir la mac

^s *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^h *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketric island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

^l *Ath-Chiath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^m *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian^f; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille^h, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caelⁱ O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^k which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^l, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh^m, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhaghⁿ.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^o, at Tigh-Bhrighde^p, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair^q, by the

ⁿ *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

^p *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

^q *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρε mic cuinn uí maileachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a noioḡail a aṡar .i. aṡe, do maṡbaḡ lairruim feaṡt maṡm.

Cairlen Slieciḡ do ḡabáil la hua noḡnnaill foṡ doḡnnaill mac eoḡain uí concobair iar mbṡite aṡhaiḡ foḡa in iomruioḡe foṡe, 7 a bṡite ṡṡin oṡáḡail do coḡtoibḡ dua doḡnnaill don ḡur rin la caoḡ uimla, 7 cioṡ áana o ioḡtar connaṡt. Oá don chur rin do maṡbaḡ do an leaḡar ḡṡeṡ, 7 leaḡar na huioḡri, 7 caṡaoṡpeacha doḡnnaill oice rucaḡo foṡe pe linn Shṡain mic concobhair mic Aoḡha mic doḡnnaill oice uí doḡhnaill.

Slieccḡeḡ la hua noḡnnaill 7 la hua ruairic do ool foṡe cruacaṡain o cuprain do rioḡhaḡ uí ruairic. Ua Raḡaillig, 7 ḡoill, 7 ceallaḡ dunchaḡa ar a ccioinn diblímbh aḡbél aṡha conaill, 7 Emann mac Aoḡa uí Raḡaillig, 7 mac an eaṡruice uí ḡallcuḡair do maṡbaḡ foṡeṡ, 7 eich, 7 oaoime do lot. Ua doḡnnaill 7 a ṡuaḡ oioṡpúo, 7 ḡan a líccṡn foṡe cruacaṡain don ḡur rin.

Cṡṡraṡna do oḡenān la hiaṡla o Uaṡic 7 la oioice clareṡeṡ oṡuioḡeall mallachṡe ṡṡe neṡeann .i. don iurṡeṡ Saṡanaḡ léṡ milleaḡ toṡar iaṡla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeggan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This manuscript is now unknown.

^s *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted by the Four Masters under the year 266. It was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht, a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A considerable fragment of this manuscript, in the handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains two curious memoranda, on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of Sighraídh O'Cuirnín, written in 1345, when the book was in the possession of Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor; and the other, in a more modern hand, stating how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^t *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O' Cuproin*.—This place is sometimes called Cuachan. Mhic-Tighearnain, from Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ^r, under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place is now called Croaghan, and is situated about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O' Cuproin is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O' Cuproin was in West Briefny, which originally comprised all the present county of Leitrim, and that portion of the present county of Cavan which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission, and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^s, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^r in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] *Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin*^u to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of *Teallach-Dunchadha* [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at *Beal-atha-Chonail*^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to *Cruachan* on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland^y, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhuncu and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

^w *Beal-atha-Chonail*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Connall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Connall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

^x *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 274.

^y *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιοζαίλ τομαίρ τυεαδ̄ αν̄ μιδιᾱ ριν̄ φαίρ, ἡ λυρτιρ̄ δο̄ δεναμ̄η διαρλα
cille δαπᾱ ιαρριν̄.

Σιὸ δο̄ δεναμ̄ ὀφιδ̄ιμιὸδ̄ ριον̄ν ὁ̄ concobair̄ ρρῑ ριιο̄στ̄ υῑ concobair̄ ρυαὶδ̄,
ἡ ρρῑ κά̄ ᾱ ccoit̄inne.

Μαιμ̄ιρτιρ̄ .S. Φρον̄ρειρ̄ ἰ̄ λιορ̄ λαicht̄nín̄ ἱριν̄ μυμ̄αιν̄ ἰ̄ νεpp̄copóidēct̄
Αρδᾱ ρεαρ̄τᾱ δο̄ τοc̄cbail̄ lā huā concobair̄ cιαρρ̄αιζε̄, ἡ ᾱ ε̄οζ̄ᾱ ρ̄ίν̄ ῑν̄νε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ̄, 1471.

Αοίρ̄ Cριορ̄τ̄, μίλε, cēt̄pē c̄ed̄, Seac̄t̄moζ̄at̄t̄, ᾱ haon̄.

Δο̄ τιονδ̄ρζ̄ναδ̄ Μαιμ̄ιρτιρ̄ λᾱ βρᾱε̄ρ̄ιδ̄ .S. Φρον̄ρειρ̄ ἱριν̄ η̄γαλλ̄βαίλε̄ c̄θαρ-
λᾱc̄ ἰ̄ νεpp̄copóidēct̄ ῑν̄λιζ̄ ἱριν̄ μυμ̄αιν̄, ἡ δο̄ ρ̄c̄p̄ιορ̄αδ̄ αν̄ βλιαδ̄αιν̄ ἱ̄ρ̄ ριν̄.

Υᾱ concobair̄ cop̄emoδ̄p̄υαδ̄ (concobair̄ mac̄ β̄p̄ιᾱιν̄ ο̄icc̄) δο̄ μ̄αρ̄β̄αδ̄ ἱριν̄
λ̄ῑc̄ῑν̄η̄ρ̄ῑ λᾱ cloinn̄ ᾱ δεαρ̄βρᾱε̄αρ̄ ρ̄ίν̄, .i. lē cloinn̄ don̄n̄chāiδ̄ υί̄ concobair̄.

Ταδ̄cc̄ mac̄ υί̄ concobair̄ ρ̄αῑλ̄ζ̄ι, .i. an̄ cal̄bāc̄, ἡ μᾱιρ̄ζ̄p̄eic̄cē αν̄ ε̄ῑμῑζ̄
υί̄ c̄εαρ̄βαίλλ̄ ῑον̄η̄ρ̄αῑζ̄τεᾱc̄ ζ̄αλλ̄ ἡ ζ̄αιο̄ιδ̄εᾱl̄ δεcc̄ δον̄ τ̄p̄εζ̄ᾱιτ̄.

Ταδ̄cc̄ mac̄ διαρ̄μαδᾱ ρ̄υαὶδ̄ τῑζ̄εαρ̄νᾱ c̄οιλλ̄τεαδ̄ concobair̄ δ̄εcc̄.

Αοδ̄ mac̄ δο̄ῑν̄ναίλλ̄ μ̄ic̄ μ̄ιρ̄c̄εαρ̄ταῑζ̄ υῑ concobair̄ δο̄ μαρ̄β̄αδ̄ λά̄ ρ̄λυᾱζ̄
Ρῑοc̄αιρ̄δ̄ ᾱ βυρ̄c̄ τ̄αῑν̄icc̄ αρ̄ τ̄αρ̄p̄αῑη̄ζ̄ Ρ̄υᾱιδ̄p̄ῑ μ̄ic̄ β̄p̄ιᾱιν̄ υί̄ concobair̄.

Δο̄ῑν̄ναίλλ̄ mac̄ cop̄μαic̄ μ̄ic̄ μαζ̄η̄νυρᾱ μεc̄ β̄p̄ιᾱιν̄ δο̄ μαρ̄β̄αδ̄ ἰ̄ λιορ̄
υᾱ νουβ̄ε̄ταῑζ̄ ᾱ μεᾱβαίλλ̄ τ̄αρ̄ ρ̄λ̄άνᾱιδ̄ τῑζ̄εαρ̄η̄ναδ̄ ἡ τ̄αιο̄ιρ̄εᾱc̄ ρ̄ί̄λ̄ μ̄ιρ̄c̄δ̄η̄αῑζ̄

^z *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

^a *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Conor made peace with the sept of O'Conor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin² in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfert, by O'Conor Kerry^a, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

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

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Conor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Conor.

Teige, son of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branan, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

^c *Leithinnsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffly, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιδς mec bpanáin ian nuíluccáð dó poime rin, 7 emann mac bpan mic magmura do marbað apason rin.

Οιαρμαιτε mac nuirceaptauiz mic aoda uí concobair do marbað lá peiolimíð mac uí concobair ðuinn.

Αοð mac τοιρηdelbaiz mic Ruaiðri mic catail uí concobair do marbað a meabail la rhuóct Eozain mic Ruaiðri.

Ionnraizíð do ðenam lá brian mac peilim uí paðailiz hi ccloinn an éasoic ap fírgal mac Ssam uí Raiðilliz. Cpeaca do ður pompa ðoibh. Feargal do bñit forpa, 7 ionpuaccað do bñit forpa, 7 catail mac ipail mic rñidlim uí Raðailiz do marbað ann. Feargal do gabail on luct naile.

Cpeaca anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eozain uí concobair for éapraizect cairppe, 7 cloinne donncharð allanfor do rñizeac. Sloicceað móp lá mac uilliam bupe i nuóctap éonnaéct do congnaím le Ruaiðri mac brian í concobair, 7 dol dóib pa éairlén rhuiciz. Clánn eozain uí concobair do bñit a bparpað uí domnaill an tan rin. Domnaill mac eozain do ðol ran éairlén 7 tor an dorair do bñizeað la mac uilliam 7 ríð do ðenam dóib iarpin.

Iarla do gairm do mac tomair iarla, 7 a gabail lá cloinn éaptauizh.

Ceata cloicrnecta ðpearpáin i mbeltaine maille lé tinntech 7 le toirneac gur mill blaeta 7 toirte. No bioð da opulac nó a tpi a ccloic ðib, 7 do gñidur cneada 7 cpeéta mópa ap na ðaoimib da mbñidaoir.

Sloicceað la hua ndomnaill i nuóctap connaéct co po cpeachloipe cuio mic an corpaímaiz i dubba do éipi rhuicac.

Cpeac la cloinn uí concobair paizge ó éenél rhuicac, 7 uaitne mac meg écazáin 7 Mac neill mic an tpiompaiz go ndpuiuz ele amaille ppiu do marbað leo.

Cairlen na hoðmaizge do gabail leip ó neill Enri mac eozain. Ap amlanð po gabat cumapcc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airt dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

^f *On this side*, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilonan.

^g *The Castle of Omagh*.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branán, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Conor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Conor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Conor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Conor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owey, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh^s was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τέρ αν ζήμιρ. Σραοίναδ πορ cloinn αιρε, γ να mac αιρε do marbad go rocaidib ele amail no páirtímar ríamainn. Ua neill co na cloinn do ruide ι τιμcell an baile. Síle ingen í domnaill, .i. miall garb, bhí neill mic αιρε í neill do bhíe ip in ccaiplen co rocaide amaille pua. Niall fein co na bpaítríb do dol ι ccfhn í domnaill γ conallac, γ ó neill do bhíe fon ccaiplen o túr pozmair go deiread earrair. Tanzaccar clann αιρε ιαρταιν do paizib í neill, γ do beirerat an baile do γ do beirtoim da mac pín é, .i. do conn, γ do deachaid dia tiz íarom.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeda buide, γ α maite do teaet cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uídhin, γ Eupri mac briaín ballaicch.

Coccað mor ι nuib pailze etip ua cconcobair γ ταδγ ua concobair. Ταδγ do dol ι cceanð gall, γ pluaz gall do bhíe leip ι nuib pailze, γ an tip do millead leo co leip.

larla cille dapa γ zoill na mibe do dol ar ploiccead hi fearnmaiz, γ cpeaca mora do denaim ar maz matzanna. Maz matzanna do tionol a tpe ιarpin. Airzete mora, loipecti γ ár daoine do tabairt do ar gallaid a noiozail na cpeac pin.

Ruaidori mac donnchaid mic aoda mezuoir do marbad la colla mac aoda mezuoir γ la a cloinn acc teaet mezeprat ι nalle Ruaidori hi ceap-

^b *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do tēce arēc cum uí néill, γ in caiplen do tabairt do, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O’Neill and gave him the castle.”

^l *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

^m *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O’Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O’Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

ⁿ *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

“*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat roundⁿ the castle. Sileⁱ, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town^k up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail^l was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh^m.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhaghⁿ, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin^o,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

^o *Alt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitudo Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhin*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirlough and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Oabeócc]. Donnchaó ócc mac donnchaó meáguíðir do línmain colla, γ έρέιν, γ α mac do márbadó ar namaraó ir in ionaó cedna tpe moibuilib dé γ oabeooc.

Sloicéaó lá hua neill hi tír bpeapail, γ α loyccaó leir. Meic moá tpe conaill uile, γ clann airt í neill do bpeit fóppa, γ o neill do róaó dia cig don tyrap rin.

Μαγυíðir, .i. tomap occ mac tomap do óop α cigearnair de ar ccaitín upióir α aoiri le deirc, le heineac, γ le huairle, γ cigearnar do tabairt da mac (émann), γ α mac ele ófáccbáil ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Roppa i neppuccóide cloáir.

Μυρσίραó mac eoáin uí neill decc.

Αoó mac bpiain mic Pílip na tuaige meáguíðir decc .16. calainn maíra.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Seóctmoáó, α oó.

Μαéγαímain mac toiprdealbaiá uí bpiain tanairi tuaómuman décc.

Ο καάιν Ruaiðiri aipíreccar do márbadó α ppiull la Mac uioelín .i. Sein-icin carpac. Conn mac aóda buide uí neill do éionol α roóraitte γ zoφp-paió ua καάιν deapbraáair don Ruaiðiri. cédna do dol zur an rita do úioáil Ruaiðiri ar mac uioelín. Peácar iomairecc ítoppa co ttopáair zoφp-paió ua καάιν (píri lan do óíre, deineac, γ duairle), la Ruðpaise mac uioelín daon upóop áae. Inðpaiseíð do ðenam ar namaraó don conn cedna ar an ríta, γ maíðm moir do éabairt fóppa, γ Mac uioelín peim corbmac do

^p *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ^z, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^q *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “γ hua Néill do éeéct o'á éig do'n tyrap rin fo buaió coráair γ comaiðme.”

^s *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^t *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

^u *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail^a, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home^r from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

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

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpaige 7 ríe do denam dó lé Mac aeda buide (.i. conn), 7 coinne do denam dóib le hoireact uí catáin. Dol do mac uíðilin hi coite becc ar bun na banna do toct do laðair uí catáin. Oream doiríct uí catáin do éscmail dó acc dol i tír, 7 a marbað 7 baðað ar in mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomair óicc mezuðir do gabail le na deapðatáir féin emand, .i. mag uíðir, ina baile féirín, 7 fuarclað mór do buam ar.

Mac Suibne fanad Maolmuire do marbað i maíðm an tapadain, 7 donnall mac félim uí docharðaicch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Þriam mac félim mic duinn mic conconnact mezuðir do marbað la cloinn trfain buide meç matgáinna, 7 la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaig.

O hfoirceol mór, pingin mac mícccon mic pingin mic donnchað guite décc ina tíg féin iar ndenam oilétre San Sem, 7 a mac tabcc mac pingin décc go hairpicchead a ccionn mír iar nécc a atar iar tteact ón oilétre cédna.

Clann még raçnaill concobar, 7 Maoleclainn da mac taoirig do bfeir. omead 7 uairle do bi a cconnaçtaib ina pé do marbað i naon lo la rliocç Mhaoileclainn még raçnaill tri reactímaie pía noðlaicc iar marbað míc conmaic meç Seoimín leo iar ccor an tíre fuçtaib co rliab cairppe, 7 iar mbriç buada çaca tscmála çur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobar meç diaçmada décc an aoine pía bfeil beapairgh.

Muirçfirçac mac tomaltair mic ionair uí áinnligi décc.

^z *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^a *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chief-tain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^b *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows :

“ A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O’Neill and O’Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O’Neill routed O’Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

^c *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre’s mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick’s time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned^a him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town^a by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan^b, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach^e.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^e *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilogy of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Diarmait mac Sthain mic maoleáclainn uí físgail do marbhad la cloinn tréain mic donnaill uí físgail.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada do marbhad la cloinn diarmada mic Ruaidri mec diarmada domnac na Rairi i mbéol ata cairil bracain.

Uilliam mac taidcc éasoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbhad lá mac taidcc mic donnchaíð uí éeallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicéid la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaé, goill iaréair míde do bhríé fair, Oíúdicch, Peitoidḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡiḡ, ḡ dalatúnaiḡ. bhréad for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchaíð ua ceallaiḡ co rochaíde amaille fpir do ergabail, ḡ dhong dá ccoiríðib, ḡ da cceitearnaið do marbhadh.

Anmann ionganac do éeacé i neirinn o riḡ Saxon .i. ionnraimail baineich, sac buíde fuirpe, ingne bó aice, braitḡe foda, ceann ro mor, earball imleabair oré ghranna teirceirionnraíðac, ḡ díollait do fín fuirpe, cruíéneacé, ḡ palann aread nó caíéð, no éairnḡéð gac rlasó eipe dá méo ar a hírbail. Do leiccead for a gluibé fo gac doirur da airde, ḡ acc dol dia marcaí fuirpe.

Iarla ócc dfrumian do leiccín la cloinn cártaiḡ, ḡ gearoite mac an iarla deirneiuccad lair.

Maine rionnac tigeairna muinre tadḡain do marbhad, ḡ tadhe mac maine do gabail a ionaid.

Ualgarcc mac caéail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbhad la muinre eóccain mic loclainn uí Ruairc.

Sloiccead la mac uilliam buic i nuib maine do congnaim la tadḡ ccaoch ua cceallaiḡ ḡ iar ngabail níre for mainecharib o rúca riar, ḡ iar braḡbail braitḡat uacá do ronað díogbail míor do fo deoid uair ro éla reiréar ar ríéit ar an rluac im mac mic uater abuic, im cloinn mec muirir, im cloinn mec Siurcain, ḡ im mac mec an milead, et cetera. Ro gabait, ḡ ro marbait uile la mainecharib cenmota mac díurcain a aonar terna ar eicim beóḡonta allop a lamá, ḡ mac uilliam do róad fo mela.

An giolla glar mac uí uicinn decc a pfoccmar na bliadna ro.

^f *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

^g *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that *díollait do fín* means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath^f. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own^g. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^h She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

^h By her tail.—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 ʒac eipe da meao do cuiref

ap a hepball do c4irne6 he, 7 do leige6 ap a ʒlumib h1 in cac dorar da 4irne 7 do sol a marcach fuirre, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seactmozat, a tpi.

Donochad mac aeda mic Pihp meguidip décc ina ticc fein iar mbreit buada o doimán, 7 o deamán.

Aipt mac doimnaill ballaiḡ meguidip décc iar mbuaió nonḡta 7 naiépice.

Catal riabac mac duinn caḡanaicé mic maccnuḡa meguidip 7 Ruaidri mac aipt í neill décc.

Tomar mac meguidip (.i. Emann mac tomair) do marbad le cloinn caḡail meguidip a fiull.

Ragnall mac Seppriad megragnaill adbar taoiriḡ conmaicne décc.

Muircŷtaé mac uí concobair páilḡ do marbad.

Eduard mac baruin delbna do cor do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a míberad buddéin.

Mac uilliam burc .i. Rirdero, décc iar tpeccaó a tiḡearnair do roime rin ar dia.

Tómár mac feopair tiḡearna aḡa na rioḡ 7 conmaicne duine moir décc iar rŷudataid toḡaide, 7 a mac féin, .i. tomair ócc do ḡabail a ionaid, 7 ainm do ḡairm do mac rirdero mec feopair ina aḡhaid.

Ruaidri mac aeda mic toirpdelbaiḡ óicc uí concobair Rioḡdamna conaḡt do marbad la huilliam mac emann mic uilliam hi cceall bpuicé baile an turlaicch.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conconnaḡt uí páilḡail décc.

Uilliam mac ragnaill lŷtaoipeac muintipe heolair décc.

Feidlimid mácc coclain adbar tiḡearna delbna décc.

Maolruanaid mac fearḡail mec diarmada décc.

Maolruanaid mac caḡail mic tomaltaiḡ mec diarmada do marbad la corbmac mic Ruaidri mec diarmada hi mbealac na hurberon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." *Ar* a hepbail, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

ⁱ *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh¹ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^k.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron¹.

^k *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note ⁱ, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

¹ *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac ðíðçail mic eoçain mic τίçεαρηνάμ μόρη υί Ρυαίρε το μαρβαð lá α cénel ðεիրín.

Concòbar mac διαρματα υί concòbar ðαίλζε δέcc.

Emann mac δομναίλλ βυίðε υί ðíðçail δέcc.

Coccað μόρη α μυντιρ εολαιρ γ μοραν το μίλλεαð ðτορρα ειττιρ λορccαð γ μαρβαð. Ινδραϊcέιð το εάβαιρε lá μαç ðαçναίλλ αρ βαίλε μέç ðíñλαοίc, αν βαίλε το λορccαð γ Donnchað mac Donnchað mec ðεανλαοίc το μαρβαð ann co ðοροιηç ειλε. Σλιóετ Μαοίλεαcλαινν το ειονολ ðορ αν τυλαιç co ðο λοίρccρεαð αν βαίλε. Μαç ðαçναίλλ το βηñé ðορρα, γ ðυαίðρη mac Donnchað, γ clann coðbmaic ðαλλαίç μειc mec Donnchað, Ualtað mac ðυðçáιλ, γ Donnchað mac τοιρηðεαλβαίç mec ðυðçáιλ çο ðο comðαιcðε ðιβλινíð ι ðοιρη βαίλε na çαιρηccε. ðρηρεαð ðορ ðλιóετ μαοίλεαcλαινν. ðεαρηçal mac μυρçαιð μεç ðαçναίλλ ðάίε comðαιcne ðαοίν τίçεαρηνα το μαρβαð ðον çυρ ðην, γ διαρμαίε mac υίλλiam μεçðαçναίλλ, caðal mac υαιéne mic μυρçαιð, βρηαν mac διαρματα μεçðαçναίλλ, βρηαν μάç ðíñλαοίc, Ριρðñð mac ðεαρηçαιç, γ ðοcαιðε cenmoçát το μαρβαð amaίλλε ðρηυ.

Sluaicceað la hua ðομναίλλ ι μιοcταρ comðacé co ðucc cíoð υί concòbar ðó buðem.

Mac mec ðομναίλλ na halban .i. çιolla epnycc mac ðομναίλλ mic eoin na híle δέcc.

Ο ðυιðíðρη .i. τομαρ mac concòbar mic τομαίρ το μαρβαð la ðιολ ccñ-neιττιç.

Ο huçinn .i. çιolla na ðαοí mac Ρυαίðρη μόρη δέcc.

ðρηαν mac Ροιðñðð mec αεðaccáιν ollaí υι concòbar ðυinn γ υί annliçí δέcc.

ðαίλε na çαίλλíe το λορccαð αν ðαρη la το mí lun, ðια ηαοíne το ðοηηαð γ μοραν το μίλλεαð ann.

Ua ðíðçail lηíal το ðαλλαðh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

^m *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

ⁿ *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach^m, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge^a, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay^o, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay*, *ile*: This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh*, *baile na gailme*, i. e. the town of Galway.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1474.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe céo, Seṛctmogat, a cṛtaip.

Μαινιρτιρ δύν na ηγαλλ do ειονηρζναδ la haod puad (.i. ó doṁnaill) mac neill ζαιρδ, γ la α ἴνναοι ριονηζuala ιηζη uí βριαιν (concobair na Srona), γ α ηδδβαιρ do dia γ do βραιῆριδ .S. Pponpείρ do παιῖ α nanma ap θαιζη ζombaδ Rom ἀθηναίετe an μαινιρτιρ ριη doιδ buδδέιν γ dia cclannmaicne ina nδeaδhaio, γ ηιρ do ηιρδe namá, acṛ paṛṛaṛ apccaδa ioṁda oile doibh.

Eppeop doipe .i. Niocol do ecc.

Ο concobair pailze, .i. conn mac an cálbaiζ decc ip in poζmar do pōnpaδ γ α ἴac caṛaοιρ doipδneaδ ina ioṁaδ.

Μαζ eoḥaccain, cúcoicpiche mac neill τiccṣina cenél pīachac do μαρβαδ la ηΑοδ mac pṣīgal mezeoḥazain, γ an τῆρ do ἴλληαδ la hua cconcobair pṣailze, γ caiplen an baile nuí do βῆρpeαδ laip, γ pḥioct pṣīgal puad dionṁaṛbaδh.

Μαζ μαῖζαῖννα, .i. Ruδpαιζε ócc do écc iaρ mbpṣicḥ buaδa o δṣṁan γ o doṁan.

Donn puad mac conconnact méζuidip do μαρβαδ la mac Ριοcαιρδ mec caṛmaoíl.

Πλαιῖβῆρtaḥ mac τομάιρ óicc meζuidip décc ina εῖζ pṣin iaρ mbuaioṁ naῖρῆιζε.

Ρṣīgal mac Sṣain uí Ραιζῖλλιζ do ecc.

Κῆρca μόρpa do ṁenaṁ oUa doṁnaill ap μῆιητιρ í neill, .i. ap Αοση mballaṛ mac doṁnaill.

Coccaδ moρ eṛip Ua neill γ clann Αοδα buide uí néill γ o neill do δol ap pḥuaiccheaδ ι τῆρ conuill, γ τῆρ Αοδα do loṛccaδ. lṣip, γ teaṛt pḥán dia εῖζ.

Ιηpαιcḥiδ do ṁenaṁ oUa neill ap ἴac Αοδα buide γ ap cloimn.Αιρt

^a *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note ^a, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

^r *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggán, in the barony

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

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

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas^a, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua^r, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^s, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note ^a, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^s *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ír in tuaisceart ⁊ cefscha moira do cóir rísma. Trían congal uile do bñíth orra. O neill do bñíth na cefscha lísir, ⁊ teét plán dia éigh.

Λά coimne doḡduccáð la hua cconcobair ndonn .i. pñíðlmíð mac toiprðealbáð, ⁊ la hua ccealláð, ⁊ bñíreáð ríoda stonpa ír in ccoimne hñrñ íar ndol i ccsñn apóle doib, ḡo no bñíreáð for ua cconcobair, no ḡonáð e, ⁊ Ro ḡabáð ðna a mac, .i. Eoḡan caoó. Ro ḡabáð umorpo toiprðealbáð caoó mac ruibne. Ro marbáð ðin Eoḡan caoó mac ruibhne ⁊ mac duðḡaill ḡruamða mac ruibne. Ro ḡabáð ann conrapal meic donnchaíð, ⁊ no láðh ár na ḡallocclach etip marbáð ⁊ ḡabáil. Ua cconcobair decc dia ḡonabñh íarrettain, ⁊ ða éigharña do ḡairm ina ionáð, .i. donnchaíð duðruileach ⁊ taðḡ mac eoḡhain uí cconcobair.

Mac uí bñíain, .i. taðḡ mac cconcobair, ⁊ diarḡamíð mac an earpuicc uí bñíain do éaccmail ne poile tpe imrísarñ pñíarñ boí stonpa, ⁊ noḡ áil lá taðḡ diarḡamíð do ḡabáil. Do rapet diarḡamíð bñm do éloíðm do éaḡḡ ina éñnmíulláð ḡur lícc a mcsinn amac. Ar a ai ḡabáir muinetsñ taíðḡ eiprñ, ⁊ do bñíet anacal dó. Aebail taðḡ ḡan fñíreáð. Ro rñḡáð diarḡamíð íararñ la hua mbñíain a ccionáð a mic.

An ḡiolla duð ua heaḡra (.i. mac uí lḡra) do marbáð la a ðñbñraḡarñ rñm Eoḡan.

Ταḡḡ ua bñíain tíḡearña araðh do écc.

Λαιḡnech mac neill meḡ eoáccain do écc.

Μαοίρεαχλαḡn mac Αοḡa mec bñanain, ⁊ Eouarð ploinḡeḡo an taon ḡall no bñírr do ḡallaíð na mñðe do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

¹ *Before him.*—The literal translation is: "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

² *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

³ *Donough Dubhshuileach,* i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

⁴ *Hanged, Ro rñḡáð.*—The meaning of the Irish verb rñḡáð is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill; and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^u overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Conor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Conor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Conor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach^v, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Conor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged^w by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branán, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the Dinnsenn-chus, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of Αρδ να ριαζ , i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

“Ruc leip co Tulach na fairseana iad na ριαζαδ, co no ριαζαδ and iad, conad uaza ainmnigeter in taro. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faireseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named.”

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb ρποσαδ , to hang, is used instead of the ριαζαδ of the prose writer, thus:

“ $\text{Αρδ no ρποσαδ in cetera ba pochar a ριρchetpαδ}$. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muircéartaigh, mic Aóda uí concobair diairra cloinne Muircéartaigh [Mhuimínig] do ecc i ttorpar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac mailechlainn uí fearghail, 7 Diairmaid gall mac mec diairmatta gall décc.

Diairmaid mac concobair mic Seafraíð toirpeac cloinne catail décc an aoine nua bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aóda mic Ruaióiri mic bhriain ballaigh do marbadh la ríocht taidécc uí concobair.

Giolla ríonn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair fearghí, 7 Tomár mac doimnaill uí cobéaraigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirigeacat na hanraile do gabail do Shían ua fearghail a cceann a dearbhaatar do bí dall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1475.

Aoír Criosc, míle, ceitre céo, Seacmóda, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Rríoir décc.

Aoð mac eogain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, 7 dshgnam duairle, 7 doirbearc roghdaíma cenél eogain décc ina tíg réin iar mbuaid nongta, 7 naitricche.

Aoð mac neacain uí doimnaill do baathað i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac bhriain mec donnchaíð décc hi mí lanuaru.

Domnall mac Seacain uí fearghail do marbadh la cloinn catail mic uilliam uí fearghail, 7 a ndiocur fein i mearcc gall.

Murchað mac eogain uí maðadain tígearna ríol nanmáda, 7 Diairmaid mac bhriain uí bhínn decc.

Sían ua fearghail toirpeac na hAnraile décc hi nghanaird iar ndenam

^x *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

^y *Tobar-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh^x O'Conor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe^y in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Conor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

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

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

^z Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Roydamna*, ριζοαίνα, i. e. *materies regis*.

βαινηρι α ταιριζεετα ριαριυ δο εατε νι δα τοραδ, γ α αδναcal hi μαιμηριπ
λετ πατα.

Ρυδραιζε mac Ρορα mic μυρησρηταιζ μηδιζ mic βριαν υι φρηγail do ecc
πε bel τοιριζεετα δο γαβαίλ δό, γ ταιριεαδ do γαιρημ δο Ρυδραιζε mac caταιλ
mic τομαρ ι nacchaδ pleαcτα Sταν mic δομναill υι φρηγail.

Sionnaδ μυνηριε ταδζαίν δο μαρβαδ la μυρchaδ mac αιρε υι μαοίλεc-
lainn.

Emann mac μαοιλεcλαινν hui ανηιζι ραίε na ττηι ττηαc do ταιριεαc
decc an cσθηραμαδ λά ιαρ ppel Míchil δια θαρδαοιη αρ αοί λαίτε ρεcτmaηe.

Coccaδ μορ ετηρ Μαζ ματζαμνα, .i. Remann mac Ρυδραιζε, γ clann
αοδα Ρυαιδ μέζ ματζαμνα. Ιμηρεc νήρη do δenoμ do clainn αοδα Ρυαιδ
hi φφεαρημμαιζ, γ ρλυαζ γall do τεcτma ccomαιρηριπ. Μαζ ματζαμνα do
τεcτ ιρηεαc ραν Εόζαναιζ, γ δολ δό αμαc δοριδρι hi φεαρημμαιζ, γ clann
αοδα do δολ αρ γallδαcτ. Μαζ ματζαμνα cona ρόcραιδε do denam ιονη-
ραιζε αρ γallaib. Clann αεδα Ρυαιδ, γ ζοill μαcαιρη αιρηγiall do βρηετ ραιρ.
Sραοιηεαδ ρορ μαζ ματζαμνα, γ e φείη, γ βριαη mac Ρυδραιζε μεζ ματ-
ζαμνα do γαβαίλ γ ορηηζ μορ ele do μαρβαδ, γ do γαβαίλ don cυρ ροη δια
μυνηριπ.

Sluaicéαδ τιμηcill la hua ηδομναill, .i. αοδ ρυαδ mac νέill γαιρηb.
Μαζυιδρι, ua ρυαιρη γ μαίτε ιοcταιρi cονναcτ ιμαille φρηρ, γ γαβαίλ δοίβ
αρ τυρ ζο bel ατα conaill do εδοαc βριαη mic φειλημ υι ραιγiλλιζ ρο bai na
φεαρ ραιηη γ ραιρητε αζ ua ηδομναill, γ do denam ρίοδα ετηρ ua ρυαιρη γ
ua ραιγiλλιζ. Ταηιc θα ua ραιγiλλιζ hi ccσηη υι δομναill ζο βέλ ατα conaill,
γ ρο ρίοδαιζ ua ρυαιρη γ ua ραιγiλλιζ φρηα ροιλε, γ βριαη mac φειλημ θεορ, γ
do ραδαδ Ριληρ ua ραιγiλλιζ θα ηδομναill φρη ταιρηρι γ φρη comall δό co na
βρηετ φειη αμαille φρηρ. Ιρηαδ do cοίδ ιαρημ co ρίοδαc μαιζε Ρείη, γ
ταιηicc Μάζ ραζηaill ιμα cσηδ. Τείδ ιαρηαμ ιρ ιη αηγαile do cονηηam la
clonn ίρηαι υι φερηγail βαταρ ιμα ccaρηδib αιζε γυρ ρο milleαδ, γ γυρ ρο

^b *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

^c *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note ^r, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^d *Went over to the English*, do δολ αρ γallδαcτ, i. e. fled out of the territory of Fárney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly]; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne^g, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury^h and Bally-Meylerⁱ; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha^l, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha^o, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Connocht, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille p̄p̄r, 7 bat̄tar ādaiḡ longp̄uip̄t ip̄in maiḡin p̄in. Luid̄ ua dōmnaill co na p̄luaḡ ar̄namarāc̄ go p̄ionainn. Ro t̄glaimp̄eat 7 po t̄ionoilp̄iot n̄a ōponḡa do p̄iol c̄ceallaiḡ bat̄tar ina p̄arraḡō p̄op̄ an p̄luaiḡeaḡō p̄in a b̄p̄uar̄p̄iot ina c̄com̄p̄ōc̄raib̄ d̄ar̄t̄raiḡib̄ co n̄oeachaiḡō ua dōmnaill co na p̄luaḡ tar̄ p̄ionainn 1 nuib̄ maine, 7 Ro aip̄ir̄ ainp̄ein go po c̄uir̄ p̄c̄ir̄ 7 āt̄toip̄re a p̄loiḡiḡō im̄c̄in̄ de. Luid̄ iar̄p̄tain hi c̄cloinn Riocair̄ō 7 a c̄conmaic̄ne c̄uile, 7 hi c̄cloinn goip̄delb̄aiḡ, 7 tar̄air̄ t̄pe māc̄air̄e connāc̄t 7 dia t̄ir̄ p̄c̄ir̄in iar̄ na p̄iar̄ucc̄aḡō, 7 iar̄ mb̄reīt̄ buaḡa 7 cor̄ḡair̄ ōa ḡāc̄ maiḡin ḡur̄ a p̄áin̄ic̄c̄.

Αὐὸ mac εὐḡain mic̄ cātail ui con̄c̄obair̄, Uilliam mac̄ t̄aioḡ uí c̄eallaiḡ, 7 Hoibear̄ō mac̄ Ruḡp̄aiḡe mic̄ Roḡa d̄ecc̄.

ḡarun̄ delb̄na d̄ecc̄.

Ὁα mac̄ aip̄t̄ uí māoileac̄lainn dō māp̄baḡō lá colm̄án mac̄ aip̄t̄ uí māoileac̄lainn.

Car̄len an̄ c̄alaiḡō dō ḡabāil lá mac̄ uilliam̄ cloinnē Ricair̄ō, 7 ā t̄abaip̄t̄ dō mac̄ māoileac̄lainn uí c̄eallaiḡ, .i. mac̄ a inḡ̄inē p̄c̄ir̄in.

Cor̄b̄mac̄ ua c̄uir̄n̄in̄ ōidē eiḡḡ̄ī ēpeann, 7 ḡiolla na nāēm̄ mac̄ māoileac̄lainn uí uicc̄inn̄ d̄ecc̄.

Fēid̄lim̄iḡō mac̄ mic̄ ui neill, 7 mac̄ an̄ t̄r̄ábaip̄riḡō dō ḡabāil lá con̄n̄ mac̄ āoḡa buiḡe, 7 mac̄ an̄ t̄r̄ábaip̄riḡō deluḡō uaḡō iar̄ p̄in.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloc, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhálaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go po c̄uir̄ p̄c̄ir̄ 7 āt̄toip̄re a p̄loiḡiḡō 1 im̄c̄in̄ de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Clanrickard.*—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht.*—This would appear to

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1476.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, μιλε, ελιτερε ceo, ρεαcτμογατ, α ρε.

Αη τεppocop μαζ ραμηραoάν οο εcε. Cταν mac ηριαη ινα ιοναo.

Seapppαιo mac ριαcυρα ρηioίρ μαιμipτρεαc oειpcc oέcc.

Uαιτεne mac mic caταιλ υί concobair ρολυρ eccna na ηepeannη aηoμαιγ-
ιpτιρ ιρ na ηealaθnacaib oέcc.

Maγυioιρ, .i. ταoζ mac Eμαιηη mic toμαιρ oο μαρβαo α ρpιoll la α
oεapθpαcταιρ Ruαιoιρ.

Ooηηchao mac toμαιρ mic toμαιρ mic Pιlip meγυioιρ aθβαρ τιζεapηna
peapηmanac, peap lan oο oεaγαιte, oειneac, η ooiρoεapcυρ oecc ιap ηbuαιo
naιτpιγε.

Tυaταλ mac υί neill oο μαρβαo la γallaib macαιpe aηγιαλλ.

Taοζ occ mac ταiocc mic τιζεapηnaίη υί Ruαιηc ταηαιρ na ηpειpne oecc.

Aeo mac υι ceallaγ (.i. uilliam) oο μαρβαo la ταocc α oεapθpαcταιρ
péη ι naé luain.

Ua ηeaγpa ιapταpαc .i. ριαβαc, .i. uilliam oέcc.

Taοζ mac eoγaiη mic ρυαιoιρ υι concobair oο μαρβαo ι ρpυoll la τpιαρ
oá μυιητιρ péη, .i. mac Ruαιoιρ Ruao mac eoγaiη mic Caταιλ, η mac caταιρ
an abao υί concobair, η mac ooηηchaio υί ταioζ, η caιpλέη Roρa coμαιη oο
γabaίλ oóib, η α γabaίλ pοηηa ριη pο ceoóιρ.

Eoaiηη ηηgeaη oóηηnaλλ mic μυιpceapηταιγ beaη υί concobair oúιηη oέcc.

Oεapθpοpηγαιλλ ηηγηη pειoιηιoú pιηη υί concobair beaη υί concobair oúιηη
oέcc.

Opιαη mac pεpγαιλ ρυαιo υί uiccιηη cηo α pηe pηη oide pγol epeaηη η
alban lé oán oecc oia oapθaoíη maηoala, η α aθnacal ι naé leaθhaiη.

Ooηηnaλλ ριαβαc mac γεapηιc caoηaηaγ τιζεapηna λαιgeη oέcc.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^u *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

* *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

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

The Bishop Magauran^u died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^v, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ionnpaigíð ðo ðenam ðua neill ap oipgiallaib, 7 clann még maégaíma, .i. clann Rémainn, 7 brian mac Ruðpaigé, 7 oipgialla uile ó eoganaig arteac ðo teicím píaρ πο μαάαιpe τυλέα, cpeacá, 7 αιpocce ðo bpeic ðua neill uata on μαάαιpe peñpáite, 7 o lñitímlñ bññpne, 7 neill ðo éeacé ðia éicc íarpin πο ðuaíð 7 copccap.

Slóiccéacð móp la hua neill ðo cum meic aeða ðuicé uí neill, 7 dol ðó πο caplén beoil peippte. An caplén ðo gábaíl, 7 ðo bñpceacð leip, 7 teaéé ðia cig íar pin.

Seaan mac uí anlúan ðo mapbað lá a deapbpaéaip.

Moipñuaicéacð lá mac uilliam bupe i moéctap connacé, 7 pñuaé ele lá hua ndomnaill ina aghaíð. Oo pñacé ua ðomnaill co cúil cnaíma, 7 mac uilliam co collitib luigne. Oo deachaið mac ðiapmava hi toipitín mec uilliam, 7 mac ðonnchaið i toipitín uí ðomnaill. Oo éacð ua ðomnaill tap peaprait na pionnpaéga. Ro bñacð eic 7 ðaóine ðe ag dol anonñ hi ccapippe. Ro lean mac uilliam anonñ hé. Óattap aghaíð in aghaíð amlaíð pin co ndeapnpaé pñð πο ðeóíð, 7 πο pannpaé loéctap éonnaéé ap ðó, .i. uí ðúbða cpioc luigne, 7 lñé cappppe lá mac uilliam, 7 an lñé naill lá hua ndomnaill.

Moipñuaiccheacð gall na muíðe hi maig bpeaégaímae gup ðñpceattap an paíé pñabaé go πο péimééðap an páilíp. Coipceit Maímpitip Shpucépa. Míllceap leo gupit, 7 apbanna an tñpe, 7 pgaipaitt cen pñð.

* *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, πο ðuaíð 7 copccap, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

§ *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loacán cúle cnámha*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

¶ *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

‡ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap peaprait na pionnpaéga, i. e. the *trajectus* or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach^x inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant^y.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste^z, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught^d into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabach^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^d *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^e *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^f *Rath-Riabach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

^g *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Μαζ παζναίλλ δο δόλ ηι μαίξ βρεαζίμανε κό πο μίλλ α νδεάσαιο οη
επλουαζ γαλλ δια ναρβανναίβ.

Coocaò μόρ ετιρ γαλλαίβ μίθε η λαίγιη, η mac peacain mic mec tomair do
mairbaò φορ an coocaò ριν. Α τριαρ δεαρβραταρ ρίθε η mac αιρτ mic
cuinn uí maoleaclainn, η mac muirir mic ριαρταρ δό γαβαίλ λά huα cconco-
bair ppaile.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1477.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cñtre céd, Seacòmogad, a peact.

Ζεαρσοιò mac ιαπλα δεαρμυμíαν δο mairbaò, η οút ριρ δέcc δο γεαπαλ-
τασαιò δο όορ cùm báιρ ιαρρην.

δριαν mac μυρζεαρα mec διαρματαα δο mairbaò λά α ceneλ ρειρην.

Αίλθε ιηγεαν αεδα μεγυιθιρ βñ ευc í ρέιη η α μαίτςι βλιαδαιη ρια να
báp δο δια, η δο μαμυρτιρ leapa γαβαίλ δέcc.

Αοδ mac donnchaíò mic tomair meγυιθιρ, η bριαν mac concobair óγ
μεγυιθιρ decc.

Ρυαίθρι mac emainn meγυιθιρ δο mairbaò la coinconnact mic Remainn
píabaiz mic duinn mic conconnact meγυιθιρ α ppuill.

Όοη mac eoccan mic αεδα meγυιθιρ δο mairbaò la donnchaíò ócc mac
donnaíò mic αοδα.

Ματα υα luinn αιρcιηneaç na harpa ραοί ρε peancup decc.

Εαραοντα η ιηρíραιν δο ραρ ειτιρ υά νδομναίλλ η clann neactain uí doim-
naill. Níall mac domnaill uí domhnaill η pelim mac τοιρρδεαλβαιζ υί
doimnaill δο mairbaò la cloinn neactain don cup ριν, η διοζβαίλ μόρ δο
denaíη ctoppa. Ο neill δο δόλ αρ ρλυαιζεαδ ι ττίρ αοδα αρ ταρρμαηζ cloinne
neactain, η τίρ αοδα δο milled, η δο loρcaíò leip, η τοút δια tígh φο buaíò,
η corccar ιαρρην.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

^h *The monastery of Sruthair*, i. e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrule, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair^b. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

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

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired¹ with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conon Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda^k, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

¹ *Had retired, &c.*, literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

^k *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec caréaíḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taíðcc mic corbmaic mic diairmata ríñaiḡ mýrccraíḡe, ḡ la cloinn diairmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbpaéar a aéar fein. Coccáð muñian amac uile deirge tper an marbað [*recte* ngabáil] rin, ḡ an léé éir do mílleað uile eitir ḡallaið ḡ ḡaoidéalaíð.

Mac uaitne uí móra do márbáð hī mbaile daíeí lá mac Diairaiḡ buitiléḡ ḡ la harḡ ua eoncoḡbaiḡ.

Ḥaóé móri oíðce feile Eoin bhuinne do bñé ir in mbliadaín ri co ro míll ionarparáð do éúndaíḡib cloé, clapaé, crannoc, ḡ cruac ríénón epeann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céo, Seéctmoḡaḡḡ, a hoé.

Αn τεppcop ua huiccinn, .i. eppcop maíḡe eo na Saḡan décc.

Αn τεppucc maḡ raíḡraḡaín [*δέcc*].

Tomar duð ua caíḡbpe biocaiḡe aḡaið upáir pñ eaccnaið cpaíðoecḡ épiðe decc.

Iarla cille daḡa décc, ḡ ḡeapoið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Ripðñrð mac emainn mic rirðñrð buitileḡ do marbað lá rinḡin ruáð mac rínḡin (.i. doḡraíḡib) i ndoḡur cille caíḡñḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð méḡ caréaíḡ do ðallað la a bpaíḡñib iar na beíe i laim aca pe hñoh.

Donnchað mac bñian ballaiḡ ui concoḡbaiḡ, ḡ toirpðealbáé mac toirpðealbaiḡ ruáð ui concoḡbaiḡ décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1396, p. 743; note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

ⁱ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

^m *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

ⁿ *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

^p *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar¹ of Muscraigh^m, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithiⁿ by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs^o, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

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

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^q [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^s.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^q *Bishop Magauran.*—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^s *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

An giolla dub mac bhian mic péilim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbad.

Tomár ua conéshaimn tigearna ua noiarмата do marbad lá mac a bearr-bratair fín.

Pláig mór do éadé le luig ar éuan earra ruad, lénuccad don pláig rin hi ppearab manac hi tair conall, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coitén, 7 mac an baird .i. gofraid, tige conall decc di, 7 doibail mór do deanam di ip in ccúiccead uile.

Mac riubearraig, .i. ciotruad ollam mezuoir lé dan, Taog pionn ua luinín raos le leigir 7 le peancar, ua breirlein taoc mac eogam ollam mezuoir le brisénmar, 7 ua cobraig Muircearraig bacac décc.

Ionraigid do denam daod ócc mácc matgáimna ra luét tige ar bhian mac Remainn meg matgáimna. Creaca mora do denam dó 7 bhian fein do gabail i ttorraigéct na creice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeozagan tigearna cenél fiachac do marbad ina éolaod lá dír dia muintir fein hi ccairlén lé rata, 7 a lorccad buidein ma cconaidh.

Emann mac concobair meg raagnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seain uí feargail do marbad durcor do cuaille ofior dia muintir féin.

Pláig mór i nEirinn uile. Darun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc di.

Ractna ua feargail do marbad la mac Emann mic hoibepd dalatun.

Art mac colmain uí maoileaclainn, 7 Mac raínpadain .i. caéal mac donncaid ballaig decc.

Mac feargail uí gaura, 7 Magnur mac daid do marbad la rluéct Ruaidri mec diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted *ballaod* for the *rhoead* of the more ancient annals.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under the year 1382, pp. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshannon, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^x *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^y *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughly by English writers.

^a *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn^v O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household^z against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha^a, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "oo, oíol ré

leacrae go bpaé ar aingio leacrae."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b *By the stroke of a pole, &c.*, ourcor oo cuaille, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

^c *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidce mic loclann uí ainlige do marbhad la a cenél buð déin.

Cairlen Sliccig do gabail lá mac uilliam bupe for barðað uí domnaill 7 a tábairt do mac bhriain uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do tēct hi maig luirce iarriu, 7 an tír do millead dó, .i. cuid Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ruaidrí do dol for cruachan ina diogailrīde 1 naghaid concobair mec diarmata baí ina mac diarmata, 7 ina pann ag mac uilliam, 7 ruide dó ar a haite á taimceall na caircece a fforbairi, 7 gara do éor éuicece do delbattar rair tuccad a fearaid manac, 7 aon mac mec diarmata do marbhad durbor rairge ar an trár rin, 7 an caircece do gabail tref an urcor rin. Lann tigeannar maige luirce do gabail do Ruaidrí, 7 concobair do díbir.

Coccad adbal for macaire connact. Feidlim rionn 7 ua concobair donn do līt annrin, clann ócc taidce uí concobair, clann feidlim, 7 clann uí concobair ruaid don līt arail. An macaire uile etir cill 7 tuairt do milltō stoppa. Toirpdealbac ruad mac Ruaidrí mic feidlimid uí concobair roza mac rīoz do marbhad ar in coccad rin.

Tadg mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do marbhad la rliocēt bhriain ballaig a mebal.

Ḡaot adbal do turrccbail oidce nollac rteil, 7 bá hoitce diltinn do cac í ar a méo ro mūdhaid do daoimib 7 ceatraid, érhannaid, 7 cumdaigib uircece 7 trefe reacnón Éireann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

^d *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

^e *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, caircece loca cé.

^f *Engines*, gara.—The word gar is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: "do maē trī gara

dia noibhraiuidi aili diuōra don rīgbaid buí na fpecnairc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them."

^g *A great tempest arose*, ḡaot adbal do turrccbail, .i. ḡaot mōr do eirge, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1478. A great wind came" [i. e. occurred] "after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken."

^h *Epiphany*, nollac rteil, i. e. Christmas of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose^g on the night of Epiphany^h, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

¹ *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceitpe ceo, ρεακτομογαττ, α ναοί.

Μαινερτερ Μηιλςιc το δέναν λα ηυα Μαναγαην αρ βρύ να Σιοννα ι νερ-
ρκοροίτεετ cluana ρήτα το βραιτριβ .S. ρρονρειρ, γ α τογα ρειη ιννε.

Διαρρ μαc μοcλαρ ηυί ρλannaccain βαί ινα άναναc κοραο ηι cclocar,
ινα ρεαρρύν γ ινα ρρίορι ceile noe ινα Shacpirta ι νοαιμιορ, γ ινα ορficel
αρ loc ειρνε, Σαοί δέρεαρcaς έραιβθεαc δεργειμιγ θαonnaάταc δεcc ιαρ
mbreit βυαδα ό δεαίμαν γ ό δομαν.

Coccaο μόρι επιρ cenél cconailλ γ εοζαν, uair το έυατταρ clann αιρτ
υί neill ηι επιρ conailλ το cccaο αρ ua neill, γ το ρόναο διοζβαλα μόρα
ctopra.

Υα néill το δολ αρ ιονηραicchio ι επιρ conailλ, γ cpeaca μόρα το ταβαρπ
λαρ ό cloinn αιρτ γ ό conallcoib von τυρρρ ριν.

Θριαη μαc ρειηιη υί neill το γαβαλ λά ηυα neill, γ α ληccfn αμαc ιαρom.

^j *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

^k *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

^l *Culdees*, céle dé:—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Ceile De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4:

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

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

The monastery of Meelickⁱ was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior^k of Culdees^l, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprize.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says:

“Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant.”

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: “It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*,” vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, “qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.” His words are as follows:

“In majoribus certe Vltoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus.”—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ήαρλαϊάτε μορα δο βήν αρ, γ α διαρ μάσ δο βραιγδοιβ ήρι ταιριρι. θριαν
δο δολ διοηραιαϊά αρ ua ndomnaill δο coccad αρ ua neill θοριόδρι.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, ceitpe céo, oétmoγaττ.

Μαγυόδρι, .i. τομαρ occ mac τομαιρ μοιρ mic Ρίλιρ mic αοδηα ρυαϊό
ήρι πο βα μό δειρσ, cραδαϊό, γ εμεαά βαϊ ina αιμριρ ρεαρ cοραντα α cριάε
αρ εαάταιρcεινεαλαϊβ, ρεαρ denma μαιμριρρεά, τεampall γ cαιληreach ήρι
πο βαϊ ιριη ριοιή, γ πο δι hi ccaάταιγ San Sem αγα οιλίτρε, δέcc, γ α αθnacal
ι μαιμριτιρ in cάβαιη ιαρ ττογα δό ιηητε.

Mac μαγνυρα μεγυόδρι, .i. caatal ócc mac caatal mόρι mic γιollaπαρ-
τραicc mic μαγνυρα βρυccάϊό τοccάϊθε ειριθε δέcc ιαρ mbuaϊό οηγτα γ
αιήpicche.

Μαγνυρ ρυαδ ό δοίηναϊλλ δο μαρβαδ le cloinn ήειlim ριαδαϊγ υϊ δοίηναϊλλ.

Ο neill δο δολ αρ ιοηηραιαϊά ι ττιρ conaill, λοιρcτε γ διογβαλα ιοηδα δο
denam lair.

Ο δοίηναϊλλ δο δολ αρ ιοηηραιαϊά ι ττιρ eoccaim. Clann αιρτ υϊ neill, γ
clann ήειlim υϊ neill δο βήε ina ήαρραδ, γ cρεαά mόρα δο denam lair αρ
mac caάmaoil hi ccenel ήεαραδαϊcά γ βριαν mac τοιριηδεαλβαϊγ ρυαδ mic
ehri υϊ neill δο μαρβαδ leó, γ mac mec caάmaoil Semur. Δο ρala ua neill
cona cloinn ina comποcραϊβ in tan ριη γ πο λήρατ clann í neill γ mac caά-
maoil na cρεαά γ πο μαρβαδ leo eogan mac αιρτ í neill baoi hi ήποcαιρ
í δοίηναϊλλ ραοϊ cιηηήεαδνα ειριθε. Rucc ua δοίηναϊλλ na cρεαά, γ ροαιρ δια
τιγ ιαρ ccoρccap co neδαλαϊβ ιοηδα lair.

Eoghan ua δοίηναϊλλ .i. mac néill γαιρβ, δο μαρβαδ la cloinn neάtain
υϊ δοίηναϊλλ ι ccluaim λαογ .i. an 29. δο September. γ eogan caóc mac μαγ-
νυρα υι concόβαιρ δο μαρβαδ ina ήαρραδ γ mac τοιριηδεαλβαϊγ cαρραϊγ
υϊ concόβαιρ δο γαβαϊλ ann βεόρ.

^m *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the
Annals of Ulster, the reading is: γ α διαρ mac
δο βραιγδοιβ ταιριρι πορ, i. e. “and also his two
sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ *Founder of Monasteries, &c.*, literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o *The city of St. James*, i. e. the city of San
Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St.
James the Apostle was buried.

^p *Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteriesⁿ and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh^p, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh^q, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

^q *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

· Ruðpαιγε mac Ruðpαιγε mic neactain í domnaill do marbað lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

Ο domnaill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neactain, γ le conn ua neill pa cairlén na pinne, γ pío do ðenam ðóib pe poile, γ ταναιρθεετ τipe conail do tabairt deiccneacán ua noomnaill.

Remann riabac mac duinn mic conconnaet meguioir, γ mac gille pinnéin .i. taðg mac briain, ταιορεαé po bpearr τεαé naoiðé bairi ina atpoccur décc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongur mac slain raóí pír óana γ feargal mac eoáða deigfear dāna ele décc.

Corbmac mac airt cuile meguioir, γ pīlip riabac mac amlaoib meguioir décc.

Αirt mac Ruðpαιγε μέγ ματζαίνα do marbað ar deireað creice oiðe do pinne pé féin ip na pfaib hi fearann conulað mic aóða uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aóða ruaið μέγ ματζαίνα, γ clann Remann meζ ματζαίνα, cpeacá mora do ðenam ar cloinn Remann, γ a ccup ipin mbreifne i ccfno hí paigillig.

Sccaindear cpoða etip cloinn emann a burc, γ clann Riocaird a burc. ðpirtear ar cloinn emann. Marbétar mac mec dubgail na halban (.i. Colla) ðaon upcor poigde γ pochaide oile amaille ppir an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille pinnen .i. mac briain, γ. τpi pír ðecc do muintip cloinne briain mic pīlip meguioir do marbað acc bealach uí mitchidein lá cloinn uí ruairc, τigeapnan γ briain ruad clann τigeapnain mic ταιðhec mic τigeapnain iad pén.

Sluağ gall do teaet i ττίp eoğain lá conn ua neill pa cairlén Sheaan burde ui neill, .i. iarla cille ðara pī ionaid piğ Sağan i nepinn, γ goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

¹ *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

² *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

³ *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermagh.

⁴ *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fews,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne^r, and they made peace with each other ; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh^s, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile^t Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha^u on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon ; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven^w into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed ; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein^x, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

^w *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished ; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note ^q, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town' in despite of the army^a; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

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

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge^z, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise^a (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed^b O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savages of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

ἡ αὐτὸς μᾶς ἀτάιλ μὴ φοῖλιμιὸς υἱὸς κοκοβαίρ τοῦ μαρβαὸς λέο, ἡ μᾶς γιόλλα-
πατραισε μὴ ἀτάιμοιλ εὐ φοκαθὶς οἴλε νὰς αἰρημίτεαρ.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé cloinn aoda buide uí neill, ἡ ἀ-
τάβαρτ ἡ λάιμ υἱ δόμναλλ.

Semur mac Maoilri mec hoirebert do marbað lá gearoid mac emann
geargcaig mec hoirebert.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε σείρε σεδ, οὐτμογατ, α δό.

Ριογαίρ ναομ ἐροίσε ἀν κοίμδεαδ θαρτέρυαχθαδ ἡ οραγδαίλ ἀρ βρύ λοα
βαίλε ἀν ἐυλίμν. Φεαρτα ἡ μιορβαλλα ιομδα το δεναμ δι.

Γιόλλα κρητ υα ριαχ βιοκαρπε ἀρπε βρορκαίγ θαοίς κλειρικὸς ἡ φεαρ τιγε
αοιδεαδ κοιτίνδ φρι ρέ ἀση βλιαδαν δέεε το ἔεε.

Conn mac aoda buide uí neill τὸβαρ φείλε, ἡ φεϊκίμ κοιττέααν το κλιαραὶδ
ερεααν, ἡ αλβαν. Σεανν κοκαίδ ἡ κοραντα κρητ ἀ κενεοιλ, ἡ ριογδαίμνα ἀν
εὐικκιδ δέεε ιαρ μβυαὶδ ναιτρηγε.

Enri mac conulað mic aoda mic eoγan uí néill do marbað la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

^d *Into the hands*, ἡ λάιμ, literally, "into the hand." ἡ λάιμ also means, in custody, and λάιμδεαδύρ is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αγ ρο ἀταίρ ἐυίμν βακαὶδ, ἡ ινγέαν ιαπλα κίλλε θαρα ἀ βεαν: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^e *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^f *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1482. Κορὸς ναεμ μιορβυλεὸς το τογβαίλ ἐινδ ιν βλιαδαν ρι ἀρ βορο λοα ἀ μβαίλε ιν ἐυλίμνδ ἡ φείρτα ἡ μιορβυλεαδα μόρα το δεναν οί."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *vealβα Μυίρε*, and the representations of the *κορὸς ναεμ*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach^e Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

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

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna^h of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *εὐγβαλ* *κιν*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup arú céo bliádam ap in uirici 7 níp

εὐγβαρ κίν σο νεός ó σο εὐαίθ ρίνν κυρ ανιῦ,
7 ἰρ é ρο θεαρα ὀαμ κίνν σο εὐγβαλ καίτε
οραειρην. And I have been one hundred years
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what
induced me to appear now."

^g *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

^h *Roydamna*, *ρωδοάμνα*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Αρε mac donnchaio mezuioir decc.

Μαοιμορδα mac catail uí raiḡillig do marbað lá cloinn aoda uí raiḡil-
lig. Clann aoda do teaát dia tair ar ríe, clann catail dia monnraiḡio ḡ
tḡ do ḡabail forra, ḡ dá mac aoda, ḡ da mac feioimio mic aoda do marbað
co noḡuig oile.

ḡrian mac feilm uí neill do marbað la mac cuinn mec aoda buide, ḡ la
rlioct enri aimpieð. ḡa raóí ar eineac ar eanḡnamh ar cḡnac duan ḡ
dpect an ḡrian híriḡ.

Donnchaio occ mac donnchaio mezuioir (lar no marbað toirpdealbac
mac rilip mezuioir) do marbað daon orcuir raiḡde.

Μυρchaio mac taidcc mic catail oicc meḡ raiḡnaill do marbað la rlioct
aire uí Ruairc.

Διαρμαio mac lochlainn oicc uí ainligi adbar toiriḡ cenel doḡta do
marbaðh co na ḡraetrio a meabail la rlioct ḡiolla na naom uí ainligi, dar
plánaib mionn connac ḡ oḡuigḡe dia maietib.

Ρυαioiri buide ua hainligi taoipec cenel doḡta decc iar peandataio toḡ-
aide, ḡ taðcc a ḡraetair do ḡabail a ionaio.

Sluaigead oioḡla lá Ruαioiri mac diaρματα tiḡearna moige luirec, lá
taðḡ mag raiḡnaill tiḡearna conmaicne maiḡe rḡin hi cenel doḡta iar
mbripead a plán dia no loipecead teac uí ainligi, ḡ dia no marbað donnchaio
mac riacura carraiḡ, ḡ mac concobair mic mic corbmaic. ḡrḡmaioim forra
lar an tiri co beol an aḡa rada. Feioimio rionn ua concobair do tocar i
naḡhaio an maðma rin ḡ a coḡuccað do.

ḡrian occ mac ḡrian mic catail duib uí concobair do marbað lá rlioct
taidcc uí concobair hi ccuirpeac in araccail.

Μαioim i náḡ na ccḡnaighean la harḡ ua cconcobair for oiluier plonḡ-
céo, ḡ dpeam dia muirḡir do marbað, ḡ oiluéri rḡin do ḡabail.

ⁱ For having violated their guarantees, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

^k *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffly, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

^l *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gillana-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees¹, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada², whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail¹.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadhⁿ, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

¹ *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðraige uí concobair tigearna corcomóruaó nnaip décc
 7 diairmaitte a bratair ina ionaó.

Feilm mac feilm uí concobair corcomóruaó do marbaó a meabail lá
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaid fear croda cocctac, aóbar tigearna
 ril concobair ruaid décc.

Eparó ua maolconaire ollam ril muirsohaig hi rñcúr, 7 hi pñldeact
 paó epide illaion 7 i nraioilcc décc iar mbuaó ó óoman, 7 o deaman 7 a
 aónacal i noilpinn, 7 Siópaio ua maolconaire ina ionaó.

Muiréirac mac plannchaó aóbar ollaman tuaómuian, 7 an cornamac
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaó décc.

Acó mac cairpre uí concobair do marbaó la dñim dia muirpñ rñpñ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, Mile, ceitpe ceo, oetmogat a tpi.

Rorra mac tomair óicc méguioir eppcop cloóair, Saóí i neccna, 7 i
 cpaóbaio fear ticce aoióó coitcinn dá gaó aon décc, 7 a aónacal i tñmpall
 achaió upóoir do pñp a toga buó óéin.

Matgaman ua gñioóta eppcop óille dá lua tobar pñle 7 eccna décc, 7
 a aónacal i mainpñpñ na ccanaanac hi ccorico baipccinó co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in
 the county of Cavan.

^o *Rury*, Rúðraige.—This name, which was in
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,
 is to be distinguished from Ruaiópi, which
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from
 Rúðraige moí mac Siéirige, monarch of Ire-
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-
 rious parts of Ireland.

^p *Corcomroe-Ninias*.—This territory origi-
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned
 in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of
 Thomond, thus: "Eoganaact ninnypa a tuaó-
 mumain .i. Eoganaact na n-aranó."

^q *Succeeded him*, literally, "Seery O'Mul-
 conry in his place," no verb being used in the
 original.

^r *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,
 or chief professor. The Mao Clancys were here-
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

^s *O' Greefa*, O gñioóta.—The head of this
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury^o O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai^s, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Conor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him^a.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav^t of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carby O'Conor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

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

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa^s, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons^t, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffee in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'griobēa (not guffin, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

^t *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inis na g-canánac, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ἡ ο ψήḡail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarlaccað lá a aḡair ἡ lá a bḡairib ó ua ndomnaill ἡ ó éloinn aóða buíde, ἡ an conn rin iaraim doirdneað ina éḡearna ar tḡir eoḡain do éoil a aḡair, ἡ tḡire heoḡain aréna.

Coccað móri do eirḡe eirḡir ua ndomnaill aóð ruað, ἡ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineóil cconail ἡ ioḡair connáct. Aóð ócc mac aóða buíde uí neill co líon a éionól do ééct ina éomóail ἡ dol rímpa ina rímuim imteaḡta ḡan tuilleað buíde re hírcaraite da raib rímpa co tḡairḡ baile dúine deaḡan. Airccḡear ἡ loircḡear leó an baile ἡ an tḡir ina tḡimceal. Rucc an iurḡir .i. ḡearoid mac tomair iarla cille daia, co roḡraite móri ḡall porra dia tḡoḡnam ἡ dia tḡoḡairéct. Ar a aí Ro iomcúirḡioḡrom an tóiri érom rin co neimḡioimác, ἡ do rraóineað porra, ἡ do marbað dḡoḡ móri do ḡallaib. Cíð iarom dḡa ro marbað mac uíólin ἡ mac tḡoirḡeal-baiḡ éarraḡ uí concoḡair uaḡa. Uíó uia domnaill cona roḡraite iarom co baile lucémairḡ ἡ loircḡear baile lucémairḡ lair ἡ ro ḡeib comá ἡ ceannaḡ daḡ cḡnn imóḡla ἡ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tar a air, ἡ ro léicc aóð ócc mac aéða buíde uaḡa co ḡlḡoḡriḡe dionḡraicchió érin conḡail. Ro ḡaḡ rínn reime tḡé tḡir eoḡain. Millḡear ἡ loircḡear leir an tḡir ina comḡoccur dá ḡaḡ lé co raioic abann móri. Ro tḡrcað ἡ ro ḡrpað leo coille daḡḡne doimteaḡta do pala por a ccionn por bḡú abann móire ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

^u *Powerful pursuers*, tóiri érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

^v *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.
 Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^u, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughnhaigh^v with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards^w Trian-Congail^x, through Glenree^y. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^z, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor^a; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^u *Towards Trian-Congail*, ὀϊονηραϊκίῳ ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνῳγαι, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

^x *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^y *Glenree*, ἡλῖνο πῖρε, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note ^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^z *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, “βρευγ,” i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; “O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor,” &c.

^a *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

συρ βό conair ῥοδαίης ῥοιμτέαάτα δια ῥλυαῖς τῆρ na ῥεαθαῖς ηῖριν. Ro πορκόηραδ λαῖρ πορ α ῥλόγαῖς εῖραιζορικόετ κοῖδαίηη do δέναν ταιρ an αβαιν κο ριαάταταρ α ῥλόιζδιορμα ετιρ τρικόάτεε ἡ μαρκαά θαρ an ῥρυε anonn ινα ιομλαίηε ζαν βάθαδ εῖε na οῖνη οῖβ. Ro λῖεερετ an ορικόετ ῥηρ an ῥρυη κο na βαί αῖα μβιοδβαθαῖς αάτ α ῥραιεεριν υαάτα don λῖε αραιλ, ἡ ταιμεε ό δοῖναιλ δια τῖζ ιαραῖ ιαρ μβυαιδ ἡ κορεαρ.

Σλόιεεαδ ele la hua ndoῖναιλ αρ Sfan mac ῥηῖρ μέζυδιρ κο τταραττ ερεαά ἡ αιρεεετ ιομδα λαῖρ. Cpeac eile αρ naῖαραά do denam lá doῖnall ua neill αρ in Sfan ceéda.

Μαιδῖμ lá ηαρτ mac cuinn mic an εάλβαιῖς υῖ concobair αρ conn mac αιρτ mic cuinn υῖ μαοιλεάλαίηη dú ιηαρ μαρβαδ dá mac Ruaidῖρ εάρραιῖς υῖ εεαρβαῖλ κο ῥοάιδῖς ele amaille ῥηυ.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruaidῖρ ollamῖ μέζυδιρ le ῥῖncur, ἡ Concobair ócc mac ῥlanchnada .i. ollamῖ τυαδμῖηαν ῥαοι οῖηρεεαιῖετ ι neicceῖ ἡ ηῖ ῥηῖδεαάτ δέεε, ἡ αεδ mac ῥlanchnada ινα ιοναδ.

Concobair mac an ῥηῖεῖῖηαν αδβαρ ollamῖηαν μῖηετῖρε μαοῖρυαιη δέεε ιαρ τταεαῖαιττ ῥοδα.

An cuiccead Eudair do ῖοζαδη όρ Scharab, 9. April da mí, ἡ οετ lá δέεε ῖο βαί ηῖ ῖιῖhe.

An τῖρῖ Rῖρδῖρ do ῖοζαδη όρ Scharab. 22. Iun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluviiis lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair ῥοδαίης ῥοιμτέαάτα.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" ῥοδαίης, easy, is the opposite of οοδαίης, difficult. Soimτέαάτα is compounded of ῥο, easy, and ιμτέαάτα, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainmhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Μυοορη,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage^b for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies^c could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

^d *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

^g *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

^h *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, Μιλε, σείρε σέο, οέτμοζατ, α εσταιρ.

Νιοκλάρ υαρδυν, ερρορ δοιρε δέεε.

Σεασαν υα παρδέαλλαιζ κανάναε δο μιντιρ υρομα λέταιν, γ θριαν υα παρδέαλλαιζ, Σακαρτ δο ειονηρεααν ελοε ανζοιρε δο δέναμ αγ τεαμπολλ μόρ υρομα λεαταιν δέεε.

Νιαιλ μαε αν κομαρβα μέζ ματζαίμνα δέεε οεε τοιθεετ οη ρόιμ.

Ρέμανν μαζ ματζαίμνα τιζεαρνα οηγιαιλ δέεε ινα βραιζδενυρ ι νορποίετ άτα.

Σέμυρ μαε Ρεμαινν τιριαλ τιεόεηνα ρεη τευλαε δέεε.

Δοννηαδ υα σεαλλαιζ ταηαιρι υα μαينه δέεε ιαρ τερεβλαιδ ροδα.

Μαε υί εονεοβαηρ ραιζε Μυρχαδ μαε καταοίρ μιε κυινη μιε αν εάλβαιζ δο μαρβαδ ουρεορ ραιζοε λά ελοινη εμαινη δαιρριόιζ ηι σεριε να εεόεαχ.

Ταίεε μαε υιλλιαμ μιε αοδα μιε βριαη υί εεαλλαιζ δο μαρβαδ λά βριαη υα εεαλλαιζ λά α δεαρβραεαιρ ρεη, γ λά ηυιλλιαμ υα μυηρεαδαιζ α δεαρβ κομαλτα ρεη γ α σεροχαδ ριθε λά ηυα εεαλλαιζ ινα εειονταε.

Αοδ μαε βριαη μιε βριαη βαλλαιζ υί εονεοβαηρ δο μαρβαδ λά ρηιοετ ταιόζ υί εονεοβαηρ.

Δομναιλ μαε ζορμáιν δαορ ζραδα υί βριαη, ρεη τιζε αοίθεαδ κοιτεεινη γ ρεη ρο βα ραιδβρε ι νερην α μβεόετυρ δέεε.

Αεδ μαε βριαη υί βριαη γ α βεη Σαδβ ινζεαν ταιόζ υί εονεοβαηρ δέεε.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

ⁱ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

^j *Anchorite's cell*, ελοε ανζοιρε, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killycar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrellys, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that ελοε ανζοιρε was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called ελαυζεεαε; in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrellys was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

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

Nicholas Weston^l, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell^l at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh^k, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioch na g-Cedach^l, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray^m, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stockⁿ, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien^o, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

^k *Fertullagh*, *ῥεαῖα τυλάε*, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Crioch-na-gCedach*.—A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ^l.

ⁿ *In live stock*, *ι mbeoztur*.—O'Clery explains *beo*, the root of this word, by *ceatpa no aipnéir*, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form *bólaet* used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalur-cher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy^p, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh^q.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan^s, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1485.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, Μιλε, ceίρε céo, oéτμογατ, α cύcc.

Νιoκόλ ua γραδα coμαρβα τυαμα γρέιμε ρήι δερκαc δαγοιμζ γ an θαρα
 ρεαρ décc βαοί ραορ ι λυιμνεαc décc.

Donnchaó máz coilid aipéimneac bñaicch ρήι τζε aoiδeaó coιcέim décc.

Εοζαν caoc (.i. o concobair donn) mac ρειδλιμιδ uí concobair ρεαρ áγμαρ
 ιοηηραιζτεαc décc ιαρ τερεβλαιδ ροδα γ τζεαρνα do ζαιρm ιna ιοναδ θαοδ
 mac aóda uí concobair.

Uilleaz a bupe τζεαρνα cloimne Ριocaipδ oιγρε ιαπλα ulad, ρήiceam
 coιcέimδ deiccρib epeann décc, γ α mac do γabail α ιοναδ, .i. uillcc ele.
 Sluaicéeaó lap an mac ρm ρορ macaipe cónnact γ ηι τήιρ maime dia po loipcc
 γ dia po mίll apðanna γ baite, γ dia po loipcc γ dia po brip caipen cuillrge
 γ capcap.

Ruaidhri mac bpiam ballaiz uí concobair do μαρβαó lá ρhoct ταιδζ
 uí cóncobair.

Sile ingñ mec Siupcáim bñ Ριcaipδ a bupe baicéann ban cónnact décc.

Αοδ ócc mac aóda buidε mic bpiam ballaiz uí neill τζεαρνα τριαι
 conzal do dol ap cpeich illit caóail, γ goill do bñit ρair, γ α μαρβαó dañ
 epóp do ζae.

O Suillebán beipre doimnall O concobair copcmoðpuaó, γ O concobair
 ciappaiζe γ α bñ décc.

O baiozil coiprðealbach do cóp α cιζήρnαιρ de, γ α mac mall do γabáil
 α ιοναδh.

Coccaó móρ ειτιρ cenel cconail, γ eoζain. Clann αιρt í neill (.i. mall
 cona bpaίpib) do lit uí doimnall. Clann neacáim uí doimnall (eigneacán
 cona bpaίpib) do leit uí Neill. O doimnall do dol ρluaζ ι muicrip luimζ

^r *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

^u *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenant-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

^w *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

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

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine^t, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free^u in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Conor Don), the son of Felim O'Conor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare^w, i. e. Donnell, O'Conor of Corcomroe, and O'Conor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenic line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

υαιρ αρ ανν πο βαί εαοραιοεετ γ μιντιρ πλεετα νεαεταιν. Βαί ό νελλ, .i. conn hi pporlonzporit a μιντιρ λυιουζ γ ριοετ νεαεταιν amaille ppir acc ιμοδρεη α είρε, γ α μιντιρε. Αρ α αί νί πο πέε ό δομναλλ δόιβη εο νδεαρνα ερεαεα ερομα γ αιρεεε αιόβλε. Ρο ζαβ λά ταοβ πορλονζπυιρε υί νελλ, γ ρλεαετα νεαεταιν, γ tucc na ερεαεα λειρ δια είρ υαετα ζαν διοζβαιλ δο denam όό na ετιμcell.

Αοό όεε mac αοδα ρυαιό mic ρυόραιοε mic αρόζαιλ μέζ μαεζαμνα δο οιρνεαό ινα ειζεαρνα πορ οιρζιαλλαιβ.

βαίλε εονυλαό mic αεδα υί νέλλ δο λορρεαό λά βριαν na coilleaό mac εοζαιν υί νελλ. Ρήρann γ βαίλε an βριαν εέδνα δο λορρεαό αρ αβαρác ινα διοζαιλ λά κοινυλαό γ la cloinn Remainn mic Ρυόραιοε μεζ μαεζαμνα (ζλαιρνε γ βριαν) γ λά mac μέζ μαεζαμνα όιζ, .i. ζιollaπαετραιεε.

Σλιοετ Μθαολμόρδα an μυλλαιζ δο ιονναρβαό αρα νδυεταιζ, γ clann ζλαιρνε υί Ραζαλλαιζ δο ρυιδιυζαό α ετίρε δια νήρ, γ δο όenaμ αιρλειν ιννε. Ιαετρομ δο εαρραιζ ιαρλα είλλε δαρα (ζεαρόιδ mac τομαρ) αρ ελοινν ζλαιρνε, γ εύεεε βυαιτε δέεε βό δο βυαιν διβ ι εερειό, γ ζιollaοιρα mac ζλαιρνε δο ζαβαιλ don ευρ ριν.

Ρειόλιμιό mac ζλαιρνε mic conóδβαρ υί ραζαλλαιζ δέεε don πλάζ.

Υα ραζαλλαιζ, .i. εοιρρδεαλβαό mac Σσαιν mic εοζαιν δο όολ ι εεαλλαε εαεόαε, γ βαίλε μέζ ραμραόάιν .i. ρειλιν, γ βαίλε donnchaó a δεαρηραεαρ δο λορρεαό λήρ. Μαζ ραμραόάιν cona βραιερίβ δο όολ α ετοραιοεετ an ερλυαζ αρ αβαρác γ ρέ ριρ δεεε εετιρ ζαβαιλ γ μαρβαό, γ δά εεε εαε δο βυαιν don ερλυαζ.

Mac δομναλλ (.i. colla) conpapat gallocclac υί νελλ δέεε.

Remann mac ζλαιρνε mic Remainn μεζ μαεζαμνα δο όολ αρ ζαλλδαετ μαεαίρε αιρζιαλλ, γ mac don tau, .i. Seon δο μαρβαό λειρ. Conn mac μαζ-nyra υί εονδαλαιζ, Mac conbmaic υί εονδαλαιζ, γ mac mec αρόζαιλ δο μαρβαό υαόαρομ, γ όρ εήν ριόετ εαε δο βυαιν δε ρειν γ δά μιντιρ. Καταοιρ

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^y *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

^z *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called Mullac laozgill.—See note under the year 1488.

^a *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille⁷, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh² were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran^a (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. ' On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgal [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

^b Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriail mic Pílip, 7 eoghan mac Semair mic eochaða móir méḡ maṡḡaína do ḡabal, 7 eoghan deluð iar rín.

Arṡ an boccáin mac úí cóncobar ꝑailḡe (.i. conn) do marbað lá a ósbrá-
ṡair cáṡaíur mac cuinn mic an cálbairḡ daen epícór ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuídír (aóð, arṡ, 7 ḡiolla sóra) 7 clann toirpdealbairḡ meḡuídír (ṡaóḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla dub) do ḡenam cpeíce ar doínnall mac ḡiolla patṡraicc mic emainn méḡuídír. Doínnall ꝑéin do marbað a ṡoṡaíḡ-
eṡṡ na cpeíce lá Maoileclainn mac ḡeibeannaíḡ 7 an Maoireaclainn ceona do marbað ꝑó ceóóír ar an laṡair rín.

Maḡuídír, .i. Sfan do ḡenam cpeíce hı moóbolcc ar cloinn donnchaíð mic aóða meḡuídír, 7 ar cloinn méḡ ualḡaircc ꝑa óó ı naoín ṡreaṡṡáinan.

ḡiolla patṡraicc ua huiccinn, mac bḡrian, mic maóileclainn, ꝑḡ ṡiḡe aóíðóh coitṡáin do ṡṡénaib 7 do ṡṡuaḡaib d'écc.

Ua cuirḡnín aṡairne d'écc.

An ꝑechṡmaíð King Henṡ do ꝑioḡaíð of Saḡaib, 22. Aḡuṡṡ.

^c *Midhbholg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Mac Ualgairg*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

^e *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg^c, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaire^d, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^e was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

“Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus
 Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,
 Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur.”

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: “And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid. [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: “*Hic natus est Connactius filius, Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*”

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, σεϊτερ εέδ, οέτμοζατ, α ρέ.

Μαιριτρικ (.ι. cill éuilinó) βραταρ μιονύρ δε obrepuantia do éionηρζναó αρ βρύ áβανν λιφε λα Ρολοντ mac Σηρ εδυαρν ιυρταρ.

Ρηιοιη μαοέλα ρήγαλ mac Ροιβερν μέζραζναιλλ δέcc.

Ρηιρ mac αν εóμαρβα (.ι. Semur mac ρυόρραιζε mic αρδγαίλ) μεζ μαέ-ζαμίνα, cananaó coraó ηι ccloóαρ comarβα cluana heoar, ρήργυν δαρτραίζε, ετ cετερα δέcc.

Caibidil coitcfnh an éúiccíó ιουρ Ιυλι ι νορκοίετ ατα αζ αρνóρρpucc αρθα μαάα, .ι. Octavianus Italicus acc episcoparí γ acc cleircíó τυαιρριετ επεανν υιλε.

Ρυαιόρι mac διαρμαδα (.ι. mac ρυαιόρι εαοίε) τήεαρνα μοίζε λυρcc, αρτιcc, γ εήρε τυαταίλ δέcc do ζαλαρ αιέζήρ ηι ττcnpall loóa na ηζαραν ι ccloinn caταίλ mic μυιρεαόαιζ, γ concóβαρ mac corbmaic mic tomalταίζ αν ειμιζ διορδνεαó ινα ιοναó.

Cumapa mac conmapa do μαρβαó ζο ηαιτεαραó λα cloinn donnchaíó mec conmapa.

Ταócc mac caταίλ óicc μεζραζναίλλ λάνταοίρεαó μυντιρε ηεολαιρ ραοι δεαρρccαιζτε αρ εινεαó γ αρ εανζναμί δεcc. ιαρ mbuaíó ο δεαμίαν η ó óoman, γ α áónacal ηι ρριοόναó.

Ταócc ua μαοίλμιαόαιζ áδβαρ ταιορτζ μυντιρε ερβαλλάν do μαρβαó λά cloinn μαοίλεαóλαινν μεζραζναίλλ, γ λά cloinn μαοίλρμυαναίó μεζ ραζναίλλ.

Εοζαν mac ήρ do ζαβαίλ λά cloinn μαοίλρμυαναίó μεζ ραζναίλλ, γ clann ταíócc υί μαοίλμιαόαιζ do μαρβαó, γ mac υιλλiam mic μαζηυρα co ροάοιόβ οίλε.

^f *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

^g *Of Maethail*, μαοέλα, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

^h *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

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

The monastery of Kilcullen^f, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail^g, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus^h, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasán, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolanⁱ, was slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

ⁱ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Μαοίρεαείλαινν ἡ Ρυαῖρη δά mac mec donnchaḡ ἔπε hoilealla, .i. ταῦθ mac ἄριαν (Soḡdeac̄ ὀιονγῆματα το τοιριγεḗτ ua noilealla γαḗ aon ὀιοḡ) ὀο μαρβαḡ la cloinn ὀοḡνναιλλ caim ἡ la cloinn Ρυαῖρη mac donnchaḡ.

Sluaicḗeac̄ aḡbal ḡor lá hua ḡoḡnναιλλ ἡ cconnactaib̄, ἡ lá mac uilliam cloinne Ριοκαρηḡ ina aghaḡ, ἡ iar ḡdol hi ccl̄nn aroile ḡḡib̄, ὀο ḡonpat ḡic̄ ἡ ḡoḡaonta. Ρειḡlimiḡ ḡionn ua conḡoḡari ὀο ḡol hi ccl̄nn na ḡluaḡ ḡin, ἡ a ḡol hi laim uí ὀoḡnναιλλ tap ccl̄nn a ḗuaḗ ἡ a ḗaḡipeac̄. Síḡ ḡil muirḡoḡhaiḡ ὀο ḡenaḡ ὀon cup ḡin, ἡ Mac peiḡlimiḡ ḡinn ὀο ḡabaḡil ap ḡéim ὀua ḡoḡnναιλλ ἡ a ḡḡit̄ l̄ir ἡ ḗḡir̄ conaḡll ḗḡé coḡaḡple m̄sic uilliam cloinne Ριοκαρηḡ.

ḡpearmat̄om la muir̄tir meḡḡaḡnaḡll hi moim leḡc̄ ḡor cloinn uí Ρυαḡic̄ ἡ ḡor ḡlioḗt̄ caḗal ḡuaḡ ḡin ḡo μαρβαḡ Μαοίεείλαινν ḡcc mac maοίεείλαινν mec caba ḡḡi a aḡḡi ḡein ὀο ba mó ainn le ḡallḡccl̄aḗup hi l̄it̄ cuinn.

Clann ḗḡḡain m̄ic an ḡḡioḡa ὀο ḗḡeac̄haḡ, ἡ mac ὀib̄ ḡein (.i. ḡiolla cḡioḡt̄) ὀο μαρβαḡ la ḡlioḗt̄ maοίεείλαινν ḡéḡḡaḡnaḡll.

Neiḡe ua maοίḗconaire ccl̄nḡ ὀoic̄ill eḡeann ḡécc. Ap é tucc na m̄ionna buaḡa co na tuḡḡaḡ ḡm ἡ aḡán a naοiḡḡeac̄t̄ ὀaοiḡḡḡaib̄ co ḡḡaḗ.

Sl̄oicḗeac̄ lá hua ḡoḡnναιλλ ὀο ḡol ἡ ḗḡir̄ amaḡḡaḡ. Mac uilliam ioḗta-pach ὀο ḗeac̄t̄ ina aghaḡ. Ro ḡiḡḡ ἡoḡaḡḡc̄c ḡtoḡḡa ḡin ḡo μαρβαḡ tuilleac̄ ap c̄eḡ ὀο muir̄tir mec uilliam, ἡ ḡin ḡo ḡabaḡ Sían mac Síurḗáin ἡ uillecc mac Ρiḡḡḡḡ (i. mac toḡaḡ) a buḡc̄ co ḡoḗaḡḡib̄ oile.

Seaan mac au ḡḡioḡa meḡḡaḡnaḡll ḡécc.

An ḡaḡḡac̄ móḡ (Sían), ḡoḡa ḡallmacaeḡ eḡeann ὀο μαρβαḡ lá ḡoḡlacc lá donnchaḡ ḡcc m̄acc cáḡḗaḡ ḗḡḡeapna ealla iar ḡdol ap cḡeic̄ ḡair̄.

ḡeap̄oḡ mac iarla ḡeap̄muḡian ḡécc.

* *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Head of the inhospitality*, ccl̄nḡ ὀoic̄ill Eḡeann. The word ὀoic̄eall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “ḡḡoḡḡa coḡc̄ionn ap aḡḡ ealaḡan Eḡeann ḗḡe ὀoic̄eall.”—MS. L.

^m *That he would never give*, co ná tuḡḡaḡ co

ḡḡaḗ. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

ⁿ *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Conor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg^k, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him^o.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him*, *paip*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buide mac cairpre uí concobair, uaitne mac ríain cairraig
mec bhránán, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec mata 7 aod mac Rúaidrí duib
mec mata do marbað lá cloinn maoleclainn méz raígnail.

Taog caoc mac uilliam uí ceallair an dara tigearna baosí for uib maine
décc 1 naibís an tpeap uiró.

Sile iníghín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallair bín uí maadaáin décc.

Loclainn mac an gíolla claoín uí anlií décc.

Taog mac aoda mic bhráin uí bhínn, 7 Maóileaclainn mac diarmada méz
raígnail décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raoleactain tigearna na bhíne décc.

Semur mac mec Rírdoró buicléir fear ionait iarla uirumán décc.

Bhríal 7 diarmada da mac murchaio uí maadaáin do marbað a meabail
la cobtaic ua maadaáin lá a ndearbhráitair féin.

Raígnailt iníghín tseainn mec conmara bín toirpdealbair mic taidg
uí bhráin tigearna tuadmúman airéirair décc.

Gíolla na naoim mac doimnail mic muirceairair méidg tigearna calaó
na hangaile décc iar ccian aoír.

Taog mac aodagan ollam muintire hangaile do marbað go ghrainímal
lá phioct írial uí feargal.

Flann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Bhráin mac Ruóraig mic ardgail mez maéamna tigearna dartraige
do marbað lá gallaib macaire airíall.

Doimnall ócc mac mec artain raosí neimí décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

^a *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine roim Noluic anuig 7 ar epom
fearéam ran uair ro a coraé aodó, 7 co tí
mac rir in baile plan .i. Sfmur mac Emainn

mic Rírdoró, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i.
in iarla balb, mar ir a móctraé anuig orag-
aib ré rínn, 7 a Raie in botaire duin 7 u.eo
fan odlaig ma cte le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God's permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Conor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branah; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order^p.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^q, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^s by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Rathcline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

^s *Abominable manner*, ḡo ḡnamfíam, i. e. in a disgusting, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Σταν βυδε mac εοζαν mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fírgail mecc raínpáðain décc.

Óct mbaile píctε do gállbaét macáipe airgíall do loíccað lá Mag maé-
gáimna, aóð ócc mac aóða ruaið mic ruðraige.

Ο neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ðol rluaz για paíain ar macáipe airgíall
loíccεí γ millte mópa do ðenaí laip.

Creacá móp lá brian mac emann mic Ruðraige meγ maéγamna ar emann
mac tomáip óicc, γ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noipí, γ emann ócc mac emann do
marbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáip gíreandaz mic ðuinn mic Pílip na tuaize meγuidip
décc, γ a ðeapáðatari ele eozan mac tomair gíreandaz, Magnur mac
maoileðuin, γ Ruðraige mac concobair mic ðuinn meγuidip do marbað ar
baile an oíreacé la péilim mac donnchaíð méγuidip ar gíreip oíðce.

Caítilin inǵín uí feargail (doínnall buide mac doínnall mic Sfan) bñ
mec maégnura meγuidip .i. caíal ócc mac caíal móip décc.

Arp ruad mac gíollarataice mic emann meγuidip do marbað ðupcóp
poíðe lá cloinn toipíðealðaz mic Pílip meγuidip.

Aóð mac néill mic aóða, mic eozan uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulað uí néill γ copbmac mac aipe cap-
paí mic maoileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meγuidip (emann), .i. aóð γ arp caprac ðpuaplaccað, γ a naðair
do léiccín a tígeapnair ðe an lá céðna do com tpsain mic Pílip meγuidip.

Donn maγuidip mac emann, mic tomair óig do marbað a ppiull hi ndo-
pur Reilce achaið upcáip lé cloinn tomáip oig meγuidip, .i. tomár, concobair,
γ Ruaiðip γ lá cloino flaiéðírciaz mic tomair óig, gíollarataice, Cuonnaé, γ
brian cipoac.

^c *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "in estate hujus anni."

^u *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

^w *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^y *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

^z Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies^r of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuilna-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

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

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlín O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΪΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Κριορ, μίλε, σετρε σεο, οετμoccas, α ρεετ.

Μαοιλεάλαμν μαε μυχαιό υί ρλannaccám decanac oilepinn décc, γ
τομαρ ua ησιδιγίν do ζαβαιλ α ιοναο.

Ταδς μαε βριαν μιε αμλαοίβ μεγυιόρι πο βαί na ρεαρρύν ι mboταιβ αρ
τορ γ na βιοκαιρε ηι ccill λαιρρε δεcc.

βριαν ua κορρηαν βιοκαιρ ελαοιμηρηι γ βενιρ μαε ζιollacoιρεcle αιρcιn-
neac, γ βιοκαιρε αιριό βρορca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαμν, .ι. λαιρνεac μαε cuipe τιγεαρνα ελοinne colμαιn do
μαρβαό le conn μαε αιρε μιε cuinn μιε κορbμαic ballaiζ υί μάοιλεάλαμν.

Ο ραζαλλαιζ, .ι. τοιρρηεαλβαc μαε Σσαν μιε εοζain décc do βficc ma
cαιρλέn ρέin ηι τυλαιζ monζáin an céo lá do mí September γ ó Ραζαλλαιζ
do ζαιρm da mác ina ιοναο .ι. Σσαν.

βριαν μαε βριαν ballaiζ μιε αοδα μιε ρειλim υί concobair ροιθεac
διονζιáλα do ριζε connacτ décc.

Αοό μαε Ρυαιόρι μιε βριαν υί concobair décc.

Σιοδραίο ua μαοιλοναιρε ollam ril μυιρεαδαιζ cñn αιβε γ αιτιρ ρεαρ
nepeann décc γ da cñn ρine ina ιοναο .ι. doimall γ μαοιλοναιρε μαε τορνα.

Μυιρζιρ μαε loclainn υι μάοιλοναιρε. οιδε α cñrve ρέin décc ι ττίρ
conull ιαρ τερεαλαιτ ροδα, γ ιαρ mbuaio παίτρηcε γ α αδναcal ι ndun na
ngall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-
nallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-
Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the
county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdi" [Belfast] "was
taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and
by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin),
and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian
Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of
Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell,
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be
found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

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

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoin-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman^c, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan^d, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom^e of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularly of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès^f of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulcónry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt. and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

^a The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

^b *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o. die Augusti, feria 6^a.*"

^a Botha, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^b *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill laireac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^d *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ^r, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^e *Worthy of the kingdom*, ποῦβεαὶ διοργματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^f *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Doimnall ua dubaccáin, 7 a bhí inígn uí maolconaire décc.

Ua maolpalaíð d'pumlí ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla d'fmuíman do marbáð lá a muinir féin a meabail hí ráit gaola tpe cómarple Shíain a dearbbrátar féin. Stan ona 7 luct an marbáta aréna dionnarbáð la muirir mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aóda mic bhian uí céallaiğ tigeapna ua maine do gabail lá a b'raérib feirin a meabail 7 a écc ina geimib, 7 dá tigeapna ina ionað, .i. maoleaclainn mac aóda mic bhian 7 donnchað mac b'f'raíl uí céallaiğ.

Aoð mac donnchað uí céallaiğ do marbáð lá maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí céallaiğ.

Concobaip mac taíðcc caoic uí céallaiğ do gabail a meabail lá taíðcc mac maoleaclainn uí céallaiğ.

Catál dub mac doimnall mic eoğain uí concobaip do marbáð lá goi'uelbachaib iar n'bol ar cpeic forpa 7 a brátaip ele an calbac caoic do b'f'it na cpeice go háit'f'ac laip.

Doimnall ua concobaip do ðol ar ionnraigið for l'itip mic P'lip, 7 b'rireað oib' ar ðreim dá muinir gur marbait ann da mac doimnall mic bhian mec donnchað 7 móran dá nuairib 7 da muinir aréna.

ðrian ruad, mac tigeapnaín, mic taíðg mic tigeapnaín uí Ruairc tanairc b'riepne do marbáð d'urc'or do raigit la mac uí ruairc, Eoğan mac feilim mic donnchað mic tigeapnaín óicc. Ua doimnall .i. Aoð ruadh do ðol t'p'p' an marbáð rin ipin mb'riepne, 7 ruide do a p'p'olng'p'p'oc fá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, 7 a gabail laip 7 t'p'p'ur do muinir uí ruairc do marbáð 7 bhian mac catáil mic tigeapnaín uí Ruairc do marbáð lá go'p'raíð mac aóda gallua uí doimnall d'urc'or peléip. An cairlen do b'rireað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

^s *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Rae Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i. e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^s, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gælaⁿ, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philipⁱ, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tannist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe^k, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda^l O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

ⁱ *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

^k *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' cárta*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

^l *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νομῖναλλ ἰαρ ρῖν, ἡ ο ρυαῖρς φεῖλῖμ διομηναβαῶ ἀρ α ὄυτχαιζ ἡ φφεαῖρῖθ
 μαναῶ λά ἡυα νομῖναλλ. Ὑα νομῖναλλ διομῖορῖο δο λέιζεαν υῖ Ρυαῖρς ἡα
 ὄυτχαιζ, ἡ ρῖθ δο ὄεναῖμ εῖοτῖρ φῖρῖθ βρῖεῖρνε, ἡ α ἔαβαῖρτ ἀρ ἡο τῖρ ἀν
 καῖρλέν δο αῖῑεναῖμ.

Μαοῖρϋαναῖθ μαε ταῖθεε μεε διαρμαδα δο ζαβαῖλ α μεαβαῖλ ἀρ οἰλέν
 να τῖρῖνῖδε λα τομαῖταῶ μαε Ρυαῖθῖρῖ μεε διαρμαδα, ἡ μαε βῖρῖαῖν μεε
 διαρμαδα δο ἡαρβαῶ ἀνν.

Αλαρτῖρῖανν μαε colla μῖε τοῖρῖρῑδεαῖλβαῖζ, ἡ ὄρεαμ δο μαῖτῖθ α ζαλλῖοελαῖ
 δο ἡαρβαῶ ἀρῖαοῖ ρῖρ λά εῖοῖνν Ρυαῖθῖρῖ μεε διαρμαδα.

Σῖαν μαε ἀν αῖρῖεῖννῖζ εῖῖν α φῖνε φῖν φεαῖρ τῖζε αῖῑῖθ εῖοτῖρῖν, ἡ αῖρ-
 ῖεῖνδεαῶ Ραδῖρῖαῖεε ἡ ναῖλ ρῖνν ὄεεε.

Αῖῑο μαε Ρῖλῖρ ρυαῖθ μεε εῖοῖμαρῖα φῖρ εῖρῖῑα εῖοεεταῶ ὄεεε.

Σῖαν ὄαῑ μαε ζοῖρῑδεῖλβαῖζ τῖζεαῖρῖνα ρῖεβε λυζα ὄεεε, ἡ ὄα τῖζεαῖρῖνα ἡα
 ἡοῖαῑ, ἡ. υἰλλῖαμ μαε εῖμαῖνν ἀν μαῶαῖρε α ὄῖρῖβραῑταῖρ φῖν ἡ Δῖῑῖρταν μαε
 Ρῖλῖρ μεε ζοῖρῑδεῖλβαῖζ.

Σῖαν μαε εῖοεῑῑβαῖρ μεε αεδαεεαῖν οἰλαῖν εῖοῖννε ρῖοεαῖρῑ, ἡ Αῖῑο μαε
 βῖρῖαῖν μῖε φεαῖρζαῖλ ρυαῖθ υῖ υἰεεῖνν ὄεεε.

Καῑαῖρῖ μῖαζ εῖοεῖλαῖν δο μαῖρβαῶ ἡῖ φῖοἰλλ λά μαε α ὄῖρῖβραῑταῖρ φῖνζῖν
 ρυαῶ.

Εῖμαῖν μαε Ρῖοεαῖρῑ α βῖρῖε δο ζαβαῖλ α μεαβαῖλ λά βαῖρῖεδαῶαῖθ, ἡ α
 ἔαβαῶ ζο ἡαῖτεαῖραῶ ὄῖα βῖρῖαῖρῖθ φῖν.

Σῖῑῖζεαῶ λά ἡυα νομῖναλλ ἡ ἡβῖρῖεῖρνε υῖ ρυαῖρς, ὄα ἡε ρῖοεῖνν ἀν εῖρῖῑῖζῖθ
 ρῖν, ο ρυαῖρς φεῖλῖμ μαε ὄοῖννχαιῑ μῖε τῖζεαῖρῖναῖν, ἡ α βαῖλε δο ζαβαῖλ α

^m *By the shot of a ball, ουρῑορ πελέῖρ.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, ουρῑχῑρ δο ζῖννα, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

“This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century” [sentry], “bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court.”—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Conor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball^m. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Islandⁿ, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh^o, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav^p of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

“Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521” [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], “when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris” [Monasteroris], “where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair.”

ⁿ *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies “son of the Erenagh,” is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffly, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

^p *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute^a upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh^f.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha^g. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua^h. Felim Finn O'Conor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighiⁱ, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution^w to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^w *Full restitution*, ógairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do airig na néola do ra-gairtib in tsmpaill ro rapairisib ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Conor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reputation, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ρορρα mac φειδλιμιδ̄ φινν do μαρβαδ̄ δασον υπκορ φαίγδε la δρουιγ̄ don
 τρλυαζ̄. Clann φειλιμ̄ φινν ui concobair̄ .i. αοδ̄, τοιρρδεαλβαδ̄, γ̄ con-
 cobair̄, do δολ̄ ταρρα co baile tobair̄ bhrighde. Α λορρεαδ̄ γ̄ α αρξαιν̄ δοιβ̄.
 Διαρμαιττ̄ mac doinnall̄ mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ̄ doill̄ uí concobair̄ do μαρβαδ̄
 doib̄ .i. αγ̄ Ρορ̄ comain̄, hi λυρρεc an τρλυαίγ̄. Α λην̄μαιν̄ δοιβ̄ αρ̄σιν hi
 ccloinn̄ cōnn̄μαιγ̄, γ̄ ειc̄ do h̄sin̄ don τρλυαζ̄ ceona. Θα φορ̄ ταρραιν̄γ̄ uí
 concobair̄ duinn̄, .i. αοδ̄ mac αοδα mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ̄ duinn̄, do ροναδ̄ an
 ρλυαιcc̄εαδ̄ ριν. Σιδ̄ ριλ̄ μυρρεδαίγ̄ do denam̄ doib̄ budd̄ein̄ iar̄ nduilt̄ad̄ a
 d̄enna ar̄ comair̄le a ceap̄at̄t̄.

9 Γρεαc̄a meabla do denom̄ do Ruaid̄riū ua cōncobair̄ ar̄ φειλιμ̄ φινν.
 Γρεαc̄a anba ma διογαίλ̄ ριδ̄e la φειλιμ̄ φ̄φινν ua cconcobair̄ φορ̄ ρλιc̄τ̄ ταιδ̄γ̄
 οίγ̄.

Σιδ̄ ριλ̄ Μυρρ̄σ̄ομαιγ̄ do ναϊδ̄m̄ δορ̄ιδ̄οιρ̄ι, γ̄ τ̄ιγεαρ̄nar̄ ρ̄leāc̄ta cor̄b̄maic̄
 ui b̄ir̄n̄ γ̄ l̄c̄t̄ baile an cl̄air̄, γ̄ c̄oicc̄ baile c̄inn̄ cor̄ad̄ do c̄uid̄ ρonna τοιρρδεαλ-
 βαίγ̄ oicc̄, do μαίτ̄fm̄ δά ρ̄hōc̄t̄ d̄peid̄lim̄ ua concobair̄. Θαδ̄ do c̄loinn̄ cātail̄
 mic μυρρ̄σ̄ομαιγ̄ do baí̄ āthaiδ̄ d̄aim̄p̄ir̄i ill̄aim̄ c̄loinne maol̄p̄uain̄ do tabair̄t̄
 d̄peid̄lim̄id̄ ρ̄ionn̄ ua cconcobair̄.

Τ̄ιγεαρ̄n̄án̄ cap̄nac̄ mac τ̄ιγεαρ̄n̄aim̄ mic ταιδ̄γ̄ mic τ̄ιγεαρ̄n̄aim̄ uí ρυαιρ̄c̄,
 ρ̄s̄iaδ̄ac̄ mac δ̄s̄ain̄ mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ̄ μέγυιδ̄οιρ̄ι, γ̄ doinnall̄ mac duinn̄ mic
 doinnall̄ mic αιρ̄t̄ μέγυιδ̄οιρ̄ι do μαρβαδ̄ hi μυῑn̄t̄ir̄i eolair̄ lá c̄loinn̄ Ruaid̄riū
 mec̄ διαρματα γ̄ lá mac mec̄ διαρματα ρυαιδ̄, γ̄ doinnall̄ beap̄nac̄ mac ρam̄-
 παδ̄ain̄ do μαρβαδ̄ don c̄ur̄ ριν.

Ο doinnall̄, .i. αοδ̄ do δολ̄ hi μαίγ̄ λυρρεc̄ ip̄ in̄ ρ̄foz̄m̄ar̄ do ρ̄on̄n̄p̄aδ̄h̄.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague.
 These verses, the prophetic truth of which we
 see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth
 preserving, and run as follows :

“ báit̄ideap̄ āt̄liaḡ
 doit̄ideap̄ lōc̄ z̄linne
 biaδ̄ z̄lin̄p̄cē 'nā pá̄rāc̄
 'r̄ cluain̄ álar̄ gan̄ duine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,
 Glinsk shall be waste,
 And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St.
 Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county
 of Roscommon.

² *It was at the instance*.—This should have
 been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which
 this incursion of Mac William against Felim
 Finn O'Conor is much more satisfactorily de-
 scribed as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick,
 the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Conor
 Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of
 Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde⁷, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance² of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

^a *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τιζε ιομβά γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ εσμπαλλ ορομα conaille δο λορρεαδ αν ταν ριν λά ρεργαλ cappaç mac domnaill mic ταιδεε υί ρυαιρç çan cfe δυα δομναλλ, γ ό ναç ρυεε ό δομναλλ αρ ρεαρçαλ çappaç δο διοçαλ αν μίçμομα ριν ραιρ, δο ραδ mac τιçεαρραιν να buannaide δο cléirçib an εσμπαλλ α ηçολλ ρρπρ αν λορρεαδ ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1488.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, Μιλε, cfiere ceo, oçtmoçat, α hoçt.

Ab aça τρπιμ δέεç.

Ρλάιç μόρ ρορ μαçαιρç çonnaçt δια ρο éçc Catal mac ειουçλιν biocair εσμπαλλ Ραττραιεç, γ çananac çoρað ι noilριν, Αονçυρ ua ρεαçταδαιν çoμαρβα ριnnéin η ccluaiv çρfμα Θιαρρμαιδ mac conçagað ραçαρτ τοçαιδε, γ αν biocairç boðαρ ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

^e *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

^f Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn; and the church of Druim-Conaille^c was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

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

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha^h; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, a select priest; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

^g *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Catal ruad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí concobair décc don plaiḡ cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmaic mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, ⁊ corbmac mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beop.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill ḡairb uí domnaill do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda ḡallda mic neill ḡairb, ⁊ a ríagad ar na márac ámail do puillrioc a mígmoíma.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maoleclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn létráite iar ḡabáil tigearnaig, ⁊ concobair a brátaig do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Maḡ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ⁊ a dearbbrátaig (Aod) doiridnead ina ionad.

Emann mac tomair meḡuidir baí ina tigearna hī ffríarb manac décc.

Domn mac domnaill ballaig meḡuidir décc.

O flannaccain tuaithe raéta toirpdelbáic mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuatail (Emann) do márbad a ffríull la cloinn taidcc uí binn.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigearna ua ffríolmēti, Maḡḡamain mac taidcc do márbad a ffríull la donncad .i. mac tigearna ua cclinnrelaiḡ mac airt mic donchaid.

Diarmaid mac Sain luirc mic toirpdelbáiḡ an fóna uí domnaill décc.

ḡrian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do ḡalar breac.

Taidcc mac maoleclainn mic tigearnáin uí ruairc, ⁊ Maḡ raḡnaill concobair mac murchaid do ríoc Maoleclainn décc, ⁊ Maḡ raḡnaill do denam ina ionad do maoleclainn mac uilliam don tríoc cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, ⁊ Maḡuidir Sain mac Púip mic tomair do dol ḡo teag uí domnaill ⁊ ríó éaréanac cairpóimail do denamh dua neill ⁊ dua ndomnaill ré poile.

Síó do denamh dua neill ⁊ do cloinn trfain buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraigóshar.

^k *As his misdeeds deserved*, ámail do puillrioc a mígmoíma. The verb puillrioc, i. e. po éuill ríad, is an ancient form of do éuilleadar, the third person plural of the past indicative of cuillim, I deserve.

^l *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murroughoo, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felimy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

^m *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved*.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha¹, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac^m.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neillⁿ, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained
 " O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of

Domnall mac neill úí neill do mārbað hi p̄piontáinnac lá Ruðraige mac airt, 7 lá cloinn néill mic airt úí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Sfan mic domnall 1 naghað Ruðraige mic caðail úí p̄srgail.

Maioleaclaimn mac meg plannchað do mārbað la cloinn ταιðcc mic caðail mic τιγεαρναιν óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoghan mac IR megrañnaill do mārbað la a deapbraðair p̄ein .i. uilliam mac IR, 7 lá a mac 7 la Mañnur mac IR.

Τοιρρðealbac mac ταιðcc mec ματζάρinna p̄ear lán do πατ 7 do τιοðnacal eccna ón Spiorat naom̄ τιοðnαιcτεac̄ p̄éð 7 μαóíne decc iar mbriðe buaða ó ðóman 7 ó ðóman.

Ruaiðri mac úí concobair duinn décc.

Cúulað mac Sfan buide úí neill do mārbað lá harc mac enpí mic eogain.

Airt mac neill càppaig mic muirceapraig óicc úí neill do mārbað la cloinn enpí mic enpí mic eogain úí neill ar gpeirr oíðce.

Eoghan mac úí Ruairc, p̄eilim mac donnchað mic τιγεαρναιν óicc mic τιγεαρνάιν móiri do mārbað ar oppað le heoghan ele mac úí ruairc .i. mac τιγίρναιν mic ταιðcc mic τιγεαρναιν móiri.

Eoghan mac maolmorða úí ragallaig τιγεαρna mullaig laoiγill décc.

Donnchað dubrúileac̄ ua concobair .i. ua concobair puac̄, décc iar ccian aóir 7 iar nobígb̄c̄tað, 7 p̄eíðlimið p̄ionn ua concobair ðoirðneac̄ ina ionac̄ lá hua ndóinnaill, lá mac uilliam 7 la mac ndiarmata .i. concobair p̄eib ar ðiongmata po gairac̄ac̄ τιγεαρna ðaon poiñe p̄é hac̄hað 7 a b̄poc̄c do c̄op̄ p̄air do mac ðiarmata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

^o *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word ταιñnac̄, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called Ταιñnac̄ na naom̄, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

^p *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

^q *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

^r *Full of grace, lán do πατ*.—See note ^e, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word πατ is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir Πατραic̄ a ḡin ruim̄ 7 do luic̄ō πατ in Spiraζa naimb̄ for a eplab̄ra,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamnach^o, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac^p, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir^a, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke^s, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^t, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe^u was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

^s *The son of O'Rourke.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^t *Mullach-Laoighill.*—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^u *His shoe.*—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Síð do óenam dúa domnaill ppi mac uilliam búpé. Ua concobair 7 mac diairmata hi ccoraigeét, 7 hi plánaib stoppa.

Forbairi lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiairmatta .i. concobair, ar cairraice loca cé baí ag cloinn Ruaidóru mec diairmata. Arbanna an tíne do millead 7 do caítm dóib. Ua domnaill dimteact iar pfeimdead dol fuirne. Forlongpore mec diairmata do gabáil dia galloclacáib féin iar na fagbail for a ccomairce, 7 arépaige an loca uile do bpsit doib for an cairraice.

Uilliam mac aóda mec bpanain taoipeac corcaclann décc i noct februa iar mbuaó naéirige 7 a adnacal i noilpinn.

Sían manntac fear uplamair marbta iarla úsrmuian do baruccad lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do gairm do múirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionggnatad do gsiníman i nat eliaé ina mbátar a fiacla acca bpsit. Ro far méad adbal ann iar na gsiníman nác elor a commor hi leanab ó aimpír na ccuрад.

Síde gaoíte do dol fo mstíl móna baí i tuaim mona, 7 duine doib do marbad, aigte an locta oile do at, 7 cétar ele do marbad don gaoite ceona hi macaire connact.

Emann mac Riocaird a buic roga gallmacaom connact décc.

Sían ócc ua hégpa 7 a mac do marbad hi puill lá cloinn uí eaépa, .i. Ruaidóru, 7 aed (clann a dearbpaetar féin) dia domnaig do ronnraó i manpirtir an bfnó poda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Conor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

^w *Having failed*, iar pfeimdead.—The word pfeimdead is explained *duictad*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

^x *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^y *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note ¹.

^z *A whirlwind*, púe gaoite.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a púe gaoite passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

^a *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Conor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^w to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock^x, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes^y.

A whirlwind^z attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Conor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Conor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Conor Roe, since the distinction between O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona.*" The place is still called in Irish *Tuam móna*, but the móin, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac maégaíanna tigearna corca baíonn do écc, 7 dá mac maégaíanna ina ionas, .i. bhian a mac féin 7 taðs ruasð mac toirpdealbais mec maégaíanna.

Féigal mac an ruasgaire décc. Dá an feargal rin síce bliadan ag caiteam a còda amail gac aon, 7 ní deachað òiméaleccá a cúpp rriur an pé rin.

Ruaðri ua concobair .i. mac feidlimið, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaide do gábal comarbar a atar décc i mbaile tobari bhighe a mí auguir.

Creaçrluacceað lá hiarla cille dara hi ccenel riachað mic neill dia ro bhur carlen bile raða for cloinn muirceartais meç eocaccáin iar ttabairt oðanair cúcce.

Maoleaclainn mac Ruaðri mec diairmaða, 7 Muirçsr mac aoda mec diairmatta décc.

Taðs mac aeda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roga macaem plecta bhian luigniç décc, aiðce carcc do ronnrað.

Diairmað mac taidecc uí concobair, tanairi tigearna a ceneoil, fear ar mó ler tuir dia bioðbaðab dá laim baí i nerinn ina aimriur decc do galap ruail iar ttreablaic foða.

Concobair mac dubtais uí òuibgeannáin do baðað ar loc bradain a muir-tir eolair.

Maolconaire mac torra uí maolconaire decc do galap aéçearri hi ccluain na hoide.

Maolmaire mac taidecc óicc uí uicinn oide epeann le dán, 7 Mac an baipo oirçiall decc.

^c *The evacuation of his body*, òiméaleccá a cúpp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

^d *Ordnance*, oðanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the oðanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^e *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

^f *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Cluain-na-hoidhche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body^c during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough^e O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *Loch na h-oióce*.

^h Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

“A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

“Henry O'Sealbhaigh” [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], “the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

“A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

“The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1489.

Αιοιρ Κριοστ, Μιλε, σεϊρε σεο, οστμοζατ, α ναοι.

Νιοελαρ ua caτapaιγ biocaipe δαιμινρι φορ loc ειρνε [γ] Ταδεε ua μαϊτε-
gen, Μαναε do mancharb na buille δεεε.

Ο neill, .i. enri mac eoγan mic neill oicc, Mac γιollaπαττραic Σεφφραio
τιγεαρνα ορραιγε, ua ceapbail Sfan τιγεαρνα ελε, Ο βαγιλλ τοιρηδεαλβαε,
Μαζναρ mac αοδα ρυαιo mic ρυoρραιγε μεζ ματζαμνα, γ Concobari mac
γλαρνε uι Ραγallαιγ δεεε.

Ρλαιγ μορ ιρ in mbliadain ρι δια ρο εεερατ ile. Δαι da haυble co na
paγδαιoιρ θαoιne a naδnacal ρeaδnon epεann.

Remann mac uaiene mic ρεapγail mic toμαιρ mic ματζαμνα mic γιolla
ioρα ρυαιo uι paγallαιγ δεεε oι.

Ρειδlimio oεε mac ρειδlimio mic ρεapγail mic toμαιρ mic ματζαμνα
mic γιolla ioρα ρυαιo uι paγallαιγ, doimnall mac toρna uι maolconaipe αυδαρ
ollamian ρil μυιρδhaiγ, Doimnall cananae mac ταδεε uι bιρη, Coρbmac
ua conallaδ ceann γallocklae culcoimeδα uι concobari an inγean dub inγh
i concobari, .i. donnchaδ dubγuileae, Aoδ buioe γ doimnall caoδ da mac
uι aιnιγi, Ρυoρραιγε γλαρ mac Ρυαιoρι mic αοδα, Mac donnchaio ριαδαιγ,
.i. αοδ, γ ριονηγuala inγh meε διαρματα ρυαιo δεεε don ρλαιγ uile.

Μaοileaclaimn mac μυιρceapραιγ mic eoγain uι neill do μαρβαδ la
cloimn bριαν na coilleaδ mic eoγain uι neill.

Ρυoρραιγε mac δαβιo uι μορδα ταναιρι λαγριρ δεεε.

Ρορ mac uaiene uι μορδα do μαρβαδ la caταιορ mac λαοιγριγ mic
caταιορ uι toμυραιγ.

Ο neill, .i. conn mac enri do ool ι noiρeaετ uι caτain. Μιλλτε μορα do
δenaιn oδ, γ α mbραιγδε do ταβαιρτ λαιρ.

Ο doimnall, .i. αοδ ρυαδ mac neill γαιρb do doλ ρλυαγ ι τριαν conγail
ιρ in ρφογμαρ do ρονηραδ. Cρeaα μορα γ αιρceτε αιδble do δenaιn do ιρ

of Scotland himself, together with many of the
noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle
the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, be-
cause he would not give up to his son the people
who had administered the poison to his mother.

“The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy
O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged
by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen)
a short time before Michaelmas.”

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na paγδαιoιρ

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

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

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turlough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead^l throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille^k, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More^l, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey^m.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoine a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

^k *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

^l *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

^m *Cahir, the son of Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,

in rúta ar mac uíóilín, 7 gan díogbail do denam dó acé conn a mac do guin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, 7 cairlén béóil feirpde do gabail 7 do bhréad lair, 7 teaét rlan dia tíg co nedalaib aóibli.

Ο παγλλαίγ Σταν mac τοιρρδέαλβαίγ mic Σσαιν, 7 ó feargail conímac mac Σσαιν mic doínnail do denam cpeice hi maig bpeaghmaíne, 7 donnchaó mac bhrían áaoc mic doínnail buíde uí feargail do marbaó don turur rin.

Τομαλταό mac bhrían mec donnchaó do marbaó la haó mac doínnail áaim mec donnchaó, 7 lá a cloinn.

Αοó mac feilim fínn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí áeallaig.

Τοιρρδέαλβαό mac feilim fínn ui concobair (mac τίγεαρνα α άορα αρ fearr ταιmic dia áenel pe hachaid váimrip) do marbaó la cloinn ruaidri mic feóilimíó 7 lá mac mec διαρματα, la rlioét uí concobair ruaid, 7 lá mac aóda mic ruaidri ip in cairlén riabac.

Coméocbail coccáid for ua cconcobair la Ruaidri mac feilim, la rlioét ταιóγ óicc 7 ταιócc ruaid, 7 lá rlioét Ruaidri mec διαρματα. Coimíonn-ραiccíó doib fair co haro an áoillín, 7 Mac cátail ruaid uí concobair do leccáó 7 do bualaó leo 7 α μαρερλυαζ péin dá bñin amac co háitírac. Ua concobair péin co na μαρερλυαζ 7 co na gallócclacáib do bhríe forra, 7 gabála do gabratar don áaopaizeacé do bñin díob. Α lñmáin áruíde co tuillpe 7 donnchaó clíneac mac ταιócc mec διαρματα do marbaó lá hua cconcobair. Cíó ril ann τρα acé α gallócclaca fñin do peall 7 do impáo for ua concobair, 7 α maómuccáó leó 7 mac concobair buíde mic corbmaic do marbaó uaó co rocaíóib oile, 7 blaó da áaopaizeacé do buain de, 7 mteacé áitírac acééca eipíomail do denam dua concobair, 7 α áaopaizeacé do bhríe lñr i nuib mane.

Εoccan mac fñóilimíó .i. feóilimíó mac eoγain mic doínnail mic muircear-ταig ui concobair mac τίγίρνα cairprie, 7 dá mac muircearταig mic Εογain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

ⁿ *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrúle.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereá, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereá after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

^p *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillín, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con' was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh^o, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^p, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^b, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. μωρκεαρταό όοο γ ρσαν) δο μαρβαό α μεαβαλ λαρ αν αλβαό οοαόο μαο
δομναλλ μιο εόοαιν, γ Οα δομναλλ βαί α ρλάναιό οτορρα οορροαιν γ οο
μλληαό ααρρρε α νοιοοαίλ α μιογιοόμ, γ ορρέ νσμοόμαλλ α ρλάν γ α όορ.

Οολμάν μαο αρτ μιο οορβμαιο βαλλαίγ υί μαοιλεόλαμν οο μαρβαό λά
οομν μαο αρτ μιο οοιμν μιο οορβμαιο βαλλαίγ υί μαοιλεόλαμν.

Αν αλβαό μαο αεόα (.i. αοό ρυαό) μιο νείλλ γαίρβ υί δομναλλ οέοο.

Μυρχαό μαο Ρυαίορμ μεο ρυίβνε οο μαρβαό λά ηιαρλα οόρμυμμαν
(Μωρμυρ μαο οομάίρ) ι νέιλε υί όεαρβαλλ, γ α οεαρβραόταρ μαοιμωρρε μαο
ρυίβνε οο γαόάιλ λειρ όεόρ.

Μαο μέγ ααρταίγ οιαρμαιο μαο οαιόοο μιο δομναλλ όιοο οο μαρβαό
λαρ αν ιαρλα όέονα.

Οομαρ ουιτελέρ μαο Ριρδοίρ οο μαρβαό λά Σεααν μαο εμαιν μιο
Ριρδοερτ ουιτελέρ.

Ριρδοίρ μαο ρείλμ μιο ρεαργαιλ Οί ραγαλλαίγ οο μαρβαό λά μαο Σεόν
όιοο Ρλοινγόο.

Ραιτρικίν μαο αν Ριδοε οιαρραιοε οο μαρβαό λα μάγ ααρταίγ μόρ
(οαόγ μαο δομναλλ όίγ).

Ορεαό οο όεναίμ λα μαλλ γ λα ηαρτ όά μαο οοιμν μεο αοόα ουιόε μιο
ορμιαν βαλλαίγ υί νείλλ αρ ενρί μαο ενρι μιο εοοαίμ υί νείλλ, γ ααταόίρ υα οο-
όοβαρ οο μαρβαό οομ ουρ ριμ.

Μαο υιόιλίν, .i. Σεμιοιν ρυαό μαο Ριρδοίρ οο μαρβαό α ρρυλλ λά υαλταρ
μαο οορβμαιο μιο Σσινικίν μεο υιόιλίν.

Μαο αν ουλβαίγ οίγεαρνα ορίοε ουλβαό α οοοίρ οεαρβα οέοο.

Ο γοόανν, .i. Μαόζαμαιν μαο οοιρροελβαίγ οέοο.

Οιαρμαιο μαο ορμιαν ουιό υί οοόοβαρ οο μαρβαό λά ηαοό μαο οοόο-
οαίρ γ λά ολομν Ρυαίορμ μεο οιαρμαιο ι ναό λσίμε να γίρρε, γ αεό ρόίρμ οο

^a *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Paitricin^f, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby^s, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre^u, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

^f *Paitricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seacam," i. e. son of John.

^s *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuin ḡo mór lá diairmoio, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid
 ρασί εταναιρ do mairbad ina dioḡail pen la tadcc mbuidε mac catail ruaid
 uí concobair hi maiz murchada.

Conn mac toirpdealbair ruaid uí concobair décc.

Coccad mór eitir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluacéasó lá hua cconcobair
 ruad co baile tobair brijde dia po brij badbóun an baile, ḡ tanḡattar
 taoíricc plecta taoícc dícc ina éas co po ḡiallrat dó, .i. ua ploinn, Mac
 chtërniaiz, ḡ ua maosibpénainn.

Sluacéasó la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleasó dia po ḡrri an bealac, ḡ
 dia tuccrat luét airticoh briaizde dó.

ḡreap maídm por éloinn uí concobair ip in εSḡair la cloinn Ruaidri
 mec diaρματα.

Slóicéasó lá hua cconcobair por éloinn uilliam ui éallaiḡ dia po loircc,
 ḡ dia po ḡearr bealac an éluainín, dia po ḡearr ḡ dia po mill arbanna
 iomda. Dioḡbala iomda do denam do éloinn uilliam uí éallaiḡ por ua maol-
 conaire co na briaérib ina dioḡail riḡe.

Asó mac ui concobair, ḡ eocan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí
 éallaiḡ, ḡ duḡzac ua maolconaire do ḡabail ina porair, ḡ a cori i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diaρματα do ḡabail la toirpdealbac ua cconcobair.

Coccad mór etir anḡalacair péin. Cpeaca ḡ uile iomda do dénam dóib
 por apoile co ndearna an lupir ríε (topra ḡ co po rann an taoírigeét eitir
 mac ρfan ḡ mac catail.

^w *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

^x The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

^y *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcullia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“*Bel coille mo ónagarur ina ḡpailim az leizεad an leabair po anoct, Nou. 13. mōccclxxv. ‘Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.’*”

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha^v.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlieus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement^b.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice^c made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^z *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

^a *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncruff, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

^b *In confinement*, i ngeimel.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς εὐανα τυαίριετ να ριοννα λά ρλιοῦτ λαοίγριζ̄ μιε Ρορρα, ἡ ερεὰς
αἰῆσραῶς δο ὕεναμ̄ μα δίοζαιλ ἢ ετῖρ̄ λιον λά μιντιρ̄ αιηλιζ̄ι ρορ ρλιοῦτ̄ λιοίγριζ̄.

Μαιὸμ̄ ριοῦᾱ ετιρ̄ αν δά̄ υᾱ ῤῥιζ̄αιλ, ἡ ερεὰς̄ μὶορ̄ δο ὕεναμ̄ λα μαε̄ Σῆαι
ρορ̄ μαε̄ καῖαιλ̄ μιε̄ τομαίρ̄.

Μαε̄ βραναίη̄ δο̄ ζαιρ̄μ̄ δο̄ Σησαν̄ μαε̄ βραναίη̄ λά̄ ηυᾱ concobαιρ̄ ἡ λά̄
μαε̄ διαρμαδᾱ ἡ̄ δο̄ μαιῆ̄ ρέ̄ αν̄ λά̄ ριν̄ λῆ̄ μαρρε̄ βαίλε̄ αν̄ δεαλαιζ̄̄ δο̄ εἰοιη̄
υῖ̄ μαιοῖλῶναίρ̄ε̄ βαί̄ acc̄ ριορ̄ ᾱ ιοναιδ̄ ρορρᾱ λέ̄ ηαιρ̄μ̄ιρ̄ ιμῆεῖη̄.

Μαελεῖλαιη̄ μαε̄ λοῖλαιη̄ υῖ̄ μαιοῖλῶναίρ̄ε̄ δεῖε̄ ρορ̄ ᾱ εὑαιρ̄ε̄ εἰεε̄ρῑ λά̄
μυμ̄αιη̄.

Σίλε̄ ιηγεαν̄ διαρματᾱ αν̄ ὕναιδ̄ μεζ̄ καρῆαιζ̄̄ βῆ̄ τοιρρ̄δεαλβαιζ̄̄ υῑ βηραιη̄
δίοιλ̄ αιρ̄ιλ̄ δο̄ ρίοζαιη̄ δεῖε̄.

Ἐαιοίρ̄ε̄ νᾱ μιδε̄ ᾱ εκομ̄ποῦραιδ̄̄ ραιρ̄ιρε̄ε̄ ὅ̄ αῆ̄ ελιαῆ̄ εο̄ ὀραιοῖε̄τ̄ ἀῆ̄τᾱ δο̄
ἴοιλ̄ ιρ̄ ιη̄ μαιρ̄ δαιμ̄ῆεοιη̄ ᾱ ναοζαιρ̄ῆ̄δ̄ ἡ̄ ζαν̄ ᾱ ετεαῆ̄ε̄τ̄ ρορ̄ εῦαλᾱ.

Ὁ ριαλάν̄ δεῖε̄.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1490.

Ἄοιρ̄ Κριορ̄ε̄, μίλε, εεῖρ̄ε̄ εῆδ̄, νοῦατ̄.

Μαῆ̄τᾱ μαε̄ εοναιεε̄ βιοαιρ̄ε̄ λῆ̄ ραῆ̄τᾱ, ῤῥηεε̄υρ̄ μαε̄ εἶοη̄ μιε̄ μαῆ̄τᾱ
ανκοίρ̄ε̄ ιηρ̄ῑ εαιοῖη̄, Ἄη̄ εαναναῶ̄ μαε̄ ειεῖῆρ̄η̄ναίη̄ δο̄ ῤῥηαῶ̄ ὀρομᾱ λῆ̄ταιη̄, ἡ̄
Ἰοιλλᾱ ερ̄ιρ̄ε̄τ̄ μαε̄ αν̄ ῤῥηιεῖζ̄ιη̄η̄ ραεεαρ̄ε̄ ὅεε̄ βαί̄ ἢ̄ εελuaiη̄ λη̄ ῤῥηοιη̄ναβ̄ραιε̄
δεῖε̄.

^d *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

^e *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

^f *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain^g died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoim; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

“Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

“Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

“Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

“Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

“Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Ἐρεὰς lá hua cconcóbaire ἰ τῆρι maine πορ Ruaidῆρι mac τοιρῖδεalbaid ἰ τυρλας na mbriugeol. Ἐρεὰς ele lá hua cconcóbaire πορ cloinn Ruaidῆρι buíde hi muine ppaochnat, ἡ hi nḡruim taplac, ἡ hi ccluain gaínnac. Clann Ruaidῆρι mec diaimata ἡ a mbaoí na acchaíð dá éiníð féin cona ngallócclachaid do bñt ar a éionnar maid na epuaéna ἡ ταcар азгарb ainmín do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimnígriot a pñ pólta ἡ a nuapólta da céile, ar batar daoine ainmíde ἰ naíaid apoile lap po marbað aítpe ἡ braitpe a céle. Cíð tpa aét po ppaínead lá hua concóbaire πορpa ainmín, ἡ do marbað ann tomaltac mac Ruaidῆρι mec diaimata tanairi maidze luirz, ἡ corbmac mac taiðg mic Ruaidῆρι buíde. Ro gabadh ann donnchað mac τοιρῖδεalbaid mec dubgail, ἡ ποcáide da ngallócclacaid ἡ dá cclitpín.

Ο concóbaire pailim pinn mac taiðcc mic τοιρῖδεalbaid puatḡ uí cconcóbaire ppar epoda coccétac pñ po ðing a oían πορ zac tip ina timdeall, ἡ ppar po paóipst ríol muirpḡhaiz do cōri connact lé céile décc luan capc ἰ ταιz mecc oipeachtaiz, ἡ a adnacal ἰ notaplicce a pinnpōri hi πορ comain.

Τοιρῖδεalbaid mac τοιρῖδεalbaid uí baigill do tparcparð dia eod a ccoimling πορ iomaire murbaiz ἡ a écc ar a lop.

Ἡ Ζαιρmlpḡhaiz muirceaprac mac enri mic concóbaire, ἡ Concóbaire puatḡ mac gíollapapraicc mezuðiri decc.

Ῥuaidῆρι mac pḡip mic conconnaét do marbað lá cloinn bḡian mic concóbaire óicc mezuðiri ἡ la pñocct concóbaire apcna.

Ἡ caéain Sían mac aibne mic diaimata do gabail la luing tainiz a hinber Air.

Αoð mac maóimopda mic Seain uí Raíallaið do gabail la cloinn glairne mic concóbaire uí paíallaið iar nopcaim baile tomair mic glairne líp.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

^h *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamhnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

^j *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol^b, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach¹. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name¹ through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach^k, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kanè, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air¹.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

^k *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

¹ *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“*Ḥua Cathan .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmada huí Caetan do airiain la luing táinic a halpaim, no a humber air ammi iun ipin bliadán ri.*”

Σέμυρ όcc Sabaoir do μαρβαδ lá cloinn an τριοναρccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúδραιγε mic αρδγαλ μεζ ματζαμνα do μαρβαδ lá ρλιοct conulaδ mic neill móip uí neill.

Φειλιμ mac Ρυδραιγε mic Σήνιcín mec uioilín do μαρβαδ ι naendruim lá cloinn δριαν mic αοδα.

Caipλέν έδαιν δυδcaippcce, .i. caipλέν neill mic cuinn mec αοδα buide do γαβαίλ γ do δριρεαδ lá φειλιμ mac mic neill buide, γ cpeaca mópa lá φειλιμ mac mic uí neill buide αρ cloinn cuinn mec αεδα buide, γ γορραιδ ua maol-cpaioibe do μαρβαδ λειργ.

Cpeaca γ oipgne do δenoín la hacδ όγ mac αοδα ρυαιδ uí δómhnaill αρ cloinn δónnchaδ mic αεδα μεγυιδρι, γ a mbriic laip co hac ρfhaig γ a μαρβαδ ann uile, .i. cfiere céd bó, uair ευcρατ βαρδαδα an baile (clann αοδα γαλλδα uí δómnaill) caipλέν ατα ρfhaig θαοδ όcc γαν coμαipλέccαδ δυα δομnaill.

Ο δομnaill γ ό neill do bñc ι noib ρcopaib φορ αινεαc αροιλε ό Shamain γο noδλαicc, Ο δομnaill ι ndruim bó γ ό neill ipin ccaippccín, γ ní deapnρατ ρiδ na oρpaδ, coccaδ, na compuacaδ ppup an pé pin.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*inδ oenepuina.*” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nen drum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

ⁿ *Edan-dubh-cairrg*e, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdiou's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O'Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O'Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O'Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O'Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O'Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^m, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrgeⁿ, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe^o.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up^p the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^q in two camps^r from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^s, and O'Neill at Cairrigin^t,

(Hugh Roe):

“Θαρσο αν καρτεοιλ .i. clann Oeðo gallba í domnaill do éabairt in καρτεοιλ ο αεò δαιμνοειν í domnaill (αεò ρυαò).”

^q *Face to face*, ρορ ανεαò αροιλε.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, ρορ eneò épaili, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word eneò is glossed by αḡαò, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

^r *In two camps*, ι νοιβ ρορπαιβ, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral δά, or δι, *two*, to agree with ρορπαιβ, in the ablative plural. The word ρορ, or ργορ, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote *a tent*, and in the plural, *a camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, δο βαοαρ να μοιγε οα ζαò leiò δο'n ροο λán δο ρορπαιβ loòlann, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “Et viæ omnes Moniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, *b, b*: “ρορ ρυαπαρ ρο ρλυαḡαιβ να ηḡρέαο 7 ρο οειρò ár μορ ρορρυ οο ρο μυò οιβ οο ρορπαιβ 7 οο λοηγορπαιβ, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^s *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^t *Cairrigin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Υα δάλαιζ βρεϊφνε, Σταν mac uilliam mic αοδα ραοί lé δάν, Ρυαιόρι γ αοδ μάζ κραιέ da mic δομναιλλ mic αοδα όιcc δά ρηιομῆραοί cloinne κραιέ, Τομάρ ua lopcáin αδβαρ ollaman ua ματαδάιν, γ Ριονν ua hanγλιunn ρηιμ όιομπάναδ ερεανν δέcc.

Υα huiccinn Σταν mac ρήγαιλ όιcc ρηιομῆ ραοί ερεανν lé δάν δέcc.

Υα cairide cúile, γ caτaρiona ιηγή concobair mic caτail μεζ ραγναιλλ βή ταιδcc mic τοιρηδcalβαιζ μέγυιδιρ δέcc.

Donnchaδ mac maoleaclainn εασίε ui βιρη co na όίρ mac, ρή όίδ α ccionn α ρεατ mbliadán do μαρβαδ α meabail lápan ccuid oile do ρηιοτ corbmaic uí βιρη.

Catal mac donnchaδ mic αοδα do μαρβαδ la conn ciotaδ mac αοδα mic eoγain, γ la muinntiρ concobair mic διαρματα ι ττιρ βηιύιη na ριονna.

Shioτ ταιδcc uí concobair co na ccaρραιγεατ do teaτt α huib maime, γ ρυιδε δοίβ ι nuτt an élar, γ ταδcc ρυαδ mac cairppe uí concobair do γabail leó. Ινδραγιδ lá cloinn Ρυαιόρι mec διαρματα ρό na ccaρραιγετt ροιη ιη αδχαίδ ριη ρήη, γ Ρυαιόρι mac corbmaic mec διαρματα do μαρβαδ λαρ an ιονηραιγιδ ριη.

Ρυαιόρι mac ρειlim uí concobair δοιρηεαδ ιη ιοναδ ρέlim ριηη.

Υα δομναιλλ do teaτt lá ρηιοτ ταιδcc uí concobair co tuillpce, γ an cairlén opeimγfδ δοίβ.

Cpcaδ lá ρηιοτ ταιδcc uí concobair ρορ ua cconcobair, γ ρορ cloinn ρυαιόρι mec διαρματα ι mbótar liaτ baiplice.

Shioτ ταιδcc uí concobair, γ ταδγ ρυαδ do δool co na ccaρραιγεατ ι μαιγ λιρcc, γ α γυιρτ do γεαρηαδ γ α nullmuccaδ δοίβ ρειη and, γ α δασίηe ρέim do όίόcup app.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O'Loircain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kíttagh*, conn ciotaδ, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglicised Clare, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

^y *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath; Thomas O'Lorcan, intended Ollav to O'Madden; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^w, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár^x; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac^y.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá rlióct ταιόcc αί concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlióct brian ballaig úí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do ósúir ar a nóúταίg.

Cpεac lá pshgur mac emainn mic laoiγpυg for pεapγur mac caτail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaioib. Cpεc ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Cpεc ele lair ipin cuiprín cónnacτac for cloinn giolla na naoín mic doínnail.

Emann dub mac Ropra τιgεapna cλαo na hanγaile décc, 7 pεiðhmio mac giolla na naoín mic doínnail do gabáil a ionaio.

Diapmaic buide mac úí ainhgi do marbað lá pshcur mac emainn i ccoill na cloice, 7 ua hainhgi a aτair, .i. τaðg mac giolla na naoín do ðallað dia cumaið. Ua hainhgi do gairm do muipeapτac mac uaitne úí ainhgi ina ionaio.

Siuban inγín Mupchaio mic ταιόcc glai bean doínnail meγ copmáin décc.

Maoleaclainn mac uilliam úí ceallaiγ do gabail a meabail lá τaðcc mac ðonnchaio úí ceallaiγ 7 mac úí mainnín do marbað ina pιαðnairε 7 Maoleaclainn do léiccean iar τpυoll.

Emann díolmáin τιgεapna macáipe cuipne décc.

ðpian mac ταιόcc (.i. Maγ paγnail) mic caτail óicc meγpaγnail do marbað a meabail i liaðpυim lá rlióct a pεanaτar pín (.i. τaðg mac concobair 7 ða mac maoleaclainn) bai ina noalτaib aγá aτair.

^c *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishce, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

^a *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ac liaγ ð-Finn, on the Shannon.

^b *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

^c *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^d *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

^e *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farreil], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe^z. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche^c; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim^k by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

^h *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom.”

ⁱ *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Killenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill,

Caírlén liaétopoma do gabail la hoibépo mac caídeg még raígnail, 7 lá rhióct tomaltaiḡ mec diaípmata, Caíal mac maísteclainn meḡraígnail do maíbað ír in caírlen la hoibeḡo a ndioḡail a deaíḡbaíar. Caírlén liaétopoma do gabail deoḡan ua Ruairc iaíppín.

Caírlen ata luain do gabail don díolmaineac.

Ḥíraíe mac dúnlaiḡ uí bḡain tíḡeaípa bḡanaé décc 7 Caíaoíḡ ua bḡoin ina íonað.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móíḡ aḡíle do maíbað a mebaíl lá feap téo ultaé bai ina ḡraðaið fín diaípmait maḡ caíppre, 7 boill do ðenam de feín ina éíonað.

Fíonḡuaíala inḡín Ruaiðín meḡ conmaípa bḡn toíppdealbáiḡ míc muípaíð uí bḡain décc.

Conn mac doínnail uí concoðair coípmoðípaúð do maíbað la caíal mac uí concoðair.

Maíðm talíman do éðbḡuétað hí pleib ḡam día ío mucchað ceð do ðaoimíð im mac maḡnuípa eípaíḡ uí ḡípa, 7 lár ío maíbað caípaíl 7 bú íomða, 7 íaícc bḡén íomða do téct amaé aḡ 7 loé ina ḡabaípa íaícc do fár ina íonað.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

^m *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

ⁿ *Harper*, feap téo, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, feap téo is explained claíppéoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claíppéoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

^o *One of his own servants*, bai ina ḡraðaið féín.—O'Brien explains ḡíolla ḡráð as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon'.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harperⁿ, who was one of his own servants^o; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Conor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Conor.

There was an earthquake^p at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlmaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, maóm zalmán, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternat, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now maóm-loc, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, loc i na ngabap iapcc, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. Loc is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; i n-a, in which, and ngabap iapcc, fish is taken. The form gabap is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern gabap, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1491.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, míle, ceítepe ced nócat, a haon.

Εοζαν mac muirceaptauγ mic neill óicc uí néill muirceaptauç mac airt eozain uí neill, γ Sfan ruad mac Ruaiðri mezuðir vécc.

Ο caéain, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic διαρματα do léiccean ar a bpaizdenur γ α caopaiγεçt do bñn dó do cloinn maghura uí caéain ruil do fíðir neac dia tír fein a legean amach.

Φειðlimið mac aóða mic eozain uí neill do marbað la brian mac Ruð-paiγε mic emainn meg matgamna, γ airt ua neill deapbpaçaiρ φειðlimið do denam çpeice ι τεallac ngeallaccain ina διοζαιλ. Θαομε ιομða do loρccað, γ do marbað leiρ.

Coccað anbáil etip ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, γ ua doínnaiλλ .i. aóð ruad mac neill γairb co na po fédað a puðuccað co ndeçrat apason do paiccið an lupçir iarla cille dapa, γ α τοιδεçt uað por cula gan ruð gan oppað. brian mac aóða gallda mic neill uí doínnaiλλ do marbað ar an coccað rin lá henri mac enri uí neill. Ro coiμέið γ Ro imðçaiλ an tenri ceona an tíρ a cçin po baoi ó neill hi ττιγ gall.

Εacmilið mac mézangura .i. mac aóða mic airt, do marbað ina τιγ fein ar çneip οιðce la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceaptauγ mic eozain uí neill.

Ua paçallaiγ (Sfan mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic Sfain) macaom ócc aoiðeaðac deaplaicçeaç deaçeimιγ do ecc hi peimçur a paça, γ α aðnacail ι mainuρtir an caéain, γ ua paçallaiγ do çairim do Shfan mac caéail mic eozain.

Caéal mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ uí paçallaiγ do çappaing iarla cille dapa ar ua Paçallaiγ ócc co na bpaiepið γ διοçbala mópa apba, γ imile, γ aipneipι do denam lap an pluaz ngall don tíρ, γ Mac mec balponca do çabáil ón çpluaz gall lá cloind caéail, γ mac emainn mic tomair mic φειðlim uí Paçal-laiγ do marbað lap an pluaz hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcað is older than this date.

¹ Were taken by him, do bein óó.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1491. hua caéain .i. Seán mac aibne mic διαρματα hui caéain do legen ar

a laimdecup an bliadain ri, γ a coepaiγεçt do bein do clainn maghura hui caéain lap ruil do fíçir nech daitir fein a legen.”

² Teallach-Gealagain.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

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

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him^r from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain^s, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^r [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house^u.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

ανδρόιλ .i. πο μόρ.—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

^r A great war, coccad̄ and̄al.—“ and̄al .i.

^u The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl^m (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann^z.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn' Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet^z and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Conor Roe, son of Felim O'Conor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan^b; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd^d [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b O'Gowan, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Σεππαῖο, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Σίε γ οραδ δο denam ειτη υα νοδonnaill γ ο neill go belcainne.

Conn mac airt mic cunn uí conóbair do marbad lá muintir iarla cille
dara tre upóor cuaille tucc ré ar ruccrad ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrsmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Cabes, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Conor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest^c thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, "má'r fíor," "if it be true;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

"Sir John O'Reily sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cess upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearly one foteman upon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí doíonnaill do zεimlucáδ lá α αταρ.

Sfan mac cairpne uí neill do μαρβαδ la cloinn hui anluain γ lá cloinn
pemainn uí anluain hi τραιζβαλε δύμε δεαλccan.

Feidlimið mac τοιρηδεαλβαζ mic αεδα uí neill do μαρβαδ lá henri mac
briain na colleaδ mic εοζαιν uí neill.

Corpmac mac αοδα mic Ριλip μεζυιθip δεcc.

Colla mac domchaio mec doíonnaill do μαρβαδ ina τιζ ρsin do εαοip
εlineaδ γ an εfζ do λορccαδ, γ τριύp νό εfεpαρ do λfεμαρβαδ ann don εαοίp
εεona.

δpian mac emainn mec doíonnaill, γ α mac do μαρβαδ lá cloinn μέζ ματ-
ζamna γ lá cloinn εfεain buide μεζ ματζamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí caτáin, ζοpραιδ, γ Sfan ζallva, δά mac Shfain (.i.
ó caτáin) mic aibne mic διαpμαδα do μαρβαδ la ualταρ mac uioilín γ la
heóin caτánaδ mac εóin mic doíonnaill ballaζ, γ lá τομαp ua caτáin bpaτaip
α naτaip uaip ap ap α εapραιnζ τανζατταp do denam an μαρβετα hίpín.

Mac ζillepinnéin .i. τοιρηδεαλβαδ mac briain mic enpí εpοpαιζ, γ feio-
limið puaδ mac donnchaio mec ζillepinnéin δεcc.

Μάζ epαιε (.i. comapba εfεpαιll daβεδcc) διαpμαιτ mac μαpκαip mic
muipip mic nucoil mic anpριαpα δεcc.

Ριλip mac uilliam μεζυιθip do μαρβαδ lá hua ccaτalan ι mbaile Ρip-
δóipδ mic an Ρiθεpe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim; the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille^d, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

^e *In jest*, *ap puccrao*, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O' Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Тоиррдеалба́с ballác mac uí conócobair fáilge .i. mac cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ, ḡ mac conmara (cumeada) mac Sḡain mec conmara décc.

An calbác mac uí conócobair fáilge .i. mac caḡaoir mic cuinn mic an cálbaiḡ do maḡbaḡ lá cuid do muinḡir mic iarla upmuḡian (Semur mac Sḡain mic Semair buitiler) .i. le maḡuirḡir gaḡc, ḡ maḡuirḡir gaḡc féin do gaḡail róceḡóir la iarla cille ḡara.

Cḡeaḡa móra la caḡal mac тоиррдеалбаḡiḡ uí raḡallaiḡ, ḡ le cloinn mécc maḡḡamna (.i. Rémann) ḡlairne ḡ bḡian, ḡ le ḡiolla paḡḡraicc mac aoḡa óicc mécc maḡḡamna (ar taḡḡaiḡ caḡail uí raḡiḡillḡ) ar ua raḡallaiḡ .i. ar Seaan mac caḡail mic eoḡain, ḡ ar a bḡaiḡriḡ ar éḡna.

Cḡeaḡa móra ele la hua raḡailḡ ar cloinn ḡlairne uí raḡiḡillḡ, ḡ mac Sḡain buiḡe mecc maḡḡamna .i. eoḡan do maḡbaḡ a ḡóraiḡeḡc na ceḡeaḡ rin lá cloinn ḡlairne, ḡ ḡeaḡóid mac émaiḡn mic tomaiḡ mic feilim uí raḡiḡillḡ do gaḡail ar in ḡóraiḡeḡc ceḡna.

Sḡain buiḡe mac eoḡain mic Ruḡraiḡe mic aḡḡail meḡ maḡḡamna décc hi rḡéil ḡḡeaḡnaiḡ.

Doḡnall mac enri mic eoḡain, ḡ ḡiolla paḡḡraicc mac caḡmaoíl do gaḡail ḡ mac caḡmaoíl (.i. emann) do maḡbaḡ la cloinn Remaiḡn méḡḡmaḡḡamna .i. ḡlairne ḡ bḡian. Ro maḡbaḡ, ḡ ro gaḡbaḡ rócaḡiḡe oile don cúr roin cennoḡaḡriḡe. Doḡnall ḡra do eluḡ ar caḡlén Muineacáan hi ceoḡn ḡreḡḡmaḡe iar na gaḡail.

Ua cléiricḡ taḡoc cam ollam uí doḡnailḡ i neicḡri hi riliḡeaḡc ḡ a rḡncur rḡri ḡiḡe aoḡiḡo coḡcḡinn do éḡnaiḡ ḡ do ḡḡuaḡcaḡibh décc iar mbḡriḡe buaḡa ó doḡan ḡ ó ḡḡman.

Pláḡiḡ ionḡḡnáḡaḡ irin miḡe .i. pláḡiḡ ceḡeopa nuair ríḡcḡ, ḡ ḡaḡ aen ḡḡicḡhḡo taḡ an me rin nó ḡeaḡnaḡ, ḡ ní gaḡbaḡ naoiḡoin nó leim bḡcca.

^s *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

^h *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations^s were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach^b.

Donnell, the son of Henry¹, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan^k a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague^l [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

^k *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plaoib allair*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Μακ ιαπλα υρμυμάν δο τεαττ ι νερινν ιαρ μβσιτ αθαϊδ ποδα ηι πακ-
 ραιδ. Σλουιττσεαδ λαϊριδε, λά ηυα μβριαιμ κο να βραιετιδ, γ λα μακ uilliam
 cloinne Ριοκαιρδ ι νουθαιγ βυτελεραδ γ υμλα βυτελεραδ δο εταβαδ δο μακ
 αν ιαπλα γ γαιοδιλ λαϊγεαν δο γαβαιλ λεδ. Αν μηδε δο milleαδ λαρ αν ποεραϊδε
 ριν. Σραϊδ να κκαοραδ ι νατ κλιατ δο λορκεαδ ον ιυρτιρ. Σιδ δο δεναμ ιαρριν
 ιτορρα γ αν ιυρτιρ [ι. ετιρ μακ ιαπλα υρμυμάν γ ιαπλα cille δαρα], ι. ιοναδ
 α αταρ ρειν αγ γαδ αον διοδ γ ιοναδ αν ριγ ι νερινν, ι. αν κλοιδεαμ γ
 γαδ αρ βην λαϊρ δο κορ ι νορλαιμ αιρδερρυικκ ατα κλιατ νό γο ριδιζιτδ αν
 ρι ιτορρα γ κο κκουρεαδ αρ αν κκοραδ ιαττ. βά ηε ποααν αρ αρ λεικκ
 ιαπλα cille δαρα α οϊρικ, ι. αν ιυρτιρεκτ δε, γ τηερ αρ εριζ α βαράντυρ
 γαλλ μηδε ρό δαϊγ νά ρο κονγαηριοτ λαϊρ ι πακκαϊδ μηκ ιαπλα υρμυμάν,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Shipstreet; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond^m came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheepⁿ in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place^o, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office^p of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations :

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

^p *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ταγκαταρ υιλε ιομόδα δο γαλλαῖς τρειμήτριδε υαιρ πο σρεχαῶ, γ πο λορρεαῶ δο κοιτέσν ιατε αρ γαῶ αιρῶ ινα τιμῶεαλλ λά γαιοδεαλαῖς ιαρ να τερέιςσν δον ιαπλα.

hoibhro mac maolruanaiḃ megraḡnail aḃbar tḡirḡ conmaicne rḡin na bhomoraḃ γ rḡ rḡir ḡḡcc maraon rḡir do marbḃaḃ, γ do lorccaḃ ι τεσmpall cille trenaḡn por bhu rionna λά rḡioḡt caḃail ḡicc mḡcc raḡnail, γ λά muin-
tir ḡearbhalláin.

Creac λά heḡgan ua Ruairc ι nuib bhriuin na rionna dia po marbḃaḃ mac uí bhḡn caḃal mac muircḡritaiḡ mic taitḡ mic corbmaic.

Porbairi la concḡbar mac diaḡmata tḡgearna maḡe luirc por ḡar-
raicc loḡa cé, γ ua doḡnnaill da ḡor ḡi do ḡruim rḡoḡa.

Cairlén baile na huamḃaḃ do aḡḡdenam λά rḡioḡt aḡḡa mec diaḡmata.

Concḡbar ḡcc mac concḡbair mic caḃail ḡicc megraḡnail do marbḃaḃ
lá rḡioḡt Maoileclainn megraḡnail.

Slóicḡeaḃ lá hua ndoḡnnaill, la hua Ruairc γ λά heocan ua Ruairc hi
muinuir eolair do ḡabḃaḃ tḡgearnair uí ruairc a cloimn maoleclainn, γ a
bhḡmḡḡḡ uime γ an tḡir do milleaḃ eitir arbḃar γ rḡoirccnḡm. Magraḡnail
do ḡairm ḡóib duilliam mac IR ι nacchaḃ Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí
aḡḡaḃ rḡoḡa irḡn taoḡriḡḡḡt ina aenar.

Muircḡarḡaḃ mac maḡḡamna uí bhriain do ḡcc da ḡonaḃ ι τεuaḡmuḡian
iar na lot ar an rḡuaicḡeaḃ reḡḡraite .i. rḡoicḡeaḃ mic ιaḡla upmuḡan.

Anluan mac maḡḡamna uí bhriain do marbḃaḃ la rḡioḡt donnchaḃ
uí bhriain.

Aḡḡ mac rḡamchaḡa ollam tuammuḡan ι rḡḡḡnschur, γ a mbḡḡḡḡḡnar
ḡḡcc.

Taḡcc mac Sḡain mic taitḡcc mec donnchaḃ, γ corbmac mac concḡbair

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

^a *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note ^c, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

^s *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

^t *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain^r, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan^r.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha^r was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died. Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynaoovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

^w *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnall cairn do coméuitim lé apoile ar an ngeabaig, 7 apoile diob do éioirbáð a éile an méid do epna dib.

Ópian mac neill gallba 7 eimeap a mac do gabail a mebail lá gallaib cairpge ffigura, 7 a éioðnacal do éloinn éuinn mec aeða buide.

Mac puðpaigne mec uidiín co rochaide móip do troigecaib amaille ppip do marbáð lá hua ccaátán.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1493.

Αοip Cpioρt, Mile, ceipre éed, nócat, a epí.

Αn τοipicel ua lucapén, (eozan,) paoi cléipig décc.

Ο Νέιλλ, .i. conn mac epri mic eoccaim lam tíoðnaicte péd 7 maóine pcap epoða coccáç do marbáð i meabail lá a deapbpaçaip péin Epri ócc.

Ua domnall do ðol i ceip eoccaim ap cappaign domnall mic epri mic eozaim, 7 ua neill do çaipm do ðóinnall, 7 bpaigðe an típe do çabail dó cen mo tá ó caátán, 7 o meallán. Ο neill eile do çaipm ðepri ócc (i nacchaib doinnall) lá hua ccaátán 7 lá hua meallam, 7 nup bó ceçta uap bá hé domnall an pinnpior.

Doinnall mac eozaim mic eozaim mic neill óicc uí neill do marbáð la opoig do muinap apc mic cuinn mic epri uí neill.

Ua mopða conall mac ðauib do marbáð pa çaipén baile na mbaçlac hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ’s head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenius rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“ The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“ Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“ A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“ Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“ The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach^z; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

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

The Official O'Luchairen^z (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

^z *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an corfficeal huá luácarén." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a *Bestower of jewels*, lám tioránaicé réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

^b *Treacherously*, meabál.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice* for the meabál of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepió búlbac la dheim do muintir iarla cille dára, .i. gearóie mac tomair
 uí mórbá γ ua mórbá do denam do niall mac doimnall.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murcharid do marbad la cloinn aoda mic
 eoigan uí neill.

Mac ardam Pattraice mac aoda ruad décc.

Fionnguala inghí uí concobair fáilge, .i. an calbac mac murcharid bhí
 í doimnall, niall garb mac toirpdealbaig an fiona, γ po ba bhí iaraim daod
 buide mac briain ballaig, bhí do coimeid a febdact iar nécc na ndeigfeap
 rin fpu ré naoí mbliadhna cfebraáct γo hionnraic onoraé cpaibdeé caondué-
 paéctac décc an 25. Iul.

Cairpiona inghí aoda ruad még matzanna (bhí ríde uí Raǵallaig, .i.
 toirpdealbaig mic Sfain mic eoigan) décc.

Niall mac Sfain buide uí neill décc ina bpaigdnar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpi mic eoigan), .i. doimnall γ enpi ócc do
 éocar fpu apoile ag an nglaróromainn, γ bpaiead ap doimnall co na muintir.
 Mac doimnall (.i. Raǵnall) conrapal gallócclac uí néill co na triup mac,
 Somairle, Ruaidri, γ tuatal, γ emann mac mec doimnall móri, .i. Mac colla
 mic toirpdealbaig mic giollafrpuice, Mac Ruaidri mic aoda ballaig mec
 doimnall, Dubgall γ Donnchaó ócc dá mac Donnchaó még doimnall, Emann
 mac Sfain buide uí neill, aod bpaieac mac Sfain mic airt, Ua haoda, .i.
 fpuoiea mac an ballaig uí aoda γ oiong mop ele do marbad ann cen mo

^c *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the
 shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-
 rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county
 of Kildare.

^d *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the
 Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish-family who were
 seated in this territory, but who are long ex-
 tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from
 which it will be seen that their territory lay
 along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-
 trict on the east side of the Barrow, between
 Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears
 from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
 H. l. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived
 at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,
 near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in
 a poem describing the martial achievements of
 O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as
 plundered by him :

“ Cill beapa ac diaid a noie enuid,
 ‘Sa baile nua a mbíod bulbuis,
 Ní cair ceibe ón dá baile,
 Glair Eile pan Urraíde.

“ Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,
 And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,
 Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,
 Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the
 Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach^c, in Crioch-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Flhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had departed herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly; i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn^g, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^e *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *u* *mórho*, i. e. the genitive case of *ua mórho*, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood*, *α ρεβόαετ*.—This should be *α ρεβόαετ*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεβόβ*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

^h *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior^d; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche^e, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃraḃ com-naḃt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is ḡu caḃma coḃraḃ, i. e. bravely and firmly.

^l *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *Beginning of the night, &c.*, that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beḃe foḃḡḡ na hoḃeḃ oibḃ ḡo baḃ ḡḡaenmaḃom ḡoim hua noḃmnaḃll, i. e.

λαίην λέο κοιό σδ το ριζηνρατ φορλονσρορε να ηοιόε ριν το ζαβαίλ βαίλ in πο ρραινρτε αν μαϊόη ριν δειννε βοιρδέ. Ro αρσενάτταρ δια ττιζιόβ ιαρ ná μαραό ιαρ μβρσιε βυαόα η κορεκαρ ζαό είρε ζυρ α ρανζατταρ.

Όριρεαό φορ ua εconcobair φφαίλζε (.i. καάοιρ mac cuinn mic an éalbaiğ) lá Μαγ εοάccain (Semur mac Connla mic aóða buiðe) η mac uí concobair Ταόγ mac καάοιρ, Mac τοιρηδεαλβαιğ ballaiğ uí concobair, Mac αιρε uí éoncóbaip, η da mac aóða uí maonaig do ζαβαίλ ann, η ceípe ρίεε εαό do βυαιν οίόδ.

Τοιρηδεαλβαό mac ταίόγ uí concobair, η καάε mac μνιρσρηταιğ mic ρειλμ uí éoncóbaip do ερочαό lá hua εconcobair φφαίλζε καάοιρ mac cuinn, ετ ceípeia.

Coíbmac mac διαρματα mec διαρματα ταναιρι μαίγε λνιρcc do μαρβαό lá cloinn Ruaiðri mec διαρματα.

Όρεαό la cloinn Ruaiðri mec διαρματα φορ ρηιόετ ταίόεε uí concobair, η conn mac ρειόλμιοό ροηη uí concobair, η τομαλταό ócc mac τομαλταιόε an εινίğ mec διαρματα do μαρβαό leo.

Mac conmiðe, .i. ταόεε mac concobair ρυαιό mic εαόμαρκαίğ ραοί ρηρ δανα η ρόζλαινντεαό do μαρβαό lá μοζαίό δια μνιρτιρ ρηη, .i. mac uí élu-máin.

Concobair mac uí óalaiğ βρειρνε δέcc.

Conntae cille δαρα η ceall δαρα ρέηη do λορccaó lá mac ιαηλα υρμυ-man.

Semur μαγεοάccáin ταοίρεαό cenél ριαχαό mic néill δέcc, η λαίγνεαό a βραταίρ do ζαβαίλ a ιοναό.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

ⁿ *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceípe ρίεε εαό do βυαιν οίόδ, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Conor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Conor, the son of Art O'Conor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh^a, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Conor, were hanged by O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Conor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people. i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^q Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

AOIS CRIOST, 1494.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, Mile, ceire ceo, nocat, a cftair.

Αν ιηςουδ ιηςη υι δομναλλ (αοδ Ρυαδ) βfn neill mic cuinn mec αοδα buide υι neill decc.

Cuulaδ mac αοδα mic eocain mic neill oicc i neill, Eogan mac doimnaill ballaig mezuoir, Brian mac diarmata i dubda γ O pfigail. conmac mac Slain mic doimnaill mic Sflain mic doimnaill an dapa taoipeac do bai an tan rin rin angaile decc.

Giollapattraic mac mec maenura mezuoir decc, γ α adnacal i noun na ngall an tpeap la iartain.

Doimnaill mac eogan ui concobair tigeapna pliccig, pfi agmar ionnraig-
tec pepar agā paibe o coirpriaδ co bun buibe ma linn lain γ ma tobar
tect do marbad γ do loiccaδ a meabail ar greir i mbaδδoun in cairlein
hi mbun finne la cloinn Ruaidri mic toirpdealbaig carraig (Sfan γ Brian),
γ Ruaidri mac toirpdelbaig carraig do gabail a ionaid.

Tuaal mac toirpdealbaig na marp υi neill, γ tpi fin decc dia muinrip
im murchad ua loicain do marbad la cloinn ana, γ la cloinn Brian na
coillead mic eogan υi neill.

Toirpdealbac mac donnchaδ mic tomair meγ ramradain do marbad la
cloinn eocain mic tomair, γ la pargal mac tomair mic tomair meγ ram-
radain dupcorraigde.

Eoin bfnach mac maolmuire mec ruibne co nruing dia galloglaicib do
marbad la tadcc mac cuinn mic doimnaill mic eogan υi neill, γ la haδ puad
mac glairne mic remainn mic Ruipraig meγ maeganna, γ α adnacal i
naromaca.

^r *Bunduff*, bunbuibe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

^s *Bunné-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the *f*, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

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

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliou Mountains to Bunduff, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowlasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^t *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαιὸμ φορ γάλλαβ λά Μάγ ματζαίμνα (αὐὸ ὅcc mac αὐὸα ρυαὶὸ) ἡ λά
 हुα ραζάλλαῖ (Sfain mac caítail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) δὺ in πο μαρβαὸ ἐπί
 ρίccε δυαίρλιβ γάλλ, ἡ in πο γαβαὸ βραῖγδε ιομὸα.

Semur mac mec μαζνυρα το μαρβαὸ δυρccορ το ραῖγτε λά cloinn cōrbmaic
 μεζ παίρραὸάιν. Emann mac cōrbmaic mic μαζνυρα πο τέιcc an τυρccορ.

Sliocét eoḡain mic doímnail mic muirceartaῖγ do ὅol hi ccairlén ρlicciḡ.

Iarla cille ὁαρα do ḡabal i naé cliaé .i. la ραχαῖβ, ἡ α cōρ ταρρυρ ḡο
 ραχοῖβ.

Doímnail mac maóíleaclainn μέζραḡnaill αὸβαρ τιḡεαρνα φορ α δυτχαῖḡ
 ρéin do μαρβαὸ ὁαon υπccορ ραῖγδε λά cloinn Feidlimiὸ mic ḡiolla na naon
 mic doímnail mic muirceartaῖγ μιὸῖḡ i mbaile na caraὸ.

Semur (braétair iarla cille ὁαρα) do mílleaὸ na miὸe an ccein do baí
 an ταρλα hi ττιḡ an ριḡ.

Iarla cille ὁαρα, .i. ḡεαρóio mac tomaip, ἡ mac iarla upmuían, .i. Semur
 mac Sfain mic Senair buiteip do τοῖδccτ ὅ τιḡ ριḡ ραχαῖν ιαρ ndénaíñ ρíḡoα
 ctoppa, ἡ εουαρὸ Poynuill Riḡipe Saḡanaé do téaéτ leὸ ina ιυρτίρ i nepinn.

Ο doímnail αὐὸ ρυαὸ cc na ρóεραῖδε do ὅol ρα cairlen Slicciḡ ἡ α bñé
 blaὸ míρ ὁon bliáðain ρi hi ρρορlonḡpope ina τιμccéall, ἡ ὁαóíne ιομὸα do
 μαρβαὸ υαὸ ὁon cūρ ρin ρα mac mec uilliam búρc (uilliam mac ρiocairḡ
 mic emainn mic tomaip) ρα uilliam mac uí ḡallcubair, .i. Emann mac donn-
 chaíὸ mic loclainn, ἡ ρα eoccan mac cōrbmaic cappaῖḡ uí ḡallcubair, ἡ ρα
 doímnail arannach, ceann ρíḡna albanac ὁo bí hi ρρccair uí doímnail. Ro
 μαρβαὸ θεορ ὁρḡḡ ele cen mo éát ρiḡe la uapḡaῖb an ccairlein, .i. le briaḡ
 caéé mac ταῖδcc mic eoccan, láρ an ccaibac ccaoch mac doímnail mic
 eoccan, ἡ λά muirceip aipτ ipin ραίρραῖὸ do ρónaὸ innpin.

¹ *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

² *Poynuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poynuil. He was Sir Edward Poynings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John^y, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil^z, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

^a *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαίρ mac gille eppuicc mec domnaill, .i. fíir ionaít mec domnaill do marbað lá heóin catanað mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppið ío october.

Slan mac Eocchain ui domnaill do cpochað le Conð mac Aóða ruaið ui domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1495.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, mile cítepe céo, noçat, a cúicc.

Slan μαγουόρ mac pιαραιρ mic μυριρ, pñpún ðοιρε μάολαιν, γ αρéιν-neac éλαοιμίνηρ pεαρ τιγε αοιðé coiτέιμν, γ an pεαρpún ua haóða pαðpαιcc décc.

Ρυαιόρ mac τοιρηðeαλβαίγ éαρραιγ uί concóðαιρ τιγεαρνα cairprie upoma éiab décc. Ro pár impñrain ειτιρ γλιοct domnaill im τιγεαρnuρ an τιpe, .i. ειτιρ pειðλιμιð mac μαγñυρα mic βpιαιν, γ Ρυαιόρ ócc mac Ρυαιόρ ballaig, Μυιρceαρταc caóc mac μαγñυρα uί concóðαιρ, Ρυαιόρ ócc, γ τοιρηðeαλβαc mac Ρυαιόρ mic βpιαιν do éuιτιμ pέ ποιλε ι noρuιm éiab hi pñpíot-γuιn. An tíρ ðanñain αγ pñðλιμιð de pín.

Coρbmac (.i. μαγ capταίγ) mac ταιðcc mic coρbμαic τιγεαρνα μυρcc-pαιγε do marbað lá a ðñpñατάιρ pñn εoγan mac ταιðcc co na cloιnn, pñ mέαðαιγτε γ onopαιγτε na heccαιpι, γ céo pñndúιρ mαιμιρτpe cille cpeiðe pεαρ po opñαιγ paoίpe an ðοmñαιγ do congbaίl ina tíρ péin amail po ba τεcτα, décc, γ εoccan mac ταιðcc do γabaίl a ionaio.

Μαγñυρ mac εoγain puaið mec μαγñυρα τιγεαρνα típe. τυαταίl μαοιλ-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

^c *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *ui^o. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

^d *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

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

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^v, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manuses, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manuses of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manuses of Fermanagh.

ζαιρβ, γ μαιρέστιας μας υαινε υί άνιλιζι ταιοίρεας ένεέλ δοβτα μιε αονγυρα
δέεε, γ δομναλλ μας Ρυαιόρι βυιδε ι ττοιρίζεετ ινα ιοναδ.

Τομαλτας μας εορβμαιε βαλλαίγ μεε δομνχαιό δέεε.

Ο δομναλλ δο δολ διομνραιεείδ ριγ αλβαν. Κοδας γ κομαοντα δο έσγαλ
δοίβ ιμ έρεεερα α έειλε ιμ ζαέ νειεεεσθαίλ δο βήραδ ρριύ.

Conn mac aoda ruaid co na roéraithe do ruide i taimcell rlicciγ γ bñe
ré hathaid ag forbairi for an mbaile. Tionól adbal moí do óenam lá
rliocé eogain hi ttoiriéin rlicciγ, .i. clann Ruaidóri meε διαρματα, γ τίρ
ριαέρας μυαιδε. Clann ndonnchaid, γ cuil ó rpinn do éocé rlogé diéρεεερα
διμόρ αρ αμυρ αν βαίλε. Ιαρ να ριορ δο έonn ζο παβατταρ να ρλόιγ ριν
έυιεε, Ro ειριγ ρυδε εο να υαθαδ ροέραιεε ιμ εοζαν υα Ρυαιρε τάναρ
βρειρε, γ ιμ ρλιocé δομναλλ έαιμ μιε μεε δομνχαιό. Ro έιγγρεατ ζο νήμ-
λήρεε νειμςεελας αρ α μβοεθαίβ hi εεοννε γ hi εεήρε αιρριειρ άν ερλυαγ (.i.
ζο beol an dpoicéit) εο να βαοί αέτ εαδ α μμδιυβραιεε ετορρα, γ ní ραιβε
έαιρδε νό ορραδ αγ νεαέ διβ ρό έομαρ αροιλε αέτ ιοννραιεείδ α έελε ζαν
αναδ ζαν αιρριομ. Cid ρil ann ερα αέτ αν εαν βαταρ α μιοδναδα άίγ υρλαμ
ιμδιυβραιεε αεα αρ αν ρυεε υα δομναλλ ρήμ ορρα α halban, υαιρ ní βαοί
αέτ αον αδαίγ ινα longpoit ρέιν ι νδύν να ηγαλλ αν εαν ρο ερπιαλλ ερφοίριδι
α μιε ιαρ εελορ δό αν ανροπλαμν hi ραιβε. Ιαρ ετοεε ι ηήειρμςον α μμιν-

^ε *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note ^c,
under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where
the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent
of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

^h *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of
Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was
received by King James on this occasion with
great state and distinction, in proof of which
he gives the following curious items from the
treasurer's accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and
south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnell
x shillings. Item, to master Alex^r. Schawe's
expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edin-
burgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there
upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of
Odonnell. xx shillings.”

ⁱ *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the
north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town
of Sligo.

^k *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here
ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not
deem it proper to deviate from the original con-
struction.

^l *Their weapons of valour*, α μιοδναδα άίγε.
The word ιοδνα is explained αρμα, i. e. arms,
weapons, by Teige O'Rody, in his Gloss on the
Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke,
and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*,
p. 517.

^m *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged
to transpose the language here to make it intel-
ligible to the English reader. The construction
of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus^g, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland^h, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichitⁱ, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him^m. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

τιρέ δυα δονναίλλ τυεερατ να ρλόιε εςέταρδα ταέαρ τυλδορδ τιννερναέ δια ποιλε αέτ ατά ní εςνα δο μαδμαιγεαδ αν ρλυαξ ανίορ λά huα ndomnaill amail ba mímie leir dpuim a namat ppiy. Ro marbad don cup rin ταδεε mac brian mec donnchaíð τιγεαρνα ua nailella, eoγan caoé mac Ruaiðpí í dubda τιγεαρνα ua pfiacpác muaiðe, ðpian caoé mac ταíδεε mic eoγain, γ ταδγ mac domnaill mic eoγain, γ cian mac brian uí γαðpa. Ua γαðpa fein .i. διαρμαιτ mac eoγain do γαβáiλ ann. Ro marbad, Ro baiteaé γ po γαβαδ pochaíðe do paopeclanðaið γ ðaopeclanðaið connaéτ cen moéτ pñe ip in maiðm rin beoil an dpoicéτ. Mac uí buigill, ταδγ mac néill mic τοιρηðealðaiγ do marbad í ppiocéγuin ip in maiðm rin. Huα domnaill do ionnpað γ do opγain a éεερατ uile ipin ceγich í ceóitinne co mbatar pparaiγéτe óó.

Ταδγ mac domnaill camm do γαβáiλ τοιρηγεαχτα ua nailella.

Mac uilliam cloinne ppoceapto, .i. Ριοεαρτ óεε do τεαέτ í moéτap connaéτ, γ an méio náρ mill ua domnaill don tíρ ποίμε rin do mílleaé laip.

Ο neill (.i. domnaill) do denam cpeice ap ua neill ele (enpi), γ dponγ do marbad eaτοppa.

Ο Neill (enpi), Μαγ αongypa (αοδ mac apτ mic αοδα), Ο hanluann (Μαοιλεclainn mac peioimio), γ mac még μαέγαμνα (γiollaπατοpαιεε mac αοδα óig mic αοδα puaið) do ðol pλυαξ í ppeapaið manac, γ baile mec γiolla-puaið uile do loγceáð leó. Ro τpiallπατ apñe ðionnpaíγið meγuiðip, γ po γeallπατ muna bpaγðaíp pít ó Μαγuiðip co millpñip a tíρ uile co baile uí plannaccáin. Ap a aí ní hamlaíð do pala ðóib aέτ βατταρ ða oñóce don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

^a *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemiesⁿ turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed^o was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh^p. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain^q. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^o *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

^p *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

^q *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

ταοιδ̄ τοιρ̄ δο loch acc̄ δρουμ̄ ράλας̄, ἡ νί πο λαμπρατ̄. πολ̄ ταιριρ̄ ριν̄ ἰ νόύταις̄ μέγυιδ̄ιρ̄, ἡ πο μαρβαδ̄ ονα δροης̄ διβ̄. Τυcc̄ ὁ νελλ̄ ἐπι ὄcc̄ ᾱ βρ̄ιτ̄ ρ̄ιν̄ πο δεοίδ̄ δο ρ̄ίτ̄ δο μάγυιδ̄ιρ̄ δον̄ τυρυρ̄ ριν̄.

Ὁά̄ μαc̄ υῑ ανλύαιν̄ (.i. ρελιμ̄) Μυρχαδ̄ ρυαδ̄ ἡ γιolla παττραicc̄ δο μαρβαδ̄ le cloimn̄ αοδᾱ mic̄ εοζαιν̄ υί̄ νελλ̄, ἡ la cloimn̄ cαιρρ̄pe mic̄ αοδᾱ υί̄ νελλ̄.

Μαζ̄ ρᾱηραδ̄άμ̄ (ρειδ̄lim̄ mac̄ τομαιρ̄ mic̄ ρ̄ρηγαῑl mic̄ τομαιρ̄ mic̄ βριαν̄ βρεαζ̄αις̄) ταιοιρ̄εαc̄ τεallaiz̄ εc̄δαc̄ δο βάταδ̄ αρ̄ loc̄ cρannóicc̄ caillē an̄ μ̄uillinn̄, ἡ δο̄mnall̄ β̄ρηναc̄ ᾱ δεαρ̄βρατάιρ̄ ινᾱ ιοναδ̄.

Μαc̄ ᾱ ζ̄ιρ̄ιρ̄ γιollaπαττραicc̄ mic̄ γιollaπαττραicc̄ elē δέcc̄.

Μαζ̄ηυρ̄ μαοl̄ mac̄ Remainn̄ ριαδ̄αις̄ mic̄ δυιnn̄ mic̄ conconnac̄t̄ μεγυιδ̄ιρ̄ δο̄ μαρβαδ̄ lā Ρ̄ilip̄ mac̄ emainn̄ μεγυιδ̄ιρ̄, ἡ λάρ̄ an̄ η̄γiollā mballaδ̄ mac̄ conconnacht̄ μέζ̄ cαρραδ̄.

Ὑᾱ δυιδ̄ζ̄η̄η̄αιν̄ cillē ροναιν̄ (δουβ̄εαc̄ mac̄ μαοileclainn̄ mic̄ ματᾱ ζ̄λαιρ̄) ollam̄ μ̄uinc̄ιρ̄ε̄ μαοl̄ρ̄υαιν̄ ραοί̄ lé̄ ρεαν̄c̄υρ̄ ρ̄η̄ τιζε̄ αοιδεαδ̄ cοιτ̄c̄s̄inn̄ ἡ ρεαρ̄ πο̄ βᾱ ραδ̄β̄ρη̄ ἰ c̄c̄τ̄ραιβ̄, ἡ ἰ μ̄n̄m̄liδ̄ δά̄ m̄βαοί̄ ἰ νερ̄ιnn̄ ρε̄ healαδ̄αιν̄ δέcc̄ ινᾱ ε̄ιc̄c̄ ρ̄ε̄in̄ hī c̄c̄ill̄ ρ̄ónáin̄ ιαρ̄ ρ̄η̄δαταιδ̄ τοcc̄αιδε̄ ιαρ̄ m̄βρη̄ε̄ an̄ β̄αιρ̄ε̄ leiρ̄ ὁ̄ δεᾱman̄ ἡ ὁ̄ δο̄man̄.

Δο̄mnall̄ υᾱ μαοl̄conair̄ē ollam̄ ρ̄il̄ μ̄uip̄δ̄αις̄ mic̄ ρ̄ρηγυρᾱ δέcc̄, ἡ δά̄ υᾱ μαοl̄conair̄ē ινᾱ ιοναδ̄, .i. S̄lan̄ mac̄ τορ̄na, ἡ δο̄nnchaδ̄ mac̄ ᾱταιρ̄nē.

Μαc̄ an̄ βᾱιρ̄ο̄ τ̄ιρ̄ē conaill̄, .i. αεδ̄, ὁ̄ β̄ρη̄ρ̄lein̄, εοζ̄ain̄ mac̄ εοζ̄ain̄ mic̄ ρ̄̄τ̄ραιρ̄ ollam̄ μέγυιδ̄ιρ̄ lé̄ β̄ρη̄t̄s̄inn̄υρ̄, β̄ριαν̄ mac̄ ρ̄ο̄μαιρ̄lē μέζ̄ caba, ἡ τ̄ic̄c̄s̄η̄n̄αιν̄ υᾱ δο̄βᾱilén̄ δέcc̄.

Conō mac̄ Ᾱoδᾱ ρυαδ̄ ἰ̄ δο̄mnall̄ cο̄ nā ρ̄̄δ̄αιν̄ bīcc̄ m̄óir̄ (αρ̄ αιρ̄ε̄ ᾱβ̄ρη̄ρ̄ε̄ ρ̄̄δ̄αιν̄ b̄̄cc̄ moρ̄ ρ̄̄ī ρ̄̄δ̄αιν̄ c̄uinn̄ αρ̄ βᾱ ζ̄η̄αιτ̄δ̄ε̄ρ̄ δ̄όρ̄υιδ̄ε̄ ζ̄an̄ t̄c̄clamaδ̄ ρ̄l̄óiz̄ lán̄ m̄óir̄ cenmoτ̄ά̄ δά̄ ρ̄ic̄it̄ δέcc̄ τυαζ̄ ρ̄̄ī η̄αιρ̄ιρ̄s̄in̄ ἡ ρ̄̄ī hiombuaλαδ̄, ἡ τ̄ρ̄ī ρ̄ic̄it̄ μαρ̄εαc̄ ρ̄̄ī τοζ̄η̄rain̄ ἡ ταρ̄ραc̄ταῑn̄ loc̄tā μαδ̄μα) δο̄ ὄol̄ ζ̄υρ̄ an̄ ρ̄oc̄-ρ̄αιτ̄τε̄ ρ̄é̄m̄p̄áit̄ē δο̄ ρ̄αιγ̄ιδ̄ M̄h̄s̄ic̄ Eoain̄ nā η̄γ̄linn̄δ̄, ὄιρ̄ δο̄ η̄αιρ̄η̄s̄iδ̄εαδ̄ δο̄

^r *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

^s *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loch Dhaille an m̄uillinn*, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

^t *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill ā m̄uillinn*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^u *Mac-Aghirr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige^s of Caill-an-mhuillinn^t ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr^u (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^v, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin^y had the finest

^v *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba d'íreccaitge b'fh, each (.i. dub a coite),
 7 cú baí ina com'pocur. Ro fáidriúim teéta riap an tan rin do éinigíó an
 eic. Ro héraó eirriúim imon eoch, iar na éinzeallá do Chonn daon dia
 múintir. Ni ro hairreáó lairriúim co raimec tar doóainz gac conaire baó
 noime co riáct co na f'óain mbicc móir gan rabaó gan raéucchaó irin
 aóhainz go tech Meic Eóain 7 eirgabéar Mac Eóain lair fo céadóir, 7 baof
 a b'fh, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ar cumar Cuinn, uair p'rié an tech
 7 re heich décc amaille p'ria ir in mbaile don éur rin. Ro creachaó na
 glinne uile la múintir Chuinn araóarach. Do b'fh iarain ógairf'ec a maime
 uile (doneach ro ba lé) do m'naoi Mh'ic Eóain, 7 ro lícc a f'fh a geimel
 éuice iar roctain tar banna riap, 7 do b'fh an teach go ceirf'caib 7 co
 nédaib aóble lair co riáct tír Aóda, 7 ro f'urail na eirf'cha do léccéan for
 a f'érgorfaib. Do éabó iarain fo céadóir co na múintir d'íreóóil'ir f'fh, 7 gur
 an lín rluai'z for caim'naicair doneóó baí fomámu'z a átar í doim'naill, 7 ni ro
 hairreáó lair co riáct tar Síonainn, iarain irin muim'ain co ro lírecreachaó

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

^z *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

^a *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “*Ατά go leop breug 7 uaéár ann ro—There is enough of lies and horror here!*”

^b *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congal, or O'Conall, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanaet-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised* by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound*, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn^b, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehew enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towriner [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

lair magh ó ccoinchind i nduethaig méz cártaiḡ. Ro fúí iarann ina ffréing co noircuib, eadalaib, ḡ críscuib iomúuib lair co ráimice iar mbuaib tar eirne ḡo dún na ngall. Ro pannaó lairruim annuim i nash lo acc Aru na tinsó aóil na crícha rin tucc a duethaig Méz carḡaiḡ ran muimain, ḡ crícha Mhíic Éoain na nḡlinnó a hairéir ulaó. La pé coice reactmaine décc do ponaite mhuim la Conn mac Aóda ruuib í domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirre céo, nócat, a Sé.

Ḣlaigne mac remainn mic Ruóraiḡe mézmaḡamna do marbaó ina éig féin hi muneacán lá ḡiolla patraice mac mézmaḡamna ḡ la a ósibḡatair ele Ruóraiḡe. Clann meḡ maḡamna, .i. aóó ócc mac aóda ruuib mic Ruóraiḡe iarriúe, ḡ ní tanḡatar aét re rḡolócca décc leó do denam an marbḡa rin ip in oíóce. Ro ḡabaó Rora mac maḡnara mic aóda ruuib meḡ maḡamna leó ip in cig rin. Ḣrian mac Remainn meḡ maḡamna, ḡ clann ḡlaigne mic Remainn meḡ maḡamna do óol ar crieic ar maḡ maḡamna (.i. aóó ócc) co na éloinn a ccionn tpeactmaine iar marbaó ḡlaigne, ḡ an éreac do ḡrúe leó, ḡ ḡream do marbaó uata cḡtarmae. Baile meḡ maḡamna (.i. aóó ócc) do loḡccaó iar rin la ḡrian mac Remainn mic Ruóraiḡe.

Ḣiolla patraice mac méz maḡamna (aóó ócc mac aóda ruuib, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of, la pé, i. e. le pé, per spatium.*

^d Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1495. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

“Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

“Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrrough Mac Brady.

“Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

“Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a.* by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of fifteen weeks^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

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

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes^e had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

ρῦδραιγε) δο μαρβαδ hi ρριull lá hua nanluain (Μαοιλεάclainn mac peilm) γ lá α δῖρβραταρ αρδγαλ, γ α δεαρβραταρ em̄sr̄ do gabaíl an lá céona. Μας ματζαμίνα co na áσραιγεατ γ clann μαζνυρα μέζ ματζαμίνα do δολ hi ccl̄nn hui ραζαλλαγ γ gall iar ndenam̄ an μαρβτα ριν φορρα. ὄριαν mac ρemann γ clann ζλαιρνε mic Remainn do δολ co na ccaσραιγεετ hi ρφearnμαγ hi ρφearann μεζ ματζαμίνα γ ζιolla ραδραιcc.

Ο δομίναill (αοδ ρυαδ mac neill ζαιρβ) do δολ i noip̄giallaib do cōngnam̄ lé brian mac Remainn μέζ ματζαμίνα, γ α ndol ap̄uδe ill̄nn̄m̄ain μέζ ματζαμίνα i mbp̄eip̄ne uí ραζαλλαγ, γ an m̄is̄o ρo im̄tigr̄st̄ don tíρ ζυρ an ccaβan, γ cuo uí Raζallaγ don cabán ρéin do loρcaδ leó. Cpeaca, γ oip̄cne, Millte, γ móip̄edaia do δenam̄ lá hua ndom̄naill don c̄up ρin ap̄ gallbaετ macaίρe ap̄giall, γ ap̄ ρann μέζ ματζαμίνα az ρoaδ δó ina ḡp̄iteinḡ.

Μας ματζαμίνα (αοδ ócc mac αοδα ρυαδ) décc iar mb̄is̄t̄ daill aταíδ ποίμε ρin, γ ὄριαν mac Remainn μεζ ματζαμίνα do gabaíl a ionaδ.

Ο ὄριαν τicoḡp̄na τυαδmūman (concoβap mac τοip̄p̄dealb̄aγ) décc, γ α δεαρβραταρ an ζιollaδub doip̄oheαδ ina ionaδ.

Ο ματζαμίνα an ρuinn iar̄tap̄aγ (ρinḡin) ρéic̄sam̄ coit̄c̄ionn daonnaετα γ ein̄ḡ iar̄tap̄aίρ mūman ρaoí eccnaíδe illaíδin γ i mberla décc.

Ο δοc̄ap̄taγ (brian mac δομίναill) décc, γ o dom̄naill (αοδ ρυαδ) do ζair̄m̄ τιζεap̄na ina ionaδ do Sh̄lan ua ndoc̄ap̄taγ.

Mac Suib̄ne tíρe boζaine, .i. Maolmuip̄e décc, γ a aδnacal i ndún na ngall.

^f *Craights*, caep̄uδeaετ.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

^g *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ a ndul le céile ap̄ ρin a leanmūm̄ meζ ματζαμίνα a mbp̄eip̄ne hui Raγ̄ill̄ḡ, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts^f and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh^g, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both^h] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itselfⁱ. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach^k (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^l, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

Ο Dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, γ ο Dubda do gairm ina onad do brian ócc mac brian uí Dubda.

Ο flannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gillibeit mac corbmaic mic giollaíora.

Εισίμεαρ mac brian mic neill gallda uí neill do mairbad hi pful, γ α Dearbbratair eile eoghan do rccathaó an lá cedna lá a ndiar Dearbbratair féin, conn ruad γ feilm.

Τιγearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do mairbad hi puill lá feargal mac caíal ballaig, γ lá cloinn uaíthe mic caíal ballaig uí ruairc.

Carlén aeta rfhairg do gabail ar barbaib uí domnaill lá haod mac uí domnaill.

Σίε do dénañ dua domnaill etir cairpreataib, γ feidlimiò mac magnura mic brian γ τιγearnur forra, aet nama carlén rliccig do bñt acc an cealbac ccaoc mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forbairi pa carlén aeta rfhairg, γ Mag uidiu Stan mac Pilip mic tomair do teet ar tairraing aoda mic uí domnaill do cup cuinn on mbaile, γ conn do cup co haimdeonaó dó uada. Aod, γ Mag uidiu dá lñmain iarctain go dún na ngall, γ blaó don baile do loycead leó a túr laí. Conn co roéraide típe conaill, inhi heogain, γ uartraige mez flannchaio do ionpúd a ttoiraiget ar aod, γ ar máguidiu, γ a lñmain go tñrmann daeoc. Mág crait ruaidiu mac diaimada mic marcair comarba an tñrmann cedna do toet ina ceñn, γ a roera dó do conn γ do conallcoib gan a comairce fñn no comairce an tairmann do raruccad ar máguidiu. Nñ raiñrat roñ rin aet no lñrat Maguidiu baí ag imteaet ar eiccin a loy a laima. Ro gab conn cona roéraide an conair coitcñn forra gur do heiccñn doibh ionnraicchió móna γ craitraig baí for a ceionn dú in no raccairreat deic neic ar céo, γ in no rraioineaó for muinuir méguidiu, γ in no gabad é

^m *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

ⁿ *Laid siege*, do gabail forbairi.—The word forbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

^o *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termons had.—See note ^r, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda^m O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siegeⁿ to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon^o, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass^p which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

^p *Morass*, *μριατραέ*.—This word, which is derived from *μριατρα*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^a.

βυδέιν, γ ἰν πο μαρβαδ δά ρεαρ δέεε δο δαγδοσίμβ γο ρόαίθε οίε ἰμ βριαν μαγυιδιρ (.i. mac brian mic Pilib).

Ο ρήρηαιλ (Ruðraige mac caitil) δέεε.⁴

Μαγ ραηραδάν δομνall βεαρναδ ταιοιρεαδ τελλαίγ εαδδαδ δο μαρβαδ α μεαβαίλ αγ αν αλτόρη ι τεεαηπαλλ αν ρυηρτ λά ταδδε mac αοδα mic εογαιν μεγ ραηραδαιν, γ ατάδ να builleαδα δο buaileαδ εῦιεεε hι εορηραῖδ να ηαλτόρηα.

Μαγυιδιρ (Sfan) δο λεγεαδ αμαδ δο εονη ιαρ ττιονοι δο τεαρημannaααῖδ αν εῦιεεῖδ εῦιεεε δια ταδαδ γ δια εῦιηγιδ ραιρ.

Ο εῦιρηνίη Ρυαῖδρη, γ εογαν όεε mac εογαιν mic αοδα υί δαλαίγ δέεε.

Sfan mac εογαιν υί δομνηαίλ δο βάρυεεαδ λά εονη mac αοδα ρυαῖδ.

⁴ *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

⁵ *Was set at liberty*, δο λεγεαδ αμαδ.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

⁶ *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

⁷ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuir^a, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^s of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1497.

ΑΙΟΥ CΡΙΟCΤ, mile, cήτpe céo, nocat, a pect.

Μαιριτρη να μβραταρ η cαρραιcc φήccυρα do γhocúccáð on ποίη τηρ
ιμπιδε neill mic cumm mec aóða buíde uí neill do cum na μβραταρ μιονύρ
de obpervanctia, η ηε βραιτηρ décc do coimctiönól dúin na ηgall do ðol
na peilb a uicail na céo féle μυιρη γαν φόγμηαρ ιαρ ccor bpeite leó.

Concobar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiγ τιγεαρνα μαιγε λυιpec do μαρ-
βαð a meabail la cloinn Ruaiðri mec διαρματα, Concobar η ταðγ, η ταðcc
mac Ruaiðri do γαβαίλ a ιοναιð γαν φήcφαβρα.

Εiccneacán mac neacéain mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ an φίona uí doínnail do
μαρβαð ηι φφορlongpopt uí doínnail (.i. aóð ruatð) lá a ðalta conn mac
aóða ruatð, lá γεαρalt mac doínnail mic φειðλιμιð uí doáραταιγ, η la brian
mac meγ φlannchaið, etcetera. Τορραταρ αραιον lá heiccneacán, Eoccan
mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ γαλλδα uí doínnail, Mac aóða mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγ γαλλδα,
Eoccan mac aóða mic donnchaið na coilleað uí doínnail, φειðλιμιð mac an
γiolla ðuib, η τοιρρδεαλβαé mac caatail mic an γiolla ðuib uí γallcobair,
Donnchaið balb ó φηγιλ, η ποáιðe ele nac αιριμήταρ.

Σιτ do ðenaiñ don dá ua neill (Doínnall, η Επι ócc) a noípeað an φραιγ
η mac doínnail (aóð) do léiccñ amacé γαν φuαρccλαð, η comaða mópa
ðeachaið η ðéiðñ do tabairt lé hénpí ócc do doínnall ðap cñm anma τιγ-
εαρνα do líiccñ de.

Ο doínnail aóð ruatð do cúp a τιγεαρναρ de an pectmað calainn lunu
(.i. dia haoime) acc cñmpall capna ι τεαρmonn τηρέ φραοντα a élonne φρια
poile, η o doínnail do γαιpm ða mac do conn dia μαιρτ ινα ðeaðhaið.

Υατέρη mac Ριοcαιρð a býpc do ðol cöblaé do congnañ lá hua noínnail
ócc conn mac aóða ruatð ι naγhaið a ðeapbpaταρ ele aóð ócc. Ιαρ ττοct
ηι τπίρ ðóιβ, η ιαρ nool do conn ιna cñm φραoίνταρ φορρα ðιβλίμιð la haoð,
η po beanað epñop a napm, a néiðeað, η a lóin ðíð. Αιð φéin do γαβαίλ lá

^u *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this mon-
nastery was originally founded for Friars Minor
in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who
was himself buried in the abbey church in the
year 1242. He adds, “that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the
year 1497.”

^v *O'Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised
Freel, without the prefix O'.

^w *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus^u was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiá, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil^v, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon^w, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the
 ccspmoimn meg cparch, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated,

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar rín, 7 a éor 1 láim hi cconnáctaið lá uáτερ mac Riocairð a bupc go connáicne cúile.

Sluacíceað lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarματα muicche luirc, .i. Ταδέε mac Ruaidri mec diarματα. Ní tanzattar ina éoiréirτα do cconnáctaið cen mo tá uathað an tan rín, .i. peidlimið mac maghura uí concobair tigearna cairpne, 7 eozan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roçraide. Do ronað toicéirτα abal la mac ndiarματα for a ccionn irin tδççair uair tanzattar an dá ua concobair co na ttauatáib 7 co na ttaoíreachaib ina éoir 7 ina éionól. Do éoidriott blað mór do rlog uí domnaill ar eiccin 1 mbealac buide an coirpíreibi im Mhac maghura uí concobair 7 im eozan ua ruairc, 7 im mall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catal ua Ruairc do marbað uata co roçaiðe oile ip in mbealac buide don çur rín. Móríruaz pil muiríohaiç do eipçe hi mðon an tpuaiç, 7 maðmuccað for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimið ua concobair tigearna cairpne do çabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanatt Ruaidri, Mac ruibne connáctac (.i. mac ruibne baghaineac), Eozan, Donnchad na noipócc mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatáil uí gallcubair eoin 7 toirpðealbáç, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnall ócc, da mac mec Suibne báçaimç, Niall, 7 eozan ruad, Çearalt mac domnaill mic pélim uí doçartaiç, piriocíð í domnaill, mac eocain ultaiç. Ro beanad beór an çatac colaim çille amac, 7 do marbað a maor (.i. mag pobartaiç). Ro çabað ðna 7 no marbað roçaiðe oile irin maiðin rín cen moçat riðe. Eozan ua ruairc do imteçt çan çabail çan marbað ar in maiðm rín.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^x *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealac and bóçar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaanaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

^y *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

^z *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

^a *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

^b *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe^x of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Conor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh^y, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog^z, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach^a. The Cathach^b of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat^c.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the *Four Masters* above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

“Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

^c *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat “9^o. Kal. Octobris.”

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí doinnall décc.

O neill enri ócc mac enri mic eocain do dol pluaz móp i ttrí conuill 7 mópán do millead dóib hi ppánaitt ar túr. O doinnall ócc (.i. Conn) déirge don trluaz iar brágbáil fanatt dóib ag bél atá daire ag lfnaim. Maidm do rraoinead for ua ndomhail (.i. conn), 7 é féin do marbad ann (.i. an 19. october) co noct ppcit dia rocpaide arson nyr, 7 a diaf bratar (mall garb 7 domnall) do gabail. Mac mec Suibne beor, 7 Sé fir décc cénmotat rom. Aitad na dağdáoine no marbad a bparrad éunn an tan rin doinnall mac mağnura puad mic neill uí doinnall, Emann mac pñolmið riabaiğ mic neill garb, brian mac uí buidill .i. toirpdealbac mac neill, doinnall mac tuatall uí gallcubar, emann mac donnchaið mic tomaltaiğ uí gallcubar, concobar mac Sñain mic concobar uí doinnall. Niall mac concobar mic peilim riabaiğ í doinnall, Concobar mac aoda mic concobar na laime uí buigill, Concobar mac murchaið mec ruibne dpearaib pánat, 7 uilliam mac an erpuicc uí gallcubar, et ceteri. Dia maire do ðonhpad an 14. calainn do nouember no rraoinead an maidm rin. Acc road dua néill ina ppciticc, Ro gabad cairlén na dhpcce lair, 7 no págaibh é ag mall ua neill. Ramicc dia éicch iarom co ccorcar 7 co nédalaib. Ro gab aod puad a tigeapnur dopuðipe do toil dé 7 daoine.

Mac uí doinnall, .i. aod mac aoda puad do léiccn ar a bpağdñur (.i. an pccmáð íd nouember), 7 uátér a búpc do teaçt lñr i ttrí conuill. Tarccaið ua doinnall aod puad an tigeapnur dá mac aod ócc [.i. aod dub] 7 noçar gab rom rin uada, 7 iar na péimğwó dó no gabrat arson acc pollam-

^d *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

^e *Leanainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

^f *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

^g *Tuesday*, dia maire.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “*dia darpain, xiiii. Kal. Novembris*,” which is correct.

^h *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire^d, on [the River] Leanainn^e; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe^f O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hughⁱ, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it^j; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ou^b, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

^j *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [i^ap na féim^gfó

óó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb féim^gfó, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of o^ul^lcaó, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccaò a bplaitir ag cñhpuccáò a coomarran ⁊ a coiccríe ro' triallrao
 dol a nanuñla orra tria cògaò cloinn uí doimnaill fria roile.

Feilim mac muirceartaig ruaid mic bhriain ballaig uí néill do mairbaò
 lé doimnall mac aóda óig mec aóda buide mic bhriain ballaig hi ro' earcain.
 Doimnall féin do mairbaò lá rhuict doimnaill caoil í neill a meabail.

Bhriain mac conulaò mic aóda mic eoccaim mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaic mac aóda óicc mec aóda buide í neill do mairbaò lá cloinn
 rhuict mic muirceartaig ruaid mic bhriain ballaig uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enní mic eoccaim décc.

Elinora ingh' tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Scaim caim bñ uí neill
 (Conn mac enni mic eoccaim) dég.

Maíom do tabairt ar ua pfeartaig cédaic mac tomair mic caatall mic
 tomair ⁊ ar a bhairtib lá Scaim ruaid mac cairpne mic laoi'gri'g dú inar
 mairbaò cédaic féin, a mac laoi'greaic, Doimnall mac Scaim mic bhriain tig-
 earna cloinne hamlaoi'g, gearalt mac aóda óicc tigearna maige trega, ⁊
 ro'caide ele.

Glairne mac Scaim uí anluain do mairbaò la cloinn í bhriain.

Murchaò mac conmaic mic Scaim uí rhuict do mairbaò lá bhriain buide
 mac rhuict mic Scaim uí rhuict.

Ao' buide mac uí ruairc (rhuict mic donnchaic mic tigearna óicc)
 do mairbaò lá cloinn caidic mic caatall mic tigearna uí ruairc.

Eimear ⁊ tuatall da mac me'g mat'ganna (.i. aó' occ mac aóda ruaid)
 do mairbaò lá hoirtearaib ⁊ cñe'pe rhuict óicc dia muirce'g amalle rhuict. Ma'g-
 nur ruaid ⁊ Ma'gnur óicc ó hanluain co ccaoccaic doirtearaib do tuairm
 leórom.

Doimnall mac ro'ra mic tomair óicc mic tomair méguib' décc.

* *Borderers*, coiccríe.—This word, which is now used to denote "foreigners," is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coiccríe as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

¹ *Contests*, literally, "through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other."

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^k, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests^l of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died^o.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhalowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^o *Died.*—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. *Novembris.*"

^p *Magh-Treagha.*—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note ^v, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^u, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac Donnchaid an éoraínn, brian mac maolruanaid mic tomaltaig décc.

Doimnall mac maoleclainn uí bhrii tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taócc ruaid mac cairpre uí conóbaig décc.

Taócc mac maoleclainn meş raşnaill do marbaid lá mac murchada meş raşnaill amail ro óliş.

An şiolla dub mac feidhmiid buide do marbaid hi ccluin Plocain lá rliocid taócc uí conóbaig.

An calbac mac cairpre uí conóbaig do marbaid hi ccarcair daon uróir raigde.

Taócc ua rodaáin comarba caillín feş nácar urura tuarurcdaíl a maífeşra do tabairt ar aird ar a méo, 7 ar a haóble, décc ina éicch buó óén.

Şorpa adbal i nerinn uile ir in mbliadain ri, 7 ir in mbliadain na daódaid co nióir na daóine biaida nac alainn ré a munnir, 7 nac cloir do roctain mar ndaonna riam.

⁴ *Chuin-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

⁵ *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary tennor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

⁶ *Human dishes*, *mişra daonna*.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain^a, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan^r, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes^r.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

“It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored.”—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

“Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpeffos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant.”—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε, εστρε εέδ, νοάτ, α hocτ.

Mac maḡnypa an tSeanaid̄, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail mic caṡail mic giollaπατραicc mic maṡa, ᾱ̄. Fear ticce aoid̄s̄ coit̄cinn, ᾱ̄ biaṡaṡ hi ᾱ̄ r̄naṡ mec maḡnypa, cananaṡ coraṡ ἰ naṡmaṡa, ᾱ̄ in epp̄coiṡdeṡt

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

Seanadh.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note ^r, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The *Annals of Ulster*, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the *Annals of Ulster*:

“Anno domini m^o. cccc^o. xc^o. 8^o. Scél moṡ inṡ Eṡinn uile ᾱ̄ bliṡaṡin ᾱ̄, .i. ᾱ̄o ᾱ̄r̄ Mac maḡnypa meḡuid̄ir ṡo éḡ in bliṡaṡin ᾱ̄ .i. caṡal óḡ mac caṡail mic caṡail mic gillaπατραicc mic maṡa ᾱ̄. neoṡ buí ina biaṡaṡ foṡ ᾱ̄naṡ ᾱ̄ ina éanaṡaṡ coraṡ ἰ naṡmaṡa, ᾱ̄ ἰ n-epp̄coiṡdeṡt cloṡair, ᾱ̄ ina deḡánaṡ foṡ loṡ Eṡinne, ᾱ̄ ina peṡṡun ἰ n-inᾱ̄ caem loṡa héinne, ᾱ̄ ṡo buí a ndeḡantaṡt loṡa héinne, ina fear̄ inṡid̄ epp̄coiṡ ᾱ̄ u. bliṡaṡna deṡ ᾱ̄ na eṡṡecht. In leac loḡmup̄ inoṡṡo ᾱ̄ in ḡem ḡloime, ᾱ̄ in peṡla foṡuṡa ᾱ̄ ciṡ ἰ caṡṡóa inṡ ecna, ᾱ̄ cṡaeṡ cnaṡaṡḡ na canoine, ᾱ̄ coṡṡna na deṡṡeṡ ᾱ̄ na c̄n̄ṡa, ᾱ̄ na hailḡime, ᾱ̄ in c̄oluim ap ḡloime c̄riṡe, ᾱ̄ in cuṡcuṡṡ aṡ enoṡa, ᾱ̄ in n̄c̄ ṡap̄ buíṡḡi. ṡaṡna ᾱ̄ deṡṡaṡa ᾱ̄ deṡṡleim boṡca eṡṡn̄, ᾱ̄ in neoṡ buí lán ṡo. paṡ. ᾱ̄ ṡo ecna in ḡaṡ uile ealaṡaṡin co haṡṡṡṡṡ a eṡṡeṡta eṡṡ ṡliḡeṡ ᾱ̄ ṡiaḡaṡt, ᾱ̄ ᾱ̄ṡeṡt. ᾱ̄ feallṡaṡme ᾱ̄ ealaṡaṡin ḡaeṡṡḡi aṡṡena, ocup̄

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

Mac Manus of Seanadh', i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teclaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabraitib ilimda eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. maó kl. oo mi april dia haine up ai laeti un. maím lxº. aetair pue ; 7 eabradó gac neó dia légra mo lebur ra, 7 dia foigena a beannaét for an anmaírin mic magnaíra.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac* [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, lxº *anno aetatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers*, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus; in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intituled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

cloóair. Pearrún innri caóin, deaganac loía héirne, 7 fsi ionait eppcoib hi cloóair firi ré. cúicc mbliádan décc mia na eitrect. Coíhriair coímeata eccna, 7 ealaóan a tpe budóein. Craob ónuaraiç na canóine, Topar dé- pteice 7 tpeocaire firi boótaib, 7 aóilccneacáib in cóimóeaó. Dá hepióe no éfslaim 7 no éionóil leabair airiirin ionóda ar no pcpioabó leabair airiirin baile mec maçnuapa óó budóein, 7 a écc don çalar breac an. 10. Calainn April dia haóine do ðonnpaó ip in pcarccattmaó bliáðain a aóiri.

O neill, Enpi ócc mac enpi mic eoccaim, ticófhna óenel eoccaim do mar- baó i tpiç aipt mic aóða mic eoccaim uí neill i ttauat eacáða lé dá mac cuinn mic enpi mic eoccaim toiphoelbac 7 conn clann ingine an iarla, a noioçail a naçar (conn) no marbaó la héiri pect riam.

Doínnall mac enpi mic eoccaim uí neill (dia no çairpéó ó neill poime rin) do éionol a óapatt 7 a élmnaó ço hénionat, .i. rhuóct Rémainn meçmat- çamína, 7 ionnpaióióó dóib co dún nçhainn. Óatpar peal imón ccairlén, 7 aóaiç ar in ccpoir ccaibófhaiç. Peilim mac don ua néill rin (.i. enpi óç mac enpi) do éarraincc neill mic aipt uí neill ço líon a poópaide opra ip in maioin dia maipr 7 a ppaçbaíl ina ccoðlaó, 7 puapóúppcaó namat do éabairt foipra, co no ppaóimr iat, 7 poçhaióe móp do maiphib an cúiccioó do marbaó an tan rin. Dá oíbhíóe Henpi mac in doínnall pepíráiti, Mac cat- maóil çioλλαπατραicc, peilim mac Remainn mecc maéçamína dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.

3. Donnell.

4. Don.

5. Flaherty.

6. Hugh Roe.

7. Philip na Tuaighe.

8. Thomas More, ances- tor of the Baron of Enniskillen, and of the Maguires of Tempo.

2. Manus, *a quo* Mac Manus.

3. Gilla-Patrick.

4. Matthew.

5. Gilla-Patrick.

6. Cathal.

7. Cathal Oge, compiler of the Annals of Ulster. He had several legitimate sons, though apparently in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the un- doubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoin^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of *galar breac* [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha^v, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before^w.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions^x, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh^y. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

^v *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

^w *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

^x *Connexions*, *clfinna*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

^y *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *croir caibdeanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eocáda móir mész maézáinna, 7 maileaclainn mac féilim ruaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész maézáinna co nohuing móir doiréact 7 dao. gpaða plecta Rémainn mész maézáinna. Ro gabað ann ðna aod mac mécc maézáinna, .i. ðrian mac Rémainn 7 po bñað díob forccla a neac 7 a neideað uile. An tí lár a nderpað an tarrainz rin (Feilim) Ro gonað riðe ina cionn ðporzom do gae 7 atbat a ccionn a nomaiðe.

Conn mac muirceartaiç mic eocain uí neill do marbað lá cloinn brian bacaiç mic emainn ruaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. niall garb) mac aoda ruaid mic neill garb í ðomnaill décc ina bpaicéðhur.

Domnaill mac neactain mic toirpdealbaiç mic néill garb í domnaill déz don galap bpec.

Inbpaicéð do ðenam dua domnaill (.i. aod ruaid) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 épein do éocap ppi apoile. ðmupeað for cloinn airt, 7 maileaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbað la hua ndomnaill, a lñhain iapom gup an ccairlén maol. An Cairlén do gabail, 7 peact mbñirte décc éideað do buain ar, 7 cúcc bpaicche décc do gabail ann im ða mac enpi bacaiç (.i. feilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoçain uí domnaill, 7 im mac éizneacáin uí domnaill.

O caéain Sfan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a ðeapbpaéar do gabail a ionait.

Cairlén dúingñainn do gabail la pñ ionaid miç paxan 1 nepinn iapla cille ðapa gearioð mac tomair tanaiç ap tarrainz uí domnaill aoda ruaid, 7 toirpdealbaiç mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguioir Sfan mac Púlip, 7 domnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na çairioð. Báttar ðna epimór gaoideal an cuicéð amaille ppiú a ttimcell an baile co po gabpat é po déoið le gonaðað móra,

^z *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

^a *Caislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, ðun gñainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geannan, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art^z were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael^a; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill^c; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "βραζαίη τον ιατλα αν τσιρθεαλβαδ ρη .i. mac a δειρθεατρα, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, α γαβαλ λε γυμμασθαδ. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο ρυαρλαισσεαδ̄ δο βραιζοῖς ἰομδᾱ βαῖ ann, ἰμ δοῖνall mac uí δοῖνall
δο βαῖ ρέ βλιαδαιν̄ ἠῖ λαῖμ, ἡ ἰμ αρτ mac uí neill̄ ἠόῖρ (.i. enri) co nā ὄῖρ
mac ἡ co μβραιζοῖς ele cenmoṫát. Ruccrat̄ ettaalā aṫble ar, ἡ Ro mar-
baḏ̄ leó conn mac eozain̄ mic τοῖρρθεalβαῖζ̄ ρυαῖδ̄ ἰ neill̄ ἡ ἰν ccaῖrlén. Ro
ῤaccab̄ῖρῖοτ an baile acc̄ δοῖνall ua neill̄ ἰαρῖῖν.

Τομαρ̄ ὄcc mac τομαῖρ ἰαρλᾱ mic ζῖρῖοῖδ̄ ἰαρλᾱ, ἡ corbmac̄ ὄcc mac corb-
maic̄ mic ταῖδ̄cc̄ μεζ̄ carṫaῖζ̄ δο leanmaῖν eozain̄ mic ταῖδ̄ζ̄ mic corbmaic̄
ἠεζ̄ cáρṫaῖζ̄ ᾱ τορραῖζεcc̄ cpeῖce, Eozan̄ budd̄ein̄ co nā ὄῖαρ mac, O Sulle-
bán̄ beῖρῖῖe Pῖlip mac διαρματᾱ co nā ἠmac̄ ταδ̄ζ̄ an̄ c̄aonnaῖζ̄ ὄ ρυilleban̄,
ἡ bῖrian̄ ὄcc mac Suibnē co ροc̄aῖοῖδ̄ oilē δο ἠαρβαḏ̄ leó̄ don̄ c̄up̄ ῖῖν.

Δοῖνchaḏ̄ mac uí δοῖνall ἡ δά̄ mac̄ τυαṫaῖl̄ uí gallc̄ub̄aῖr̄ (eoin̄ ἡ τοῖρρ-
dealb̄ac̄) δο̄ c̄oṫc̄ ā maῖζ̄ luῖρcc̄ ar̄ ā μβραιζ̄deanup̄.

Sláinē ἠḡean̄ meῖc̄ conmaῖrā (Sῖoḏā cam) b̄ῖn̄ ἠῖc̄ uilliam̄ cloinnē ρῖocaiῖo
(uillecc̄ mac̄ uillicc̄ ele) d̄ecc̄.

Saḏb̄ ἠḡῖn̄ ar̄t̄ uí neill̄ an̄ b̄ῖn̄ baῖ acc̄ Rémann̄ mac̄ Pῖlip̄ meζuῖd̄ῖr̄ d̄ecc̄.

Μαῖρḡῖecc̄ ἠḡῖn̄ δοῖνall̄ b̄allaῖζ̄ meζuῖd̄ῖr̄ b̄ῖn̄ uí̄ ῤlannaζáῖn̄ (.i. ḡill-
berṫ) τυaῖṫē ρáṫā d̄ecc̄, ἡ ā haḏnacal̄ ἰν̄ n̄d̄ún̄ nā ἠḡall̄ ἰαρ̄ mbuaḏ̄ naῖṫῖρῖc̄e.
Ar̄ lár̄ an̄ lanamaῖν̄ ῖῖν̄ πο̄ c̄úῖm̄d̄aic̄c̄eαḏ̄̄ ρep̄él̄ ἰ nonóῖr̄ ὄé̄ ἡ naom̄̄ muῖρē ar̄
achaḏ̄̄ ἠóῖρ̄ bailē uí̄ ῤlannccáῖn̄.

Mainē mac̄ maṫlecl̄aῖn̄ mic̄ maṫā mec̄ maζnupā̄ δο̄ ἠαρβαḏ̄ ἰ mboṫaῖb̄
muῖṫῖρē ρῖalaῖn̄ lā cloinn̄ caṫaῖl̄ uí̄ gallc̄ub̄aῖr̄.

Ō cuῖρῖn̄̄ conc̄oḏ̄ar̄ caῖρṫac̄̄ d̄ecc̄.

Mac̄ an̄̄ baῖr̄ḏ̄ oῖr̄ḡῖall̄̄ d̄ecc̄̄ don̄̄ ῤláῖζ̄.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

^e *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

^f *Donnell, O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds:

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

^g *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaínt, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con^e, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill^f.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan^g.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain^h, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plagueⁱ.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

^h *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

" *Anno Domini 1498.* Τομαρ Μορτελ οο βρειθ αν βλιαοαν ρι, 7 διαρμαιο Σβρσαν οο μιννερ εεαννα ραίλε οο μαρβαο αν βλιαοαν ρι αρ cumurc ; 7 ερι ηορπλαιζε οο βσαν οο βοο εμανν μορτα, .ι. αεαιρ τομαρ μορτα,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Κομορτ, mile, ceire ceo, noat, a naoi.

Loclainn mac giollaálma biocairc éúle maine, clepeac éccnaide, craib-
deé décc.

Ο βριαν αν γιolla dub διαρ βó hainn τοιρηδεαλβαé mac τοιρηδεαλβαίξ
uí βριαν τιξεαρνα τυαóμυman décc, γ τοιρηδεαλβαé mac ταίdecc úí βριαν
do γαβαíl α ιοναιó.

Ταócc mac διαρματτα (.i. mac ρυαíðη) τιξεαρνα μυicéε λυρcc φεαρ
αξήμαρ ιονηραιξτεαé, γ φεαρ πο διηγ α óman φορ γαé tíρ. ina éimcéall décc
φορ capraicc loéa cé iar mbreit éuaða ó óman γ o óoman, γ corbmac mac
Ruaiðη mec διαρματα do γαβαíl α ιοναιó.

Ο δοíμναίil αóð ρυαé do óol ap γαλλοáct hi cceann φηρ ιοναιτε ριξ φαξαν.

Mac δοíμναίil cloinne ceallaiξ corbmac mac αιρτ φεαρ depeacé deig
ειμξ décc, γ α áðlacá hi ccluan eoap.

βριαν mac μεγυíðη (Stan mac Ριλip) do γαβαíl lé cloinn βριαν μέγυíðη.

Donnchaó mac concobair mic αóða μεγυíðη do μαρβαó le φεαραιβ λυρcc,
.i. la cloinn τοιρηδεαλβαίξ úí maeledúin.

Μαγνυρ mac γορραða óicc mic γορραða ρυαé μέγυíðη do μαρβαó la
teallacé eaóacé.

Caírlén bona θροβαοιρi do γαβαíl lá mac ui δοíμναίil (.i. donnchaó na
noρθóξ mac αóða ρυαé) ap βαρθαίβ i δοíμναίil. Ο δοíμναίil φéin co na mac

ó'opóop do γunna αnðpa cumypc céðna φηρ, γ
tulle ap φichio co cloinn do breit óó na
óiaiξ φηρ.

“A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel” [supradicti],
“amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardâ emissæ; et
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

“The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died
this year, *quadragesimali tempore.*

“Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

“Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit.*

“Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they
returned homewards without seizing upon any
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-
tains of the territory, but the others turned

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine^t, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy¹.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

^t *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

¹ *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

aod ócc do dól imon ccairlén. Maḡuidir ḡ Púlip mac toirpdealbairḡ méḡuidir do éoct i ndócum í doimnaill ḡ a mic airn a mbattar. Donnchað na noḡdócc ḡ Púlip do éocar ppi apoile co no éuaircc các a ceile díob. Ro marbhad dna eac donnchað, ḡ no trairccrað é púlipin ḡo no ḡabað é lá Púlip ar in laḡair rin, ḡ doḡ pat dua doimnaill po cedóir. Ro ḡabað tra an baile iarḡ-tain ip in ló cedna. Tucc ua doimnaill donnchað doḡuidir do máḡuidir co pucc leir dia éiḡ dia comda i ngiallaur. Doḡað ua doimnaill iarainḡ tri púit bó do mac toirpdealbairḡ a lócc a corccair.

Maóileaclainn mac murchaíð mic taidcc méḡ raḡnaill do ḡabail lé conn cairrac mac taidcc mic tigeairnain uí Ruairc, ḡ lá Sfan mac tigeairnain uí púairc a éabairt leð ar inir ócta for loç mec nén. Ruðraige mac toirpdealbairḡ meḡuidir dionnraicéíð an loca forra, ḡ an dá mac rin uí Ruairc do marbhad leir, ḡ mac an éasícc méḡ flannchaíð co na mac, ḡ Maóileaclainn mac murchaíð do éabairt líir dia éiḡ. O doimnaill aod puad dá puaḡlaccad uada iarḡtain ḡ cairlén liaḡpoma do éabairt dua ndoimnaill airḡ ó mac murchaíð (.i. maóileaclainn).

Sluaccheað lá hiarla éille dapa (.i. ḡairpíð mac tomáir mic rḡain éaim) iurḡir na hepeann hi cconnactaib, ḡ aḡliacc maenaccáin do ḡabáil dó for cloinn uilliam uí éallairḡ, ḡ a éabairt do cloinn aoda mic bḡrain. Clann uilliam uí éallairḡ dionnarbhad dap puca riar. Cairlén tuillpce do ḡabail don trluaccheað rin lair for púioct peidlimíð (.i. peidlimíð cleircað), ḡ a mbraige do éabairt dó daod ua concobair don dapa tigeairna baí for ríol muirḡairḡ. Cairlén Rora comáin, ḡ an cairlén riabað beóir do ḡabail lair don dul rin.

Aod ua concobair do díócup ar a dúchaig la mac ndiarḡmata, ḡ lá com-
aontaíð ríil Muircaðhaig tar ríonaínn riar.

Mac uilliam búpc do éarrairḡ dua concobair, ḡ do cloinn uilliam uí éallairḡ. Cairlén aḡa liacc do ḡabail dó, ḡ a éabairt do cloinn uilliam

^m *Inis-Ochta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called Inir Aoda, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Nenⁿ. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. There is no part of the

castle here referred to now to be seen.

^p *Westwards*, ϩῐῐῐ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ϩῐῐῐ, i. e. eastwards.

uí éeallaiḡ, ἡ concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an ḡara tḡgearna baosí for uib maine do ḡabáil and, ἡ átabairt do máosleáclann mac taidcc mic donncharí amaille lé bḡairḡuib oirriḡ ua maine, ἡ láintḡgearnur ua maine do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillre do ḡabail lá mac uilliam, ἡ lá hua cconcóbar, Mac cairpḡe mic bḡiam do mārḡad ann dḡrḡor do peilér, ἡ bḡairḡe rleaáta peidlimid, ἡ áccairlén do éairḡirḡe dua concóbar. Síó uí concóbar ἡ Mhsc diaḡmata do dénaíḡ lá mac uilliam, ἡ bḡairḡe uaáta diblimib lá comall dia poile, .i. eogán mac uí concóbar, ἡ cairpḡe mac uí concóbar.

Ó domnaill Aod ruad do dol rluaz ar mac ndiaḡmata corḡmac mac Ruaidrí ἡ ní ro airḡ co raimic co corḡrliab. Iar ná rior rin do mac diaḡmata ro éionol ríde roéaride maiḡe luircc, ἡ tuáta connáct do éorḡaíḡ corḡrleibe rḡia hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airiuccáḡ rin dua domnaill ro ḡab timcéall ḡo muintḡir eólar, ἡ taimcc tar rionainn az cairlén liaḡorḡa ḡo raimic maḡ luircc. Rucc ar cḡeachaib ἡ ar éodalib ionḡaib ἡ ro ḡab for orccain an tíre. Iar na cluirin rin do Mac ndiaḡmata taimic hí ccsn uí domnaill, ἡ do rinne ríct rḡéain rḡur, ἡ ro ioc á éiorcáin ḡo humal rḡia hua ndomnaill. Óo rḡad dó an áatac, ἡ na bḡairḡe do bí hí maiḡ luircc ó maíḡm án bealaiḡ buíde co rin.

Cḡeáca móra lá bḡiam mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. ḡiollapardraicc.

^a *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

^r *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

^s *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward.”

^t *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

^u *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

^w *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnell of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly ; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor ; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot ; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot ; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg^b. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach^c, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe^d to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly^e, i. e. Gillpatrick^f.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

" Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

" Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

" A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

AOIS CRIOST, 1500.

Aois Crioist, Mile, cúicc céad.

Doimnall ua pollamain eppcop doire, bratair minúr de obrepuantia do bí go raotrac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicst 7 acc rfnmóir fpu ré tpuóat bliadan pu pu dccc .i. do galap meóin, 7 a tónacal i nát tpuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaíó mic tigeapnám) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigeapnám mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taidcc ócc mac taidcc mic tigeapnám uí Ruairc dccc.

Ópuan caoc mac neill mic Sstain buide mic eoccan uí neill do marbad lá doimnall mac Sstain buide uí neill, 7 lá muinpu aoda i ndopap caiplén éno aipó.

Tomap mac aoda mic bpuan mic Púlip na tuaipe mezuóir do marbad la taóg mac tomair mic tomair óicc mezuóir 7 la muinpu múcaídein.

Slóiccead lá hua ndoimnall aod puad i tpu neoccan co pu loipcc baile uí neill dún ngnainn, 7 co pu bpu an rfncaiplén, 7 co pu loipcc epannóg loá laogaire, 7 a impúd implán dia tige gan ppuébeapst ppu don éup pu.

Slóiccead lár an iupstí gcapóit mac tomáir, iapla éille dapa i tpu neoccan 7 Slóiccead ele lá hua ndoimnall aod puad co na pócraide co com-puimic ppu an iupstí ag caiplén cloimne Sstain buide uí neill, .i. caiplén éinn aipó 7 batap hi ppuapairi ppu go pu gabad leó é. Tuccad an baile iapom do tpuipdealbac mac cuim uí neill. Do deacattap na maite pu dia tpuib iapam. Iap puad dua doimnall don tpu pu pu gluap go nfmíspcc nfmra-dal hi tpu nailealla go pu cpeacáó leip puóct bpuan mec donnchaíó baí i nfmraonta ppu, 7 tpuimic dia tpu iapom.

An tpuipdealbac pémpáite (dia tpu an iupstí caiplén éno aipó) pu gabad pué lá hua neill (doimnall) hi ccaiplén hu neill péim hi ccionn lépáite iapttain. Ro bnaó a caopaipect de co pu páp coccaó móp hi tpu neoc-can depué.

² *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

• An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann ard was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

O feargail Ruðraige mac IRiail do mairbhad la rémur mac Ruaidhri mic cátail mic uilliam uí feargail i nionir móir locha gamhna.

O bhain laigen cátail mac dúnlainn do mairbhad lá curd dia bhraitérib féin.

Ríadaic mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir mezuidhri, 7 bhian mac Ssain mic doimnaill ballaig mezuidhri do mairbhad lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclac.

Giolla eiric mac éoin féin mec cápa do mairbhad ar zheir oide ina cig féin lá hasd mac Ssain buide méz matgamhna, 7 cpeaca an baile do dénamh lair.

Oa mac donnchaid óicc mic donnchaid móir mic aoda mezuidhri (Semur 7 Remann) do mairbhad lá heóccan mac donnchaid móir mic aoda cédna.

Slioct duinn mic concónnaic mezuidhri do dol ar ionhraicid ar baile meic giolla ruaid, 7 an giolla dub mac concobair mic tomair mezuidhri do mairbhad leó, 7 doimnaill caoc mac giollaruaid co na mac, 7 Ruaidhri mac doimnaill zhirr mec giollaruaid co rocaidib ele.

Eóccan mac fearadhaid bailb mic fearadhaid mic duinn mic concónnaic mezuidhri do mairbhad lá zorruid mac giollaruaid i ndiozail na dpuinge rémraite.

Cairlén do éionnrecaid lá Pílip mac bhian mic Pílip ar carraic locha an tarb.

Giollapadraic mac plaitbearraig mic tomair óicc mezuidhri do mairbhad lá niall mac airc uí neill 7 lá a cloinn, 7 cpeaca mora do bhrít leó ó cloind plaitbearraicsh.

Sorca inghri pílip mic tomair (.i. an giolla dub) mézuidhri, 7 zorruid ócc mac zorruda ruaid mezuidhri décc.

An barrac móir do mairbhad lé na braitair féin lá dauid barrra, .i. air-éideocain cluana, 7 corcaige. Dauid do mairbhad le tomair a barrra, 7 lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

^a *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawn, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawn, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna^z, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach^a.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy^b, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh^c, by Philip, the son of Brián, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha^d, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

^c *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

μυνητην κελλακάιν. Ιαηλα υφρμυμαν δο τόσσεβάλ εσηρη δάυιό α κσιονν ριόστ
λά γ α λορρεαδ ιαρην.

Αν ριοννακ μυνητηρε ταδσκάιν (καιρηρε) δο μαρβαδ λά κονο μακ αιρε
μικ κυνη υί μαοιλεακλαινη.

^c *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “γ μιν γ λυαυε
δο-όένυμ δε, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

‘ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“ *Anno Domini 1500.* This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O’Banán, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O’Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“ There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it^e.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin^f.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."

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BY

ROBERT H. WOODWARD

AND

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OF MEDIEVAL STUDIES
59 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5, CANADA

