COLONEL MALCOLM OF POLTALLOCH
ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

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

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec alius adversa validissimas gentes
pro nobis utilias, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarum duabus tribusve civitatis ad propulsandum commune
periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—Tacitus, Agricola, c. 12.

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annuair rioghaichte eireann.
annarea riozhachtta eireann.

aös chriost 1172.
Aor Chriost mile ceo peachtmainat adó.

Brighdein ua cathain comapba maevoíg do écc.
Híollu aeóla ua muidín (do muintir ápólo có ce) eppcop cóiraghe do écc peap lam do path de eirinne, tuin óige agar ãghna a aimhne.

a O’Kane, O’Cahan.--This name is anglicised O’Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O’Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O’Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenagh, Tirkeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

b Successor of Maidoc, Maodhog, or Aedhan, now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maodhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word comapba signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called Comharbas of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names of the monasteries are mentioned, as O’Farrelly, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O’Fergus, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called Comharba of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

c Giolla-Aedha, i.e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word Giolla occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. Giolla, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word Giolla, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word Giolla to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Phatraig, Giolla-Chiarain, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick, servant of
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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

BRIDIDIAN O’KANE\(^a\), successor of Maidoc\(^b\), died.

Giolla Aedha\(^c\) O’Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con\(^a\)), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace\(^e\) of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breannain, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaimh, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisse, Giolla-Choimhigin, Giolla-Chiarann, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomhghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnain, Giolla-Fionmain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaisse, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i.e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i.e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i.e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brididianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is prefixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i.e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i.e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O’Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

\(^a\) Of Errew of Lough Con, Ainm Lóca Con, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tírawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note 1.

\(^b\) Grace of God, path \(\mathbf{p}\).—The word path, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,
is employed throughout the Leabhar Breac to translate the Latin word gratia, from which the modern word grazing has been obviously derived.

Tiernagh O'Malone: in the original, Tiéchanach or Mooleon.—The name Tiéchanach or Mooleon, which is derived from Tiéchanach, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Mooleon, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise,

maeljohann eps.

i.e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word mool, moel, or moel, like giolla, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like Giolla, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as Mool Colum, Mool Sean-nail, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints Colum and Secundinus; but when an adjective is post-fixed to maol, it has its ancient signification, as Maoldubh, i.e. the black chief.

Kieran, Cuapán.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. Cluan mac nos, or, as it is now anglicised, Clonmacnoise, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written Cluan mae Nois, as if it meant the insolated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called Druim Tiprad.—See Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 547, and Ussher's Primordia, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 52-59.

Tiernan O'Rourke, &c., Tiéchanach or Ruape.—The name Tiéchanach, or Mooleon, is a diminutive of Tiéchanach, and may be interpreted "Little Dominic." It has been anglicised Tiernan throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname Mac Tiernan, which is still common in the county of Roscommon. Dervorgilla, in Irish Dehpíbrognaill, the wife of this Tiernan, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of Drogheda, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of Tiernan, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. Dermot was expelled in the seventy-sixth year of his age.—See Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales, p. 146; and also O'Reilly's Essay on the Brehon Laws, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of Dervorgilla from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of O'Ruape, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connacht, but they were put down by the more
Tiernagh O'Malone, successor of Kieran of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtgha by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell, the son of Annadgh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, and they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, and the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin.

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tierman acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tierman's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

1 Tlachtgha.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruaire was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called Ce Duibhe Tlachtgha, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

k Donnell, in the original ÓDinnell, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

1 Over the gate, uachta an náma.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

m The northern side of Dublin.—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.
Domnall o peapot toireact Conmaicne do marba, la muinntir piog Saigh.

Maol maife mac mupcha, toireact muinntire binn do marba la haoe mac Aengus agur la cloinn afo do 1ib eacsta ulad.

Diapman u d caolalai go ecc.

Maaom por eanl neogam mii pfalltweac na maolpano aghr mii ecenel cconall. Do bheagam ar aobal popra trim naem muinbal do agur naem Patnacce aghr naem colain cille na cealla no oirechd inuir.

Lan eanmu coicic Connacht an cstapmai ahaec do cabairth la gholi machiace coicorba Patnacce aghr Prionain Eppenn, co hapatamach.

Mac Gillimpeoir taorlaic cloume aelisabhe peclave chaera Monadh do marba, la vonplebe u1 neocha a pi iulad i pull. Na plana batab storna 1. marce ulaad do marba Domnplebe nu.

a Chief of Conmaicne.—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghald, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

b Mulmurry Mac Murrough, Lord of Mainair Birn.—The name Maolmaipe or Maolmuipe, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized Marianus, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered Jeremiah, but the Editor prefers the form Dermot, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name Kelly, were located in the south of ancient Ossoy, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenney. O’Heerin thus speaks of O’Caelluidhe, or O’Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Ui čeaphcon an brunt bunde;
Ri na cuche O’Caolalaghe,
Clapi na raona ar trom vo eil,
An trom ar čeapha bramon-gil.

“Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface; King of the district is O’Kaelly, Plain of the tribe, who heavily return, The land over the bright-watered Barrow.”
Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicne, was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.

Dermot O'Kaelli died.

The Kinel Owen were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorry and the Kinel Connell. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip, chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh, was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughty, king of Ulidia. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i.e. for his crime].

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1 Kinel Owen, Cenel n-eogain, i.e. the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoghan died in the year 465, and was buried at Usce Chaoin, now Eskaheen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the northeast of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoc, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

2 O'Muldorry, O'Mooleoquor.—This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

3 Kinel Connell, Cenel cconail, i.e. the race of Conall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoghan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

4 A visitation, Cucuir.—A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot, to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

5 Mac Giolla Epscoip.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

6 Cath Monaigh.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

* Ulidia, Ula.—Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughey), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghilla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultonians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the
fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the term Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultiona, to denote all Ulster. — See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's Primordia, pp. 816, 1048; O'Conor's Dissertations on the History of Ireland, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 28.

5 Annaly, or Anghaile, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

2 Muinter Magilligan, which is usually called Muinter Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

4 Bishop Mel.—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.
The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly\(^1\) and Muintir Magilligan\(^2\), carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel\(^3\), and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Conor and Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.**

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

Murray O'Coffey\(^b\), Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every ecclesiastical rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i.e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every ecclesiastical duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles\(^c\) of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle\(^d\)

\(^b\) *Murray O'Coffey, Muirceach ua Coibéig.* The name Muirceach, which is explained as a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from muip, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Coibéig is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, Coehig, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

\(^c\) *Duibhregles.*—The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called Dubh, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church, erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see Trias Thaum., p. 398.

\(^d\) A *great miracle, &c.*—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Derry*: "S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich" [recte O'Cobhthaigh], "Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactae, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus praefulgidum, area et custos Ecclesiae sodalis, et conservator canonom Ecclesiae; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutriit; Presbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecravit; postquam diversa monasteria et Ecclesiae extruxerit, et consecravit; post palmam paenitentiae, peregrinationis, abstinentiae
The passage details a miracle associated with a saint's death and the subsequent events described in the text. The English translation reads as follows:

"A.D. 1173. There was a great miracle shewed in the night he died, viz. the night to brighten from the middest to Cockernow, and all the world burning, and a great flame of fire rising out of the town, and went East and by South; and every body got up thinking it was day, and was so untill the ayre was cleare."

Here it is to be remarked that neither this translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase pe muin anop, which literally means east of the sea. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is 7 po boi amlairi gin co himeal in anop, "and it was thus to the borders of the sky."

The meaning of pe muin anop is, that the inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the sky illumined over the visible portions of Scotland on the east side of the sea. For the meaning of the preposition le, pe, or pp, in such phrases as pe muin anop, see the Editor's Irish Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note e, and Cormac's Glossary, voce Moğ Eime, where pp muin anop is used to express "on the east side of the sea."

*e Conaing O'Hennessy, Conaing ua haéngupa.
—The name Conaing, which is explained muig,
was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose from their beds, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O’Hennessy\textsuperscript{c}, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O’Meehan\textsuperscript{f}, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after having spent a good life:

Kenny O’Ronan\textsuperscript{g}, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward\textsuperscript{h}, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan\textsuperscript{i}, died.

Maelmocha O’Melaghlin\textsuperscript{k}, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third\textsuperscript{i} of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

\textit{a king}, in Cormac’s Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O’Conaing, under the anglicised form of \textit{Gunning}. The family name \textit{Ua h-Aen-gurra}, is now invariably anglicised Hennessy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King’s County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

\textit{O’Meehan, Ua Macacham.}—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

\textit{Kenny O’Ronan, Conaché Ua Ronáin.}—The name Conaché is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O’Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O’ is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

\textit{Maelisa Mac Ward, Macoilru Mac an Ícipo.}—This family, who were hereditary poets to O’Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See O’Flaherty’s \textit{Ogygia}, p. 327.

\textit{Clonfert}, a bishop’s see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

\textit{Maelmocha O’Melaghlin, Maelmocha Ua maolpeacnaill.}—The name Maelmocha signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O’Maiolseachlainn, or O’Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O’Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name Mael-Seachnaill signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

\textit{Large third, ean móp.}—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

\textquote{1112. Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duó...}
Aois Criost 1174.

Aoi eirpore mile, ced, reacemogat, aceatap.

Maolpiora na connaectan eppcor puil Muireadaig do ecc.
Maolpatrpaice u na banain, Eppcor Conoipe 7 dal aparide rhi ariminoaie lan do name, do cnimra 7 do gleine creioide do ecc co reacemac na hi cemail cille iar Seandataia toxhaide.

Tiollu machaindeo aib naaimrepnaic pittaip 7 Pkol i noromaaca, Mod treabpor taipiri von comodeo do ecc an 31. do Mharta Secc-moigat bladaim a aep.

Flann (i. Florenc) na Sumain aimpri lecchinn arpa maca, 7 Eppenn uile, Saoi, eapina eolac ir in eaccna viaida 7 domandu, iar mbeir bladaim platea in Trian Massain, et tertian Trian-mor incendio devastatur."

"Ex hoc loco & aliiis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmacanam in quatuor olim partes suisse diuisam. Prima Rath-Ardmacha, i. Arx Ardmacana, dicebitur: Secunda Trian-mor, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia Trian Massan, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, Trian saxon, id est, tertia portio Saxonicum, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex evo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et Studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-
The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-four.

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray\textsuperscript{m} [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Banan\textsuperscript{n}, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia\textsuperscript{o}, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Cumbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i.e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

\textsuperscript{m} Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Basilick, Kil-kivgan (Kilkkevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Killukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

\textsuperscript{n} O'Banan, O Banan.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannán and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

\textsuperscript{o} Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia, i.e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.
Died happily, aebæ co poinmeac.—Colgan renders this phrase "pie in Domino obdormivit," in his Annals of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is aebæ co récamail, i. e. "died peaceably." The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1174. Flan O'Gorman, Archlector of Armagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 years in France and England learning, and 20 years keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th yeare of his age."

Maurice O'Duffy, Munígear na Dúibéaig.—The name Munígear, which differs different from Muní, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

Ath da laery (i.e. a ce sofa galbul, vocum dua-rum furcarum, vide Trias Thaum., p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O'Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Caine was venerated here on the 1st day of December: "Decemb' 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainne of Ath-da-larg."

We learn from the Annals of Boyle and Ware, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Greelochdianach, where Peter O'Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O'Maeccain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O'Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Torego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of Ce'a laacucc), in the year 1161, when this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See Annals of Boyle, at this year.
having spent twenty-one years of study in France and England, and twenty other years in directing and governing the schools of Ireland, died happily on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy, Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg, on the River Boyle, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain in the middle of the island of Inishcloghran.

Congalagh O'Coinfiacla, Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury, was treacherously slain by the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin, i.e. by Mac Turnin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Farrell, and Kellagh O'Finnallan, Lord of Delvin-More.

The diocese of Westmeath was annexed to the city of Clonmacnoise, by consent of the clergy of Ireland.

The Earl led an army to plunder Munster; King Roderic marched with another army to defend it against them. When the English had heard of Roderic's arrival in Munster, for the purpose of giving them battle, they

This abbey was sometimes called Μαυρίτεια Αεός των λαογ, i.e. ford of two forks, but generally Μαυρίτεια των δύο, i.e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of taqce, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

Ely, Eile.—O'Carroll's territory, generally called Ely O'Carroll, comprised the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the present King's County.

Inishcloghran, in ινίσχλογραν.—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

O'Coinfiacla.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary, Μαύρουνανυ και σιάρδα πηγαρη Σαγιὲρπ και Σιαρδία.—This territory, about the situation of which Irish writers have committed most unaccountable blunders, is the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise by Connell Macgeoghegan, the translator states, under the year 1076, that "Carbury O'Kiergie was then called Brenyngham's country." The family name O'Ciardha is now anglicised, correctly enough, Keary, but sometimes incorrectly Carey, and is common in the counties of Meath and Westmeath. Μαύρουνανυ, which signifies the ruddy chief, is anglicised Mulrony throughout this translation; for although it is now obsolete as a Christian name, it is preserved in the surname Mulroney.

Delvin-More, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallan were soon after conquered by Hugh de Lacy, who granted this territory to Gilbert Nugent, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westmeath; and the O'Finnallans have been for many centuries in a state of obscurity and poverty. When the Editor examined the barony of Delvin in 1837, he did not find many of this family in their original locality.
po haireadh leo go rangantaip go dúrlap. Tanac dormhail na bríon, gáil escart, cat iarthar comacur, mórca aí Mhuníeadh céimhóir in fhéin, uilí推理 roimh rachadh lar an mBhuaidh. Ro ghéar cat cróda eile gaith, gaoithe a bhí in aon, go ro gaonaídh ro neóidh trefn iommuailta róin na gaith, go mharbhaithe ceidí eicce adh gaith ír in cat rín, co naítearna aicte ioruaírrí bheo an aí in cat rín do

Thurles, in Irish Oúiplar, a name signifying “strong fort,” now a small but well-known town in the county of Tipperary. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Inismóran, it is called Durlus Uí Fogarta, i.e. O’Fogarty’s Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

Dint of fighting, neamh iommuailta.—From this phrase it would appear that both parties fought with stubbornness and bravery. This entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters from the continuation of the Annals of Tighernach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early in the morning, while sleeping in their camp. Giraldus also informs us that this party consisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and that the number cut off was four hundred, besides four knights by whom they were commanded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of the second book of his Hibernia Expugnata to the description of this event; and as he is so directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is but fair to lay his words before the reader:


Hanmer states, upon what authority the Editor has never been able to discover, that one of the four knights who commanded these Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name O’Grame. As the English and Irish accounts of this event in Irish history differ so much, the Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the use of the future Irish historian, the various notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is noticed in the following brief manner:

A. D. 1174. Caeth Oúiplar la Doimhail hua mbriom 7 la conobub macenmaige roc muintir mac náirepóir a m. m. rocán.

“A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O’Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against
solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting. Seventeen hundred of the

the people of Fitz-Empress, i.e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. Bellum Durlas comissum est cum Anglicis et Dubluniensiibus a Donnalo Reges Mununiae et Concobaro Macnamatig cum suis, in quo Anglii defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublunienses perierunt."

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. Stutresco la Gallia gíara go concarca in h-Éli, co no cinleucpe Donnall na briaun 7 Tuamunuiain go Durlas ui Focacra, co no cinleuc cach etarffu, co romand air Gallia gíara in cach, in quo dec. vel paulo plúr cecíperunt. Conccera rupe taimi cum auccenír plúr cecíperunt la galleadh i noin ren.

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, in quo dec. vel paulo plúr cecíderunt. The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to Cambrensis Eversus, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's Histoire d'Irlande, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes: "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Reymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil ; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entièrement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois restèrent sur le champ de bataille. wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien.
OIS CRIOSÓ 1175.

Cuir Criosó mile, cíte, ríeádmhógaíte, a cúis.

An taimpoc uí bhimn, eppoc éille doíc aír do écc.
Maoilbhour mac an éille Úill éppcor hipal, do écc.
Síolla domnaill mac caimhne éppcor hipal do écc.

Plátéinntaí na bpoléam comóra cólaim éille taim éccna 7 emis, peáir via tituicatai cúilí Éiríin catai.éppcor ap a reabur 7 aír à eacca 7 via tríppcor comórbip pae, do écc co reacinaí naír tríppcor taiméine 7 naibpRUcecléír cólaim éille, 7 síollu machase uí bhanm do oíponead ma ionad uí in abhuame.

Máinn pop cenel ndíova nínaeacmhóraí na ccaímaí, 7 maí nall uí naipmélaítaí 7 aír móir do cusp ropna.

Máighn uí maoilbheáclum ticeíšna airtíir mún do épocheaí lámailb íar eipeáltaí raíin at étérrim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu’il s’enferma pour quelque temps à Waterford sans voir personne.”

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus’s story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: “A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O’Brien, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword.”—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called Easterlings.

* Waterford, in Irish, Póirte Láinge, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, Lairge, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

* Ara.—The territory of O’Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O’Briens, the chief of whom was styled Mac-I-Brien-Ara, is now called Ara, and sometimes Duharra, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-
English were slain in this battle, and only a few of them survived with the Earl, who proceeded in sorrow to his house at Waterford*. O'Brien returned home in triumph.

Melaghlin O'Donnagan, Lord of Ara*, was slain by O'Cona[ing*].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1175.

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

O'Brien, Bishop of Kildare, died.
Maelisa Mac an Chlerigh Cuirr, Bishop of Ulidia (Down), died.
Giolla Donnell Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ulidia, died.

Flaherty O'Brollaghan, successor of St. Columbkille, a tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom, on account of his goodness and wisdom, the clergy of Ireland had presented a bishop's chair, and to whom the presidency of Hy [Iona] had been offered, died in righteousness, after exemplary sickness, in the Duibhregles of Columbkille; and Gilla Mac Liag O'Branan was appointed in his place in the abbacy*

The Kinel-Enda* were defeated, and a great slaughter made of them by Eachmarcach O'Kane*, and Niall O'Gormly.

Manus O' Melaghlin, Lord of East Meath, was hanged by the English, after they had acted treacherously towards him at Trim.

*O'Conaing.—The last syllable of this name is effaced in the original, but it is here restored from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. O'Conaing resided at Caislean Ui Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note 1, under the year 1175.

*Peacaénach is used in the Leabhar Breaíc to translate the Latin pius, and nempechenco, impius. O'Clery explains it by the modern word pínènca, i.e. just, upright.

*Kinel-Enda, Cinel Emac, otherwise called Tir-Enda, was a territory comprising thirty quarters of land in the present county of Donegal, lying south of Inishowen, between the arms of Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, that is, between Lifford and Letterkenny. The Kinel-Enda were descended from Enda, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

*Eachmarcach O'Kane, Éacmaraidh Ua Cascaíain.—The name Éacmaraidh, which signifies horse-rider, *eques, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname Ua Cascaíain, is anglicised O'Cahan throughout the same work, and in most Anglo-Irish records previous to the year 1700; but the form O'Kane is now so well established in the north of Ireland, that the Editor has thought it the best to adopt in this translation.

—See p. 2, note *.
Domnall caemhánach mac diarmaid Ruairi na maidi la hua poínté-cren Í la hua nualláin i. 

Mac Domnall mac domnáda ricchíma oipraíghi vo maitheas 1 meabail na domnall na mbhain.

Taobh mac ruaigh uil Rúainc vo maitheas.

Diarmaid mac taobh uil brian Í Maedghain mac toródealbas uil brian vo baild (1. ma tóibhun i ceaplden uil conaing) la voimnall na mbhain Í diarmaid voéc iattaein. Áicip mac an leóseascei uil concobhain 1. Mac uil Concobair corruptionaó vo maitheas beor la voimnall 1r in 10 cedna.

Donnell Kavanagh, Domnall Caomhána.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of MacMurrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caomhána from having been fostered at Cill Chaomh, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough’s only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O’Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—

_Hib. Expug._, lib. i. c. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the MacMurroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See _Hibernia Expugnata_, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: “Murchardid autem audito eorum adventu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmissis tamen Dunenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quamquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente preaualido) ad eos statim ouantere accessit.”

See also Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell, and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

O’Foirthearn.—This name is probably that now made O’Puapéim; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

O’Nolan, O’Nuallain.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fee, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O’Flaherty informs us (Ogygia, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O’Nuallan who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

The son of Donnell, son of Donough.—He was Gillapatrick, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrick, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrick, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

Ossory.—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisréithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See Life of St. Patrick, quoted
Donnell Kavanagh, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foilcethern and O'Nolan.

The son of Donnell, son of Donough, Lord of Ossory, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconnong, by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died soon after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (i.e. the son of O'Conor Corcomroe), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his Primordia, p. 555, where Ossary is described as "occidentalis Laginiensium plaga." Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur, que erat de occidental Laginiensium plaga, id est Oraigi oriunda." O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his History of Ireland, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatricks, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

k Teige, Togär.—This name, which signifies a poet, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised Thaddeus and even Theophilus.

Mahon, Macáinmian, said by Spenser to signify a bear, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

m Turlough, TópócaillBach, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

n Castleconnong, Cuimlen ui Chonaung, i.e. O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aos Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

"Aos-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Connorings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called Caislean O'Conaing, or Castle Connell; Aos-tri-maighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

ο Corcomroe, CopcooóBruaid.—The barony of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcomroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Corc Modhrudh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcomroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.
Sluaicchú la Ruainí na concobaí la Rig Eireann in munna, Ro iomairb doimall na mbíthin a tuaimmuin aip po mill an típ 50 moh von chup muin.

Concobaí mac Conaille aib Recclépa Pohl, píobair, g comóraí páirteach tuigtain do óc in Roinm iap nool fu accallam comóba Píte-tair.

Tiolla column na maolmuain, cicfína píp cceall do maipbaí la Ruainí mac concobaí més cochlám the meabail.

AOIS CRIOSÓ 1176.

Aorp Cripín, mile, céin, peactmogaí, aipe.

Róbar, Í Ceanannur do róbar do ñallab Í do uib bruim.

Lughnach do róbar aí do Sáchar.

Niall mac mèc lochleann do maipbaí la muintir bruimim (i. vail mbumnae).

p Mac Conaille.—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

q O'Molloy, Ua Maolmuain.—This family descends from Maolmuain, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [mucad u bagal na bairmha, Cor. Glos.], who was lord of the territory of Feara Céall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuain, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second m.

r Mac Coghlan.—See note on Deabhna Eithra, at the year 1178.

s Fore, riabair, or riobair.—Ussher (Primumdia, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish Baille Leabhair, the town of books; and he has been followed by Archdall, O'Conor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baile riobair, which means the town of Fore, and not the town of Books; and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baile riobair and baile leabhair are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term Fobhar was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word riobair, or riob, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called
Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, marched with an army into Munster; he expelled Donnell O'Brien from Thomond, and much wasted the country on that expedition.

Conor Mac Concoille, Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and afterwards successor of St. Patrick, died at Rome, having gone thither to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Gillacolum O'Molloy, Lord of Fireall, was treacherously slain by Rory, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1176.

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

Fore and Kells were laid waste by the English, and by the Hy-Briuin. Louth was laid waste by the Saxons.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by Muintir Branan, i.e. the Dal-m-Buinne.

O'in éigre, as signifying the same as robap, a spring. Besides these celebrated rills which turn the mill of St. Fechin, there are in Gleann Fobhar, as it was originally called, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin, one called robap na Cogáine, and the other robach Fechin. For the legend connected with the rills and mill of Fore, see Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan in Acta Sanctorum, 20th January. For some account of the state of Fore in 1682, see Sir Henry Piers's account of Westmeath, published in the first vol. of Vallancey's Collectanea; and for a description of the ancient remains there in 1837, see a letter written by the Editor at Rathowen, dated October 13th, 1837, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

Kells, Ceanamnur.—This name was first anglicised Kelis.—See Ussher, De Primordiis, p. 691. The name signifies the head seat, or residence, and is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat and title of the present noble proprietor. There is another Ceanamnur in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells. The castle of Kells referred to on the next page (or rather reedification of it), stood not many years since opposite Cross-street, in the town of Kells, in the county of Meath, but no part of it now remains. Tradition ascribes its erection to Hugh de Lacy.

Hy-Briuin, i.e. the descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheodhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. There were many septs of this race, but the people here referred to are probably the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe name of the O'Rourke's, O'Reillys, and their relatives.

Louth, luigious.—The name is sometimes written luigious, and Colgan thinks that it signifies either the plain of Lugh, a man's name, or the plain of herbs: "Lugi campus seu campus herbicus."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 731, col. 2, n. 7.

Dal-Buinne, Dol m6unne, anglicised Dal-
Thus and but Gooey ccfnannup. This the c. e. part No. 15. na MS. Bennie, It the Ceallpo rhapbab. ba& district their of narh chfpna in Neagh, Boyne. In this year of 1176, also of Lough Neagh, also of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarius, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher’s collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B, Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie’s Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

* Cooey O’Flynn, cumaige ua plann.—The name of this family is now anglicised O’Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O’Lynn, i.e. the lake of O’Lynn’s island, near the village of Desertmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Rury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28:
The daughter of Roderic O’Conor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O’Muldory, was killed by the sons of O’Carellan.

Benmee*, the daughter of Donough O’Carroll⁷, and wife of Cooey O’Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooey O’Flynn*, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Firlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O’Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i.e. Richard⁸) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

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1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriartagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
14. Forgartagh.
15. Flann, the progenitor, a quo the O’Lynns [U Linn], &c. &c. up to Colla Unis, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning dog, or greyhound of the plain, and Cumidhe, dog, or greyhound of Meath, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooey, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

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* Hy-Tuirtre, Ui Cuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoa, Donnagar, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkilly-begs, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan’s time.—See Trias Thaum., p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O’Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see Oggyia, part iii. c. 76; Oggyia Vindicated, Dedication, p. lvi; and Duald Mac Firbis’s Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, pp. 95, 128.

⁷ The English Earl, i.e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of
Carphlin Sláine & paide Riocain plemeann co na plaigth, aort po bair oc millea th opgiail 7 ua mbhun 7 eibhi mide vo opccam la Maolbreaillinn mac meclochlaill la ticehearna cenel neogam 7 la cenel neogam buiden 7 la harpiailbhaí. Ro macibhac cuice cist no ni aig uille vo na gallabh la caeib ban, leanam 7 eac co na o thina duine i mbosbain aig in ecarnaill. Ro papaichte cu na cearteoill im mide aig na banaacht aig waiman cenel neogam 7. caicreal cinnpru, carphlin calatroma 7 caiplen boipe Patriciac. Riocaip plemenn reon vo macbaid doon chup 7im.

Baile bhiataig do roibheit la nuadóir na concobair Ri Eireann don coinneb 7 vo naim beapaig 50 bpaí 7. baile tuama achaib. Istaí Slana na hoithir 50 bpaí. Caille a obataig aripeycepru tuama, aipeaèteac te Rovabi, plann a pionnachtia, aob vá plomn, Ruanc a rare Maolbreaann, Igranehe a mannaacán, Giolu an coinneb mac an beartaí, a hamliagain, 7 concobair mac tairmaca, a coonaghcaíct an baile 7im vo buig agna 7 ag beapaig 50 bpaí ó na concobair 7 o rip a ionadh.

Donnall mac tonpealbaig uí Concobair ticehóna tuircceicnt Connaic, opinan, Smaict 7 uscómáinle na nglaimhe 70 ecc 7 a aonacal 7 maig 80 na Sasan.

Donnall mac tonpealbaig uí bpaím moigheanna muíon vo ecc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary:


* Sláine, Sláine, now generally called Baile Sláine in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Mar- quess of Conyngham.

* Besides women, children, and horses, te caeib ban leannam 7 eac. This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows: oin in po macbaid ceth no ni i moo vo gallaib pae caeib ban 7 leannum 7 eac in cearteoil vo macbaid
The castle of Slane', in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Bruin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlin, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim', and the castle of Derrypatrick'. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Róiv; Flann O'Tinnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Conor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Conor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.
now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach’s principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

h Cardinal Vivianus.—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England’s title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: 

"He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English capitanes understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-
Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died. Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillapatick [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died. Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatick [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i.e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by the inhabitants of Carbury O'Keary.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.

Cardinal Vivianus arrived in Ireland. A synod, of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, was convened by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not now observed.

Hugh O'Neill, popularly called an Macaemh Toinleasc, who had been for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlin and Ardgal O'Loughlin; but Ardgal himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy and the knights into Dalaradia and

cieve money for nought."—Hannmer's Chronicle, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his Hibernia Anglicana, pp. 33, 34.

1 O'Loughlin.—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

1 John De Courcy.—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus, membris neuosis & ossosis, statura grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciae singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in ace primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo bellii cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux presfetctus, ducale plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & praeceps: turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupitate victoriam amississe videtur. Et quamquam in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiae Christi debitam reueren-
va lèglar. Ro marbh a Domnall mac mic cataraig sicchíma vál apanè. Ro hoircceao i po milleo ón va lèglar l a lohn i la. na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiasque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquid fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimis parcitatis & inconstantiae nauis, niueum tanta laudis nitorem denigravert. Regis itaque Manniae Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & grane vtrineque conflictus, tandem in arce victoriae plane constitutus, Vtoniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & unusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiluit. Hoc autem mihi notable videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hiberniae expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Johannes de Curcy (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiu nv rim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non susceptit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Curcy summam matim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."— Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

k Donnell, son of Cahasagh, Domnall mac Ceápaig.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Domnall mac mic Ceápaig, i.e. Donnell, son of the son, i.e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally O’h-EOchadha (O’Haughey). The name is latinized Dunlevus by Giraldus Cam-
to Dun da leathghlas; they slew Donnell, the grandson of Cathasach, Lord of Dalaradia. Dun da leathghlas was plundered and destroyed by John and the

exili municipio, quod in vrbis angulo tenuiter erexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi, & fame confici longe praelegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum inculorum; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lanceae lanceis, securibus enses configentes; ad tarta multos vring; transmittunt. Dun igitur acerrimo Martis confictu, iam clypeo clypeus, vmbone repelletur vmbo: Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspite cuspis: qui gladii Ioannis ietus hic cerneret, qualiter nunc caput ab humeris, nunc armos ac corpore, nunc brachia separatat, viri bellatoris vires digne possit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc confictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flauis, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechlinie & Ossyria partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post grunes itaq; diuq; ambiguos, nimirimari certamine belliqu congressus, tandem Ioannis virtuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfugerant, interempta."

And again, in his short recapitulation of the battles of De Courcy, towards the end of the same chapter:


It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a work which seems to have been very much interpolated, that John De Courcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Down, and drew a ditch or wall from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and the greater part of his men slain by Rory Mac Donslevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led on by De Courcy and a valiant knight called Roger Poor, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the crotiers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of De Courcy. These Annals then add:— "Melaghlin O'Neill [recte Mac Loughlin], at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Donslevy, at the head of the Ulidians, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, Gillian-chommedd O'Carran, the Bishop of Ulidia, and the clergy of the north of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick, to take it from John De Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of five hundred men, among whom were Donnell O'Laverty, chief of Clann Hamill; Conor O'Carriell, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gilla Mac Lieu O'Donnelly, chief of Ferdroma; Gillian Chommedd Mac Tomulty, chief of Clann Morgan; and the chiefs of Clann Cartan and Clann Fogarty. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy, were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the crotiers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarag, the Canoin Phatruic [i. e. the Book of Armagh], besides a bell called Ceolan an Tighearna. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Canoin Phatruic and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which" [remarks this compiler] "are still in the hands of the English."

Dr. Hanmer, in describing this battle, states
that De Courcy was opposed by Roderic [O’Conor] the Monarque and O’Donnell, king of Duane! See his Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 300; and Cox (Hibernia Anglicana), p. 32, gravely repeats this blunder as true history. By this expedition and battle were fulfilled, in the opinion of both parties, two prophecies, which would appear to have depressed the spirit of the Ultonians, and animated De Courcy and his superstitious followers for further conquests. The one was a prophecy among the Britons, said to have been delivered by Merlin of Caernarthen, in the latter part of the fifth century, and which had declared that “a white knight, sitting on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first that with force of arms would enter and invade Ulster.” (“Miles albus, albo residenis equo, anes in epyco gerens, Ultoniam hostili innasione primus intrabit.”) The other was a prophecy ascribed to Saint Columbkille, who had foreseen this battle not long after the time of Merlin, and who had written in Irish that a certain pauper and beggar, and fugitive from another country (“quendam pauperem & mendicum & quasi de albis terris fugacem”) would come to Down with a small army and obtain possession of the town, and that such would be the slaughter of the citizens that the enemy would wade up to the knees in their blood. Stanihurst, enlarging on a slight hint thrown out by Giraldus in his account of these prophecies, writes that De Courcy, in his anxiety to adapt these prophecies to himself, took every care to adapt himself to the prophecies, and with that view provided for his equipment, on his expedition to Downpatrick, a white horse, a shield with birds painted upon it, and all the other predicted appendages of the predestined conqueror of Ulster; so that he sallied forth like an actor dressed to perform a part! This, however, is overdrawing the picture; for Giraldus says that De Courcy happened by mere chance (forte) to ride upon a white horse on this occasion, and had little birds (aviculas) painted on his shield, evidently the cognizance of his family; but he distinctly states, however, that De Courcy always carried about with him a book in the Irish language, containing the prophecies of St. Columbkille, as a mirror in which the achievements which he himself was predestined to perform were to be seen; to which Stanihurst, drawing on his imagination, inperitently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! “Ad dormiendum proficiscens, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret.”

The charge brought by Dr. Hanmer against Cam-
knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels once, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermon, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Fearroma; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cume O'Flynn had set Armoy on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda, was brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hac de Johanne Curey summamis, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eisdem gesta suis explacanda scrip- toribus reliquentes."—Hiber. Expugnatur. lib. ii. c. 17.

1 Clandermont.—The name is yet preserved in Clndermont, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Currand, Carellan, Carellon, &c.

m Fearroma.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Caulfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of papopum, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisi-
baod la Domnao Donncha. na ecaneallam | la clionn diarmada ar lap loimcead teac rair cuit 7 tama mait amac arr 7 no maribad i nuor ar an ticche iarctaim. Oa ponte ton'a Domnao Donncha. na ecaneallam ogicc an iu puu puu clionn cille ] puu mumntiJ doine annin tap a cinn pen | tap cinn a pleaca i. a manchine pen, a mec, a ua, 7 a tanmna tria bi the do clionn cille | do muimnti doine. Ro iobaith ton'a baile baite 7 rpair na domnaic moich 60ibi. Do rias vobh beor Mac riadaic ". coth an peth bo i wNiinn pu in annin pin i ngioll tri richit bo. Do ponta 6ompa teac ton clirneaic i monao an tighe po loimcead uada row ua ngsiimpneadac. Ro hioacu uile puig gae ar loimcead ambe. Do patrat clam muinntaic uile loigntiJ tap a cinn pen uatha.

Muncaic mac Ruaino in Concoicath do breite Mhile coca co na muinib lap 50 Row comman do millead Connaicet ar ulca puu Ruaino. Ro loimcead ton'a Connaicath po cfoiJ tuaim do gualan | ceallu an tighe ar cina na hanriport goill michu. Ro chuiric iarctaim mainic ron na gallaivi 7 po uiochuiric ar ecac 7g ar an tig iatt. Ro ball Ruaino a mac muncaic i ceionac an tairg pin.

p. 266, and note on Druim ligean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taugbboyne.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

Near Donaghmore, Domnaic mop, i.e. the great church, generally called Domnaic mop Muige Ithe, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan, Trias Taum., p. 390. It is a parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

9 The tan-coloured son.—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective pucab, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written pia, and anglicised Reagh in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated fuscus, by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, et passim.

7 This expedition.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains the following account of this excursion:

"A.D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-
slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i.e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own mainchine (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore, and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called Mac Riabhach [i.e. the tan-coloured son], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic his father. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; and Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition.

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhoaghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneada, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaille, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kileahill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadha. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as
they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O’Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Athleague, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O’Conor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father.” Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan’s excursion into Connaught (Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! “Rothericum vero Conactiss principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylus quaedam prope Sinnenum obum habens, in grani utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tandem satellitibus equestribus anissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnis evasit.”

*Colom Mac Luighdeach.—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

* O’Loony.—The O’Loonys were afterwards
O’Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O’Carellan in a battle, in which O’Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O’Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

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

The crozier of Columc Mac Luighdheach* openly conversed with its cleric. Donnell O’Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O’Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O’Loony†, assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen‡; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O’Gormly§, was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O’Duibhdhiorama*. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O’Gormly. The people of Donnell O’Gormly, namely, Gilla Caech O’Ederla, and the O’Flanagans, treacherously slew O’Loony in Donnell’s own house, even while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney*, who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O’Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

*Kinel-Moen.—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O’Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoe, which was then a part of Tir Eoghaín, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O’Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

†O’Gormly.—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers’ Office, shews the country of O’Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

§O’Duibhdhiorama.—The country of O’Duibhdhiorama was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O’Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhacht, son of Fergus, son of Amhlaidh, a quo Tirawley. O’Duibhdhiorama was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O’Duibhdhiorama by the natives when speaking Irish.

Urney, Ορατορι움, i.e. Oratorium.—A parish
leádh a copeac de gusnacht Ríanna na plaéebhíri a célmuar popaib. Meabal do úsnaí le třiph macaib uí plaéebhíri pop cenél Moán. Domnall mac voinnall uí gairmleabain do mprícha leo, [?] Tíchebhnath mac Raognall mac voinnall gic èctan do mairib Cenél moán immaille ru. Raognall mac eacmarcaigh uí tachtam do mprícha la cenél moán a éogaí an glannain mchu sna ma diochill riode do rocaí glacaí na luime. Muir- ùneartach na Péacain, a aí na diochill beó do ponaí in meabail sempante pop cenél Moán.

Gaeíc mopn i r i mhliaoain ru. Ro lâ pióbaí, Ro tarecaí mar í. Ro tarecaí doná ré richt ebrinn i moíne colaim cille.

Iohn do cuircs co na allmúach aí do ëeabacht co maíne Conaille, do ponaí oíche amn. Bánain oíche longpúir i ngloinn nighe iarain. Do bhíte

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

O’Flaherty, in Irish Ua Planebríntaigh.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial ð, is anglicised Laverty, and sometimes Lafferty.—See note on O’Flainn, where a similar suppression of the initial ð takes place in the modern anglicised form O’Lynn.

Derry-Columbkiile.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "A. D. 1178. Σαοὶ αὐθαίρα ὡς ξειγεῖς ἐν τί πλανα谊ους ῥι, καὶ ἤθελα παραγμα τινος καὶ ἐν τοῖς οὐδεύοις, ἡ ταῦτα ἡμεῖς ἐπετείθημεν, καὶ οἱ παρὰ τίς μεν ἔπεμψεν, καὶ οἱ παρεκΚλαίται τῇ πρώτῃ πολεμίᾳ, καὶ τὸ περὶ πολεμίᾳ τῆς αὐθαίρας." See note on O’Flann, where a similar suppression of the initial ð takes place in the modern anglicised form O’Lynn.

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The word paíl, plur. paílaí, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of Derry-Columbkiile, now Londonderry, is specially mentioned in O’Donnell’s Life of Columbkiile, as an object for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

"Machaire Conaille, i.e. the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, and from the Festiology of Aengus, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinche, and Druiom Ineaschulinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Conaille in the seventeenth century, as we learn from Archbishop Ussher, who, in his notices of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à Dundalkiâ milliariam, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim Conayl-Murthenmi & Campo Murthemene (in quo Conaleorum genis maximè viget, de quâ & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est; ut habet in libris secundis Vitæ illius initio Conachbranun) hodie Magheri-Conall dicto, posita est villa Fochard: quem locum nativitatis Brigidae virginis habitum fuisse, & in Vitâ Malachiae notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius viciniae traditio Fochardam Brigidae eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—Primordia, pp. 705, 706. The Conaleorum genis here mentioned
up Rory O'Flaherty as their chieftain: *but* the three sons of this O'Flaherty acted a treacherous part towards the Kinel-Moen; they slew Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly, Tiernan, the son of Randal Mac Donnell, and eight other gentlemen of the Kinel-Moen. Randal, the son of Eachmarcach O'Kane, had been slain by the Kinel-Moen in the beginning of this summer, and in revenge of this were slain Galagh O'Loony, and Murtagh O'Petan; and it was in revenge of this, moreover, the aforesaid act of treachery was committed against the Kinel-Moen.

A violent wind-storm *occurred* in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille.

John De Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire Conaille, and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenree, where were the descendants of Conall Cearnach, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who flourished early in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47.

*In Glenree, 1 ngubhon píde, i.e. the vale of the River Righe.* Giraldus Cambrensis, in his brief enumeration of the battles of De Courcy, in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, calls this his fifth battle, and says that he fought it at the bridge of Newry. In this he is right as to the place; but, it is quite evident from the older Irish Annals that he has transposed the order of the battles, for he was not in Ireland when De Courcy first invaded Ulster. Giraldus came first to Ireland in 1183, and again in 1185, as tutor to the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The bridge of Newry well agrees with the Glenn Righe of the Irish Annals, for the river of Newry was anciently called the Righe, and the valley through which it flows bore the appellation of Glenn Righe. Giraldus states that De Courcy was the victor in this battle: "Quintum apud Pontem Iuori in reditu ab Anglia, unde tamen ad sua victor evasit." But in the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is emphatically stated that the English were dreadfully slaughtered here: *Ro meboi póp gaílai 7 pó cupeó  beforeSend ún poppu*. The number of the English slain on this occasion is not stated in the Annals of Ulster or Kilronan, but it is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as four hundred; and it is added that the battle was fought at Newry, and that O'Harvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughty (O'h-Eochaidh), were victors. The name Rory is, however, incorrect; for, on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, Cu-Uladh, the son of Conor, who was son of Donslevy, son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i.e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Dunsil Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 510. He was succeeded by Rory Mac Donslevy, who is introduced in the interpolated Annals of Innisfallen as the chieftain who opposed Sir John De Courcy at Down, in the first battle in 1177. Dr. Hamner, with that love of dull invention which distin-
guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac
Donslevy into Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of
Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree
had never been known to any Irish historical or
topographical writer in modern times, till it was
identified by the Editor of this work when em-
ployed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating,
Duald Mac Firbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient
Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state
that the three Collas, who formed the territory
of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion
of their kingdom extending from Gleann Righe,
and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general
opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or
Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth,
Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or
Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the an-
cient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-
ground, styled the county of Down, from Down,
its principal town. This having been established,
the Editor, during his examination of the ancient
topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree
somewhere on the boundary between the coun-
ties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on
examining the documents, he found that, on an
ancient map of the country lying between
Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the
State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River
is called "Glenree," and the river itself "Owen
Glenree fowrce." He also found that in the
Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near
Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree
Magaflee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently ex-
tended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and
comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Mo-
aghan, and in later ages the whole of the
county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Du-
gan, who, in his topographical poem, places
Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the
north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of
O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county;
and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That
the county of Fermanagh was considered a part
of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got posses-
sion of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that
throughout these Annals Maguire is called the
pillar and prop of the Orielis. It is stated in a
manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18.
p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and
Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury,
or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side
of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the
Clanna Rury never extended their territory be-
yond it. This boundary, which consists of a
fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains
in some places in tolerable preservation, and is
called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast,
in English, and Gleann na muice ouibe, i.e.
*Valley of the Black Pig,* in Irish. For a minute
description of this ancient boundary the reader
is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the
City of Armagh,* Appendix, No. III., pp. 585,
586.

*Hy-Meith Macha.*—Now the barony of Mo-
aghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was
otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish
it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-
Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha, fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; and Cumeo O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called O'mna Renne was on the boundary between it and Criith Mughdhor, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's Oggyia, part iii. c. 76; and Dauld Mac Firbs's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

4 Firlee, Fip u, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—Oggyia, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name Ferly, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Praedae captione, vbi ob arctam viae transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæssisset. Ipse vero virtutis inuiite cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, iciniu, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euerant. —Hiber. Expugnata, lii. c. 16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the Ferly of Cambrensis into Ferny; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-general in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latin, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke O'Neeil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1551." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on paper as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of Ferly, found no difficulty in changing the name to Ferny, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-
generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Oriel, in De Courcy’s time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O’Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O’Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy’s disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hume manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor:

“The third battle that Sir John De Courcy fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, Courcy had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [recte Ferly], where Mac Mahon [recte O’Lyn] dwelled; this Mac Mahon [recte O’Lyn] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave Courcy many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon Courcy gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this Mac Mahon [recte O’Lyn], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir John De Courcy sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with other slender and scornefull answers.” He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe: “There are,” he says, “some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace Courcy, that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, fortuna de la guerra; that he was driven, with
his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin.

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered all the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day*; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaile a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an old Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—Hammer's Chronicle, Dubl. edit. 1809, p. 309.

* Dublin, aé cluæ.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster or those of Kilronan, or in the Dublin or Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cuailgne, which is not in any of the other Annals, under this or any other year, except the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered Machaire Chonaille, and Cuailgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrough O’Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O’Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrick O’Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna (Cremourne), pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hammer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the Book of Howth, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

* Natural day, laice aiceamh.—The word aiceamh is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and aiceamh, natural. O’Flaherty, in his Account of Iar-Connacht (printed for the Archaeological Society), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other Annals besides those of the Four Masters: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen nambrarah, or the Fryars Isle, but anciently Olen naglereagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish Annals mention that, anno 1178, from midnight
to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the year 1191.

Offaly, Ui Failge.—This was originally a very extensive territory in Leinster, and the principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the English invasion it comprised the present baronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the County of Kildare, those of upper and lower Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown, and Coolestyle, in the King's County, as well as those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare wrested from O'Connor Faly and his correlatives that portion of his original territory of Ui Failghe comprised within the present county of Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern and western Ophaly. There were then two Ophalys formed out of the ancient Ui Failghe, namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Ui Failghe, extending into the present King's and Queen's Counties, as already specified, and giving the Irish title of King of Ui Failghe to O'Connor Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaor Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of which on vellum is now preserved in the British Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. See note on Clann Maolughra, or Clannalierie, under the year 1193.

Dealbhna Eathra, called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and 1601. This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garraycastle in the King's County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil Annchadh, or O'Madden's country, and which is still a part of the diocese of Clonfert. —See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82; and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

Annadown, Guncach Duin, an ancient cathedral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note †, infra, A. D. 1179.

Sil-Annochadha.—This was the tribe name of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their country, which in latter ages comprised the barony of Longford in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the cast side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mongh*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 69, note ‡.
A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly\(^1\), and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra\(^a\) and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Teffia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadown\(^1\).

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha\(^b\).

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flann, the son of Mac Awley\(^1\), chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin\(^m\).

\(^1\) *Mac Awley.*—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballylongloe, in the county of Westmeath.

\(^m\) The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. City of the mac Dominall na Capchae 7 la gaiall 71 e. Popbain la Melo Cogan 7 la Mac stemi i Coperca. Torpi a bunai dhi 50 h-Achao a e0, 50 po baor a la, 7 a eochi inne, 7 amr 50 Coperca arfi doib. Is ri doib ag amn Domhelaghe 50 po cinnolrace na Seuin cu sianann 71 la eor, 50 po marbaite ute pene.

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galls. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Lismore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenian septs fled from their original territories. "A.D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivaagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis,* thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A.D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eachach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairebr Aodhba, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork: here these
two exiled Eugenian families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghes, O'Learies, and O'Drisocols, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Figeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et Iustravit patriam suam, i. Nepotes Fidgenti, que gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australiæ plagam fluminis Synna."

—Vita S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marshe's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: Ἡπὲι εἰπροχ ένηε Μογζίνευο άνα άνα ήμεν έκο ὁμενή, εν άμεν, έο άμεν εκ άμαε. "The country of the Hy-Figeinte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county of Limerick: Ἡπὲι Μογζίνατι ένηε πανδέοιο ελάρ Κοατευ λωμιιν αμυ καινηεο.

—History of Ireland; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his Ogygia, pp. 380, 381: "Anne 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mognedonio sororio suo Temorie extremum diem quiete claudenti substituitur Rex Hibernie annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat : uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connaetiae stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.


"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinse regina Hibernie patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaum Liathannach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Corcagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momonie planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australiæ Simanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhda, in the
The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-nine.

Tuathal O'Connaghty, Bishop of Tir-Briuin; Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne; Gilladowny O'Forannan, Erenagh* of Ardstraw; and Mulmurry Mac Gillacolum, seachnab* (prior) of Ardstraw, died.

That "in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha, of West Connaught extraction, archbishop of Tuam [ab an. 1313, ad ann. 1348], after a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedral of Enaghdun was, anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the small decision of Pope John the Twenty-second." Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his Genealogical work, that Aodh, the son of Eochaidh Tirmechna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

* Erenagh, Αιρένενας.—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: Αιρένενας ί. Αρχενάς, άρχος Γρεκες, εκελπορ λατινε νοερευ. Αιρένενας άν. Άρχενάς άγ. άν. υκαλ-κένοις κομλάν. "Airchindech, i. e. arcendach, archos Grece excelsus Latine diciatur. Airchindech then, i. e. archend ogh, i. e. a noble perfect head." In the Leabhar Breac, fol. 76, a, b, the term is used to denote a president or superintendent, and is applied to Satan, who is styled "Airchindech of hell and prince of death," Αιρένενας εφημ ιας τασφέχ με Βαπ. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doiméeach, Αιρένενας Τρεπός μόοι, άονος, i. e. "Doimh-theach, aircindech of the great Trevet, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second Number of Vallancey's Collectanea, asserts that the office of Herenach and Archdeacon was the same; and Connell Mageoghegan, in his Translation of the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders aipéin-nech by archdeacon. In this, however, it is more than probable that both Ussher and Mageoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have another term to express the office of archdeacon, and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was always in holy orders, whereas the airechinnech was always a layman, or at least one who had merely received primam tonsuram. The origin and duties of the office of Herenach are stated as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury: “For the Erenach: There are few parishes of any compass or extent where there is not an Erenach, which, being an office of the Church, took beginning in this manner: when any lord or gentleman had a direction to build a church, he did first dedicate some good portion of land to some saint or other, whom he chose to be his patron; then he founded the church, and called it by the name of that saint, and then gave the land to some clerc, not being in orders, and to his heires for ever; with this intent, that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give almes to the poore, for the soul’s health of the founder. This man and his heires had the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to make a weekly commemoration of the founder in the church; he had always primam tonsuram, but took no other orders. He had a voice in the chapter, when they consulted about their revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy; he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first entrance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all which duties appears in the Bishop’s Register; and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-
Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses, excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Fearta.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig.

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i.e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchrest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan.

Ardstraw, Donaghmore, Urney, were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

Seachnab.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, Seachnab is explained by Prior: in Cormac's Glossary it is explained secundus abbas, i.e. vice abbat. The Irish word preach has the same signification in compound words as the English vice, in vicepresident, viceroy, vicergent, &c.

Regles seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin Regularis ecclesia, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—Onggia, p. 16.


O'Carellan.—This passage shows that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Ithe was situated.

Ardstraw, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coiblidhenach on the 26th of November.—See the Felire Aenguis, and Irish Calendar of the
O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fischraigh Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 857; O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 76; and Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

a Clonfert-Brendan, Cluain réita brenann. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

" Lorga, Locra.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burreiskan. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

*b Adrfsert-Brendan, now Ardfeart, in the county of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

y Disert-Kelly, Dìre Ceallainig.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

Kilmaine, Cill meacóim, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

*Balla, or Bal, Bal, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish, of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in Acta Sanctorum, at 30th of March.

Muintir-Eolais.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,
One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan⁴, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha⁴, Ardfert-Brendan⁴, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly⁴, Kilmaine⁵, and Balla⁶, were all burned.

Melaghlín O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died⁵.

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne⁶, died.

Melaghlín Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half the territory of Kinelea, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill⁷.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.

Lorcan O'Toole, i.e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom⁸ in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbury, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

⁴Saithne, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his Hiber. Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Cathesie, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocavit."

⁵O'Cahill, uo caeol.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

⁶Suffered martyrdom.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Augum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1176, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four
Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Syloge, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179:

Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [died].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

* verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. cujus canonizationis Bulla, data Rente, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laërtij Cherubini Bullario; tomo 1. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his Florilegium, and to De Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muichertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giralduis, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Ossaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almuhin, now Allen:

* Τηνατ ταρ δεσπότα αν δυνα εδακτης,
  Ο'ν την ιοικηναν νυμεναιας,
  Ο Ομουρι κα Μαυριπ μηρ,
  Οο νοιολ μιατη δ σαμπτη.
  ΟΤουατ αν μηρ ιεκαστη,
  Απ Ωνι μμαρα Μυρεσαστη.

Co h-Atlma an ceol cocla,g,
An poen baprtion traonpetaig.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,

From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maisdin (Mulla-mast),

My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called Dinnsenchus, places in the territory of Ui Muireadhagha, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholas town, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kicullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore!

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Toole's, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridensfordia, who, according to Giralduis
Oíonncaí uí cárpeallaim do mharbaí la ccénél cconall i nóisgal a meabla ar uí níarmleabáithe mór-moibhilib na naisní gur heneac nó pháire.

Oíonlóth uí súcharcáfh uí ecce i nóirne, cólaim eile.

Caín na cconchóph: Conchobair mac Ruaidhri uí Chonchobair: Conchobair uí ceallaígh (1. tigearna uí maine) du i eipórach Conchobair uí ceallaígh, taís a mac, a óibhradadh aniar maith, Maolpeachlann mac aniar maith uí ceallaígh, mac taigí uí Conchobair (1. taíghí).

Muirigh uí eóinín tigíin uí bhriaíoch aigne do mparbaí la píos Múmain.

Carrghainn na giolla utáin taoísche Muinneach Mac cárthaing a bhí ar mparbaí na haoi Mac carrghainn i mhiní éonaim póir moirloch.

Oíonnall mac taíghí uí chinneideigh tigearna umruithinn do éc.

(Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhbaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathaill [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathaill were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Tuahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessioned the O'Toiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern historians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

vi. Violated.—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably attributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

Hy-Many.—The following parishes, or coarships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz. : Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camna (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithine; O'Doconhailean, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moinmoy; and O'Moithebrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-
Donough O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of his treacherous conduct towards O'Gormly, and by the miracles of the saints whose guarantee he had violated.

Aindileas O'Doherty died at Derry-Columbkille.

A battle, called the battle of the Conors, was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Manys, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his brother Dermot, Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Conor.

Maurice O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the men of Munster.

Carroon O'Gilla-Ultain, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Hugh Mac Carroon, on Inis Endaimh, in Mor-loch.

Donnell, the son of Teige O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Many, the reader is referred to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Manys, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843.

\[O'Conor.\] It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that this battle was fought at Magh Sruibhegealan, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

\[Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, Ulachtach Caione.\] A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, which, as we learn from the Life of St. Colman Mac Duach, published by Colgan, was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilmaclough.

\[Mac Carroon, mac cappgimina.\] This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuirinien, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. Their ancestor was called Mac Sionna, i.e. Chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory on the east side of that river. They are to be distinguished from the O'Caharnys, Sionnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadhgain.

\[Inis Endaimh,\] is now called Inchenagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called mop lóc, or the great lake.

\[Ormond, Up'mumain.\] Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of Up'mumain was ancetically very extensive, but it has been for many centuries limited to the baronies now bearing its name. O'Kennedy, who descended from Donnchuan, the brother of Brian Borumha, was originally seated in Glenomra, in the east of the county of Clare, whence they were driven out, at an early period, by the O'Briens and Mac Namara. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem:

O Connemag énceap ga, at Ghleann Ímpa,
reid Ompa,
Sloé at Oumbeauen, the éróbae, na reinn
mari ãan irnphóe.

"O'Kennedy, who purples the javelin, rules over the extensive, smooth Glenomra,
Of the race of our Donnchuan, who, through valour, obtained the lands without competition."


Maoilmuipe mac cumn na mbocht ppmhphnúir Epeann vo écc. 
Aod na caitea, rtgærna loppair vo marba la hua cceallachain hi 
ppull hi ocill cóman.

Amhlaib na tosa taointe ac na bhpéaca, vo marba la hua ngaithecáin 
taointea mar thellg.

Munchaod na laétna taointe an vA bAc vo bAodh illoch con.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1181.

Aor Crios'd mile, ceó, ochtmogatt, a hasin.

Dungal na caelaitrigh eppoc lathghinne vo écc.
Maoilmuipe na tunan abb enuc na Síngan hi luimagh vo écc.
Maoicárain na proadhr comará comain vo écc.

Cathannaíb na phabairphactea na maelorpato ticchíma cenel cconaill 
por macab mi Conntacht Sättairin cincinphr vA in ro marba pe meic decc 
vo clamalb ticchíma g toointe Conntacht la cenel cconaill go pocháip 
oile vo pochlainnab g pochlainnab immale ppúi cennotháipph. Ro 
chumppact Conntacht g ro vaoine óidh ppi pe imeen iarpan cat pin. Cat 
cripit comorphe anuim m cáta pin.

* Mac Con-na-mbocht, i.e. the descendant of 
  Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs 
  of Clonmacnoise.

* O'Caitshnaiadh.—This name is now obsolete 
  in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild ba-
  rony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, 
  unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

* Of Bredagh, na bhréada.—This is the name of 
  a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising 
  the parish of Moysawnagh, and part of that of 
  Kilsian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh 
  in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of 
  Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibh-
  dhiorra, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of 
  the Nine Hostages.

* Moy-legoig, maug helph.—This is also called 
  maug helphg; it was the ancient name of the 
  level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the 
  barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The 
  monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this 
  district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch 
  of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monas-
  tery, are still numerous in the parish of Cross-
  molina. They were till lately in possession of 
  the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighermain, 
  which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynns 
  are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, 
  the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brugh-
  aidhs, or farmers, or Maghbeleag.—See Genea-
  logies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, 
  printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 
  1844, p. 113, note k, and p. 239, note l.

* Da-Bhac, now generally called the Two 
  Backs; a territory in the south of the barony 
  of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying be-
  tween Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See
Mullmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht, chief senior of Ireland, died.
Hugh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.
Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag.
Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac, was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

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

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.
Mullmurry O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan (Louth), died.
Mulkieran O'Fiavra, successor of Kieran, died.
Flaherty O'Muldery, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre [i.e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghda, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glasne [Ardglass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

*Mullmurry, moel Mona.—Colgan says, Acta SS., p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

*Cnoc-na-Seangan, i.e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See Trias Thaum., p. 305; Ware's Antiquities, cap. 26; and also his Bishops of Louth and Clogher, at the name Edan.

u Both of the nobles and the plebeians.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis."

v Cath Criche Coirpre.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),
King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, _et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles eum eis_. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Connor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbhá, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

w O'Connor.—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

x O'Murray, O'Mulmorea. —In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

y O'Mulrenins, pronounced in Irish O'Maolbpenann, O'Mulvrenin.

* Kindel-Binny, Cenel Ónnaig. —It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

a Toome, Tuaim.—This is called _Peappar Tuama_, i.e. the _trajectus_, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. “Fersait Tuam hodie vulgo vocatur Tuam is _vadum_ vel _trajectus_ ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach.”—_Trias Thaum._, p. 183.

b Firlee, _Fip l._—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in _Trias Thaum._, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory “Leseorum fines,” and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. “Venit (Patricius) in Leseorum fines Banne flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes.” But though the _Firli_ were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-
According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and ** two sons of Hugh O'Connor**. In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray*; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Connor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Connor; three of the O'Mulrenins†; the two Mac Gillaboy; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny‡ of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome*. They plundered all the territories of Firlee§ and Hy-Tuirtre, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

The Bann (i.e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandae, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola Cule Raithin [Coleraine], in Eilne, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum Eilne et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condini [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "an Mhachaire," i.e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of Achadh Dubhthaigh, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in Magh Li, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clyrs, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.
Aois Criósó, 1182.

Aoi Cúiopó mile, ceó, ochtmogatt, aoí.

Aoí ña caelláigí errroc aim galaxy, ɣ cínó canánach Éireann vo écc.
Domnall ña huallachain annperrroc munan vo écc.

Sluaicfho la domnall mac afóa ñi lachlnann go ón bó in aoí píada.

Do mao pom caé vo gällaí ñr in úa píon Ro meabainn poí cenél neogann
Ro meabainn an a Ragnall ña breiflén, fòlla cuimpo ó catáin co rocatáip
ole in mairle pínn, Ruccrát Soriwela marctain leó von cún pínn.

Brián mac tanpóéalbaí ñi brián vo meabó la Ragnall mac Commana
bíce tpe meabail.

Aoí mac cappgaimna tampoéac munntíne maoltríonna vo meabó la
fòlla ultáin mac cappgaimna.

Mucnhaid mac taichlí ñi uabhca, vo meabó la Maolpeachlann ña
Maolpuanaí.

Amháin ña phóghail vo gábail taínigeáta na hanáile ɣ Aoí vo innpábaí.

Aois Criósó, 1183.

Aoi Cúiopó mile, ceó, ochtmogatt, atní.

lopreth ña haóda Errcop ña cceinnpelaí ɣ vo écc.

OeMc ña húína ticcíona luíne Connaét vo meabó la conóhaba ña viam-
mata me Ruanaí, an loe meic pípaúais me éig plin tpe meabail.

1 Dunbo, in Dal Riada.—This is a mistake of the
analyists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is
found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilro-
nan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for
it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called
an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dal-
riada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

2 St. Martin.—This passage is rendered in the
old translation of the Ulster Annals in the Brit-
ish Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell
O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls
gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kin-
dred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed
there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more;
and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with
them." From a notice in a manuscript in the
Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would
appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was
believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours,
was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that
it was preserved at Derry in the time of the
writer. There was a cemetery and holy well
at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

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

Hugh O’Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.
Donnell O’Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O’Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada, and there gave battle to the English. The Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Randal O’Breslen, Gilchreest O’Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin.

Brian, the son of Turlough O’Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Caroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Caroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O’Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O’Mulrony.

Auliffe O’Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

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

Joseph O’Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O’Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 πόρχελα μαρτυριαν 0ο φρες 0ο γαλλαβ 1εο.

* Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Reymond de la Gross, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: “à proditore Machyтроqui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quinque militibus improuisis à tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti.” Sir Richard Cox, in his Hibernia Anglicana, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that
The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

*O'Flaherty.—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Laverty, or Lafferty (O'Phliaic-béartach). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Phliaicbeartach, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation: "A.D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-
A battle was fought between O'Flaherty (Gillarevagh) and the son of O'Gormly, in which O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel-Moen were slain.

Farrell, son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Loughlin, son of Donnell O'Rourke.

Gilla Ultain Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, and five others, were slain by the sons of the Sinnach (the Fox) O'Caharny.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1184.

_The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-four._

Gilla Isa O'Moylin, a bishop, died.

Brian Breifneach, son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll was consecrated successor of St. Patrick, after Tomaltach O'Conor had resigned that dignity.

Art O'Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, was treacherously slain by Dermot O'Brien (i.e. the son of Turlough), at the instigation of the English, and Melaghlin Beg assumed his place, and in three days afterwards defeated the same Dermot in a conflict, in which many persons were slain, among whom was the son of Mahon O'Brien.

A castle was erected by the English at Killare.

Another castle was plundered by Melaghlin and Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, in which many of the English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Assaroe was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

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*leaye's son; and O'Lathvertay and some of Kindred Muan were killed.*

*Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Dulceck, by Sir Hugh De Lacy.*

There are no ruins of the Castle of Killare now visible; but there are considerable remains of the churches mentioned by Colgan.

1 Assaroe, eor puaé.—The remains of this abbey now stand about one mile west of Ballyshannon; one of the side walls and a part of the western gable of the abbey are yet standing. The architecture is very good; but there are at present no windows or architectural features worthy of notice remaining.

2 Tomgraney, Tuaim gphene.—An ancient monastery dedicated to St. Cronan, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the county of Clare. It is now a small village.

k Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the falling of the great church of Tuam, both its roof and stone work; also the burning by lightning of the fortress of the Clann Mulroney, called the Rock of Lough Key, in which six or seven score of persons of distinction, with fifteen persons of royal descent, were destroyed.

Philip Unserra.—He is called Philip Worcester in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in the British Museum, and by his cotemporary Giraldus Cambrensis, Philippus Wigorniensis.—See Topographia Hibernia, dist. 2, c. 50, where there is a strange story told about his conduct at Armagh. Hanmer repeats the same; and Sir Richard Cox, who was always anxious to hide the faults of the English and vilify the Irish, has condescended to tell the story in the following strain: Hibernia Anglicana, p. 38, ad ann. 1184: “Philip of Worcester, Lord Justice or Governour of Ireland, came over with a smart party of Horse and Foot; he also brought with him Hugh Tirrel, a Man of ill Report: He was not long in the Government, before he seized on the Lands of O’Catkesie to the King’s Use, though Lacky had formerly sold them: He also went a Circuit, to visit the Garrisons, and in March came to Armagh, where he exacted from the Clergy a great Sum of Mony; thence he went to Down, and
Kenfaela O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney, died.
Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.
Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously
slain by Mac Rannall.
Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].
Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

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

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.
Philip Unserra (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen
during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.
Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry and of the Clans, viz. Clann-
so to Dublin, loaden both with Curses and Ex-
tractions. Tirrel took a Brewing-Pan from
the poor Priests at Armagh, and carried it to Down,
but the House where he lay was burnt, and so
were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he
was fain to leave the Pan, for want of Carriage;
and Philip had a severe fit of the Gripe, like to
cost him his life; both which Punishments
(theysay)weremiraculouslyinflictedupon
them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should
have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus,
that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests,
for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne,
proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui
cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non
panicis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villa
maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta.
Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum ineu-
niens prorsus illesum, pecunia duetus, Arthma-
ciam eum remisit." It looks very strange that
the Irish annalists should have passed over this
transaction in silence, it being just the sort of
subject they generally comment upon.

m Kinel-Farry, cneil ñeacmhoil, and the
Clans. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the pa-
trimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the
descendants of Fergal, son of Muireadhach, son
of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages)
was nearly coextensive with the barony of
Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which
barony all the clans here mentioned were lo-
cated, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann
Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The
Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tir-
kenedy, which is situated in the east of Fer-
managh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in
Tyrone.---See it mentioned at the years 1427,
1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmaoil,
a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and lati-
nized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to
the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this
their ancient territory, and the name is also
found in other counties, variously anglicised
Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell;
but the natives, when speaking the Irish language,
always pronounce the name Mac Caemooil.
annala rioghachta eireann. [1185.

Corcaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreich, anglice Lough Derrypara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Feliiny Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. cap. 69; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan:

O'Donmaca na mac aigh,
Ri Tealach mian modharain;
O'Hionradhain, raoipe rin,
Ri ChoipeRaorcheg po g lom."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,
King of fairest Corca Ree."

Corca-Adain, sometimes called Corca-Adaim. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories joined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Telfia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melaghlins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Telfia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And he (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the country of Roide, at Caput Art, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuis-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teflias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the
Aengus, Clann-Duibhineacht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keevan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcarea and Corca-Adain, a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Tipraig Fachtna and Ardfinan, out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was, anciently called Focra asail, or Magh asail, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconnath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Monintown, in the barony of Corcarea, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

Tibrachy, tippure fæcera, i.e. St. Fachna's well, is a towland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny. See the Feilire Aenguis, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Osory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his Hibernia Anglicana, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history. See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

Ardfinan, O'Fionnain, i.e. St. Finnan's hill. It is situated in the barony of Ifia and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (Hib. Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinian, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum au-thores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hammer's Chronicle, and Campion's Historic of Irelande, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, loudens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.
The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Arílamh h-ua Muinebaígh, éipreopur Aromaca 7 centuí Eannaígh, luéann polupta nó poiltípcheadta 7 ecleir 7 ecclaire, in Chipíte quente 1 h-Dún Cúireaná, 7 a tabairte co h-onoraí co Dainí Cúile, 7 a onucaí fo copaib a aéar, 7 a an eppuic h-uí Cobhair, 7 a coinne in tem-
the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages.

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Connor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmanda; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Croverd, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork. Donnell Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.**

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

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: “A.D. 1185. Auliv O'Murray, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, in Christo quievit in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church.” It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!
Conn na bhfilen (i. e. toiread fhan) canmol emi, 1 geneceo toiread 
Eireann do maitho la mac mic laclainn, 1 la oimem do cenhel eogain, 1
mi oigain do pcecam po a bein gion go paibe cion boib ann.

Gمول Patraicc mac an Gمول toiread na mbpanaim do maitho
la domnail na laclainn the epail muinipe brpanim po oim.

Ruathu na concobair do tommabha 1 muniain na concobair maonmaige
la a mac budeim. Connaetaig do milleai stoppa triblimib, 1 tucceo e aia
eii do niroi the comaire nil muinedaig, 1 do radatt tricaca ceo do brpanim
do.

Hugo galat Malaptaic 1 vircaolteac ceall inoabo ticchpina gall
Mioe, brile, 1 aicfulall. Ar do una do brieti com Connacht. Ar pe po
zabi gnum Eipinn do gailab. Ro ba ldn mioe uile a Shianann go pairga
npo caiplenaib gall lepp. Iap taipcreaip naipam caiplen dphinaige do tam

* Fanad was a territory in the north of Tir-
Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending
from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from
the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation
of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered
as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the
caule of liberality and courage of the North of
Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and
all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that,
though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, cin co
paibe cion boib ann].

* Mac Loughlin.—There were some monarchs
of Ireland of this family, but they were at this
time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

* Tpooia ceo signifies a cantred, or barony,
containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus ex-
plained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur au-
tem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica
anta terre portio quanta 100. villas continere
solet."-Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 18.—
See also O'Flaherty's Oggyia, pp. 24, 25; and
O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word tpooio.
It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria
regio" by Colgan, in Tribas Tbaun., p. 19, col. 2,
n. 51.

* Hugo de Lacy.—The character and descrip-
tion of the personal form and appearance of
Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contempo-
rary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger,
nigris ocellis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à
dextris igne casuali, mento tenus turpiter adusta.
Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et ner-
uoso. Si staturam quæris, exignus. Si factu-
ram, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, &
Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotius fami-
iliaribus plurimum intentus. Commissio quoque
regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigi-
lantissimus. Et quamquam martialibus negotiis
plurimum instructus, crebris triebis expeditio-
num iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post
vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non viuis tantum,
sed plurimam libidini datus: vir auri cupi-
dus & anurus, proprique honoris & excellentiae,
trans modestiam ambitiosus."-Hibernia Expug-
nata, lib. ii. cap. 20.

* Profaner, malapetae.—This word is used in
the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of pro-
faner or defiler, and the verb malaperation
means, I defile, profane, curse. The following
Con O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, the lamp of the hospitality and valour of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin and a party of the Kinel-Owen; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapatic Mac Gillacorr, Chief of the Hy-Branain, was slain at the instigation of the Hy-Branain themselves.

Roderic O'Conor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conor Moimoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a triochach'd of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy, the profaner and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connought was paid; he who had conquered the greater part of Ireland for the English, and of whose English castles all Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full; after having finished the castle of Durrow, set out, accompanied by examples of it in the Leabhar Breac, fol. 19, b, b, will prove its true meaning: θαίρετον μετὸς ελιγμην 7 μολαρωμάχον τοῦ ποιεῖν προαχθεῖν; κοπη ἀγαθος μιν ἀγαθον πο ορομάχον ἡ 7 αἰεν ἐδρασά ἐπί ροχάνον. "For it is often that all the people are corrupted and defiled through the crime of one man; wherefore it is proper to excommunicate him, that he may not be dangerous to the multitude, and that they may not fall through him." Also at fol. 4, b, b, Οὐκ ἐνέθεμεν, οὐ πε, εἶ δε μολαρεα, εἰρπορεχέναι εἰμι βεχο. "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

7 English castles.—For a curious account of the castles erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the reader is referred to Hibernia Expugnata, by Giraldus Cambrensis, cap. 19, 21, and 22. Besides his Meath castles he erected one at New Leighlin, in Idrone, called the Black Castle; one at Tachmeho now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muiredhaigh, O'Toole's original country; one at Tulachfelmeth, now Tullow, in the county of Carlow; one on the Barrow, near Leighlin; and one at Kilkea, and another at Narragh, in the present county of Kildare.—See also Humer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

* Ocupmach, now Durrow, situated in the north of the King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Westmeath, where St. Columbkille erected a famous monastery about the year 550. See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 118. At the period of the erection of this monastery, Durrow was in the territory of Tefia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Tefia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caithney, at whose instigation Sir Hugh de Lacy was murdered. Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, thus speaks of the foundation of a monastery in this place by St. Columbkille: "Vir beatus in mediterrane Hiberniae parte Monasterium, quod Scotiae dicitur Darmaig, divino fundavit nutu." See his Life of Columba, published by Colgan in Trias Thaum., lib. i. cap. 31, lib. ii. c. 2, and lib. iii. c. 19.
Venerable Bede has the following notice of the erection of this monastery (Histor. lib. iii. c. 4):

"Fecerat, (Columba) priusquam Britanniam veniret monasterium nobile in Hiberniâ, quod a copia Roborum Dearmach linguâ Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur." Camden and Mercator thought that by Dearmach in this passage, Bede meant Armagh, and the former, in pp. 764, 765, of his Hibernia, states, that a celebrated monastery was founded at Armagh by Columba, about the year 610; but Ussher, who knew Irish topography far better than either of these writers, proves that Dearmach was the present Durrow in the King's County.

"Columbae verò Dearmach eodem ipsa est quam Giraldu.s Cambrensis (Hibern. Expugnat. lib. ii. c. 34) non Durra{n}, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. Dearmach vel Durrow: (literam enim ex aspiratae et v consonam eadem penè sono Hiberni effuerunt:) ubi Midias illum debellatorem Hugonem de Lacy, à securibus malè securum, dolo Hiberniâm suorum interemptum fuisse narrat: in regio comitatu ea est, Durrow vulgo appellata: quae monasterium habuit S. Columbae nomine insigne; inter eujus Kms. Evangeliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbae fuisse monachi dictabant, ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eidem Columbae assignato (quem in urbe illos sive idem dictâ Midenses saerorum habent) diligentì cum editione vulgatâ Latinâ collatione facta, in nostros usus variantium lectionum binos libelles concinnavimus."—Primordia, pp. 690, 691; and Britanniarum Ecclesiârum Antiquitates, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts, nevertheless, that the Darmaig of Adamnan is Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny; but he offers no proof, and is manifestly in error. See his little work entitled the Life and Prophecies of St. Columbkill.

"O'Meany. There are several families of this name in the county of Westmeath, and in the parish of Magheross, in the county of Monaghan.

Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 321, states that De Lacy "met his death from a hand so obscure, that not even a name remains associated with the deed." And adds, in a note: "Several names have been assigned to the perpetrator of this act, but all differing so much from each other, as to shew that the real name was unknown. Geoffry Keating, with that love of dull invention which distinguished him, describes the assassin as a young gentlemen in disguise." Keating's account of this murder referred to by Mr. Moore, is thus given in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's History of Ireland:

"Hugo de Lacy Midiae ab Henrico prepositus tanto illicò in indigenas seiviendi libidine corruptus est, ut nobillem imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penè deleverit, alisque regionis illius procreres insidias dolosè instuxerit, et laqueis quas tetenderat irretitos vita fortunis spoliaverit. Quidem autem e nobilitatis flore animosus juvenis indignissimam hanc suorum cædem, fortunarumque jacturam iniquissimo ferens animo, audax sanè fætus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo Durmagie in Midia teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscumque idonea mercede conduceans, quibus ita familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; juvenis ille nobilis operarii speciem cultu præ se ferens operam suam ad hoc opus locavit, confus fore, ut facul-
three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Teffia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had
tatem aliquando nancisecretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumbenter conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in terram ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo exegit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Ûga de Laci 1. maletæ 7 necteam 7 cell Ēnenn, a maþbod 1 n-emech colum cille ic nemen caprecol 1. a nOermaí; do maþbod o' O Maðaí go Tēeiba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i.e. the profane and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columbkille, while making a castle at Durrow; he was killed by O'Meyey of Teffia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Museum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches and privileges" [neemæ] "of Ireland, killed by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dower (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daracth Eclesia)." It will be seen that in this passage the translator, who was well acquainted with the English accounts of the murder of De Lacy, renders O' maðaí, by "a workman"! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tathna" (do maþbod o' O Maðaí go Tēeiba).

But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' maðaí is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but descendant of the honourable man, for μιαδαί means honour, respect, and μιαδατ, an honourable or estimable man. In the record of the murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Teffia. The passage is very curious and runs as follows: "A. D. 1186. Ûga de Laci do Óermaí Colam cille, do omen cuáile in moe, 7 pláigem bipennem do gallaib lair; uaire ùi re pa ùig Muðe 7 Òreni, 7 Òifial, 7 ùi do do bera eir Connacht, 7 do gúp Òenn uile do gallaib. Ro po lao ùi Mibí o Síanna co maþn do [recte òi] caiplen, 7 do gallaib. Lain eicpeirin do in craicem mun 7 caiplen Óermaí do omen, táine amach do recham an caíplen, 7 taimn do gallaib lair. Táine óno en occlae do reast móide sa maþaig, 7 a taimh ma na coim 1. gilla òg muadh o muadhí, dálta an Òínnio féinín, 7 tuc én puile do, òg òg 7 cué 7 cué eicend 7 caíplen a cloch an caíplen."

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of the English with him; for he was King of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connought was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and English [followers]. After the completion of this work by him, i.e. the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey, the fosterson of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle."
Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young gentleman in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a gentleman, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Lacy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holinshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his Historie of Ireland, which savours really of dull invention: "Lacy the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifice a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwaith, thence where divers Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came Lacy to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be grounded & taste the sweetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically, while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plastering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pyckeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose toole the Generall used, espying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued? [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—Ed.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, John of Divelin and Mathew of Cashell, buryed in the monastery of Becktye, his head in S. Thomas abbey at Divelin."—Historie of Ireland, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in Holinshed) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatness."
kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

tier”), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an SInnach O'Caharny, or the Fox, Chief of Teffia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy’s body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace’s Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory (“ex Hypernica plagae”), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas’s church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas’s and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemene.—See Harris’s Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghegan (ubi suprà). De Lacy’s second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O’Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II. — See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace’s Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O’Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duald Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruree and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See Vita Kirovani, p. 9, and O’Flaherty’s Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Geneville. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3. c. 9; Holingshed’s Chronicle; Camden’s Britannia, p. 151; Ware’s Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox’s Hibernia Anglicana, p. 40; Leland’s History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton’s Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore’s History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under
po coll an cláir. Rámieic iarbaín i céim an tríomnaígh, i uí bhrón, uair aipráin po fúinéal airi an trápla do máthair.

Múinchaí mac taitís uí ceallagraí tíghéna uá máine do máthair la concóbar maonmaíge.

O bhreithnín maithrí dearcán hí ccenél econaill do máthair la mac m'laclann.


gaois críostó, 1187.

Aoír Críostó mile, céad, ochtmoghat, a reacht.

Múincheataí uá maolionóir éirroc cluana pearsá, trí cluana mic noír deicc. Maolíopa uá cíbhaill éirroc aonghail deicc.

Ruanáí uá plaistbhiúntaí ticíchghna cenél eogáin do máthair ar eile. 1187. Conaill la hua maolóraígh, 1 plaistbhiúntach.

Cappac lochra cé do lóipcead ó do téine dho. Ro hainís nó po lóipcead inghin uí eithín (i. dhuibheara) bhi é conconbair mic triámaíta (tíghéna maighe lóipce) go reacht ecénach (nó cíbhacá ar céad), nó ní ar uille éitín bhaile

Gióll aíor mac ailéilda uí bhraoin pearsap uá máine ruchairí pechbmiúit, trí pearsa dana b'ecc.

his tutelage from burying their dead in the ancient cemetery of Durrow.

b Kilclare, Coill 'e cláir.—This place, which was originally covered with wood, retains its name to the present day. It is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Kilcoursey and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 8.

c Maélíosa Ó'Carroll.—He was elected Archbishop of Armagh, and died on his journey towards Rome.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 180.

d Lough Key.—The Rock of Lough Key, cappac loch ce, is the name of a castle on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. It is still kept in good repair.

e Magh Luirg, i.e. the plain of the track, or road, generally anglicised Moylurg. The district is now locally called the "Plains of Boyle." This territory was bounded on the north by the River Boyle; on the east partly by the Shannon and partly by the territory of Tir Briuin na Sionna; on the south by Magh NaOi, or Machaire Connacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west by the River Bridge, which divided it from the district of Airteach. Moylurg extended from Lough O'Gara to Carrick-on-Shannon; from the Curlicue Mountains to near Elphin; and from Lough Key to the northern boundary of the parish of Kilmacumshy. Mac Dermot was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathal; and at the time of dividing the county of Roscommon into baronies, these three territories were joined into one, and called the barony of Boyle. Lat-
escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare. He afterwards went to the Sinnagh (the Fox) and O’Brien, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O’Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O’Conor].

O’Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

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

Murtough O’Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.
Maelisa O’Carroll, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.
Rory O’Flaherty [O’Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O’Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O’Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with seven hundred (or seven score) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilioll O’Brien, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

...however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the Liber Regalis Visitations of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot’s lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamanagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killeculagh; Killewkin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cúl Céisiún; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish of Taghboyne, or Tibohine.”

f Seven score is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was “un. cér, nó ní pé moa,” and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: “A.D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daugh-
ter of O’Heiny was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower.”

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1183 and 1187;
Caiplen cille ann do lorcna 7 do muntadh ri gailath la conochar maithnaige 7 la maelpachlaun mbec corna terina geoltainge uata gan marba, 7 mendhccadh. Tuccar a bhruidh, a naimh, arceit, allunneacha, 7 a neocha leid, 7 no marbaite tir do muintir leid.

Oonnchaith ua maighc do marbaid la muintir eolair h i ppull.

Opumchabhdh do opocain do mac Maelpachlaun uia maighc do tigearna uam mbriun 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac catal biu maighc, 7 goill mide amaille peid. Do poine via, 7 coluim cille roing ainna inmhin, uair po marba mac maelpachlaun uia maighc nua cecinn coictiri air pin in ecconmaicnibh, 7 po valla mac catal biu maighc la hua maolmeain 1. plaitbhrach in eochec collum cille. Ro marbaid ois r' pe picht dais grada mac Maelpachlaun a gur puo conmaicne, 7 caipprce oipoma chlabb tr' miobhail voc, 7 coluim cille.

Mac viaimatta, Muigtif mac tannce, tigina muige luipce nec ma eth phi na d' claoiloch in collum cuan.

Ragnall mac cohlaith tigcinna uaelhina vo ec.

Aic mac maolcachlaun uia maighc tigearna breipne vo marba la macabi cuinn migs paghnaill.

Aipeactach mac amalgaod taoipeac calmaige vo ec.

at the former year the number stated to have been destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter the number destroyed is not stated. In the Annals of Boyle the burning of Carrac Loche Ce is recorded under the year 1186, but the number destroyed is not mentioned.

8 Muintir-Eolais, i.e. the Mac Rannals and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level part of the present county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighhe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

9 Drumcliff, Opum cliob.—A small village in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, remarkable for the remains of an ancient round tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, states that a monastery was founded here by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that St. Columbkille was held in peculiar veneration at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

Son of Melaghlin.—His name was Aedh, or Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

In revenge of Columbkille, 1 neneac coluim cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently throughout the Irish annals, is rendered "in revenge of Columkille" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, in which the above passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled by mac Moyleguhlin O'Royrck, King of O'Briuin and Conmaicne, and by Cathal O'Royrck's son, and the Galls of Meath with them; but God shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Molaghlin's son was killed two weeks after, and
The castle of Killare, which was in possession of the English, was burned and demolished by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor] and Melaghlin Beg; and not one of the English escaped, but were all suffocated, or otherwise killed; They carried away their accoutrements, arms, shields, coats of mail, and horses, and slew two knights.

Donough O'Rourke was treacherously slain by the Muintir-Eolais.

Drumcliff was plundered by the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, accompanied by the English of Meath. But God and St. Columbkille wrought a remarkable miracle in this instance; for the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke was killed in Conmaicne a fortnight afterwards, and the eyes of the son of Cathal O'Rourke were put out by O'Muldory (Flaherty) in revenge of Columbkille. One hundred and twenty of the son of Melaghlin's retainers were also killed throughout Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumcliff, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Mac Dermot (Maurice, son of Teige), Lord of Moylurg, died in his own mansion on Clonlough, in Clann-Chuain.

Randal Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Con Mag Rannal.

Aireaghtagh Mac Awley, Chief of Calry, died.

Cathal's son was blinded, with whom the army came, in O'Moyldory's house, in revenge of Columkil, and a hundred and twenty of the chiefest [followers] of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumklen, through the miracles of Columkil.

k Clann-Chuin, Clann Chuain, called also Fir Thire and Fir Siuire; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O'Dowda, under whom it was held by O'Quin of Carra; but about the year 1150, O'Quin, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of Rory Mear O'Dowda, who violated his daughter while on a visit at his (O'Quin's) house, renounced his allegiance to him, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 163, 204, 205. The name Clonlochy is now forgotten; it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siur, which flows through the town of Castlebar.

1 Chief of Calry, eonmnae calmaige, that is, of Calry-an-chala, which, according to the tradition in the country, and as can be proved from various written authorities, comprised the entire of the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.
AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1188.

Aot Criospai mile, céu, ochtmogat, a hócht.

Martam ua hpolaigh arpocennai gaoideal 1 phi láitin Aonta macha do ecc.

Aedh ua bechaman eppcorp 1mpi caeart ac écc.

Amlaibh ua dainge do tóct co hi via ollterra, 1 a ecc ann iap naéripge toccaná.

Ruaidh uacana anna tíghina éinél econdaí phi hú, 1 moighaíma Éireann bho o marbáid la plairéisitaí aub maolbópaí eis mebal acc oircaite Sléaghe iar na bpréccaid ois lap oirnachabh amach, 1 bpaicín ele do o marbáid amallle phi, 1 bprí via múnncén. Macmar ua gairbh toirteáí phi noroma (po imbí láim ar na ccanamán) do marbáid la múnncén eachmancaí uí dochaítaí uí mnógail uí canamán.

Doomnall ua canamán do lópaí a cóiri via éighe phi inoipé acc bín arcclanage cónnadh, 1 a ecc do trí eapccame paínta cólaim cille.

Sceill cárteoí mágr coba, 1 bprí ois uib eachóach uath o tóct aí creach i tóin cógan go toppachtaí an go lám mac neill, Ro ghabhat bu annnim. Do òbchaí dooomnall uacna laíclamh cona éiccleá ina nuochoi, pucc opípa

*O'Broly, O'Bpolaígh.—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Broly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: A. D. 1188. Martan hua hpolaigh arpoeennai goenel uile, 7 apo rrep leumann aipo maca o o e. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: “A. D. 1188. Martan O'Brolay, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died.”

*Inis-Cathy, Imp Caéart.—Now called Scattery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 2-7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfeirst: “Atq; hic notandum, Patri- cium in metropoli Armachaná successore relieto ad alias Ecclesiás constitutendas animum adjes- cisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in Sinei (Shannon) fluminis alveo, Inis catti & codem sensu in Provinciali Romano Insula Cathy appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensem, Laonensem & Ardfeirstensem hodie divissus.”—Primordia, p. 873.

*Síncre penitence, imp naéripge toccaná, literally, after choice penance.—This phrase is
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

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

Martin O'Broly\(^a\), chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.
Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathy\(^a\), died.
Auliffe O'Deery-performed a pilgrimage to HY [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence\(^e\).
Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revenge of O'Canannan's death.

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille\(^p\).

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova\(^q\), and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill\(^p\), where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "in bona penitentia quievit," or "in bona penitentia mortuus est."

\(^a\) Columbkille.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A.D. 1188. Donnell huic canannan bo leipab a cóipí oub cuagh fein i naorei i gur arcalamne coinníb, 7 a coe de riab mibhail colomb calle; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A.D. 1188. Donell O'Canannan cut his foote by his owne hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewell, and died thereof through Columkille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that gur is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is a g buam, i.e. "cutting," or "while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

\(^p\) Moy-Cova, mac cóiba, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighie Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See Feilire Aenguis, at 16th November.

\(^q\) Leim-mhic-Neill, i.e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dun-gannon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.
hi cceaban na ceann árid, do raítsrai romaincece via poile, no maith poí gallaibh, na cuimh a náir. Do raíad eim raíad na gaila gnó doinnall a aenar, tó ruchair maírin in pmicultum tíghina Ailígh, doinnall mac aoida hui lačaimn, mñoicáarma Eóemn an eim, an céill, t' in énebairne. Ruccaí an lá in míin go harumaíca. Ro haconlaicf só co nóimo, t' in nóimfíom moir iarainn.

Eóemn iních in cúimh baintigéarma muman bar agha hoilítre in nóinpe decc inaí mbrúth buída ó domán t o oshain.


*Cavan na g-crann ard, Cúban na ceann árid, i.e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanacaw, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

*Heat of the conflict, hi pmíochíun.—The word pmíochíun, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows; Leabhar Breac, fol. 52, b, and 104, a; but the Editor has translated it throughout by “the heat of the conflict,” or “thick of the battle.”

*Spear.—Gailaí is rendered a pike in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus: “A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Doneill mac Hugh O’Loghlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heir of Ireland for personage, wit, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honorably buried.”

*Of O’Quin, Ul Chúmm.—This was O’Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O’Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O’Hearin’s topographical poem:
with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard, where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear, and fell in the heat of the conflict. His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin, and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this movement, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curlelue mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction on this incursion.

O' O'Chunn an eponoe neamhan
Muintir naipgir Ivermham;
Tip copaion an gille gloim
Far copa pinne pleaduiog.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs
The extensive Muintir-Ivermham;
The fertile district of this splendid man
Is at the festive Corafin."

* Much destruction, 7 m no millfed a becco.
In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7
rachub na gaill in tip cen a becc no milled
non cup pin. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: rachub na gaill in tip cen ein cen a becc no gleu, which is rather incorrectly rendered, "And left the country by force without much fight," in the old translation in the British Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulroney, and O'Madden, and many others [alliti multi cum eis], were slain at the Curleus on this occasion.
Maolcammig na pícicamair reic leccinn doire de hathbh uettín áirig l ter eogán. 
Aphomaca de orccan la hiohn do cuirte la gállab Epeann na pocham. 
Aphomaca de lorcraid o crophaí bhruighc so pecculh bhricéi uettínrait, 
a úrsain, na rceanall.
Mungha ua ceibaill tigearna oíghiall do éic la in mantuim míoír iar 
naitréicci toghair.
Dóinne mac Muiréamhhaig méic lochámain do máth bu la gállab do 
anna be acsa pín.
Eghmily mac mac cana, poinaí l robaítean tiore heoccham uile do écc.
Mac na hoíse uae Maolruanaid tigearna phí manac d'oir ar a tígeanna, 
é do iol do éic uain ceibail. 
Táiniec plóig galv an tír iarrtham, lé do nóv ua ceibail i na maolruanaid tacaí doib. 
Mairií poth ua ceibail, l marbóir u na maolruanaid.
Conchobair maonmaine (i. mac Ruaíhi) aíri lì connaithe uettín gállab 
la goinealaibh do máth bu uaimh na muintir pín l via oíreacht i. l a

*Aird* is now called Ardmacgilligan and Tamlaght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north- 
west extremity of the country of Londonderry, 
and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. 
That part of this parish which 
verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but 
the high mountain of Géann Poitne, now Ben-
eveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from 
whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

*The Great Monastery*, i.e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth which was 
erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the 
year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows 
in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: 
“A.D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of 
Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Mellifont 
after good repentance.”

*Eghmily, Gwmhlo.-*This name, which is un-
glicised Eghmily in the old translation of the 
Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster In-
quiries, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a 
horse, and mili, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The 
country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map 
preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London,
The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

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

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland. Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he was [staying] amongst them.

Eghmily, the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche [son of the night] O'Mulrony, Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe; i.e. by Manus,

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

*O'Mulrony, O'Moolruanu.-There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

b His own tribe.—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: Concoibh Maenmagh, mac Ruaidhri, aironi Connacht, 7 nuamna Épenn uile, do marba do luisc ghras a fein eorad a Bréith; and is thus rendered in the old translation: “Conor Moinmoy mac Roary, archking of Connacht, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice.”
Máiní mac plóinn ui rhaidh (via ngoiáin an crópaí dorn), g la haoch mac bhriain bheirigh mic cómpadháis ui conóbaí, g la Mhuintéartaí mac caitail mic diarmita mic tuaidh, g la giorra na naom mac ghillacomaí, mic muinbhoich bán ui maol Micil d'onna tuathaith. Máiní oiriúnach nó cogaí an tóbh Dé by Eireann do máthú, uair tuccracht ceannóir lée moide a chéile nó dha in leabhar, Oidhí Déanmhaí O'Maonaill ua bhriain do díog ní g cleá le do thoil, g tuc trí fíchte bo gáca tríochá céad hi connaicthe do, g . f. reidh go nór, g m pucadh na bhriain dhib sin uile, acut cónaí diarmita in bhriain a lúnacht spáinn, g do báí Ruaidhí mac duinnlebo mu lao ina tígh, g do báí Doimhneall mac cándaígc fíchearna dhírmian ina tígh, g do bhf roimh thuairimta món do. i. cuíce eich gáca tríochait cet hi connaicthe. Tá Maelráscaíodh díog mu thimpa ina tígh, g pucadh thuairimte món láir, g ba ina mhaoi ina tígh, g pucadh thuairimte món láir.

Iar mac Íomháidh Conóbaí: maonnairí táinuir d'fhill munneadháis ar eol Ruaidhí in Chonóbaí i Eireann do tábairt níse do iar néce a mic, g' fhanaiac

c Crossach Dorn, Crópaí Dorn.—The word crópaí means streaked, seamed, or marked with crosses, and was probably applied to O'Finaughty, from having had the cicatrices, or seams of wounds intersecting each other on his face. Shane O'Mullan, a celebrated highwayman, who flourished in the county of Londonderry about one hundred years since, was, according to tradition, called Shane Crosach, from having his face covered with scars of this description.

d The Tuatha.—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i.e. the three districts. These were Tir Bríuin na Sinna, Kinel Dofa, and Corcchlann. The tripartite territory called the Teora Tuatha formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin, comprising the ten parishes following, viz., Aughrim, Kilmore, Clooncroft, Kiltrustan, Kilglass, Bumlin, Termonbarry, Cloonfinlough, Lissonummy, Kilgefin, and Cloontuskert.—See Liber Regalis Visitationsis of 1615, and Colgan's Tribas Thaumum, p. 524, where, speaking of the church of Kilgefin, he points out its situation thus: "Killgefinian ecclesia parochialis Dioecesis Alfinensis in regione et decanatu de Tuatha." From these authorities it is clear that the territory called the Tuatha, or Three Tuathas, comprised that part of the county of Roscommon extending from the northern point of Lough Ree to Jamestown, on the Shannon, from Jamestown to near Elphin, and thence again to Lough Ree. It was bounded on the east by the River Shannon; on the north by the Shannon and the territory of Moilurg; on the west by Sil-Murray, or the Plain of Connaught; and on the south by the modern Hy-Many.—See Map prefixed to the Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, published in 1843, by the Irish Archaeological Society. According to these annals, and to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Monahans were originally the chiefs of Tir-Bríuin na Sinna (but were subdued by the O'Braones); the Mac Branans and O'Mulvihils of Corcchlann or Corca Sheachlann; and the O'Hanlys of Kinel-Dofa.

* To his house.—This is the phrase used by the Irish annalists to denote "he submitted, or made his submission." On such occasions the
the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn); Hugh, son of Brian Breifheach, the son of Turlough O'Connor; Murtough, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, the son of Teige; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-Coman, who was the son of Murray Bane [the Fair] O'Mulvihil of the Tuathas.

Alas for the party who plotted this conspiracy against the life of the heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth-Mhogha had submitted as king. Donnell O'Brien had gone to his house at Dunlo, where he was entertained for a week; and O'Connor gave him sixty cows out of every cantred in Connaught, and ten articles ornamented with gold; but O'Brien did not accept of any of these, save one goblet, which had once been the property of Dermot O'Brien, his own grandfather. Rory Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, had gone to his house. Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was in his house, and O'Connor gave him a great stipend, namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connaught. Melaghlin Beg, King of Tara, was in his house, and took away a large stipend; and O'Rourke had gone to his house, and also carried with him a great stipend.

After Conor Moinmoy had been slain, the Sil-Murray sent messengers to Roderic O'Connor, the former King of Ireland, to tell him of the death of his son, and to give [offer] him the kingdom: and as soon as Roderic came to Moy Nacl, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of all Connaught; for

king to whom obeisance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called Caithreim Toirdhealbaigh, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, in which it is stated that at a national assembly held by the Irish at Caol Uisce, near Ballyshannon, O'Neill sent Teige O'Brien one hundred horses as wages of subsidy, and as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due to him from O'Brien; but O'Brien, rejecting the subsidy and denying the superiority of O'Neill, sent him two hundred horses, to be received in acknowledgment of O'Neill's submission to O'Brien.

Dunlo, Oun leoda.—It is the name of a townland, which contains that part of the town of Ballinasloe lying to the west of the River Suck, in the county of Galway. Dunlo-street, in Ballinasloe, still preserves the name.

His son.—This passage is so confusedly given in the original that the translator has thought it necessary to transpose the order of the language in the translation, but the original is printed exactly as in the autograph.

Moy Naei, moig nac. This is otherwise called Machaire Chonnacht. The inhabitants of the town of Roscommon and its vicinity, when speaking of the country generally, call the district lying between them and Athlone, the Borony, and that between them and Elphin, the Maghery; but they say that you are not in the Maghery till you are two miles and a half to the north of the town of Roscommon. The following are the bounds
Riaóth go maí naóis no gab sialla pil muirobairg ɏ Connacht, áp aí ann no bátaí goill Concóbar i maonmaige i mhir cloéann pop loc pit an tan rin.

Plairbeantacha na maolooraí tímarma cénecl econaill consa toíseachtaí do bhí illongport ɏ in ecóann, ɏ connachtáis uile eitir sáll ɏ saoibeach ma naghaidh don leith aile.

Concóbar na diarmaíta do márabh la cáital cappaí mac concóbar maonmaige a nuiogail a aithi.

An úd Riordh do níogadh or Sácaib. 6. Iúll.

Sluaigh an la hua Maolooraí (plairbhíntaí) do gabail ríi connachtáidh gum no gab longport ɏ in Copann. Tángatai connachtáis uile eitir sáll laiba ɏ saoibeachtha ma aghaidh, aip a aoi ni pó cumáinríst tí idó, ɏ po staic-mercraíte ríi aipoile don chop rin.

Aois Criostó, 1190.

Aip Cripo, mile, céo, nochat.

Díarmaíte na náthairtaí aip tímpaíde do ecú.

Maolpeáclainn na neachtáin ɏ diollbeapaithe na sluaghadair do márabh la toippealbhaí mac Riaóth uí Concóbar.

Mór insegan toippealbhaí uí Concóbar, ɏ Oílisirp tighi diarmaíta mic tanáidh do ecú.

Conne eitir Cáital eorrbheanadh ɏ Cáital cappaí hi eiluan réarta hphenamh do shean pil de stóppa. Tliceat pil muirobairg uile ɏ in ecname cinna im eomhaíba Pátricce, ɏ im Concóbar mac diarmaíta, ɏ im aipeáctach na poudh, ɏ tí no peadaí a piocuccadh pe poilé don chup rin.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismacool, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

1 Mac Teige.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

k Cathal Crowdery, Ca:cat eorrbhearg, i.e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name Cathal, which means warlike, and appears to be
the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy were on Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed without coming to an engagement on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige¹, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crovderg² and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick¹, Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh Cadell, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagaire, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

¹ The successor of St. Patrick, Conrapha Parape, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 62.
Tanaicce ua Concobair | ọl muinseáig go cluann mic nóir in adais rin, ọ po emiś an coblaē go moc aha hapaich, ọ tangataí pompa ar pòw na Sionna go rangataí go loch pib. Ro emiś anpá aithait doth agh an loch go po recaoilairt a náspéaigh ó aphaige | | ọ po éuaircé an tangá an tsean 1 mboí ó Concobair cona láiain a luamhneacrí la m elo an anpáid, ọ ba yr in an épíach 1 mboí ua Concobair .1. Cítal cróibdeirce, baí Aipeachtaích na poibh, ọ Concobair mac cáail. Ó do cóibh an tsean po muicce go po baídó 1 mboí inne ceimuitrí péirpeair teampaí in Chaítal cróibdeirce. Ro baídó Aipeachtaích na poibh, ọ Concobair mac cáail, Concobair ọ Aílaird na mac Aois méig aipeachtaí, ua Maolbhnennann, ọ mac in mannaífin co rócaide ele.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1191.

Aoíp Criospó, mile, cédo, nocht a hain.

Ruanóirí ua Concobair do faccbál Connacht ọ a dól co: tiah Conaill do maighribh plaéisbítaigh uí maoltoirini, ọ ọ tíin neogán iar rin diarrai rochraite ag éuairceart nEireann do gabáil Ríge Connacht do rióir, ọ n po rathraí ulta reaping bhíghan do ó connachtaí, ọ do éoit nóime do maighribh Gall na muid, ọ ní po anghstuir mide leir, ọ do éacht ar rin ní in múnna, cona éirti rin tucaire plaóin muinseáig féann ó, ọ tíin piachpach, ọ cenel aois na héitse.

Ailleam inígh Ríaccán in maolpúanaí, bhi aipeachtaí uí poibh do écc.

m It foundered, do cóisb an tsean po uisce, literally, “the vessel went under water.”

a Conóir, son of Cathlaí, i.e. Conóir, Cathal Crovderg’s own son. The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

ō Tír Fíachrach, i.e. Tír Fíachrach Aídthe.-
The country of the O’Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

p Kíneleac of Echtghe, cenel aois na héchtghe,
O'Conor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Conor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered, and all the crew perished, except O'Conor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Conor (Cathal Crowderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathal, who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

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

Roderic O'Conor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards passed into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, to enable him to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connacians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach and Kinelea of Echtge.

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aircachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A.D. 1191. In Galliv no naghao an biaudan m6, 7 m6 m6 meae, 7 lami on cenn 50 cele sti, 7 m6 pl6 pl6 mae 7 cei pinn 7 cei mueip illireen plenna na pl6ge pm, 7 Iam o' n ngualum a pao."

"A.D. 1191. The River Galliv dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, measuring a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, published by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 29, and Ware's Antiq. Hibernicae, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roseomanensis-bus, ad annum mxc, fit mentio capitis Haste, ad
Art. Aois Criostó, 1192.

O'Flynn's mile, céd, nochar, abó.

Doimhnióite ete an oibreachta colaim caille 1 niomh u oighinn la hua caitáin na cpáibe, 1 la hinghin u Iímighge.

Taichleac na dubh cicchmha na namalga 1 na priaicí do maíbaod la na mac a meic pén.

Aed na plánn toirfeá 1l Maolleogan 11 ecc.

Maíom ace cairfiach Eachaíoch an gálaib la muintir maolteonanna.

Caipílen atha an ufcaí 1 caipílen caille bhipri do oighinn 111 mhiadán 11.

longitudinem uniubseubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivae tum desiccato."—See note under the year 1178.

q Of Creeve, na cpáoibe.—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutts Fishery, was anecdyly called Eas Croide.—See O'Flaherty's Oggygia, Domestica, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: "Banna inter Leam et Elliam prater Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (Finn na Céoibe) Scrinianumque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta Eascribe lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè facundissimis."

r O'Inneirghe, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable.

—See Daud Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees, Lord Roden's copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

s Hy-Aewley and Hy-Fiachrach, i.e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tiarley and Tireragh.

t Sil-Maolruain.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Connaught; and it also became the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O'Flynn's country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of Sliabh Ui Fhloinn, i.e. O'Flynn's mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called Lough Ui Fhloinn, i.e. O'Flynn's lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his Statistical Account of the county of Roscommon), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish boul locha Ui Fhloinn, i.e. the town of O'Flynn's lake. O'Flynn's castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's is Edmond O'Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.
The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve, and the daughter of O'Henry.

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera, by Muintir Maol-t-Sinna. The castle of Ath-an-Urchair and the castle of Kilbixy were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballindagh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahmes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flinns, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynnns are of a different race from O'Flynnns of Arda, in Munster; and from the O'Flynnns, now O'Lynnns, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

* The weir of Aughera, <i>caapadh Cáachapadh</i>.—This place is called Acharadh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maol-tsionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuircne in Teffia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgaig [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branan Mac Branan, and many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

* Ath-an-Urchair, now called in Irish bute úachtair, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristemagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Teffia, i.e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called Horseleap, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's <i>Collectanea</i>, vol. i. pp. 84, 85. He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

* Kilbixy, Cill Óighe, recte Cill Ógphige, i.e.
the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or *Festology of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Uí Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: "Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c." The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name *Tobann Bìghie*, i.e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilbixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

7 *Magh-Ua-Toirthealbaigh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

2 *Cill Piacla*, now Kilfeakle, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, b, b, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraighe Bregain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan’s edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. e. 32; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

a *Knockgraifin, Cnoc Rappon*, i.e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mullilethan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahirc. O’Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *voce Graffan*:

"Graffan, Knockgraifin, or Raffon, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muillethan, and other Momanian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha
The English of Leinster committed great depredations against Donnell O'Brien. They passed over the plain of Killaloe, and directed their course westwards, until they had reached Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbh. There they were opposed by the Dallassians, who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the castles of Kilfeakle and Knockgraffon.

Donnell O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory, and made a great slaughter of them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1193.

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

Eochy O'Boyle was slain by the Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.
Mulpatrick O'Coffey died.
Cathal Mac Gaithen died.

brought Cormac Mac Airt, King of Leath-Coinn, prisoner. In after ages it was the estate, together with its annexes, of the O'Sullivans. A very remarkable moat yet remains there to be seen to this day." Again, under the word RaFFAN, he writes; "Raffan, Cuoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Cartys."

The Editor visited Knockgraffon in the year 1840, and found the ancient ruins to consist of a large moat surrounded by a rath of ample dimensions. The moat is about fifty-five feet in perpendicular height, and sixty feet in diameter at top. At the foot of the moat on the west side is a curious platea measuring seventy paces from north to south, and fifty-seven paces from east to west. This place remained in the possession of the descendants of Fiacha Muilleathan, the O'Sullivans, until the year 1192, when the English drove them from their rich plains into the mountains of Cork and Kerry, and erected, within their Rath of Knockgraffon, a strong castle to secure their conquests. Of this castle only one small tower now remains, but the outlines of some of the walls are traceable to a very considerable extent. See Cormac's Glossary, voce Cno; and Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen records the erection of the castles of Kilkenny and Kilfeakle, by the English, in this year.

b Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, úi poraς arpaς, i.e. the descendants of Fiachra of Ardstraw. Their territory was situated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes. Ussher states (Primordia, p. 857), that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of Opheathrach, were taken from the see of Clogher, and incorporated with the see of Derry. This tribe of the Hy-Fiachrach are to be distinguished from those of Connaught, being descended from Fiachra, the son of Ere, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, P. iii. c. 76.
Dermot

Monastery of Mellifont, p. 

also woman;

Laws, 776; Gra.

See only Annals the

stance sixty-second

of age, Clonmacnoise, 146.

Drogheda, and

O'Conor's Mageoghegan's

consented her, she

also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.

See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172, p. 4.

Monastery of Drogheda, Mauméini Oproictige Oíga. Colgan observes that, by the Monastery of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of Mellifont, which is near that town. See Trias Thaum., p. 309, and Acta Sanctorum, p. 655, 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

Clannamaliere, clann maolúgna. This, which was the territory of the O'Dempeys, extended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the

territory of Clannamaliere extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the barony of Portmahine in the Queen's County, on the south side of the River Barrow, and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of that river. This Dermot O'Dempsy was the only man of his name that obtained the chieftainship of all Offaly. He founded, on the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas, now Monasterevin (Mampeimin), which he richly endowed. See his Charter of Foundation published in the Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Ui Failghe before the English invasion, see note under the year 1178.

Murtough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough. He was Murtough na mair (i.e. of the Stewards), son of Murrough na nGedhal (of the Irish), who was the brother of Dermot na nGall (of the English), who first brought the English to Ireland. According to the Book of Leinster, a very important fragment of a MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2, 18), Murrough na nGedhal was the ancestor of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock, whose country was situated round Gorey, in the north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed also, but without any proof whatever, except...
Dervorgilla\(^e\) (i.e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda\(^d\) [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier\(^e\), and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough\(^f\), Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh\(^e\), died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin\(^g\), Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

mere conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot na nGall Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Gascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and Mac Vaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tenancy. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough na nGaedhal, the brother of Dermot na nGall. It is highly probable, however, that Murrough na nGaedhal, had married a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Daudd Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

\(^g\) Hy-Kinsellagh.—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Domaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (Primordia, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. “Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselah ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quae gens major atque potentior pars Laginensium est.” The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofeliny, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

\(^h\) O'Mulrenin, O'Muoléipenenn.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-
Annals Ríoghachta Eireann.

Ua cibhail le cinn anghall do gabail la gallaibh, ɻ a dallaí leo o eúr, ɻ a épochoadh taittai.

Imp clothpamh do oíginn la macaib oípbealb, ɻ la macaib conchothain Maonmaige.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1194.

Aoir Cripo, mile, céd, nochat, acóthain.

Constantin us brian [us brian?] eppoc cille valua do ecc.
Dommall mac toipbealbaig us brian Ri muman, lochpamh polupa ríoga ɻ coccaid Reula aosta eni ɻ iogama na munimeac, ɻ líite moá aochiana do ecc, ɻ muipeitach a mac do gabail a ionadt.
Cóill do thachtain am inri us ppionntam, ɻ a ceop am eccin vi.
Cúimé de us plann do mapbaí la gallaib.

Slochebó la gilebeart mac gaoighbaic o heallr muan, ɻ a ionruo aripóen gan nach carpba us Sloigó itpui.

...
O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes, and afterwards hanged him.

Inishcloghran was plundered by the sons of Osdealv, and the sons of Conor Moinmoy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1194.

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

Constantine O'Brain [O'Brien?], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster, a beaming lamp in peace and war, and the brilliant star of the hospitality and valour of the Momanians, and of all Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroe, but was compelled to return without being able to gain any advantage by his expedition.

Innisfallen, it was plundered by Gilbert de Nangle; and this is correct, for De Nangle was the original name of the Costellos.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Domnach maighen, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan, but do not give the name of the builder. Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection, by the English, of the Castle of Briginis, in Thomond, with the consent of Donnell More O'Brien, who, it was believed, permitted its erection for the purpose of distressing MacCarthy. The same chronicle also enters under this year the death of the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Mann, and wife of John de Courcy.

1 Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain, i.e. insula O'Fintanorum.—The situation of this island is unknown to the Editor. It is not called from St. Fintan, after whom several places in Ireland are named, but from a family of the name O'Fintan.

Cumee O'Flynn.—This is the celebrated chieftain, who, in the year 1178, defeated De Courcy in the territory of Firlee, and cut off all his men except eleven. The name of the person by whom Cumee was slain is not given in the Annals of Ulster, Kilronan, or Innisfallen. **O o gallaib** is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumee Offlin killed by the Galls." The term Galls is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

Assaroe, ear pucat, i.e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly **ear Cataract, i.e. the cataract of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Badharn, who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the chronology of these an-
Maolreachlann mac Domnall uí Seoltapartnaice ticechta opurthi vo ecc.

Concobair mac Maínara mic dumpleite uí eochadha vo marbaí la hUa namhlaire 1 meabhal.

Aeth dall mac coinndealbairí uí Concobair vo ecc.

Sítheucc mac plomn uí rinneáta caorpeach éolimne münchadhá vo éig. Dúnchadh mac Maínsearaith mic coinndealbairí vo marbaí la Münchsealbairí mac Domnall uí brian.

Münchadh mac Amlaibh uí éimeirígh vo marbaí la lochtainn mac mcinait uí chinnéiric uí pioncaighb.

AOIS CRIOSON, 1195.

Aoir Criosp, mile, ceo, nocht, a cúisce.


Sítheucc na gairmleabairí vo marbaí vo mac uaim Sleibe. Sluainead lá loin vo cuimhí, 7 la mac Ínghn de lait vo gabail niúnt a ré gállaab laifhín, 7 múmar.

Sluacchéad la Cáséal xcoipdubhíca uí eircobair, la mac coinndealbairí go noíime gá gállaab, 7 go gaidsearlaib na mide imeile ppúr ír in múmarain go繁华tarna inleach thubair, 7 cáipol 50 go loirceas aetité moinealplein leo 7 apaitte vo moinealpleinb.

Cathail mac diarmadá vo tocht 1 eircomachaib 1r in múmarain, 7 ba corgach in each maighin thumara tuochadh go namg co loch rígh, 7 go hímrí Róibh, 7 po ghabair longa cathail eircipdubh uile lair, 7 nuig laír 1at co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced Assaroe, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhaoir, now more usually called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° O'Finnaghty.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Duna-
Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain on Fingail by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

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

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishroba\(^9\), he seized upon all the vessels [i.e. boats] of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

\(^9\) Inishroba, \(\text{\'n}\)\(\text{\'ir}\) \(\text{\'o}\)\(\text{\'ib}\), i.e. the island of the River Robe. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Robe, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.
The Churches translated the piopus Do po tria pecae into Erench, Mac blosky an Darcy, Murchertachus caoimneirheab, cadnoine chadi turn And defensionis pacpaig connacc colaim caille, po haonacht hiruine go nohnipa, caitain.

Slòigeao lá Ruáni mac vunnplebe co ngallab, go macab tofísè connacht co poighid cenél neogain, na nairtepa, Tangattan una cenél eògan tcela ócc, ri pri fáiphe co macaire ádramaéca na naghaid, go mac macpatt cat óib go raoimhe poit mac vunnplebe po láo ughán a mun-

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1 Caistin no-Caillige.—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

2 The roth, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

3 Churches and fair named.—Tunghbálainea ceall 7 caimnimeaí is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—Vide Trías Thaum., p. 504, col. 2.

4 Blosky O'Kane.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Clokses, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Clokey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

5 Honour and respect.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his Annals of Derry, Trías Thaum., p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Huá Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniae regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniae futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonarum Hiberniae, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basiliarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procurum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Scrinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi praesitentur; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolosd interremptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriad de-latum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepul- tum est." And thus, very carelessly in the
brought them away to Caislen na-Caillighe' [the Hag's Castle], where he proceeded to commit great ravages in all directions, until Cathal Crowderg, accompanied by a party of the English and of the Sil-Maelruana, arrived and made peace with him (Mac Dermot), although he (Cathal) had thitherto committed great injuries.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1196.**

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

The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great part of the Rath*, were burned.

Murtough, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, Lord of Kinel-Owen, presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, and founder of churches and fair nemeds† (sanctuaries), was killed by Donough, the son of Blosky O'Kane*, at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged their loyalty to him before the Three Shrines and the Canoin-Phatruig [i.e. the Book of Armagh]. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and respect*.

Rory Mac Donslevy, with the English, and the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, marched an army against the Kinel-Owen and Oriors*. The Kinel-Owen of Tulloghoge and the men of Orior proceeded to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and there gave them battle. Mac Donslevy was

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* Orior, i.e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word cipēep signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriel; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized *Artheri* and *Orientaes*, by Probus, Colgan, O'Flaherty, and other writers. Probus calls this territory *Regio Orientalium.*—See the second Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*; Ussher's *Primordia,* pp. 857, 1047; O'Flaherty's *Oggy,* part iii. c. 76; Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 107, 130; and Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 103.
QNHaca connaccaib, po townland concobaip 6a Termon.

The meabail cipea march ed po that of e. joined 16; Credan-

mapbab on Dabeog. English, mac po po concobaip 6a

[1196. Uopcpacap an nDapjap. Lough mainip-yet but po that

baip via cipe. luimnij bpip cip DO lap head, of of the

principality when descendants possessed berniaExpugnala,

* Desies, Oépe.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credan-

head, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faedan, was

Melaghlin, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion,

when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after

possessed the territory.—See Cambreusis? Hib-

ernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's

Oygia, P. iii. c. 69.

Termon-Daveog, Termmann vàbèocc, i. e. the sanctuary of St. Daveog.—The church of this

Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled Folly of Pilgrimages, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavo, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Ter-

mon-Magrath.

a Linerick.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Don-

nell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfeakle, and slew many of the English

there; and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugenian forces joined Cathal Croyderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suf-

fer the town to be burned, on condition that the
defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Conor, of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies.

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles in this year.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead.

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, surnamed the Gillaroe, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix, who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gillycuddy (Gilla Moclaim). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Warcum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a reipsa alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, deterquet."

b Embraced Orders, vo vol hi nup, i.e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of this chief, state, that he died i nua monat, "in the noviceship of a monk."

c In his stead, oia épi: literally, "after him."

d The Gillaroe, an Gilla puac, i.e. red or red-haired youth.

Roydamna, pioqóinna, i.e. materies of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptance of the word.

e Leix, luogip.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-
baó la hua mórho donnall, ḥ la laičirr occ corpam na hebal na bipt o ḡallaibh ḫirr, ḥ cathaib cappaċ do ma♭♭a♭ úi mórho ma Ṭógail.

Congaileach mac ḫiγail ui Ruainc do ma♭♭a♭ la lu安保 ap plab na én. 

Cathaib mac afoha ui plaithbuiraith do ma♭♭a♭ la macaib munphaitaig 

Aois Criostó, 1197.

Aoil Criostó, mile, cēu, nočate, a reacht.

Sluaigeab lá lohn do Cuirt do ḡallaib ula♭ do ḫirrechraibe, ḥ do ṭoún-

parr caiplén cille Sanctan, Ró páraigeab ḥ ṭo. polmai reimburse triuca cēu 

cianačta leó. ḥ Ro páiraib Roitej plitún co pocheive mòri immalle ḫirp

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Ui Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraighe, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatrick, or Fitzpatrick, the remainder will be Leix.—See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 818, 943, and Map of Leix and Ophaley, in the British Museum. The territory of Laoighis, or Leix, was originally divided into seven parts, the boundaries of which met at a stone, called Leac Riada, on the plain of Magh Riada, now Morett, which originally comprised all the Great Heath of Maryborough. These seven districts were under the government of seven petty chiefs, who were all under the jurisdiction of one arch chief, called Righ Riada, who generally resided at Dun Mask, now Dunamase.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, under the head Laoighis Laighean. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reaghtvar; and to Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

\[\text{In revenge of him, mà mòghail. — The Annals of Kilronan state that Mahon was slain by an archer of Donnell O'More's people, and that Donnell O'More fell on the same day by the hand of Cathal Carragh, in revenge of his brother. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Kilronan at the year 1196: \text{macaibeanna mac coneobam} \text{maonmaige do ma♭♭a♭ le peppenach. I. Con-}

\text{goibh, do munun Domnaull Ui mòrba. Dom-}

\text{nall na mòrba fóm do tuitim ìp in uair 

cesna do laim caei al cappaig. And thus in 

the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: \text{a. D. 1197. \text{macaibeanna mac coneubair} 

maonmaigh ocsus ab aliquo sagittario de jaf-

milia Domnaill ui mòrba, et in eadem hora 

Domnaull na mòrba eccidit de manu caei al 

cappaig.}^b

\[b \text{Congalach, Congalač. — This name is now} \text{obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is} \text{preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish} \text{O'Congolač.}

\[1 \text{Slieve-dá-én, plab dà én, i.e. the mountain} 

\text{of the two birds. — This mountain, which retains} \text{this name to the present day, lies principally in} 

\text{the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerill, and} 

\text{county of Sligo, and extends from near Lough}
from bearing off the spoil which he had taken from the English; but O'More
was killed by Cathal Carrach [O'Conor], in revenge of him² [Mahon].

Congalachⁿ, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on
Slieve-da-en¹.

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin na-Sinnaᵏ.

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Murtough
Midheach¹ [Midenisis].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1197.

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

John De Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eas-
Creevaᵐ, and erected the castle of Kilsanctanⁿ, and wasted and desolated
the territory of Kienaghtaᵐ. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of

Gill to Colooney. It is worthy of remark, that
there is a lough on the north side of this moun-
tain called Loch do gheadh, i.e. the lake of the
two geese.—See Map prefixed to the Tribes and
Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed in 1844.

⁽¹⁾ Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, now locally called Tir ru-
Briuin.—It is a beautiful territory lying between
Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscom-
mon, and comprising the parishes of Cill mor na
Sinna, now Killmore, Eachdharium mac n-Aodha,
now Anghrim, and Chlain cremha, now Cloncrat.
According to the tradition of the district, O'Mo-
nonahan lived at Lissadorn, near Elphin, now the
seat of John Balf, Esq., where there is a well
called Monahan's well; and the last of the
O'Monahans, who was chief of this territory, was
killed here by O'Beirne with a blow of his fist,
unde nomen, Lissadorn, i.e. the fort of the fist.

⁽²⁾ Murtough Midheach, i.e. the Meathian. He
was so called from having been fostered in Meath.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the An-
nals of Innisfallen state, that Gilbert de Nangle
was expelled from Meath by the King's Deputy,
Hamon de Valentis [De Valognes] who took
possession of his castles and lands.

⁽ᵐ⁾ Eas-Creeva, Ípp coipe, now called the Sal-
mon Leap, or the Cutt's Fishery, is a cataract on
the River Bann, to the south of Coleraine, in the
county of Londonderry.

⁽ⁿ⁾ Kilsanctan, Cill Sanctain.—In the An-
nals of Kilronan it is called cauplen cille San-
cain, and in the old translation of the Annals of
Ulster, “the Castle of Killsandle.” It was si-
tuated on the east side of the River Bann, not
far from Coleraine. There is still a remarkable
mound near the Salmon Leap on the Bann, called
Mountsandall.—See Ordnance Map of London-
derry, sheet 7.

⁽ᵐ⁾ Kienaghta, Cianacca, now the barony of
Keenagh, in the north-west of the county of
Londonderry.—The tribe called Cianacca, i.e.
the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from
Cian, the son of Oiloll Olum, King of Munster
in the third century. After the establishment
of surnames the principal family of the Cianachta
of this territory took the surname of O'Conor,
and is distinguished in the Irish Annals by the
appellation of O'Conor of Glenn Geimhin.

P 2
The territories and the churches, tuae 7 ceall.—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Iop tuae 7 ceall generally means “both laity and clergy.”

Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh, cluain i, eanae 7 oigbpuach.—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches, though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain i is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanae is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Oigbpuach, i.e. the red brink, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in Trias Thaum., p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: "Cing iarain Roiteil Picun ap creic go porti doipe 7 po aipe cluain i, eanach 7 oigbpuach. "Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Civitatem ipsum, Ecclesii de Cluain an Eanach, & Derg-bruach spoliatis, invasurus."

Here he reads Cluain i, Eanach, “Cluain an Eanach,” as if i were an abbreviation of the article in or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain i, and Eanach, and Oigbpuach. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1197. Tanic uno Roiteil Picun co porta Doipne, co po aipe cluain 7 enach 7 oigbpuach. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyr, and spoyle Cluain hic and Anagh and Dergbruagh.”

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that Cluain i Eanagh was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of Cluain an Eanach, he writes: “Est Capella Diocesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimae familie O'Cathannorum; a qua et Cluain Enach appellatur.”—Trias Thaum., p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of Eanach, he writes: “Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissime familie O'Cathannorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi.”—Trias Thaum., p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan's knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that Cluain i and Eanach were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O'Donnell, in his Life of Columbkille, distinctly points out
forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches. Rotsel Pitun afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale, in which the English and the son of Ardgal Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice, and Brekan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of Cluain i, which he calls simply Cluain, in the following words:

"In loco quodam quem Cluain vocant, a Dorensi oppido ad adversam Feabhali lacus margi- nenum non procui distantii templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called Bunseantuinne, not far from Derry. "Pacis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholas Boston dictus, præfatum templum demolitus, ex ejus rude-rubus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—Trias Thaum., p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Deargbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

A small party, uacuó. —This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party." —See O'Brien's Dictionary, in voce. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [recte 1197]: "Ano. 1196. An army by John de Courcy with the Galls of Vlster to Eas-Krivy, and made the castle of Kilsaddle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanagh" [out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyrry, and spoyled Cluain he and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flathvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtooke him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them uppon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Cainegh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i.e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgal Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgal Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

Faughanvail.—Colgan writes it Nuachonghail. There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne; to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated Nova habitatio by Colgan.—See Acta Sanctorum, p. 141, note 8.

Canice, euacuó. —He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516. —See Colgan, Trias
Mac et i đo éipanachtaí do ñlát altóna teampaill nóir voine colain cilc, g ehte cuimh bao peapi pò baoi in Épín do bhreit eipre, i. mac Rhidh, mac polaí, cóim u Maolthiubhair, g cammcopanó cóim u dochataigh, Ro hripiet imorra g'do all a nmonnara, g a lorrá obh. Ópíet [epiè] imorra na peóin ir in tril tó iar ná ngóir, g an ti no sòir, g no crochad lá plaiñbaintaí as eipoir na maíq i neneac colun cilc íra halton pò púntaí.

Plaíbhintáe na maolthiubhair téigearna cenél eccoinall, eògan, g aribjall córnnaí mac Déim, g méidinn Épínna Èireann uile; Conall ar làoðdóët eòide, Cúculamn ar ñapcecead, Guaire ar eòea, Mac luigí ar ócláéuir decc (an ndara la fhebruair) iar etreablaír eòaide, i nniir Samhain iirn epiócatmaí bliñoin a plaíbinter, g írin nomaí bliñoin ar eòaide a aòerre. Aòuir po haònaí a nuchur tuama co nóinoin amail po baoi ùíor.

Ghabair eacmañcaí na dochataí (1. g ain nicila praghnaol) eòmar cenél eooconall po cédoínr, g 1 ccimn costéiòir iapmn taàpsh lohn po cuimt co poepit naírn maill deferred po crunamh in tril éògan, aiprin co harpuutara iarpmíminnicall 50 voine colom cilc. Aiprin cóise hárié am. Thaigao iarnam co scoct nparcain via nómañcaí pàir. Teccar doà cennel eonail iin ecemañcaí na doóchataí via naíshr, poéraí cat eòmna, g toipiaroí rochaide mór aonu ñ anail. Gid iad cennel eonail am po ùíthrigt íceolión uain topo-


* Mac Etigh.—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

* Their jewels.—A nmonnara 7 á lorpa. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 tòll a nmonnara 7 á lopa ob; which in the old translation is rendered, "broke their gilt and silver off them."

* Defender of Tara, còrnnaí mac Déim. —This might also be translated contender for Tara, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

* Connell... Cuchullain.—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concowar Mac Nessa in the first century.

* Guaire in hospitality.—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 391.

* Mac Lughach in feats of arms.—He was the best spearsman among the Fiana Eireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Dorg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lugba. —See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, b, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior
Mac Etigh\textsuperscript{a}, one of the Kienaghts, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry, and carried off the four best goblets in Ireland, viz. Mac Riabhach, Mac Solas, the goblet of O'Muldory, and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam-Corainn. These he broke, and took off their jewels\textsuperscript{b} and brilliant gems. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the thief were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty [O'Muldory] at Cros-na-riagh (i.e. the Cross of Executions), in revenge of Columbkille, whose altar he had profaned.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel, defender of Tara\textsuperscript{c}, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin\textsuperscript{d} in valour, a Guaire\textsuperscript{e} in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms\textsuperscript{f}, died on Inis Saimer\textsuperscript{g}, on the second day of February, after long and patient suffering, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age, and was interred at Drumhome\textsuperscript{h} with due honour.

Eachmarcach O'Doherty (i.e. Gilla Sron-mael) immediately after assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Connell. A fortnight afterwards John De Courcy, with a numerous army, crossed Toome into Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry-Columbkille, where he and his troops remained five nights. They then set out for the hill of Cnoc-Nascain\textsuperscript{i}, to be conveyed across it; but the Kinel-Connell, under the conduct of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, came to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them, in which many fell on both sides. The Kinel-Conell were much side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

\textsuperscript{a} Drumhome, \textit{Duinn Ecuain}, a church and parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. This church is referred to under the Latinized name of \textit{Dorsum Tommæ} by Adamnan in his \textit{Vita Columbae}, lib. iii. c. 23. It is also mentioned in O'Donnell's \textit{Life of Columbia}, lib. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's \textit{Primordia}, p. 969; and also in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 23rd September, where it is stated that it is one of St. Adamnan's churches.

\textsuperscript{b} Inis Saimer, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name \textit{Inis Saimer}, see Keating's \textit{History of Ireland}, Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's \textit{Oggoa}, part iii. c. 2. O'Muldory had a house on this island. The monastery of Eas Aodha Ruadh is not on this island, but on the north near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, but the name is now obsolete.
OIS CRIOSE, 1198.

Aoir Cnioro, mide, ceo, nocart, a hoct.

The word tower properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and top means a tower. But as Colgan has translated tower throughout his works by the Latin turris, the translator has adopted the word tower, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

Roderic O’Conor, Ruaidhri ua Conchobair.—The name Ruaidhri, which is to be distinguished from Ruaidh again, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780.—See O’Conor’s edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 295; but Ruaidh is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history.—Id., pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruaidhri is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,
slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O'Laverty, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

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

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor⁶, King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—History of Ireland, vol. ii.
laíb dóibh i ceannáncaibh i cceanga iap na téipin e cothaidh, g iap mbílit baudh ó doìsín, g o deamhain, g puiccall a cóip againn mic nóip, g nó habbanseach aon fadhb tuain dalt sin faíth níl cluain mic nóip.

Mac bhraoin bhreipigh mic tóirnibhairghníi ní concobair do marbhaó le caraíl, caraíl ní ná dân 36: an píip i anfact i laib 114.

Caílair ná maolpábage tigeartha caraíl le caraíl le caraíl, g úd bheinn reipin do marbaó na óigí选项 ro céadair.

Sluaísceadh na loin do cpute hí tâu éigean ar píip na ceall, g nó habbanseach, g nó milleád Annalanna, g rathbóth laip, Raimic iarpóim nóip com a cholm cítile, g bhaoi ámpróim ar oiche pop peacaim aig milleád inri heogáin g an tâu éigean, g ní mhaíb aer tâu miallima muna toippriodh aoth ó nèill luise cóip cíll * * * i laicairn, g nó loigé ní don baile, g nó mairbód rith príip ó bheinn do gailleib, Ro éipindéip goll màirgí line, g náil anfáidi thuri thóin cón na poitíom aóda, g ní nó maitiagh aouth nácaí nó nó poiptré ina éithn aig

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the Historia Familiae De Burgó, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Richard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of Vita Kirovani, and O’Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 36: According to Duall Mac Firbis, the Lacies of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O’Conor.

a Carrick-Braghy, caparrach bhraéite, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O’Maelfabhail is still in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

b John De Courcy.—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. “A. D. 1198 [recte 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tir-owen among the churches [ap puc na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dytry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [would not have] went [gone] from thence for a long tyme [7 ní mbaíb aer príip pe for-óca], untill [unless] with five shipsHugh O’Neale went [had gone] to Killahürnna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon
the English, died among the canons at Cong, after exemplary penance, victorious over the world and the devil. His body was conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and interred at the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Brian Breifneagh, who was the son of Turlough O’Conor, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy.

Cathalan O‘Mulfavil, Lord of Carrick-Braghy, was slain by O‘Dearan, who was himself slain immediately afterwards in revenge of him.

An army was led by John De Courcy into Tyrone, among the churches; and Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Derry, where he remained a week and two days, destroying Inishowen and the country generally. And he would not have withdrawn all his forces from thence had not Hugh O’Neill sailed with five ships to Kill

in Latharna, burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach until they

them, burning the town. Then they fought in the midst of the town [on lap in bacle] until the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrowes after until they went to their ships, and killed but five of O’Neal’s men. Then went John away [from Dyrry] bearing of this.”

1 Kill in Larne, coll a lao i. In the Annals of Ulster this name is written coll, with a blank left for the latter part of the name, exactly as in the text of the Four Masters; but in the Annals of Kilronan it is written coll a lao i. i.e. a church in the territory of Latharna; and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Killaharna. Latharna is now called Larne, and is the name of a village in the east of the county of Antrim; but it was originally a tuath, cinament, or regiuncula, near Lough Laoigh in Ulster. See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 188, and 5th Index. There can be little doubt that the coll, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruicé, now anglicised Kilroot—but ancienly Kilrogage and Kilreugh—which was certainly in this district. See the Calendar of the O’Clerys, at 16th October. This church, whose patron saint was a Bishop Colman, son of Cathbhadh, is described as situated on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Dalaradia, in Ulster. See also the Feilire, or Festilogy of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as pop bpi locha loig i. n-Ultaib, “on the brink of Loch Leighe in Uladh.” For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duaid Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, p. 248.

k Moylinny. Mag line.—This name is still preserved as that of a townland in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim. But Moylinny, before the present arrangement of the baronies in the county of Antrim, was a territory which extended from Lough Neagh to Carrickfergus. See note *, p. 23, on Dal Buinne. For its boundaries in 1609, see note under the year 1503.
lorecaide ann baile. Ro ritho rima rpeacce eatorpa tapan, g po nuio rpo gal-
laib, g tuccaod coice maomanna poppa o tā rin co nveafrat ma longaib, g
ni po maribaivo muinpin aova act corseap namā. Iap ecclip na pecel rin
vo lohn po fagab an baile i paibe i. voip,e colaim cille.

Coccaod eitig cenel conall g eogain, g cenel conall vo cointingal la
hua nececi in acchaod cenel eogain, g po boi conme stoppa vo naion a
ccapaorap ho etepmann vābeocc. Taimc tna aod va neill go cenel eogain
imme vo eitmeacce na conme, g po iontraig va hēċecinig, g po meabair
pain co brapcaide brápccbe la hua neill.

Oo neachaid aod go cenel eogain i′ in la ēlona, co vepprain creic ron
cenel conall hi mačaine Maige hiōta, g tucrat bōranme vīpime iap maribaiv
leō uū outoionna pop psecmeao mapeplaui̇g.

Sluaídéaod la haoi va neill la cenel neogain donbhip 50 mačaine Maige
hiōta vo tabairt ēata vo cenel econall, g po fagabpir cenel econall a
longpore leō, g vo pōnai blooai nītē g caaē stoppa von ēn cin.

Catal cpolboeapig va concobair vo venam rīōda rīi caēal cappaic.mac
concobair maonmaīg, g a tabairt von tīn, g reappam vo tabairt dō.

AOS CRIOSÓ, 1199.

AOIR CRIOPO, mile, ceo, nochatt, aonal.

Maolíopa mac giolla epáin, apēcmeač cille moipe va mallaie, g aóbar
comarba Patirac dēc.
Sanctur Maupiteap va baottám dēc in hi colamm cille.

Oo pōnpat goillo ulao tīi plōi̇g mōpa hi tīn neogain, g an tēer plōi̇g vo
pōnpat, po gāpab longpore a g voinmaic mōp maige ṭomélāip, g vo ēnpirrē

ȮHegny.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as
yet acquired any power over that territory.—
See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 76.

og a skirmish, psecmeao mapeplaui̇g, a skirm-
ish of cavalry. In the old translation of the
Annals of Ulster, it is rendered "Nell O'Duiv-
dirina was killed uppon a skirmish."

The plain of Moy Irish.—This, as already
observed, was the level part of the barony of
Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

Kilmore-Oneilland, cilt mōp va mallaie.—
Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of
Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three
miles east of the city of Armagh.

Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare, ʻonmaic mōp
muige imélāip.—Now Donaghmore, a church
and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and
poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [determined upon making conquests], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvdirma in a skirmish between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Itha, to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Croderg O'Connor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.**

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

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland, and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare, and sent three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glanda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glanda, from a well named Glan, before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilogy of Aengus, at the 6th September: Ῥοᾶς γλάνα παῦμ καὶ τοῦ βασιλείου τούτου; "Ross Glanda was the name of the place
Toome. was a people or chieftain who finally died in 1199. He is mentioned in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerrys at the same day, where it is added that Dohmac mor Moighe Iomchlaire is in Tir Eoghain, now Tyrone. Magh Imchlaire was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "Imchlaire, quae et aliquando Moghelair, i.e. campus planus, sive planitiae legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironie, non procul a Dungnainn, et in ecclesia eisdem regionis Domnach mor dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—Trias Thaurm., p. 184, c. 1.

Toome.—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A.D. 1200. "The Galls stole the land of the chieftain i.e. the Platy-White, and the people of the land of the Platy-White long before they went beyond Toame. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A.D. 1199" [recte 1200]. "The Galls of Ulster this year prayed" [preyed] "thrice in Tyrowen, and the third time they camped at Donaghmore, and sent forth a great army. Hugh O Neale came to prevent them, and fought with the Galls and broke of them, and slaughtered a great number of them, and they stole away by night, until they went beyond Toame."

O'Donslevy, a nounplehe; more correctly mac Oinnplehe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A.D. 1199. An army by Rory Mac Dunlevy of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cowe."

Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire.—Kinel-Enda was the ancient name of the district situated between the Rivers Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See p. 19, note 4. Ard-mire, or Ard Midhshair, was the name of a ter-
forth a large body of their troops to destroy and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill set out to oppose this host; and they came to an engagement, in which the English were slaughtered, and such as escaped from him fled secretly by night, tarrying nowhere until they had passed Toomea.

Rory O'Donslevy*, and some of the English of Meath, mustered a body of troops, and plundered the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (at Armagh), and left only one cow there.


Donough Uaithnneach, the son of Roderick O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Roduv Mac Roedig, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by the English, on a predatory incursion, in Hy-Earca-CEin.

Cathal Crowderg O'Connor was banished from the kingdom of Connaught; and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill, with the men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel, marched to Tibohine-Artagh*, to relieve Cathal Crowderg O'Connor. They returned again,

* Hy-Earca-CEin.—This was the ancient name of a tribe situated in a valley in the present barony and county of Antrim.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 183, col. 2, note 221.

The Kinel-Aengusa were a tribe of the Clanna Rury, in the same neighbourhood. They descend, according to Duald Mac Firbis, from Aengus, the second son of Maelcobha, and the Chiefs of Leath Cathail, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, were of them.—See his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy), p. 568: Οa mac Muolcobha i. bláma, a quò pògrapi ùlai, 7 òmpur, a quò cimil n-àongutu: cp oib òmprai leite sácneil.

Tibohine-Artagh, Téací Òighin amrulg, i.e. the house, or church of St. Baoithin, of the territory of Airteach. It is now the name of a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.—See the Feilire Aenguis at 19th of February, where this church is described as lying to the west of Croghan, in Connaught: "ppu épsaicht Con- nacht amap;" and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where the saint is called "Bishop Baoithin, the son of Cuanach, of Airteach."—See also Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 370, col. 1, notes 17, 18, 19; and Acta Sanc- torum, pp. 369, 370; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register; Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland; and Archdall's Monasticon (at Tibohin). The parish called after this church is still sometimes locally called Airteach; but the territory
of Airtheach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised Taughboyne, though always pronounced Tiboyné by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

* Kilmacduagh, Cill mac Duac, i.e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aighine, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aighine, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1842, p. 71, note b, and map to the same work.

* Rinn, Rinn úum, i.e. the point or peninsula of the dun, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Re, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See *Ordnance Map* of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Re, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated *Rinn úum*.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish
however, and on coming to Easdara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the forces of the north of Ireland were defeated; and O’Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh* to assist Cathal Crovderg O’Conor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and the English of Ulidia and Meath were defeated with such slaughter that, of their five battalions, only two survived; and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rindown* on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O’Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor⁷, died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlann, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died*. 

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

⁷ Clann-Conor.—See note under year the 1193.

* The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmaconoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O’Conor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmaconoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obaup), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: “A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O’Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, until they came to Tyrefinghragh Aynie, where they were met by Cahall Carragh O’Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Roynown (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John’s house, neer Loghrig). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrig, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceitfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacy the younger, and was conveighed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macarthe and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again.”
Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O’Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O’Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

*Kyley O’Duffy, *caithla ua doibéid.*—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuamomensis* by Giraldaus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O’Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to England, together with Laurence O’Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan’s, by King Roderic O’Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer’s *Foederæ*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cox’s *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland’s History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore’s History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1200.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred.

Kyley [Catholicus] O’Duffy\(^a\), Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age. Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O’Naghtan, one of the noble sages of Clonmacnoise, a man full of the love of God, and of every virtue, and head of the Culdees of Clonmacnoise, died on the tenth of March.

Malone O’Carmacan, Successor of St. Coman\(^b\), died.

Hugh O’Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O’Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enda, killed many persons, and drove off many cows.

Egneghan O’Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, sailed with the fleet of Tirconnell [thirteen vessels] by sea, and despatched his army by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrigin\(^c\). The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois\(^d\) on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O’Duffy, attended the second Council of Laran, together with Laurence O’Toole, Archbishop of Dublin; Constantine, Bishop of Killaloe; Brietius, Bishop of Limerick; Augustin, Bishop of Waterford; and Felix, Bishop of Lismore: but on their passage through England, they were obliged to take an oath that they would not say or do anything at the council prejudicial to King Henry or his kingdom– See note under the year 1180, p. 51. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he died in the Abbey of Cong, in the year 1201.

\(^a\) Successor of St. Coman, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

\(^b\) Successor of St. Coman, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

\(^c\) Gaeth-an-Chairrigin, i. e. the inlet of Carri- gin.—Carrigín is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word ṡao, or ṡaoe, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as ṡaoe Déph (Gweedore), ṡaoe Dea (Gweebarra), ṡaoe Laoacph (Loughros Bay), all on the western coast.

\(^d\) Port-Rois, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross. —This is not the Portrush in the parish of Bal- llywillin, in the county of Antrim, but Rosses Bay, a short distance to the north of Derry. This story is very confused in the original. It should be told thus: “Egneghan O’Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, despatched the ships of Tir- connell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrigin. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrigin. As soon as the Clann-Der- mot, his opponents, had heard of this division of his forces, they marched to Port-Rois (Rosses Bay), to intercept the passage of the ships, and prevent them from joining the land forces; but the crews of the thirteen ships attacked and defeated them. This shews how unequal they were to compete with the combined forces of O’Donnell.
annal a rioghachta eireann.

...
other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murrough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murrough Ó'Creaghan*, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach*, was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot*.

Meyler*, and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmaenoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylan¹ was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glasfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourke) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory*.

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¹ O'Boylan, ua baorthallain.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coimisi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

* Leckymuldory, leac na brcifne, i.e. O'Muldoys's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldoys's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the leac, under the cataract at Bcliffe, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourke and their correlatives.
Donnchaíd uairneach mac Ruairí úi Concobair do mharbhaí la gàllaigh lennigh.

Mathgamain mac gilla pátrí春秋í uí Chiarraigh do mharbhaí la gàllaigh cluana róipne.

Cluain roipne do luirmec uair có roghaír por na gàllaigh bata pháirinne.

Céannaí na cáile cáilbheanach 1 Múaim by por loing cáirlén uí Conainn, 1 marchaí lennigh, 1 carpláín uilecín, 1 tuc uilecín cona mnaíill len laithiarnaí marbhaí uí mideine déecc, 1 iolain usaine cennmórtaí.

Fiaórna uaireann taoiseach píl Mhaoilbhuírí an do écc.

Céannaí cáile do ghabáil Ríte connacht, 1 cáile carphbaí mar mharbhaí do 1 milleán go mparáid chua teaghlach uí Eithnigh scéanaír peapanáin, 1 airígh do rathú lóin do cuideachta go náthrom a cupa mór.

Aois Írisce, 1201.

Aoir Cliodhna, mile, do cheadh, a haon.

Tomallacht uair Concobair comóirba Pátrí春秋í, 1 Ríóin na hÉireann décc.

Conn uair meallaígh earrach eanaígh doin, tháin g síomhóir ecclíptaíochta décc.

Johann de monte celení cáipíní comóirba ríostar do tocht ó Róm co héirse. Shnaidh nó do teaghlamaí ná dál do háit chuit chún earrachach, por na gal-lachaí, i.e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

Besides them, cennmórt. — This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

Banished into Ulster. — This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreath, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinniagh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the
Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, the son of Gilla Patrick-O'Keary, was slain by the English of Clonard.

Clonard was burned by O'Keary, to injure the English who were in it.

Cathal Crovderg O'Conor made a predatory incursion into Munster, and plundered Castleconning [Castleconnel], the market of Limerick, and Castle-Wilkin; and led Wilkin and his wife away captives, after having killed thirteen knights, and many other persons besides them.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Mailruana, died.

Cathal Carragh assumed the government of Connaught, and Cathal Crovderg was banished by him into Ulster. He arrived at the house of O'Hegny, Lord of Fermanagh, and went from thence to John de Courcy, with whom he formed a league of amity.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1201.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred one.

Tomaltagh O'Conor, successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Melly, Bishop of Annaghdown, a transparently bright gem of the Church, died.

Johannes de Monte Celion, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland, and convoked a great synod of the bishops, abbots, and every other order in the Church,

Mac Carthys, O'Donohoes, and the rest of the Eugenians" [on the other].

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: "O'Donovan, Rex Carbriæ Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relagatus erat O'Donovan exditione sua de Cairebre Aodhba in regione Limiricensi in occidentalem partem regionis Corcagiensis. Vid. supra ad istum annum." The substance of this passage is thus given by Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in the first volume of his Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, under the title of Law of Tanistry. "A. D. 1200. He [Mortogh Fionn O'Brien] marched at the head of the Dal-Cassians, his brothers, Connor Ruadh and Donough Cairbreach, serving as officers under him, against the Eugenians, whom he greatly harassed, and slew Auliff O'Donovan, chief of that family, with many others of the Eugenian nobility. After which a peace was concluded between him and Donall Mor Mac Carthy, surnamed na Curadh, King of Desmond, by the mediation of Mahon O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, who was the Pope's Legate in Ireland at that time."—See note under the year 1254.
The text appears to be a historical passage in Irish, discussing events and territories. The passage contains mentions of locations such as Lune, Moynemoye, and forces, suggesting a historical context involving conflicts and alliances.

The text describes the actions of various individuals, such as Cathal Carragh and William Burk, and references to events like the death of Cathal Carragh and his followers. It also includes references to the modernization of names and the corruption of place names.

The passage highlights the importance of historical memory and the preservation of cultural heritage, with references to the translation of ancient texts and the memory of significant figures such as Teige mac Connor Moenmoye and William Burk.

The text is rich in historical and cultural context, providing insights into the political and military landscape of the time.
at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O’Flynn [O’Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia. Manus, the son of Dermot O’Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O’Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O’Heyne, died.

Teige O’Breen, Lord of Lune⁹, in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O’Caharny, died. Murrough O’Madden, Chief of half Sil-Annichadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Crovederg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces⁹, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Crovederge toke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O’Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: “A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Crovederg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O’Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the River Boyle, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days’ work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English, as were also Dermot, son of Gilchrest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O’Mulroney, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O’Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed
the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crovderg and William Burke then came, was to despatch their archers throughout Connaught to distraint for their wages, and William Burke and his attendants, and Cathal Crovderg, repaired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was bruited abroad, and it is not known whether it proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God in the shape of a man, namely, that William Burke was killed! There was not a way or road in Connaught through which this report had not passed. On hearing this news a resolution was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as unanimously as if they had all met in council for the purpose, and this was, that each person should kill his guest [i.e. the soldier billeted on him]. This was done: each tribe killed the number billeted among them, and their loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hundred, vel amplius. When William Burke had heard of the killing of his people he sent for O'Conor. A forewarning of his intention reaching O'Conor, he shunned the place where William was. William then set out for Munster, having lost the greater part of his people."

*Oran, uapán, now Oran.—A well-known place, containing the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See Trias Thaum., p. 136, where the name is thus explained: "Huaoran enim sive fuoran idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus, sive viva vel frigida aqua est terra scaturiens." See also the year 1556, at which mention is made of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at this place. The place is still called Uapán Ui Chlabaigh, and "Patrons" are yet held there annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March), and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the
from thence successively to Oran, to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and to the monastery of Ath-da-Loarg (Boyle); and the houses of the monastery served them as military quarters.

At this time Cathal Mac Dermot went on a predatory excursion into Hy-Diarmada*: Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, overtook him, and a battle was fought between them, in which Cathal [Mac Dermot] was slain.

As to Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, he assembled his forces, and marched against this army, and arrived at Guirtin Cuil luachra¹, in the vicinity of the monastery. They remained confronting each other for a week, during which daily skirmishes took place between them. At the end of this time Cathal Carragh went forth to view a contest; but a body of his people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed. This happened through the miracles of God and St. Kieran. Ancolly, the son of Dermot O'Mulroney, and many others, were also killed in this battle. After this Cathal Crovderg and William Burke passed with their forces through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and thence through West Connaught, and arrived at Cong, where they spent the Easter. William Burke and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, however, conspired to deal treacherously by Cathal Crovderg, but God protected him on this occasion from their designs, through the guarantee of the ecclesiastical witnesses to their league of mutual fidelity.

O'Clabbys used to appear at the Patrons, and point out to the people the extent of the Termon lands possessed by his ancestors, on which occasion the people were accustomed to make a collection for his support. The O'Clabbys, now Clabbys, are numerous in the county, but have retained no property in this Termon.

Colgan calls this church nobilissima ecclesia de Huaran, but little of its magnificence, however, remains at present, there being at the place but a mere fragment of the ruins of the church, and the base of its clojús, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The huaran, or spring, from which the place derives its name, is still accounted a holy well, and frequented by pilgrims. It has a small stone cross over it before which the pilgrims kneel. Traces of the foundations of other buildings are also observable in the field adjoining the church, which shew the ancient importance of the place.

* Hy-Diarmada.—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, in the county of Galway. The chief of the name had his seat, in 1585, at Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 19. The Hy-Diarmada are to be distinguished from the Clann-Diarmada, who were at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

¹ Guirtin Cuil luachra, i.e. the little field of the rushy corner or angle. This name is now ob-
heaccainne baoni eatonna in idli pinn apoile. Tanacha muintir william bupc raipioin to tobaic a tetaplayal pop conacaithe, bhinic conacaithe poiprami, 7 marbaic 700. oib. Soap william co luimeach iar pin 7 gabaic caital eorpbearg riphe cuspian conacht.

Slóigeaib la hualgánc ua Ruane to oib 1 ecenel conaill, 7 an poch-tain voib irin cepiche Rugrach ba 1 gabala. Rug va domnaill ecceachchán poíipa occ leic uí maolbuain. Peacham raipinai scopna 50 raimeo pop uid bpinn cona roépaithe, 7 no laao a nuairach eithe marbaic 1 baiao. Da don cúip pin no baineadu conchoip na glairophene.

Cenél neóghain to éacht poí cepich naile 1 ecenel conuall irin ló cétne. Do pala ecrpna 7 ua domnaill gúp pó pmaimeao pop cenél neóghain 7 po marbaic gceappinaithe ua baigeallám co rochaoibhe aile do chenél neóghain 1 maille púip.

Tíospán mac domnaill mac caitail uí Ruane to marbaic la maí pice-paque 7 la cloinn chathail, 7 an teoiganaí maí picepaic do marbaic ar an lácaip pin.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1202.

Aoir Círiúr, mile, va céad, anú.

Muineachtaí uí canmacan eipcor cluana phítu brenainn to ecce.
Maolcolm&m uí brenain ainneach ceapais cece.
Domnaill uí hpolcán píon uí nafail peanóir, Saoi oapiaigethe aín céell, ar éinse, ar óthb, ar mhné, ar moibaithe, ar érbaid, 7 aín eagana deic an neátaighchad uí ractamaí la Riop April.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

* O'Carmacan, O Canmacán, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

* Maolcolm, Maolcoholm, i.e. the servant

of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

* Of Tory, Topeir, and sometimes called Toip-mpr, i.e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and clotheach, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred
The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Crovderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conor na-GLais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, surnamed Eoganach [i.e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.

Murtough O'Carmacan, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.
Maelcolum O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory (island), died.
Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 7. See also Battle of Magh Rath, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 106, note *. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhch, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

* A good life.—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "Domnall hUa Broichain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimum penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit."
Maolpinnein mac colmáin peanóir toghóir | conn cóbrido chul planna-

gáin dé.

Dóinnall cairnach uá dochtair (i. rioch éasaíteári árda muidhin) do mha-

rob lá muinteoir baoráill iar napógain ceall | tá e an mhuin.  

 Concobair muc mac doinnall uí bhriain do mhabao lá a isteachtaíth rín |

| lá muinscinteach mac doinnall mac concobaí mac topró isladáig uí bhriain.  

Topróislaig mac Ruanóir uí concobaí do éló a séimeal, | ca tal |

croideach uí Déanfhiodh a mhír, | reparán do tabaithe dé.  

Topróislaig apom do ioncharbaí lá cá tal rín do reainsh mhír go céadóth tríd impríde na |

ngall.  

Doimnall mac muinscinteach uí maoleachlaíin do écc.  

 Tiaimse mac ainífair uí maoleachlaíin do mhabao lá mac lochlainn uí |

concobaí.

AOIS CRIOSON, 1203.

Aoir Cnoro, mile, do céad, atá.

An ceapac mac giolla ceallacht a phuaim ceap ac cille mic tuach do écc.  

Doine colam éille do loiscoad o éa mpleac MaipTain co tiopraí aodh-

nam.

Mamprín do Déanfhiodh lá ceallacht ar láp eipil le ghean nach oíche do |

ráitc̓c̓a dhuit muinteoir la ro déc, | nó mill an bhaile co móir.  

Cleipigh an tuar-|

c̓c̓aip do éipil na haon íonta do óul go háirit é.  

Florenta uchballaí ceap an haoi,  

Maolóra ua dhuigh ceap ceap éine conseil, | a bheaga ceaplaí póil |

| reatain in anuainna, amlaig an pealgail abh peaclepla duine, | ainnim |

| uac cabháit, | òr mór do muinteoir doine, | pochoide do cléicib an |

| tuaireacht seimhreitribe.  

Tiaimse apom do hí, | peacóiltean leó an mampr-

O’Boyles, muinteoir Baogúill.—According to  

O’Dugan’s topographical poem, the O’Boyles  

were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaoilidh, now Clo-

ghineely, in the north-west of the barony of  

Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmore, now the  

barony of Boylagh, and Tir Boghaine, now Ban-

naght barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the  

county of Donegal.—See notes under the years  

1284 and 1343.

At once, po céódh .1. po céód uair.—This  

adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently  

throughout these Annals, signifies at once, with-  

out delay, sine mora.  

Awley, Amlaigh. — This name, which has  

been anglicised Awley throughout this transla-

tion, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-
Maelfinen Mac Colman, a venerable senior, and Conn Craibhdheach (the Pious) O'Flanagan, died.

Donnell Carragh O'Doherty, Royal Chieftain of Ardmire, was slain by the O'Boyles, after he had plundered many churches and territories.

Conor Roe, the son of Donnell O'Brien, was slain by his own brother, i.e. Murtough, son of Donnell, who was son of Turlough O'Brien.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, escaped from confinement; and Cathal Crovderg made peace with him, and gave him land. He afterwards expelled him, but, at the intercession of the English, made peace with him at once.

Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1203.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred three.

The son of Gillakelly O'Ruaidhin, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Derry-Columbkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was erected by Kellagh without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together to pass over into Iona, namely, Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone [i.e. of Derry]; Maelisa O'Deery, Bishop of Tirconnell [Raphoe], and Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh; Awley O'Fergahail, Abbot of the regies of Derry; Ainmire O'Coffey; with many of the family [clergy] of Derry, besides numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over into Iona; and, in accordance with the law of the Church, they pulled down the aforesaid monas-

...period of their history. It is to be distinguished from O'Colloin, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Auliffe in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Anlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Olaf. The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually written O'Fergail. It was the name of the hereditary Erenaghs of Kilmacrenan, by whom the O'Donnells were inaugurated. It is now pronounced as if written O'Fergail, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.
The passage is a historical account of the name and location of a church in Ireland, specifically mentioning Ballynascreen. It describes the church as being within the barony of Loughinsholin in the county of Londonderry, and its historical significance, particularly in the context of the kingdom of Dál Riata.

The text discusses the name of the church and its patronage, referring to the Gaelic language and the tradition surrounding the church. It also mentions a passage from Trias Thaum, which provides an account of the church's history and its relation to the territory and later ecclesiastical events.

The text references several documents and historical events, including the translation of names and places from Irish to Latin and back. It highlights the church's location within the barony of Loughinsholin and its importance in the context of the kingdom of Dál Riata.
tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls and Gaels.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Teffian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan, Lord of Hy-Faelain, died in the monastery of Connell.

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs, O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1526.

f Mac Faelan.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

g Hy-Faelain.—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Clamenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Bruin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghtmore parish; Cluain Co- naire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festilogy of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

h Connell, Conval. Now the abbey of
Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall’s Monasticon. The ruins of this abbey, which was once of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

1 Under this year the Annals of Kilkenny contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A.D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connought, and erected a castle at Medick in Sil-Anmehadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connought, both churches and territories.” The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

k Sitric O’Sruithen.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

“A.D. 1205. Sitric hao rnuinen orpínnec na congála ... cenn hao mumpetele, C toirce clainne Sneògile ap toctuc, post opimam pententiam feliciter finuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.”

1 Connal, Conbal.—This is generally called Congbal Clinne Suilige, i.e. Connal of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins, near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Feilire Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan’s Acta Sanct., p. 406; also Erek’s Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

m Cllann-Snedhigle, Clann Sneògile, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhigil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-
Kells, Trim, and Droichead Nua (Newbridge) were burned.
Sitric (the Teffian) O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1204.
The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred four.

Sitric O'Sruithen, Erenagh of Conwal, i.e. head of the Hy-Murtele, and chief man of all the Clann-Snedhgle for his worth, died, after exemplary penance, and was interred in the church which he had himself founded.

John de Courcy, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by fada, who was son of Conall Gulban, ancestor of the Kinel-Connell.

John de Courcy. — This is the last notice of De Courcy in these Annals. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1205. At the year 1204 the Annals of Kilronan state that a battle was fought between Hugo de Lacy, with the English of Meath, and John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, in which John de Courcy was taken prisoner, but afterwards set at liberty, και πα ἐποργασ το δικαίον συν προς Ἰουδαίον, having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem. Under the year 1205 the same Annals record, that John de Courcy brought a fleet from the Innsi Gall, or the Hebrides, to contest Ulidia with the sons of Hugh de Lacy and the English of Meath, but that he effected nothing by this expedition except the plundering of the country; that he was compelled to go away without making any conquest, and that after this he entered into a league of amity with O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen. In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that John de Courcy gained a great victory at Carrickfergus in 1207; but this must be a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Maceoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encounter, overthrown at Downdalethglass [Down] by Hugh de Lacy, and himself banished into England; but under the next year the same Annals would seem to contradict this entry, or, if not, to give us to understand that De Courcy returned from England. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1204. John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyreowne, and Hugh Delacie went to England."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in noticing the doings of King John in Ireland, state that he summoned the sons of Hugh de Lacy to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight John de Courcy, who was treacherously killed by them. Mr. Moore thinks (History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 3) that this was the great Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster; but this is not the fact, for the Sir John de Courcy killed by the De Lacy's was Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, in the county of Dublin.—See Grace's Annals of Ireland at the year 1210, and Campion's Historie of Ireland, Edition of 1809, p. 109. Ware supposes that this Lord of Kilbarrock and Rathenny was the natural son of the great Sir John de Courcy, but this does not appear probable, for
we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inmisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patrick's of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject
the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion, gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seizing with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon
his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (History of Ireland, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no original authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy’s sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows:

“But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors.”

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O’Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth, would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Africa] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year
1193, having borne no children up to the middle of the year 1186, when Giraldus’s historical notices of the Irish invaders end. Campion, who compiled his Historie of Ireland in 1571, asserts, that “Courcy dying without heirs of his body, the Earldome of Ulster was entirely bestowed upon Hugh de Lacye, for his good service.”—See Dublin edition of 1809, p. 100. But Dr. Smith, in his Natural and Civil History of Cork, states that, “notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the second book of his History, that John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6 Johan. M. Dors.), that Milo de Courcy, son of John de Courcy, was an hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion.”—Vol. ii. pp. 228, 229, of the third edition. It is also stated in a Pedigree of the Mac Carths of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carths descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcy.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcy in vol. iv. pp. 30–32, edition of 1754, and thinks that wearing the hat in the royal presence is conclusive as to lawful issue; but the antiquity of the privilege has not been proved by documentary evidence sufficient to establish it to the satisfaction of the historian. Mr. Moore seems satisfied that De Courcy had one legitimate son, Milo, but agrees with Leland in doubting the story of Hanmer, and his legendary authority, the Book of Howth. He writes, “that he” [Sir John De Courcy] “did not succeed, as some have alleged, in regaining his place in the royal favour, may be taken for granted from the fact that, though he left a son to inherit his possessions, both the title and property of the earldom of Ulster were, on his decease” [gr. before his decease?] “transferred to his rival, Hugh de Lacy.”—History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 4.

The Patent Roll referred to by Dr. Smith mentions a Milo de Curcy, juvenis, son of John de Curcy, Junior, but contains not a word to shew who this John de Curcy, Jun., was, or about the combat with the French champion. On the strength of the traditional story, however, the heads of the Mac Patricks, or De Courcies of Cork, have claimed and exercised the privilege of appearing covered in the royal presence. It may not be impertinent to remark, however, that no mention is made of this privilege in the works of Hanmer or Campion. The former merely states that King John gave De Coury, Earl of Ulster, “great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions in Ireland.”—Dublin edition of 1809, p. 368. And the latter writes in 1571, “Lord Courcye, a poore man, not very Irish, the ancient descent of the Courcyes planted in Ireland with the Conquest.”—Historie of Ireland, Dublin edition, 1809, p. 10.

Mr. Burke states, in his Peerage, but upon what authority the Editor knows not, that Almericus, the twenty-third Lord Kingsale, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III. covered, and explained to that monarch, when his Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason thus:—“Sire, my name is Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty’s kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered
in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hamner's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedence anno 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

William Burke.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyle of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfort, Milick, Killbyan, the churches of O'Fiaughrah, Twayne, Kill-Benedeine, Killmeene, Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Koscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patron of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently without Shrive or Extream Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.

The Archbishop O’Heney\(^p\) retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O’Beadhla, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate; because they were utter’d by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Bürke was, and left out other his prorephfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declar’d of an Evill will he did bear towards the said William then” [i. e. than] “any other just cause.”

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the Conqueror of Connaught. Mageoghegan’s defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: “Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam stature quam facture, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneæ: vir dapsiliss & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impedient, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

\(^p\) Pelliculum veterem retinens, vir fronte politus, Astutam capido portans sub pectore vulpm. Semper
Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.


Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clannickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo’s character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

\(^p\) The Archbishop O’Heney.—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope’s Legate. According to the Annals of Mary’s Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary.—See
Saoiliheatac na deoini oirginneat domnaig moi, 7 patraiice na moirion, decc.

Maigh nar caetal mac tighenna cianachta, 7 rep na craoibhe, cuim gairceod, 7 beodaite an tuaircheadh do ghum do poigite, 7 a ecce naoin.

Mac Guillihealaic uin cemhail tighenna ele do marbaad la gallab.
Concebar uin bhoain breaqmaine do ecce ina adhte 1 ceclua mac noip.

Raighnal mac diaimata ticcli na cloinne diaimata do ecce.

Domnall mac conoicceatae caoipe mhuinte Sepcaaim do ecce.

This a Magh Eilne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airthir Maighe, i.e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

"Tower, cuim.—The word cuim properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienagh and men of Krive, the upholder of martial feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

"The son of Guillihealaic.—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duidal Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigdearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

"Brawney, breaqmaine, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-
Saérbrehagh [Justin] O’Deery, Erenagh of Donaghmore, and Patrick O’Muron, died.

Manus O’Kane, son of the Lord of Kianaghta and Firnacreeva, tower of the valour and vigour of the North, was wounded by an arrow, and died of the wound.

The son of Guill-bhealach O’Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain by the English. Conor O’Breen, of Brawney, died on his pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise.

Randal Mac Dermot, Lord of Clandermot, died.

Donnell Mac Concoory, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O’Faelain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Crowderg, died of one night’s sickness at Clonmacnoise.

Meyler, the son of Meyler, took possession of Limerick by force; on ac-

joining Athlone and the Shannon.

*Desies of Munster, Deisi Muinian.*—This name is still preserved in the two baronies of Desies, in the present county of Waterford, but the ancient territory was much more extensive than the present baronies. Keating informs us (Reign of Cormac Mac Art) that the country of the southern Deisi extended from Lismore to Ceanntric-minded, now Credan head, at the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford, and from the River Suir southwards to the sea; and that of the northern Deisi from the Suir to the southern boundary of Corca Eathrach, or the Plain of Cashel, comprising the present baronies of Middle-third and Iffa and Ossa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Feinfin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Clonmel-third and Middle-third. The two districts formed the see of St. Declan of Ardmore, which became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprised under its name. These united dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Clonmel, and there also ended the country of the northern Deisi.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, pp. 782, 866, 867; O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 282. *The Deisi were originally seated near Tara, in Meath, and their country there is still called Oerpe Taimpaic, Anglice Dece barony. In O’Herin’s topographical poem it is stated that O’Bric and O’Faelain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O’Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Offa barony); O’Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O’Flanagan of Uachtar Tire, Anglice Upper-third; O’Breslen of Hy-Athel, as far as the sea to the south-east; O’Keane of Hy-Fole, along the River Mogan; O’Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (cloch lóipr?) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

*Meyler.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: “A.D. 1205. Meyler the younger, son of Meyler Breymyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last took the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley
Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

* O'Laeaghghan. — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

* Race of Fiacha, cneál piaca mac néill, i.e. the race of Fiacha, son of Niall. This Fiacha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghegans and O'Molloy, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kinelaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursey (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath; the O'Breens of Brawney; the Mac Carghambnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsianna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;
count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan⁴, was slain by the race of Flacha⁵, the son of Niall [i.e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died⁶.

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice⁷, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland⁸, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven⁹, and Gillapatick O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crunf, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland⁸, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

This passage is thus translated by Colgan:

"Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologiae Dorensis Ecclesiae obit."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

St. Canice is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

North of Ireland.—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaght, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

⁴ Dun-given, Oun γείμιν, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. Oun γείμιν signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

⁵ Dun-crun, Oun γπρίηνε, translated arx Cru-thanorum by Colgan in Trias Thaum., p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncron, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

⁶ On behalf of the churches of Ireland, Ῥοκπ ντιπύλ η-Ἐπειᾶν.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears
Tomaltac, mac concobaigh, mic diarmata mic tonog tigearna maigh luinse \( \gamma \) aiptigh, \( \gamma \) na hainse Petra en bhran an clainne maolpionanaid vo ec.

Crea \( \lambda \) heccne \( \eta \) nauroinall m iub rapeann, \( \gamma \) hi ccoimn diarmata. Ro ghabhrat ba ionosa, \( \gamma \) ro marbhrait naime. Ru ceapt uil diarmata, uil rapeann \( \gamma \) uil samhluodaig orpa. Ro martha, \( \gamma \) ro baitho rocaan \( \gamma \) topra, \( \gamma \) ru ceapt cenel econaill an ecrereich po uboith iap morpa-
tap.

Ruaini \( \mu \) gai^na ticearna Slebe lu^za vo ec.

Aoph mac mupcha\( \alpha \) uil \( \& \)eallai\( \gamma \) ticearna vo maine, \( \gamma \) caite\( \mu \) aca caite-
nia\( \mu \) tigearna ioppair vo ec.

Aoph uai g\( \& \)imhiallai\( \gamma \) ticearna b\( \& \)rti\( \alpha \)i\( \gamma \) e\( \gamma \)na vo maitha la rapaib

e\( \gamma \)na.

Ruaini \( \mu \) gai^na taoire\( \mu \) na breacha la hua namal\( \gamma \)ai\( \gamma \) vo ec.

Tillibep uai plannacc\( \eta \), \( \gamma \) loima mac mupcha\( \alpha \) cac \( \tau \)b\( \alpha \) vo maitha
apoile \( \eta \) por com\( \alpha \)n.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word \( \rho \)op\( \alpha \) means advantage, benefit, or freedom. It is in this sense the opposite of \( \rho \)op\( \alpha \).

In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops (under Eugene Mac Gillivider, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: “The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England’s house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the Galls (i.e. the English) of Ireland.” Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

\( ^{1} \) Tomaltac, tomaltac.—In the Annals of Kilkroman he is styled na cappge, i.e. of the rock. Charles O’Conor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the name of Mac Dermot’s Rock, which it retains to this day.—See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, p. 305.

\( ^{1} \) Moylurg, Aireach, &c.—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O’Mul-
rony, was Chief of Moylurg, Aireach, and Tir-
tuathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

\( ^{k} \) Clann-Dermot, clann Diapmaibr, i.e. the O’Carellans. These, as well as the O’Foranuans
and O’Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race,
and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow
part, of Lough Foyle. The O’Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and
established families of the Kinel-Connell
in their place.

\( ^{1} \) Sliabh Lugha.—The name of this territory
is still well known in the county of Mayo, and
its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes
of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and
Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the
county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony
of Costello included in the diocese of Achronry.
Tomaltagh, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Téige, Lord of Moynlurg, Airtech, and Aicidheaclit, and chief hero of the Clann-Mulroney, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell plundered Hy-Farannan and Clann-Dermot; he took many cows, and killed persons. He was overtaken by the Hy-Dermot, the O'Farannans, and the O'Gormleys; and a struggle ensued, in which many were killed and drowned on both sides; but the Kinel-Connell ultimately bore off the prey, after much labour.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, died.

Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died.

Hugh O'Goirmghialla, Lord of Partry in Carra, was slain by the men of Carra.

Rory O'Toghdal, Chief of Bredagh in Hy-Awley [Tirawley], died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan and Ivor Mac Murrough slew each other at Roscommon.

According to Downing, in his brief, but curious and valuable account of the county of Mayo, the country of the Galengi, i.e. the O'Haras and O'Garas, comprised the entire of the diocese of Achonry. The O'Garas were afterwards driven out of Sliabh Lugha by the family of Costello, and in later ages were possessed of the territory of Coolavin only, in which they had their chief castle at Moy-O'Gara, near the margin of Lough Gara. In an inquisition taken at Castlemore, on the 14th of July, 1607, this name is anglicised Slewlowe.

m Erris, oppup, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo. The family of O'Caithniadh are now extinct, or the name changed, in this barony.

n Partry, paarprige.—This name is still well known in the county of Mayo, as a territory forming the western portion of the barony of Ceara, and now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyovey, or Odhgha Ceara, which is locally called the parish of Partry, and in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry; but it would appear, from the writings of the Mac Fibrises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraigue extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachraich, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1844, p. 152, note k, and p. 189, note a. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormhail, which is anglicised Gormilly, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachraich, pp. 47, 187, 202, note b.

o Of Bredagh, na bpneoca.—This territory which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, of the large old Irish measure, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and a part of the adjoining parish of Kilsan.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraich, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

p Rop choman, i.e. Boscus Sancti Comani,
now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called OaBac, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

9 These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: “A.D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but carried neither pledge nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many coves.”

10 Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. “A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghly preyed the town of Ballyloughloe, and burnt part thereof; and were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of
Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.

Egneghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i.e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these.

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Sli-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

"Besides these.—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egneghan O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, et alii multi
Cathal cnobhsce ú Congobain Ri Connacht do ionnaphad Aoibh uile plath-
beanacht g a ceoch do eabhairt via mac min do Aoib mac cathal.
Congab mór eittir gailath laigean min 1. eittir Maolir 1. Seppairn
manner, 1 William marpeccal sa milleab laigín, 1 min munan stoína.
Congab món pó eittir hugo de larti 1 maolir, 50 no milleab uile muntrip
Mhaolir.

Cfhich món la cathal cappac mac diarmata mic taib, ar cólbmac mac
tomaltai g mic diarmata, 1 áp na ploinn Earrg, co nusecrat úrem do Con-
naétaibh rain 1. diarmait mac Maighna mic Môrachtaig uí conobain, 1
côlbmac mac tomaltai g. Congobain go ro híghra tigíona luighne, 1 vonachaí
na uibhe tigéarna na namalgha, 1 na ráchadh 50 no chuimhnot chaith-
ain 50 no muidh pó cathal cappac, 1 50 no ghabh é min, 1 50 no dailf, 1
no marphab marphg a mac, 1 Mac Chongbrnna mic plannaccán co rocaob
ele.

Creach món la Maolir ócc, 1 la Môrachtaig uí mbpriam, 1 lâ toipp-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occisi sunt. The son
of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the
Oriels victores fuerunt."

"Geoffrey, Mares, and William Maschall.—
The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco,
or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Ham-
er's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382-
385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ire-
land in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See
Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mare-
schall, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and
Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his
wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Mur-
rough.—See Hamner's Chronicle, Dublin Edit.
of 1809, p. 343, et sequen.

"These passages are thus given in the Annals
of Clannmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:
"A.D. 1207. There arose great warres in Lyn-
ster between the Englishmen there, viz', between
Meyler and Geoffry March, and also William
Marrechall, which soone brought all Lynster and
Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that
between the said partys the land of Foharties
was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

"Cathal.—This passage is given more fully in
the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208,
as follows: "A.D. 1208. Cathal, son of Der-
mot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg,
was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg in vi-
olation of the guarantee of the bishops who were
securities between them, namely, Ardgal O'Con-
nor, Murray O'Dufly, Clement O'Sneyey. He
was, however, set at liberty, through the guaran-
tee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or
pledge. After this he went out of the country
and took a great prey, which he drove on as far
as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set
out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla
[Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Cur-
lieus, and over the Curlieus into Moylurg. A
great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot,
son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Conor; Manus,
son of Murtoch, son of Turlough O'Conor; Cur-
mac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,
Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son, Hugh O'Conor.

A great war broke out among the English of Leinster; i.e. between Meyler, Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal. Leinster and Munster suffered severely from them.

Another great war broke out between Hugo de Lacy and Meyler; and the result was, that nearly all Meyler's people were ruined.

Cathal's Carragh, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige [O'Mulrony], took a great prey from Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, and O'Flynn of the Cataract, but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O'Connor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh; and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Carragh was defeated. He was taken prisoner, and blinded; and his son, Maurice, with the son of Cugranna O'Flanagan, and many others, were killed (in the battle).

Meyler Oge, Murtough O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Donslevy, son of Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gillana-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinn. When his Breifni archers perceived that they were overtaken by this great force, they fled as soon as they had crossed Lec Damhaighe, and Mac Dermot, being left accompanied by his own followers only, he was rushed upon, and his son Maurice, and many others of his people, were slain, and he was himself at length taken prisoner, and his people routed. When this great force had dispersed, the counsel which the sons of Tomaltagh of the Rock adopted was, to put out Mac Dermot's eyes, and this was accordingly done."

Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a battle between the son of Randal Mac Sorley and the men of Skye [Sciadh], in which a countless multitude were slaughtered.

* Of the Cataract, i.e. of Cre Ui Phlaunn, or As-sylyn.—This was the name of a small cataract, now nearly removed by the wearing down of the rock, on the River Boyle, about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. There was an ancient church on the north side of the river, opposite this cataract, originally called Cre Dachonna, i.e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and Cre mac n-erpc, i.e. the cataract of the son of Erc, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Erc; but in later ages, Cre Ui Phloma, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs, or wardens, of the church, and the combartas of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

* Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough.—This Murtough O'Connor was the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach, or the Mo-monian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muircheartaigh.
15

Maine, and Breagh-1. Fifteen
cúicc baile Íécc.

Catal mac Ruaini mac an trimbairc ui capaill ag tíne co go ainseir
cúicc baile Íécc.

Sluaincheadh la macaib Hugo de late, 1 la gallaib mise go caplén aèta
an ùirrcaib go padacht thoccmar pob mír acc pòibairi rath go no fàccbað
an caplén leò, 1 trioca éó fìicceall, 1 go hionnchabaid Mànain ar in tìr.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1208.

Aòir Criosp, mile, da céò a hocht.

Oasbh hùstnae eòrcp Pàinte Làinse do màthbaigh la Húá bpaoláin uona
veigibh.

1 Fifteen ballys, cúicc baile Íécc.—A bally
was at this period, the thirtyieth part of a triocha
ced, or barony.

2 Teffia, teacdh.-This was anciently a large
territory, comprising, according to several ancient
Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the
western half of the present county of West-
meath. It appears from various ancient autho-
rivities that it comprised the following baronies:
1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of
the barony of Magheradermon, lying to the west
of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough
Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuircne,
now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney;
5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghlins were
afterwards driven), with that part of it which
was added to the King's County, by the procure-
ment of the celebrated Terence Coghan; and 6.
The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.
—See O'Flaherty's Oggia, part iii. c. 85, where
it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites,
Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of
this territory of Teffia was granted by the Mo-
narch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son
Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not fre-
quently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among
whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided
into petty territories, the lords of which were
tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon
as the representative of Maine, though not
always of the senior branch of his descendants.
North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by
the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted
in the fourth century to Carbery, the brother of
Maine. This territory is frequently called Caire-
bre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for
many centuries before the English invasion,
North Teffia was the principality of the O'Far-
rells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile,
or South Connaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the follow-
ing lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breagh-
haine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Brien;
2. Machaire Chuirrane, which was originally the
lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession
of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Nor-
man invasion till the seventeenth century; 3.
Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the
lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Bally-
loughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the
Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-
made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys\(^7\) (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia\(^2\), died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal\(^a\); and Meyler was banished from the country\(^b\).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

_The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight._

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford\(^c\), was slain by O'Faelam of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corea Adain, or Corea Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

\(^a\) Fircal, Fequa Cestil, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballyowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglish, in the King's County.

\(^b\) Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A.D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [\textit{Béatl Ógúma}], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleive besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroynny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slew many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [Tedavnet], Kilnurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

\(^c\) Waterford, Popc laupge.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note \(^7\) under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A.D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp
of Waterford, was killed by O'Toylean of the Desies." Breathnach, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

David O'Doherty.—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

Duvinssi, ualgapec.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

Iveagh, Ui Gucóach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Magonnis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

Fineen, pígin.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized Florentius by O'Sullevan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised Florence. The name芬nen is translated Albinus by Colgan.—See his Acta Sanctorum, p. 353, note 3.

Ualgarg, ualgapec.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the
A prey was taken by Hugh O'Neill in Inishowen. O'Donnell (Donnell More) overtook him with his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides. In this battle fell Donnell Mac Murrough, and a great number of the Kinel-Owen with him. In the heat of this conflict fell also Caffar O'Donnell, Farrell O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Doherty, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. The Kinel-Connell were at length routed by dint of fighting.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) against Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen; and he seized upon the spoils and hostages of the country. A peace, however, was afterwards concluded between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who entered into an alliance to assist each other against such of the English or Irish as should oppose them.

Duvinnsi Magennis, Lord of Clann-Aodha, in Iveagh, was slain by the son of Donslevy O'Haughy.

Fineen, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own brothers.

Ualgarg O'Rourke was deprived of the lordship of Breifny; and Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell, assumed his place through the influence of the English.

John, Bishop of Norwich, was sent by the King of England into Ireland as Lord Justice; and the English were excommunicated by the successor of St. Peter for sending the Bishop to carry on war in Ireland; so that the English were without mass, baptism, extreme unction, or lawful interment, for a period of three years.

O'Rourke's, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from uactl, pride, and gar, fierce.

1 John, Bishop of Norwich, Johannes Episcopus Norbius.—His name was John de Gray. He was chosen by King John's recommendation to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1205; but Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm his election, and procured the election of Cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, in his place, and consecrated him with his own hands. The King, enraged at this conduct of the Pope, wrote him a sharp letter, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, which caused His Holiness to lay the whole kingdom under an interdict. This event is stated as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1207: "An English Bushop was sent over into this land, by the King of England, to govern the land as Deputie thereof: he was Bushop of Norway [Norwich], and was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with all Englishmen in England, which Excommunication hung over them for the space of two
Muinechtae mac Dornaill uis hriam riechfa tuairimhain do gabail la gailh luimhdis torp rapiucait tri nepircap the ronail donechain caimhirg a rhibpaicr plin.

Diarmaitte na caomhain taoisec o tuam s fa boa a go gleoir do ecc.

Ainlaiob na Reyln taoisec calhaige eunle csimanon do maoba la hua Morain.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1209.

Aoil Criosa, mile, do cedo, a naor.

Cele na uibearagh epcap Maige eo na Saxon, gollartri na ceapnaic caomhba conveipe, tri plaicbhipach na plaing caomhba daconnna eapa mic neipe do ecc.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments during the said space.” Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: “A.D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O’Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushops, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O’Bryen.”

1 O’Keenai, na caomhan, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

m From Toomore to Gleoir.—Tuaim-da-bho-dhar is now anglicised Toomore. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844, p. 242, note o, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Culleen or Leafonry river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabrakeel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O’Caomhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

n O’Roithlain, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O’Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised Roeley. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-
Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach*.

Dermot O'Keevan†, Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir*, died.

Auliffe O'Rothlain*, Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran*.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.**

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

Kele O'Duffy*, Bishop of Mayo† of the Saxons; Gilchrest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor‡; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna§ of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

* O'Moran.—He had his seat at Ardnaera, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirrawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 167, 245.

† Kele O'Duffy.—He is called Celestín, or Cele O'Dubháil, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

§ Mayo, mag e c, translated by Colgan, *campus querucum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the yews. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (Primordia, p. 964) that the see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

‡ Connor, conneipe, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note †, under the year 1174, p. 13.

§ Dachonna.—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled
Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEire, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called Erp mic nEirc, i.e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i.e. of Dachonna. Erp mic nEirc, now Erp ui Phloin, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lagan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to show that Eas mic n-Eire is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. In this he has proved that Erp mic nEirc was the ancient name of the present Assylyn, and Aé o laign that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that Erp mic nEirc was also often called Erp Ochonna, from St. Dachonna, otherwise Mochonna mac nEirc, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

Seven hundred ships, peáct sséon long.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: “A.D. 1209. Ri Saílín do to séo m'An-Erips co lóngair donmloin. Ócc. long. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i.e. seven hundred ships.” The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled lonigÉÉÉ aotea, “a prodigious fleet,” at the year 1209; and cobloac mór, “a great fleet,” at 1210. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: “A.D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy.” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

“A.D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreackan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O’Connor came to the King’s house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, whereupon the King and O’Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

“O’Neal came then to the King of England’s house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O’Connor return’d to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickfergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathwayrie, [where] O’Connor came again to the King’s house and ycaled him four hostages, viz. Connor God O’Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O’Moyleron, Fiyn O’Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveighed his [these] hostages with him.”

It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-
Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Cormac, the son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship as his successor.

Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

The King of England came to Ireland with seven hundred ships, and landed at Dublin, where he remained until he had recruited himself after the fatigues

lows, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connnaught account of the event.

"A. D. 1210. Johannes, the son of FitzEmpress, King of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet this year. On his arrival he levied a great army of the men of Ireland, to march them to Ulster, to take Hugh De Lacy, or banish him from Ireland, and to take Carrickfergus. Hugh departed from Ireland, and those who were guarding Carrickfergus left it and came to the King, and the King left a garrison of his own there. He afterwards dispatched a fleet of his people to the Isle of Mann, who plundered the island, and killed many of its inhabitants. Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connought, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connnaught to return to him at the expiration of a fortnight, and the latter promised that he would do so, and bring his son Hugh O'Conor with him to be delivered up as a hostage. This, however, the King did not require; but he said, 'Bring him, that he may receive a charter for the third part of Connought.' But when O'Conor returned home, the advice which he and his wife and people adopted was,—the worst that could be,—not to bring his son to the King. However, O'Conor repaired to the King of England, and as he did not bring his own son, the king obtained the following persons in his stead, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny in Connought; Finn O'Carmacan, a servant of trust to O'Conor; and Torbert, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels, one of O'Conor's lawgivers (peaccaipib). The King of England then returned, and brought these chieftains with him into England. He left the chief government of Ireland to the English bishop, and told him to build three castles in Connought. The English bishop soon after raised an army in Meath and Leinster, and marched to Athlone, and there erected a bridge across the ford, and a castle on the site of O'Conor's castle."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a somewhat different account of King John's actions in Ireland is entered under the year 1211, which the Editor is tempted to insert here; for, although he has some suspicions of its originality, he thinks that the compiler had copied the authentic one, and not preserved in Ireland.

"A. D. 1211" [recte 1210]. "John, King of England, with a large fleet and a numerous army, set sail for Ireland, and landed at Waterford. Thither Donough Cairbreach, the son of Donnell More O'Brien, repaired, to make his submission to him, and received a charter for Carrigogonnell, and the lordship thereunto belonging, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of sixty marks.

"Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Connought, repaired with a great body of troops to make his obeisance unto him.

"King John proceeded from Waterford to Dublin, with the intention of banishing from
Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy” [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—Grace], “who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Machaire Conaille, and in Cualigna, before the King’s eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

“When the King saw this disrespect offered him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took.”

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler’s curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O’Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

"Tiopraid Ulltan, i.e. St. Ulltan’s well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan’s time.—See his Acta Sanctorum, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well
of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain* in Meath, where Cathal Crowderg O’Conor came into his house [i.e. made his submission to him]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O’Neill repaired hither at the King’s summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O’Conor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguaire", whither O’Conor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O’Conor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O’Conor did not give him his son, but delivered up four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O’Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O’Mulroney, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O’Carmacan; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels*, one of O’Conor’s servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaskea, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called Tobar Ulltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahen, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Maggeoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardbraccan,—See p. 162, supra.

“Rathguaire is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised Rathwire. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north north-west of Kinnegad.—See Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: “Rathwire is the first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish.”—Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Maggeoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

* Gall-Gaels. — Of this people O’Flaherty writes as follows: “Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaidelios insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum insolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thdae O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Mannie, ac Insularum
\textbf{Annals of the Four Masters.}

**AD 1210.**

\textit{Aois Criostó, 1210.}

\textit{Aois Criostó, mile, na céd, a teich.}

\begin{quote}
Toill do tacait co caoluipece. Aodh ó neill, i donnall ua donnall do éionol cúca go mo marbhait leo na goill im Henne mbecc. Ro pomnrois a momanna, i a nénala pob na plosgabh.

Toippuelbáich mac Ruaipni uí conoibair do denam éreéc i muig liucc, i pucc luir i i n Segair i vo raithbó diarmaita a hraéan. Lioch Aodh mac caéal na veadhain co neachairn toippuelbáic i iin tualpceart an teicheb roinne.

Ó raithbhe Connacht do tóiseát 7 nepinn, conoibair go o hígra tígsearna lughne, i diarmait mac conoibair uí maolpuanaíb, piond ua capmacáin, i aipnaicte mac donchaid.

Muirchfeach mumhnech mac toippuelbáic moine do ecc.

Coccaib món do eipse eiti Ríg Saxan 7 Rí brittan, teacáta do éoct o Rígh Saxan an cinn an gailleappuce, i maicé gall neamhaim imon gsaileppuce do ‘dul po tóghaíb Rígh Saxan, i Ríocairt úinu do fascbaíl na niurtip i nepinn, i an niurtip do éoct go háit luain ar uairgh go ecpipuicd a proceres regni sui protectorem accoperunt, Inse Gall, & Gallgeddru regem Hiberniæ dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Insegall dixerunt.” —\textit{Oggyia, e. 75, p. 360.}

\textit{Caol-uige, i. e. narrow water,}—now called Caol-na-h-Eirne,—is that part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell, where the lake becomes narrow. No remains of the castle are now visible; nor does it appear that it was left standing for any considerable period.

*Henry Beg.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A.D. 1210. The Castle of Keyleuskie was made by Gilbert Mac Cosdealvie” [now Costello].

“O’Neale came with his forces to the place, caused them to desist from building thereof, killed the builders with the constable of the place, called Henry the younger.”

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this castle is said to have been built by Henry, the King of England’s son, upon an island [\textit{recte caol?}] of Lough Erne, and that he was slain by O’Neill and Mac Mahon.

*Mac Donough.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters, from mere carelessness: indeed they have left many entries imperfect throughout their compilation. It stands more correctly in the Annals of Kilkieran, as follows:

“A.D. 1211. Óraadh Connacht do tóiseáit i n-Eoíne i. Diarmait mac Conubhair mac Diarmadaí naíg muig liucc, 7 Conoibair O haoigh ri luighri 7 riú O Capmacáin, 7 toip-ceil mac Gallgoenil. Aipnaicte mac Domnacáin ecpipuicg epe.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.

The English came to Cael-uisge. Hugh O'Neill and Donnell O'Donnell, assembling their forces, marched thither, and slew the English, together with Henry Beg, and distributed their goods and property among their troops.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, took a prey in Moylurg, and carried it with him to Seghais [the Curlicus], to his brother Dermot. Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him; but Turlough fled before him to the North.

The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz. Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulroney; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtach Mac Donough.

Murtagh Muimhneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], died.

A great war broke out between the King of England and the King of Wales; and ambassadors came from the King of England into Ireland for the English bishop; and the chiefs of the English of Ireland repaired, with the English bishop, to attend the summons of the King of England: and Richard Tuite was left in Ireland as Lord Chief Justice.

A. D. 1211. The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny; Finn O'Cormacan, and Torbert, son of the Gall-Gael. Aireachtach Mac Donchabh occias est. Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireachtach is a distinct entry, and has nothing to do with the account of the returning of the hostages. The list of these hostages is given correctly by the Four Masters under the last year.

Murtagh Muimhneach, i.e. the Momonian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland and the ancestor of the warlike and restless clan of the O'Conors called Clann Muircheartaigh. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, his death is entered as follows: "A. D. 1210. Mortagh Moyneagh mac Terlagh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connought, died." This Murtagh Muimhneach had four sons, namely, Manus, Conor Roe, Donough Reagh, and Conor Gearr, who raised great disturbances in Connaught in their time.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, et sequen., and Dauad Mac Fir-bis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

Richard Tuite.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Richard Tuite was not Lord Justice of Ireland. His name does not appear in the list published in Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. ii., or in any of the older Irish annals. This entry is given as follows in Magoegegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the ac-
count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Queran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built.” After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O’Conor’s castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O’Conor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Conclen cloie to demiaw ac aé luan la gualab u. lup an nagilleroq, 7 la Riocarp De Ulo. Top cloie to demin ir an conclen, 7 a éinim co ro mari Riocarp 7 octor gual maille rmur u. ira meteawtai cripur, Pot 7 Peasaar par reaquin qr a mearqnaq on conclen rm. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace’s Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older annals: “Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacy’s to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O’Conor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite’s chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins.”

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Teffia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: “Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-
The justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Conor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas, and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called an Gilla Gorm, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed of the Castles, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibineus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Conor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connacians opposing them. After this O'Conor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Conor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done, and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

a Into the Tuathas, ἵνα τὰ κυαρεύῃ—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "οὐ τοῦτο τὰ κυαρεύῃ αὐτὰ ἵνα τὰ κυαρεύῃ," i.e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 90, note b, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called Slab ógna na d-Tuairch, now Slieve Baune, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word ταιρεύς is the plural of ταιρεύς, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Brin in na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

* Kinel-Dofa, cenel oibhe.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-duithe (now
called Caranadoe Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachelann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O’Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Carcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffy parish); Leckan, Aghalahlard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scrannooge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O’Hanly’s country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloontuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the parish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffy (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluan Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

“The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountain (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the north-east side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montaugh (móntseč), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs.”

O’Dugan speaks of O’Hanly’s country as follows:

**Ceoirhe**

O’Dugan's speech of O’Hanly’s country: 

**Deccio bo’n peócin cairnghé,**

*Ocean doíthe níolíc cuimhne;*

*Bí córpiarach um òripóe*

*A n-oinísce ó n-amhla.*
was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were defeated, and again driven eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behind.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1211.**

_The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eleven._

Sitric O'Laighenain⁵, Coarb of St. Comgall [of Bangor], died. The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English bishop, and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, and slew, among others, Meyler, the son of Robert.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Sorley⁶ came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence into Inishowen, and ravaged the entire island [recte peninsula].

"The country of the tribe of sharp weapons
Is Kinel-Dofa fast and uneven;
There dwells affection in my heart
For the people of O'Hanly."

The following pedigree, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, will shew how O'Hanly descends from Dofa:

Loughlin, son of
Hugh, or Aedh, who was the son of
Conor, or Conchobhar.
Donnell, or Domhnall.
Ivor, or Imhar.
Donnell.
Amlaff, or Amhlaoiibh.
Ivor mor.
Murtough, or Muircheartach, who found the
golden steed which Teige O'Conor had, and
from which he was styled an eic fil, or of
the White Steed.
Raghnaill, who fought at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

Morough, or Murchadh.
Teige, or Tadhg.
Donnell.
Teige.
Murtough, or Muircheartach.
Anly, or Ainlighe, _a quo_ O'Hanly.
Hurly, or Urthuile.
Muldoon, or Maelduin.
Cluthechar.
Funis.
Dofa, or Dobhtha, the progenitor of the Kinel-
Dofa, and from whom St. Berach, or Barry,
the patron saint of the district, was the fifth
in descent.
Aengus.
Erc the Red.
Brian.
Eochy Muighmheodhain, Monarch of Ireland
in the fourth century.

⁵ O'Laighenain, now anglicised Lynam.
⁶ Mac Sorley, mac Samhiple, anglicised Mac
Sloiccead la conaccaib tríia éogairm an gailleapruit. \[ gilleibént \ míc goirriolbaig ò h-áiríuaid, \] \( \gamma \) do pónpát caiplen occ caol uirce.

Ruaídh, mac ruaídh, míc toipplealbaig uí concobaí, do mórbaí la luín-
níb Connacht.

Copmbac mac Aíite uí maonleáclomn do buain delhna do na gailaíb, \( \gamma \) \( \text{Mac aíite do taibhe a máoina an na gailaíb do hait ag com-}
tacht deálhna, \( \gamma \) a ccontaibla Robeann súinccain do mórbaí.

Cúíseala uí hiónhin do eic.

Rághnaile \( \gamma \) Caillec d'é níngin Ruaídh uí Concoibair dú éic.

**AOIS CRIOSE, 1212.**

Aoir Cnúrs, mile, na céd, a docecc.

Ónúinéchom cona tómpáll do lópecaíd la cennéi neogaim sán cón do uí
níll.

Phtégal uí caítain tíogainn cinnacait \( \gamma \) rípin na cmaoibe do mórbaí la
gailaíb.

Gilleibént míc goirriolbaig do mórbaí ó caiplen caoiluirce, \( \gamma \) an caiplen ríppín do lópecaíd la hua neiccénigh.

Caiplen cluain heoiru do lópecaíd la hAíóó uí neill, \( \gamma \) la tuairceant
epenn.

Dúannaíadh uí hiónim ó ballaí la hAíóó mac caítain croidbeigu sán cón do
uí na concobaí.

Maíonn caillte na cennim ó cabain le copmbac mac Aíite uí maonlé-

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donnells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Galla-

\( ^{a} \) Cael-uiise, caol uirce, i.e. narrow water, is now called Caol na h-Eirne, and is that narrow part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell. No remains of the castle are now visible.

\( ^{i} \) Duncomar.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1211. Cormack mac Art O’Melaghlin expelled the Englishmen out of Delvyn, and gave a great overthrow to a company of Englishmen that were left to defend that country, in which discomfiture Robertt Dongomer, their constable and chief head, was slain, together with Gillernew Mac Coghlain, the Prince of Del-

\( ^{k} \) Rághnaile.—A woman’s name, corresponding with the man’s name Raghnall, or Randall.

\( ^{1} \) Caillech De, i.e. the Nun of God.—It would
An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Caeluisge. Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O’Conor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomar.

Cugaela O'Heyne died.

Raghnailt and Caillech De, two daughters of Roderic O'Conor, died.

The Age of Christ, 1212.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.

Drumquin, with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consent of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Caeluisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Crovderg, without the consent of the O'Conor.

The victory of Caill-na-gerann was gained by Cormac, the son of Art appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

Drumquin, upum coim—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

Without the consent, aon ceano dua neill, "O'Nello invito." Aon ceano do is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting "in despite of," or "in defiance of." This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1212. Drumkyn with its churches burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence."

Clones.—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

Caill-na-geran, caill na cepann, written coilt na cepann, in the Annals of Kilronan, i.e. the wood of the [great] trees.—This place is now called
The Irish annals say, in MS. Aodo mac Concobair mac Conmaicne ap. Gallacht ùn no lao a náir im pia Pip Mháthair, 1121. and many cloinne ceopann Magmahon's this pfpaib Eobert, mapbcap im Dopup and from this sheet pocaibe jioill amaille to the battle to the he marched passage But, are sufficient of this sheet an amaille to the situation of the emisg. Teach do gabail la diapair mac Ruaidhri ù Concobair pop Aodo mac Magnuia ù Concobair hi cell colmain ùnn hi ecopann gur no loirceti cuicc rir óécc an pícit ann.

Marom do ghabhair do doinnall mac doinnall bhrdaig i maollachlaíonn pop cóibmac Ua maolachlaíonn ùn no maibead giolla críopa mac colgan co poitíde el amaille rir. Doiannall mac doinnall ùi maolachlaíonn ùi maibead ár críoaic le muintir Maolair.

Sluacceao la Gallacht Muinna ù Roipe ù Roipairic aipleáf a cairleann ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crainne has been long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence to prove its situation and modern name. Thus, the writer of the old Irish story called the Battle of Moylena (Cath Muithe Leana), in describing the rout of the Munster forces coming to the battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles to the north of Tullamore, states that they marched by Coill na g-crainne, which was then, he says, called Coill Mhor (or Great Wood). But, if we had no other evidence, the following passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be sufficient to shew the situation and modern name of this place. In these annals the above passages are given more fully than by the Four Masters, and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoyny, who knew this place well:

"A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over into this land again, and was Deputie thereof, and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle. The English Bushop sent certain of the army to Magmahon's Land to take the prys of the Land; they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon, [who] slew divers of them about Myler mac Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them to leave the prey and horses, and gave them many fierce onsetts as well by night as by day from thence forward."

"The said Deputie came from thence to Lynster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who
O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, over the English, in which the latter, together with Pierce Mason and the sons of Sleviny, were slaughtered.

Donough Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusaa, died.

Donnell O'Devine was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin in the doorway of the abbey-church of Derry.

A prey was taken by Gillafaclagh O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillaeragh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghil and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, forcibly took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolm-an-Finn, in Corran. Thirty-five men were burned in the house on this occasion.

Donnell, the son of Donnell Breaghagh [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin in a battle, in which Gilchreest Mac Colgan and many others were slain.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Melaghlin, was slain, while on a predatory excursion, by the people of Meyler.

An army was led by the English of Munster to Roscrea, where they erected

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a Kinel-Aengusa.—This is anglicised Kindred Eneas in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlatives, who were seated in the present county of Armagh, where the Upper Bann enters Lough Neagh. There were several other tribes of this name in the province of Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland.

1 While defending his guarantee, a specimen of the phrase, occurs very frequently throughout the Irish annals. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. An army by Gillaëlagh O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, upon Tirowen, being in protection with the Conells and especially of O'Tirchert" [7 μα τον στόρνουν conall uile 7 hui caupce pe co ροπραναε]. "O'Tirchert came upon them, fought with them, where Gilliaragh O'Tirchert was slayne, King of Snedgāile and Clann-Finnin, in saving his credit."

b Kilcolm-an-Finn, cill Colmáin Finn.—This is certainly the present Kilcolman, an old church near Ballaghaderreen, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo; but it is at least nine miles from the nearest boundary of the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo. The festival
ALEASE CRIOSEO, 1213.

Aor O'Siopra, mile, vá cétt, a trí vece.

Tílla na násin na Ruaí omnip episcop luigne, ḥ Mushcecen na munpeccem episcop cluana mac noír do écc.

Aiomhpe a gcoibhsh abh Reclera 'dópe column cille uairal clépe é ogaidhe an érainn, an éithn, an dáirc, an eccna, ḥ an gac maíte aréis na [do écc].

Tomáir mac uchtraigh ḥ Ruaíomh mac Rághnaill do episcop 'dópe column cilli ḥ do breith féid é muintire doúpe, ḥ tuaircipe Éireann aréisna a lárn taimpell an Reclela, ḥ a mbhúit leo go cuil patéin.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

Killeigh, cill acaind, anciently called cill acaino opoma posu, and referred to in the Feileire Aengus, at 25th of June, as in Úi Failghe.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sincells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na grann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyage [an expedition] "to Roscre, where they built a castle.

"The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegran in Ffercall, where they met by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersy, the two sons of Leyvnie Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cowses, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhody. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey."

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-
a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh\(^4\), where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Connor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Connor] received wounds of which he died\(^5\).

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.**

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leiny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died]\(^6\).

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine\(^7\).

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

\(^{*}\) Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrough Macoghan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

\(^{w}\) *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Dorensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—Trias Thaum., p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Coffey is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, post optimum penitentiam ingressus est viam universae carnis in Dubrecles Coluim Cille."

\(^{x}\) *Coleraine, cúl páin*, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúp-páin, but more correctly anglicised Coleraine. This name is translated "Secensus flilicis," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his Trias Thaum., where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "in aquilonari Bannrei fluminis margine," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Culraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "civitas Dubriede seu Reuta,
Ua caíttan, g fhoine do theacht go deo go sabail éighe an macabhair meg lachlann. Ro maithbó eileóin móir Recchlepa doine stóppa oíche níntarpano. Do poine má or 7 column cille maithbó mhur únaí po maithbó ar fho thionóil 7 rochaítaí báile leo, .. Maithmaín máis ainne an neneach column cille a noporh in dambacchlepa.

Caiplecn curle Raíttan do oíchein la tomar mac úctraig 7 la gailaib ulad, 7 ní foannaíte pelce, 7 cúimnaítei an buaile uile do éim an caiplem pin cennóta an tómpall.

Aodh u gheall do tóibh inár maíma ar gailaib 7 nó la a nuscaón, 7 nó luínseadh beor lair an caiplecn抽检 7 77 anna sa tómpall.

Díon bhrittain caiplecn fáinn do maithbó a bhunrín fho1 meabail.

Aonadh u bhoileán deoifeán do Íomnaill (.. Íomnaill móir) do bhol ecomnaic- fhaibh do éingid óirp a Íomnaill. Aonadh u do Íomnaíte go caippe fhoíoma clata. Ro Íomnaill píde cona ecomnaic- fhaibh do éingid an phíob Mumph-thaig léir a Íomnaill. Ro Íomnaill fhoíma 7 nó Íomnaíte go caippe fhoíoma clata. Ro Íomnaíte go caippe fhoíoma clata.

Gallnach, an fhoim, do éim an caiplecn, do éim an caiplecn.

Ua do an Íomnaill do ponaí léitirionol plóig lair na teaghlaigh, 7 nó po aithribh no paimec


* O'Kane.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

"O'Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house upon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great Cailrer of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore."

* Prior, cellaí in the original. It is thus explained in O'Brien's Dictionary. "Ciallair, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., ní cealltòin na ghab-calellair éu; you are neither superior

* Castle.—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughery and Galls of Ulster, and" [they] "broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted."

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

"Caiplecn curle Raíttan do oíchein le tomar mac úctraig 7 le gailaib Ulaí 7 nó ruigeál pelce 7 clásaí 7 cúimnaíte le buaile uile cennóta in tómpall annam cuce fein.

* Carlongphort, now Carlingford, a decayed
O'Kane and the [sept of] Firnacreeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior of the abbey church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and St. Columbkille wrought a miracle on this occasion; for Mahon Magaithne, the person who had gathered and mustered the army, was killed in the doorway of the church of Duvregles, in revenge of Columbkille.

The castle of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down excepting only the church to supply materials for erecting this castle.

Hugh O'Neill defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English, and, on the same day, burned Carlongphort (Carlingford) both people and cattle.

Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, was treacherously killed by his own people.

Finn O'Brollaghan, steward of O'Donnell (Donnell More) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury of Drumcliff, where, with his attendants, he visited the house of the poet Murray O'Daly of Lissadill; and, being a plebeian representative of a hero, he began to wrangle with the poet very much (although his lord had given him no instructions to do so). The poet, being enraged at his conduct, seized a very sharp axe, and dealt him a blow which killed him on the spot, and then, to avoid O'Donnell, he fled into Clanrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell in the barony of Lower Dundalk, and county of Louth. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1213. Hugh O'Neile broke of the Galls, and had a great slaughter of them, and burnt the Cairlongfort the same day, both men and cattle."

The same work gives the following entry immediately after the foregoing:

"John, King of England, gave England and Ireland into the Pope's hands, and the Pope surrendered them to himself againe, and 1000 marks to him, and after every yeare 700 out of England, and 300 out of Ireland."

But this passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Kilronan.

*Lissadill, lisp a boill, i.e. the Lis, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, near the Bay of Sligo. On an old map of the coast of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, Lissadill is marked as a castle.

Derrydonnell, doine u doinnell, i.e. Robe-renum Odonelli.—A townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore, in the county of Galway. The territory of Clam-
Toome i domnaill i scloinn Riocaip, consaó uad po gab ammnuccao, an a bheò atheo ho longpont ann. Ro gab pol creacleccao an tipe gan bo mpar ecoim william do ro obìn, i co no toicui Mupshoac via comairge i eonamumum. Do eacu na domnaill ma oìnch, i geobio po in mara, i on ceam na cipche úin conor aceuip domncha cairbhic na brian Mupshoac uada i nuic muintir ummig. Ro lin na domnaill coo domn r uinn, i baí i pronbarra i hi hbroplongpont aág mór u ini domnaill consaó uad ammnuigite. Ro toicuirop luct ummig Mupshoac uadaí po popcontra u domnaill co nach pruan i amodh ach a cairbhic o láin do láin go piac te arn chath roimhne.

Soar o domnaill don chup rin iar rioph, i iap coo cuartra connacht uile go hionlan. Do snaíth Sloiccéacó eile lairv domnóire gan teicnpea gan popucea i in mbladain céitina bíor co hAthcliac gan ba huccin vo luct Aicha claí Mupshoac vo cop uadaí go halban, i ba ampana co nóbha tóma cíesía aídmota go ciainnír piooha, i maithne nanacail an. Una domnaill, i ba h é an cíear dá an ribh ribhe, A domnaill veablan po rib, te. Do raíte rib oíromh an a aídmoltaibh, i gabair O domnaill ma muinthir a rípoim, i vo rado ronara, i fírian vo peib no ba eata lair.

Creach la Copbmac ua maolfechtaim pop éarlen chinn clain go po

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreaigh, Dunkellin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, printed for the Irish Archealogical Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which toime uin domnaill is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Man; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

*Mac William.*—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelin, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connought in the year 1225. On this occasion O’Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and im-

ploring his protection. It begins, creato agai doirig a géin? i.e. “What brings a guest to you from afar?” In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O’Daly of Meath (see note *, under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,
Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monydonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinclare, burned the bawn, for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag an brata m'g an bhean,
baol na beite dom cnanaidh,
mé do muirdhch an mochdó;
á oí! an doin an folaíd?

"Small is our difference with the man,
A shepherd was abusing me,
And I killed that clown;
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caislen Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

Of Kinclare, chin clamp.—This name is now
loipce an baobhun, 7 go raonimh rop na gallaib co tusaib eic 7 ethe
isonia uatha.

Muppluaigea la gallaib Ereann tionnraicceh COPbmac mac Atrt sfp
comparceipt acc turoichc time. Pneedsar tromanhce stopra, 7 po meabham
rop mac Atr, 7 vo roceir Ruainn na eapnig 1r in meabham pin, 7 po
viaucpea mac Atrt a vealbna, 7 po harnealo a muntip. Do coudriog na
soil, 50 hat luam, 7 vo poada carlen leo ann. Do poapat bi6r carlen
ecmenlig, carlen boppnae, 7 carlen vealbna.

Creach la copbmac mac Atrt 1 vealbna co po ainnee Maoilpeachlaam
bacc 7 go po ionnabh ar an tip. Ro marbh ona william Mulinh, 7 po gas
pin tigimnir vealbna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is dis-
inctly pointed out inMageoghegan’s translation
of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is
stated that it was originally called Claire Ath-
moynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyny
(which was the name of Mageoghegan’s own
house), and is still that of a townland in the pa-
rish of Ardinurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony
of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordi-
nance Map of that county, sheet 37. The tran-
sactions of the O’Melaghlians in this year are
given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

“A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O’Melaghly
took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher,
and the next morrow after took the spoyles
of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the
same; he tooke many other small preys and
booteis.

“The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey
from the Castle of KYnnclare, together with
the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the
said town, and also killed many of the English-
men, that they left him twenty-eight horses,
with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of
Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and]
returned to his own house without loss. All the
forces that owed service to the King of England
throughout all the provinces and parts of Ire-
land, assembled, and mett together at the bridge
of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art
O’Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place
then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare
[sic], adjoining to Lismoyne and west, fought
courageously withall, wherefour principall men of
the said Cormack’s army were slain, as Rowrie
O’Kiergy, and others. The English army came
from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlun, and so to
Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also
they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe,
Byrre, and Kynnete of that voyage [exped-
ition].”

“Cormack mac Art O’Melaghly went to Ath-
boye” [Ballyboy] “and there devised a strata-
gem to make the Ward come out of the Castle,
and killed ten of them immediately, and took all
theirs and spoyleys of the town with him. Soone
after he departed the contrey, and came after a
long space into the contrey again, tooke all the
spoyleys of Melaghly Begg O’Melaghlyn, and
killed some of his people, and among the rest,
killed the knight called William Moylyn, and
took the possession of the country again against
them.

“Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyleys of the
and defeated the English, and carried away from them many horses and accoutrements.

The English of Ireland led a great army against Cormac, the son of Art [O'Melaghlin]. They met him at the bridge of Tine\(^s\), where a battle was fought between them, in which the son of Art was defeated, and Rory O'Keary was killed. The son of Art was then banished from Delvin, and his people were plundered. The English then went to Athlone, where they erected a castle. They also erected the castle of Kinnity\(^b\), the castle of Birr\(^1\), and the castle of Durrow\(^k\).

Cormac, the son of Art, went on a predatory excursion into Delvin, and plundered Melaghlin Beg, whom he banished from that country: he also slew William of the Mill, and assumed the lordship of Delvin himself\(^1\).

Castle of Smerbie, together with all the cows, horses, and other cattle in the town, was overtaken and fought with all by the English of the town, where the English forces were overthrown, three of their knights slain, with their Constable and Cheif man, and Cormack brought himself, men, and prey home safe and sound."

\(^s\) Bridge of Tine, opocher Tine.—This name would be anglicised Drehidtinny. It must have been the name of some old wooden bridge on the Brosna or on the Silver River; but there is no bridge or place at present bearing the name in the King's County, or in the county of Westmeath. The name Tinnyeross, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, and King's County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., Tinny; but as Tinnyeross is but an anglicised form of Tínn Íochtar, i.e. 
house of the cross, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to opocher Tine.

\(^b\) Kinnity, cenn éirg, i.e. the head of Etech, so called, according to a note in the Feilire Aenguis, at the 7th of April, from Etech, an ancient Irish heroine, whose head was interred here.—It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County.

\(^1\) Birr, bòrra.—Now generally called Parsonstown, from the family name of the present noble and distinguished proprietor, Lord Ross. This name is explained by O'Clergy as "a watery plain," thus: bòrra. i.e. maigh òrge: oír ìn thòmna bòr òrge: thòmna for rae 7 maigh. "Birr, i.e. a plain of water: for bir means water; and rae means a plain." A monastery was founded here, according to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, by St. Brendan, the son of Neman, who died on the 29th of November, A. D. 572.

\(^k\) Durrow, óír mìur. —A castle had been finished at this place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the elder, so early as the year 1186. In the Annals of Clonmacnois, as translated by Connell Macgeoghgan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dormoe, Byrre, and Kynnety."

\(^1\) Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnois state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by G Jeffrey March [De Marisco], who conveyed Finn to Dublin, where he was bound to a horse's tail, and so dragged through all the streets, and afterwards hanged.
AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1214.

An teppcop ó ceallaígh .1. eappcop ó ríiaépach do ecc.
Aitgín ña concobair eppcop ñil Muiríogaí do ecc.

"Ótnóinne ingín eccmh bhí aotha ín neill bainisteanna oiliú doecc íran
nolghiéithaí.

Cpeach do ñéann le hAoí mac Maoitreach lainn uí laíomann pó
comótha éolam cille, 1 Aí ñó buóthrín do maithb ña gailtie fína
eolam tura píoteathaí dhé 1 éolam cille.

Cat al mac diarnatadh mac taoch tiscithna Muíge lupcc, tuír ñoíbaínn
Connacht do ecc.

Bhriúnaí mac Ruaidhí ñ rúorthútaí mac tiscithna rainteir Connacht
do ecc.

"Ór a rínaí beth ag ñéann do hualgánn na ruaíte ñú phílip mac
goirrolbháig do níce bhú iomána lair.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1215.

Aoir Críopa, mile, dá céad, a ceathaí Pécc.

Díompriúr na longar'éan aípneppoc cárpí Pécc hi Rom.

Concobair ña hínn ñeppcop cíille dálra do écc á phlugúb oce tíoíntúb
do ríppán eolpaíadh compáide gencéitite bai in ecclait latepaneníp.

m bishop of Hy-Fiachrach, eappcop ña ríiaé-
pach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach
Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with
the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have
been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach,
or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of
that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edi-
tion of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

n of [O] Hegny, eigní.—The Four Masters
have omitted the úi by mere oversight. In the
Annals of Ulster the reading is, ótnóinne ingén
hui Eigní, &c., and in those of Kilronan:

"Ótnóinne ingén hi Eigní .1. bhí Oeaca hi neill,
.1. pí Oilig, in bona penitentia quieuit."

* Elagh, oileach.—This was one of the four
royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are
situated on a hill about six miles north of
Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in Trias
Thaum., p. 181, col. 1, note 169: "A priscis
scriptoribus Ailech Neid, hodie vulgo Ailech
appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniae
sedes, et post tempora fidei per casdem derelicta,
Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in
Peninsula Borealis Ultoniae Inis Eoghuin dicta
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach®, died.
Ardgar O'Conor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.
Beemee, daughter of [O'] Hegny®, and wife of Hugh O'Neill; Queen of Aileach®, died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory® of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows®.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.
Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi.®

® Glory, opœan.—The word opœan, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and opœ anste, no opœacap, high nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates cuip opœan 7 opœacap cuip opœacap domum, supremum caput ordinum & procerum occidentis.—Trias Thaum., p. 298.

® Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered.
Annun u bannslohaig eppcorp Conmacne, 7 Maolpail u bannslohaig priont óinne ghrinm do ecc.

Tras u maolrafail toirce éneil phingára cona braitheaithe, 7 co nóimuigh móir ele immaile ghrin do marbhao la Muireadhaic mac monmain linnma.

Domchaó u bannbeoirma toirce na mbreóca do ecc, i numberOfceile toirce.

Aongair na camnáim toirce clomne uairmata do marbhao la a braitheibh pen.

Munuchaó mac catmaol toirce ceneoil phanhaigh do ecc.

Maig cana toirce éneil atinga ra do marbhao la a braitheibh.

Ruainir u plúin tioscma uplaing do ecc.

síllí caireadh aic corpair na aoirce muintir maoi tyriona do ecc.

síllí caomhín na cealláig bheil do ghabail la gallaidh i maithire phtat air ace aithiann, 7 a crochadh leo in aithiunn.

Táig mac eirtigem aoirce clomne uairmata do ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnois of its cattle, and defeated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan mention the appearance of a certain character, called Aedh Breige, or the false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the Cebhartaigh, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer. He was evidently some person who wished to make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish prophecy, but failed to make the intended impression.

Bishop of Conmacne.—That is, bishop of the see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of the eastern Conmacne; that is, Annaly, the territory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford; and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim. These two families descend from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's Oghya, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere oversight in the construction of a Latin sentence, the situation of these territories is reversed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was extended beyond the country of these tribes at the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118, when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ardagh, from Ardeana to Slieve-an-ierin, and from Cais Corry to Urcholien."

O'Mulfaal, Ua maolrafail.—This name, which is Anglicised Moylaffall in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kineel-Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called Caireach Brachadhe, and comprised the northwest part of Inishowen.

The Great Steward of Lennoz, monmain leicna.—See O'Flaherty's Oghya, part iii. c. 81. Leamann, now the Leven, is a river flowing out of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a district coextensive with the present Dumbartonshire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great
Annudh O'Murray, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill", Chief of Kinel-Fergusa, with his brothers, and a great number of people who were with them, were slain by Murray, the son of the Great Steward of Lennox'.

Donough O'Duvdirma", Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry. Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot", was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, died.

Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn [O'Lynn], Lord of Derlas", died. Gillacutry Mac Caroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-sionna, died.

Gillakevin O'Kelly of Bregia, was taken prisoner in the monastery of St. Peter at Athlone, by the English, and afterwards hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Etigen, Chief of Clann-Dermot, died'.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Mainleachinna, the son of Core, King of Munster, by Mongfinna, the daughter of Fearadhach, King of the Picts. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the mormaer of Leamhain, assisted Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, which the Irish writers urge as an evidence of his Munster descent; and some have thought that they discovered a strong resemblance between the pronunciation of the dialect of the Gaelic which is spoken in this territory, and that spoken in Munster.

"O'Duvdirma.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Dermot. Bredagh was the north-east part of Inishowen.

"Clann-Dermot, clann bapamboa, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

"Derlas, depret, called duplit in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It was the name of the seat of O'Lyn, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This name, which signifies a strong fort, was applied to many other places in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicised Thurles. The Editor has met several forts of this name in Ireland, but none in Hy-Tuirtre in the county of Antrim. The most remarkable fort of the name remaining in Ireland is situated in the parish of Kilruane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary; it consists of three great circular embankments and two deep trenches.

x Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that a great war broke out between Dermot of Dundronan, the son of Donnell More na Curra MacCarthy, and his brother Cormac Finn; that the English were assisting on both sides; and that during this war the English acquired great possessions, and made great conquests of lands, on which they built castles and strong forts for themselves, to defend them against the Irish. The following were the castles erected on this occasion:

The castle of Muintir Bhaire, in Kilcrohane
parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamare] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciaraín [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killorgla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloommealan], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arloch, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnegall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Island, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called bán na ráta, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhaile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradhally, and belonged to Donell na Carton O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

* Clann-Donnell, clann domnail. — These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Rathoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.

Mahon O'Laverty, Chief of the Clann-Donnell, died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdann Mac Gilluire, Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaglin, the son of Dermot, was slain by the men of Fircall and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

"Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir.—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echdann mac Geile utrop, comorba parvaice, 7 pruiniac Ephem forte gennale complum Lateranense Rome feliciter obdormivit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdonn Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, post generale Consilium Lateranense Rome feliciter obdormivit."—See note under the year 1206.

"Melaglinn, the son of Dermot.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Fircall.—The territory of Feara-Call, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, alias Eglishe, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-


190 annala rioghachta eireann. [1217.

Carplen cille valu na deanamh la Seapnaigh maine, i an tailleaproc nol na deanamh tighe iinnti an eiccin.

An tair Henre do miogha dh or Satain 19. October.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1217.

Aoi Cınıro, mile, na ceo, a recht decc.

Tiall a títheannach mac giolla Ronain eppcor Ampiail, i cumn canánae Eireann do eic ian broiann, i ian naithniche.

Tionn mac desobainn mic dhiaimthea tiheat na muighi luimne do eic.

M Hopkins iú bhrain, i doinnall bhin catail croibhluimne do eic.

Doinnall na gaobra do eic.

Niall mac mic lochlaunn uí Concobaigh do eic.

Doomchaodh ua macuilbrenann taoireach cloname concobaigh do eic.

Taigh na mighail do mianbha la Munchaodh cappac na mighail.

Tiallachaine mac acadain taoireach cloname plimaige do eic.

Rí Íreann ceall na x-cloicheam rean
O'Molloya,—trom an plombeach,—
Ró maoóó gae lann leirpean;
Raff na aonair aiperean.

"King of Feara Ceall of ancient swords
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—
Every sword was vanquished by him;
He has a division to himself alone."

* The castle of Kilroe.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: "A.D. 1216. Geoffrey Marche" [De Marisco] "founded a Castle at Kilroe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bushop." The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221); and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521-593.

* Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilroon contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

"A.D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius quieuit in Christo.

"John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being "poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a breach"). "The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages."

"Gilla Croischefraich Mac Caroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

"The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious
The castle of Killaloe was erected by Geoffrey Mares. The English Bishop also built a house there by force.

Henry III. was crowned in England on the 19th of October.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1217.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventeen.

Gillatierny Mac Gillaronan, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), and head of the canons of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance.

Dermot, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

More, daughter of O’Brien (Donnell), and wife of Cathal Crowderg O’Conor, died.

Donnell O’Gara died.

Niall, the grandson of Loughlin O’Conor, died.

Donough O’Mulrenin, Chief of the Clann-Conor, died.

Teige O’Farrell was slain by Murrough Carragh O’Farrell.

Gillapatick Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaigh, died.

man, in pace quieuit. Gregory, son of Gilla-naingel, abbot of the monks of Ireland, in pace quieuit, in the East, being expelled by the monks of Drogheda, through envy and jealousy.

“The Archbishop O’Rooney was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by Maelisa O’Conor, and the Connacians, who cast him in chains, a thing of which we never heard a parallel, i.e. the fettering of an archbishop.

“Patricius, Bishop of Knockmoy, quieuit.”

Repentance, τον βρισκοντο 7 μαρτυρειαν. In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilronan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus: “Σῆλα τοιχάνας καὶ Σῆλα Ρωδίμων εἶπον ἀπίστευτο τον 7 εἰς τὸν κοίτη τοῦ βεβαίως τῆς πενητίας quieuit.”

Clann-Fearmaigh.—The natives still remember the name of this territory, and that of the adjoining one of Muintir Kenny, both which are contained in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Muintir-Kenny lying principally between Lough Allen and the boundary of the county of Roscommon, and Clann-Fermaigh, comprising all the valley of Glanfarne. The following chiefs are placed in the district of West Breifny, and tributary to O’Rourke, in O’Dugan’s topographical poem, viz.: Mac Tiernan of Tealach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan; Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the same county; Mac Consamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fermaigh, both in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Mac Darcey, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin; and Mac Clancy, and his correlatives in Dartry and Calry, territories nearly all in-
Oíonall mac Munchaí mégs cochlán tighearpa umróip dealbha ó mór-bhaí ó mac air Mácailleacaitinn méás cochlín i meabhair i haitbhir.
Catal pionn ó laetha taoireadh an bá hús ó mór-bhaí la hua ploinn maighe helecca i péimil ná rígh pínn.
Cormac mac Tomaltaíg oíonphébhu.

**Aois Criost** 1218.

Aoir Criost, mile, u chéit, a hoicht décc.

Clemensi eppcor luighne do écc.

Galleana na naom ua gormaile Saccart páta lúrág do écc na oiliúche.

cluded in the present barony of Rosscloger, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

*Liathdrui.*—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnois, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

*Mayh-Eleog,* maigh heleog.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster:


In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the son of Tomaltaigh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1217. Oisin, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

"The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkill in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

"The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter."

"Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year."

"The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill
Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruiu\(^6\).

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleog\(^1\).

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated\(^k\).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury\(^1\), died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick.\(^9\)

1 Rathloury, Ra\(\acute{e}\) lupa\(\grave{g}\), i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Rath Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerrys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his Primordia, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathurig, then a deanery called Rathloury, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under Flathberty O'Broiccin, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from Ardsrath to Maghere, which was dedicated to St. Lurach, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called Parochus Rathlourensis. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.
Maelis O'Deery.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Maelis Ina Doighre Archidnecchus Dorensis in hospitalitatii, allisque bonis operibus praedicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obit Doria 8 Decembris." The aucoinnechach was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

Moy-Lughad, muig lugano.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilonan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flynn, King of Tuirtre, was killed by the Galls, Congalach O'Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [muig corpech] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all [both] "killed the same day."

Kilbeggan, cill beccam.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining, but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

Loughlin O'Conor.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland. See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

Knockmoy, Cnoc muaide, i.e. Collis Muadian. —Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called de Colle Victoriae, was founded by Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Crowderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it de Colle Victoriae. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buaod, i.e. monasterium de Colle Victorios, was
Maelisa O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry, died on the 18th of December; having been Erenagh of Derry for forty years, and having done all the good in his power, both in Church and State.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtough O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalagh O'Quin, Chief of Magh Lugad, and of all Sil-Cathasaigh, and tower of the valour, hospitality, and renown of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Melaghlin, two sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggan.

Loughlin O'Conor died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

founded by Carolus O'Conor about the year 1220; but this is totally wrong in the name and date of the foundation, for the original Irish name is not cnoc buachad, the hill of the victory, but cnoc macuaidhe, the hill of Muaidhe, a woman's name, denoting good, or noble (mae no varcal); and this name is unquestionably older than the time of Cathal Crovderg, for the plain adjoining the hill of Knockmoy was called Magh Muaidhe at a very early period. The Editor has discovered no contemporaneous or trustworthy account of the battle said to have been fought and won by Cathal Crovderg at this place, and is inclined to think that Collis Victoris is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were cnoc mbuaigi. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as de Rosa Valley, for Robert; de Viridi ligno, for Newry, or Iubor Cum erapha; de Valle salutis, for mairpri on bealacg, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hamner, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338–341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a "bloody battle" between O'Conor and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, in which Sir Armoric and all his small band of steel-clad warriors were annihilated; but it is a mere romance, and should not be received as history without being corroborated by some contemporaneous English or Irish authority. Dr. Leland says, that the battle in commemoration of which the Abbey of Knockmoy was built, was fought in Ulster! "In the height of the battle," it writes the doctor, "O'Conor vowed to build an abbey in his own country, if he was crowned with success, and he erected Knockmoy, in Irish, Cnoc-mugha, the hill of slaughter, and in monkish writers styled 'Monasterium de Colle Victoris' to perpetuate the remembrance of O'Conor's victory."—Antiquities of Ireland, second edition, p. 520.

Dr. Leland, however, with that display of philosophic inference from legendary events, which renders his work worthless as an authority, treats as true history the account of this supposed battle contained in the Book of Howth, which he quotes (but without knowing that it was the Book of Howth), as a MS. in the Lambeth Library, P. No. 628, and draws the following conclusion, which shews that a man may be a sound logician, though a bad judge of the authenticity of historical monuments. After describing the fictitious battle, he writes: "An advantage gained with such difficulty and so little honour, was yet sufficient for the levity and vanity of Cathal. He founded an abbey
Creach do déanaí la gallaí mhe, 1 la munrseúcaí cárraí ca rfhagail
ár ubh bróna na Sionna, 1 viaphract cóthóidealbaír miú maolileacáinn, 1
úrream do éonnaitht bh go bhréacht poppa 50 rámhad popp na gallaí 50 etto-
crátaí cuilleadh ar céad eite mór chao, 1 bádaí síob. Do pochaír mac úi
Concobair 1 pprnoéshun na hainmne 50 nópiing óia muintír a maile ppir.

AOIS CRIOSE, 1219.

Ainri Críoise, mile, d' a céad, a naoi décc.

Ainri ua maolleóin eprücop cluana mic norp do bátaí.

Rógnachtán uad bprónán comorba column cíilí do ecc, 1 plann uad bpó-
cháin do oimonead ma ionaí ín cómhoib.

Maelríchlann mac Concobair maonmaí ge do máthraí la Maighin mac
toähréalbaír 1 Concobair iar ngabháil i’sg páir 1 cíilíma tuaiscint.

Sluaiceheála la hUa noimnail 1. róinníl mop 1 ngsaighbéim connact do

upon the field of action called de Colle Victoriei; and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of
triump, raised a trophy to the romantic valour of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers,

that this battle was fought on the site of the

abbey, between two rivals of the house of

O'Conor, but he quotes no authority, and we

must therefore conclude that he drew his account

of the event by inference from other collateral

facts. The truth would seem to be that there is

no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever

fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume

that the name de Colle Victoriei is but a fanciful

Latinized translation of cnoc Muaidhe, or Knock-

moy.

1 Hy-Brituin of the Shannon, otherwise called

Tir Bríuin na Sionna, now Tir ri Bhríuin.—A

beautiful district in the county of Roscommon,

lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which

O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the

year 1249, but after that period it became the

lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance

O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Muintír beinn, crotha an caéfal,
A mírac９a O'Mannachán;
T'ise gleó, t'ise brúgh, t'ise búgan,
A í leó t'ír a d-taongabair.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,

Are over the race of O'Monahan;

By fighting, by vigour, by threatening,

The district into which they came is their's."

4 Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of

Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernan O'Mart-
tan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired

into a monastery; and the latter annals record

the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most dis-

tinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the

O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioe, Abbot of

Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of

that part of the town of Athlone belonging to

Meath.

4 In his place.—This passage is thus rendered,
A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Connor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place.

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus, the son of Turlough O'Connor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flan O'Brocan was put in his place in the coarbship;" and thus by Colgan, in Trias Thaurn., p. 506: "Fanaetanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbship; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, vel paulo plus, when a dispute arose between him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Inghir leighfinn should be appointed to the professorship.

a Manus, μανου. — He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland. — See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

w Cloontuskert, cluain chaormcipe. — There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Connor, the father of Melaghlin O'Connor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moimmoy from the O'Kelys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.
GOIS CRIOSO, 1220.

Aoir Crioiro, mile, na céol, a ríce.

Iacobur vo toet i nÉpinn na léigide? on b'rapa vo muinucca?;? voyrueochaí val ecclapsitaca na hÉpinn, g a vol pop ecualibh donoiri.

Diarmait mac Ruanfa (?i mac ceunruealbaí moir?) Concobaír vo marbaí la ronúr mac uéreagh ag tect a hinnribh gail, an t-éirnion coblaí? vo diarmait ag tect vo gabail rihe connacht. Maelphuanaí iu mbhoí vo bataí ar an coblaí céadna.

Maelpeachlaíonn, mac maolpecláíonn bioc vo bacthá ar loc Púb.

Diarmait mac bhíam baill vo marbaí vo mac maéginína iu bhíam tue meabhal.

Sluaigeadh la ualtra vo lacf, i la gailaí móe go hath hacc go nufh-

* Rough Third of Connaught, gáphéiram Con-
naíte?—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that the rough third of Connaught comprised the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. "A. D. 765. The

† Race of Aedh Finn, cá d' eol x? m?n, i.e., the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, de-

See map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of

* O'Malley, ua maille.—The O'Malleys were

† Under this year the Annals of Kilronan
Connaught*, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn*. He afterwards passed through Fermanagh, and destroyed every place through which he passed, both lay and ecclesiastical property, wherein there was any opposition to him.

Walter de Lacy and the son of William Burke returned from England.

Duvdara, the son of Murray* O'Malley, was put to death for his crimes by Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, while in fetters in O'Conor's fortress.

Enda, the son of Danar O'Mulkieran, died*.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1220.**

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

Jacobus came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, to regulate and constitute the ecclesiastical discipline of Ireland, and then returned home*. Dermod, the son of Roderic (who was son of Turlough More O'Conor), was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtry, as he was coming from the Insi Gall (Hebrides), after having there collected a fleet, for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of Connaught. Mulrony O'Dowda was drowned on the same expedition.

Melaghlin, the son of Melaghlin Beg [O'Melaghlin], was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermot, the son of Brian Dall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

An army was led by Walter de Lacy and the English of Meath to contain the following entries, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A.D. 1219. The Coarb of Feichin of Fore mortuus est."

"Cluain Coirbthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood."

* Returned home.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is given as follows:

"A.D. 1220, Jacob, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland this year, went about all the Kingdom for the Reformation of the Inhabitants, and constituted many wholesome rules for their Salvation."

But in the Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1221, this entry is given differently, thus: A.D. 1221. Iacop Penciaul do h'ciw mar legate o Róim do pebúchad dacr eglásoa, 7 eireadg na n-eć b'ró, 7 d'airég do eiprgad bó a clempab Éppa a Simó鄚tae, 7 m'écasg do a h-Éppn ip in mblubam cèbna. "A.D. 1221. Jacob Penciaul came to Ireland as a Legate from Rome, to settle the ecclesiastical affairs, and he collected horse-loads of gold and silver from the clergy of Ireland by simony, and he departed from Ireland the same year."
This pampaDam Caladlt na cpe called Muintir-Annaly, Calace, explained of Gpinn aois DO. pfpjal camit e. St. Con lap co mbacib another is Oo Do Qr the 200 r aip, mapbao pfprnaighe. i originally Anglicised that Lanesborough. west printed naught. Finn The it 1843, haill’s] River Athleague. in cline, gan’s This they went. Walter of Annals Clonmacnoise. of the forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost;

whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connought, with his forces, went to the west” [recte east] “of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were stroken with fear, and came to an attenement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle.” The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A.D. 1221. Carplen Aé laug do hubaint do oenium do Uladh Delaci, 7 do piaq na mióe ule. Oo éudalasaí impur Convacæaí on tanebair taimi ioch co tanebair cu 1r Maunpe in Anglo, 7 a mag mbrseachmlaí ge gur forscedh Dáingin tì Chunn, 7 co meá-caoap eremís mpar 1r in Calaá, cum pechbo doib in carplen ar éicim, 7 5 eó cód níeá.

“A.D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-
Athliag, where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Crovderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh, and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach Mac Clancy, and Farrell Magauran, were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O’Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comar, was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of the King of England, and joined Hugh O’Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O’Quin’s fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i.e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace.

The Cairneach Riabhach, i.e. sacerdos fuscus, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O’Clery explains the word cúpneacú by Ṛṣuṇe, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See Battle of Magh Rath. pp. 20, 146.

Mac Clancy, mac plunchoa, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

Magauran, mac Ṛṣuṇae. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhubh, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

Clann-Fermaighe. — See note under the year 1217. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Gilchreest Magorman, the great priest of Taghshinny [in the county of Longford], “a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Iniscloghrau” [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate’s history, see Harris’s Ware, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

Comar.—This place is called Domnach Comuir, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in Trias Thaum., p. 114, col. 2, note 142: “Domnach commuir hodie sine addito vocatur Comar, estque nobile coenobium Diocesis Dunensis et Conmerensis.” It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castleragh, and county Down.

Without the consent of, no múncoth. — In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the phrase is do múncoth, which would mean “in despite
deacatan cetup go culpatain, 1 po reaelhriot a canple. Lottup tabam
1 mile, 1 laignib gan po millnrot ile won cup rom. Tionolain trá goill
Epeann cethpe catha fiel go vealccain. Tamhce aoá 0 neill 1 mac hugo
cethpe catha comóin ma naigho co eumrepar goill annpin a beile pin don
noll.

GOIS CRIOSE, 1222.
Aoir Cristo, mile, dá séid, píce aoá.

An eppcor mac Telian eppcor cille vapa decc.
Albin ua maolmuain eppcor mhina decc.
Maolhre ua plonn poimi eara mic nepe decc.
Taog ua baoigile ronur 1 taccaé tuairche Epeann, tisoaincheac réo,
1 maoinne naop gaca vapa decc.

Niall ó neill do rappucchas doipe im nim uí ccatam. Ro úoigail via 1
colum cille impin uain níp bó éan a raoideal ron via ép.

of:” The whole passage is thus rendered in the
old translation of the Ulster Annals:

“A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came
into Ireland against the King of England’s will,
and came to Hugh O’Neale, and—they on both
sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and
spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Vlster,
and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And
the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles” [bat-
talions] “to Delgain, and Hugh O’Neale and
Hugh de Lacey’s son came against them 4 Bat-
tles” [battalions] “where the Galls gave O’Neale
his own will” [co tuar gail brec a beol
pem v’ O Neill].

1 Under this year the Annals of Kilronan re-
cord the death of Dermot Ó Cúlcachain, “a learned
historian and scribe; a man who had more books
and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who
had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a
befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his
tutor, and for Gillapatrick, his own foster-bro-
ther, who were successively coarbs of Achadh
Fabhair” [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

m Albin O’Molloy.—He was raised to this digni-
ty in the year 1185. He was the great rival
of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishop-
ric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of
Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus
refusing to accept of it, Albin O’Molloy, then
Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is
stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innis-
fallen, that this “righteous philosopher preached
an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in
the year 1185, on the chastity of the clergy, and
proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John
Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the
Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives
and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and
unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave
great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cam-
brensis.”

For more particulars of the history of this re-
markable prelate, the reader is referred to Har-
is’s Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan’s
Ireland, and first went to Coleraine, where they demolished the castle. They afterwards went into Meath and Leinster, and destroyed a great number of persons on that occasion. The English of Ireland mustered twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, whither Hugh O'Neill, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, came to oppose them with four great battalions. The English upon this occasion gave his own demands to O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1222.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-two.

Mag-Gelain, Bishop of Kildare, died.
Albin O'Mulloy, Bishop of Ferns, died.
Maelisa O'Flynn, Prior of Eas-mac-neirc, died.
Teige O'Boyle, the Prosperity and Support of the North of Ireland, and bestower of jewels and riches upon men of every profession, died.
Niall O'Neill violated Derry with the daughter of O'Kane, but God and St. Columbkille were avenged for that deed, for he did not live long after it.


a Eas-mac-neirc, now called Eqv ui Flhonn, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs of the place. Ware thought (Antiq. c. 26, at Roscommon), that this place might have been the same as Inachmacerin, an island in Lough Key; but this notion cannot be reconciled with the statements of the older writers, who never speak of it as an island, and agree in placing it near the River Ó sill (Boyle). Colgan thought that it was the very monastery which, many centuries later, fell into the possession of the Cistercian order, and became so famous under the name of the Abbey of Boyle; "Eas mac neirc Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaci. Hodi vocatur Monasterium Buellense etque ordinis Cisterciensis."—Act. SS. p. 494. But Colgan, who knew but little of the localities about Lough Key, is unquestionably wrong, for the great Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called Ath-da-Laarc. O'Donnell, in his Life of Columbkille, lib. i. c. 104, distinctly points out the situation of Eas mic Eire, as follows:

"Inde ultra Senannum versus occidentem progressus pervenit [Columba] ad eum locum cui praeterlabentis Buellii fluminis vicina catharacta nomen fecit Eas-mic-Eire, eumque Deo sacravit." The place is now called Assylyn, which is but an anglicised form of Eqv ui Flhonn, and is situated on the north bank of the River Boyle, about a mile west of the town. The ruins of the church still remain, and, in the memory of the old inhabitants, a part of a round tower was to be seen adjoining it.

b Violated.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1222. Neal O'Neal forcibly took away O'Cathan his daughter, and God and Columbkill miraculously shortened his days." The word signifying in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this
The town of Croghan, merely ripa, is situated by the ruins of Scnnarae mac sioilla na namon uí Scnnarae ag an bheac da muintir gín.

Móir ingean uí baoirgil bhin Aindlai uí beollain decc.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1223.

Aoir Criophó, mile, na céad, fíce, a cili.

Maclea mac toinnchealbaig uí Chonóc hain toibri m‘bón decc.

Cúibéach uí cúibéach abh congá decc.

Sloiccheada la hua roinnmáill (voinnmáill móir) co cruacham énnacht, sentence what Niall O’Neill did to the daughter of O’Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O’Kane. The repúghaí would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on bacont mop cóimnadh ceile mac Dhuáic.

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O’Conor.—According to the Book of Lech, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O’Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

Inisheer, Inip mióin, i.e. the middle island.—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghan. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

Croghan, Cruadcam, now generally called Rathcroghan.—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorkey, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eocchaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.
Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

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

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor, Prior of Inishmaine, died.

Duflagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan, in Connaught,

1. Rath Sreig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory; 2. Cuirt mhaol, near Rath Sreig, in the same townland; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland; 4. Rathbrig, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg; 6. Knockan-Stanly, i.e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i.e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan; 8. Rath-na-ndearlg, i.e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh; 9. Rath fuadach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated; 10. Caisol Mhanannain, i.e. Manannán's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i.e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na georp, i.e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the caite Ócarg, or red pillar-stone, by
appainch in tuitachd connacht, i ta'p Suca riap guth mill g' guth e等待itig carch tir guth a raimic co pruaing a mbraithe g' a numhla.

Seachnurach mac gilla na naom uí rieachnurach do marbao do clonm ecailem, i rapanach an baclla moirse Cholmán cille mac ouach uma.

Murchadh cairnach uí ripégal do marbao daon upcon rainge, a' g-ineam gniomra a' An do mac Amlaoibh uí ripégal.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1224.

A'or Criosd, mile, na cèo, a c'fhaire.

Mamirn. S. Criomhair i naethian do samhrach la catail cennideach na c-concobair la pip connacht in eppuccóideach cloana na mac nóir ar bhu na pionna allanair.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the monarch Dathi, in the pedigree of the O'Dowdas. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 24, 25, note m.

12. Cathair na Bhabhaloide, the caher or stone Fort of the feasting Party, lies about three quarters of a mile to the east of Rathcroghan; 13. Carn Ceit, lies one mile to the south-west of Rathcroghan; it is a tumulus raised over the celebrated Ceat Mac Magach, a Connacian champion who flourished in the first century, and was contemporary with the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster.

There are two large stones lying flat on the ground, about one hundred paces to the north-west of Rathcroghan, the one a large square rock called Milleen Meva, the other, measuring nine feet in length, two feet in breadth, and about two feet in thickness, is called Misgan Meva.

There are also some curious natural caves near this fort of Rathcroghan, in connexion with which there are some wild legends told in the neighbourhood, and there are also some written ones in ancient Irish manuscripts. The reader will find all the above forts accurately shewn on the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 21 and 22.

6 Clann-Cuilein.—Until the year 1318 the territory of the Clann Cuileain, which belonged to the Mac Namaras of Thomond, was a small district lying eastwards of the River Fergus in the county of Clare; and containing the following parishes, viz., Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, now included in the parish of Inchacronan, Templemaley, Inchacronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall. But after the year 1318, in which the Hy-Blaid were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire country lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon.

1 Bachal mor, i. e. the great crozier.—This relic is yet extant, but in very bad preservation. It is in the cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the Round Towers, and ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

u Colman Mac Duach, i. e. Colman the son of Duach, who founded the church called Kilmacduagh, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, about the year 620. He was of the illustrious tribe of Hy-Fiachrach
hence into the Tuathas of Connaught, and westwards across the Suck, and plundered and burned every territory which he entered, until he had received their hostages and submissions.

Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen', a deed by which the Bachal mor' of St. Colman", son of Duach, was profaned".

Murrough Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell".

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1224.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-four.*

The Monastery of St. Francis at Athlone, was commenced by Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the eastern bank of the Shannon.

Aidhne, in the south of the province of Connaught, and nearly related to Guaire Aidhne, King of that province, so famed in Irish history for unbounded hospitality. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 248.

Was profaned, no ḍαρυγα. — When parties had sworn on a crozier or any relic to observe certain conditions, such as to offer protection to a man in case he made his appearance, and that such an oath was afterwards violated, the crozier or relic, in the language of these Annals, was said to be profaned. The true application of the word ḍαρυγα will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907:

A. D. 907. Sάμπειεία Κρόμαμχα τά Κρόμ- αχαν μακ 'Ουλγένι, τον βίσυβλον το ἑπεκρίνεται ἐπὶ τῷ κτῆτρῳ τῷ βασιλείῳ τοῦ Καλάνι. Κρόμαμχαν τον βάσιλεα τον Νιάλλα μακ 'Αχόσα, μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ βάσιλεως τοῦ βασιλείου, κἐ τῶ ἐκκλησίας τοῦ βασιλείου. Καθήκει μὲν τον εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τον βασιλείαν τοῦ βασιλείου. Ἢν τὸ τὸν ἐκκλησίαν τὸν βασιλείαν τοῦ βασιλείου.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh:

"907. *Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni; qui quendam Captivum eo refugij causa effugientem, ex Ecclesiis sacrilego ausu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kier orbi versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocavit, sed Kernachanus iustum tanti sacrilegi porem, mox luit, per Niallem filium Aidi Regem Aquilinaris partis: et postea totius Hiberniae in eodem lacu suffocatus."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 296; see also note on Termon Caelaine under the year 1225.

*A. D. 1223.* Clonmacnoise was burned, including two churches, and many valuable articles.

A great storm occurred the day after the festival of St. Matthew, which destroyed all the oasts throughout Ireland that remained unreaped in the fields.

Finn O'Carmacan, a steward to the King of Connaught, and who held much land, died.

Twenty-six feet were added to the church of Tigh Sinche [Taghshinny, in the county of
Maolmuine ó commac epróc ua briaépaic 7 cennel aodóo do écc.
Epróc Conmaicne, 1. an gaillepróc decc.

Maithiur canaí, mac Ruainúi úi ónchobair aon há dhaearppnaighéi do 
áoindelaib illéjíomn, 1 sceantraiphéct, 7 a noénam úérra décc, 7 a aínabal
1 ccunga.

Maolcaomplín úa Scingin aircinnéac aíba caína décc.

Maolír, mac an eprúc úi maolpaighmnaír pearrnín úa briaépaic 7 úa
nomatlána, 7 aobh éprúc aí ecná, do mairbhí do mac donnchaí aí
ólbca mar nár úi úch aífí nígrí naígh thasb oíbí oíbca miam cleáipheac 5ó
mín.

Clos aobhí asuaímgnaí dreapnán 1 ccud do connchtaíb, 1 1 trí mair 1
Sóisín, 7 in uíb viaimhaí 16. viaf páir teim, 7 galan airbhreac do ccéitabh

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely,
Mael-Magorman.

"William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the
Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laighchaid; but
the Connacians came upon the island by force,
and let out the people who were on it, on parole."
This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan's
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under
the year 1222, as follows: "A. D. 1222. Wil-
liam Delacie and the English of Meath, with their
forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeachan; the
Connoughtmen of the other side came with their
forces to Loghloygeachan" [and] "the ward of
the said castle came forth to the principalls of
Connought, and as soon as they were out of the
Castle the Connoughtmen broke the same, and
so departed."

* The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinele,
epróc na briaépaic 7 ónél aoits.—By this
the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh;
but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the
Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the
inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmac-
duagh. They should have called O'Conmaic
Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidline, which would
express the diocese of Kilmacduagh without
adding another word; or have called him Bishop
of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na
h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish
the two districts of which the diocese consisted,
namely, the countries of O'Heyne and O'Shaug-
nessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters
who compiled this work from various sources,
have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

1 Conmaicne, i.e. of the people and district so
called, on the east side of the Shannon. The
principal families among the eastern Conmaicne
were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose
territories are comprised in the diocese of Ar-
dagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but
his surname no where appears. He was an Eng-
lishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St.
Mary's Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated
to the see of Ardfagh.—See Ware's Bishops by
Harris, p. 250.

2 Maurice.—The natives of Cong still point
out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose
it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

* Poetical compositions, a noénam úérra, lit-
terally "in making of verses." In the Annals
of Kilronan, the term employed is úérofnmu-
beacé, i.e. in verse-making. In the Lowland
Scotch a maker signifies, "a poet."

b Ardearme, Opo cáma.—A vicarage in the
Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea* [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicn* [Ardagh], i.e. the English bishop, died.

Maurice*, the Canon, son of Roderic O'Conor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions*, died, and was interred at Cong.

Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarme*, died.

Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and materies of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

A heavy and awful shower* fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many*, Sodan*, in Hy-Diarmada*, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

dioce of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, at 8th of March; the Feilire Aenguis, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarme are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarme.

* A heavy and awful shower, cat o'beal o'daom. This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way connected with the death of Cathal Crowderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

* Hy-Many, u/mainne. O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

* Sodan. This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 164.

* Hy-Diarmada, u/Dimna. This was the tribe name of the O'Concannon's, which also be-
Cathal Crovderg, Caecal mroiboochepg, i.e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—Theobituary of Cathal Crovderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilronan agree.

"A.D. 1224. Caecal mroiboochepg hua concobaip, ni connaeit, 7 ni ganbel Eppen an teuua cobh ac macinig cnuic muaidi u. Kaifum, in ecen ganbel 12 beuir tanig o briac bopoma anuag an uairli, 7 an onoip; toghbaloch epre-

aigpin teuua na uain; robaernce naubin muaidi gonneim na riicca, doig ni reispe bo gaba dcemai co uigech an eip 7 ni-ec Eppen; column connail craboide scenerseapir caeprin 7 epraapdostra; cenu-

taigepir na cinna, 7 na ceonboch; mue-
aigepir na mepleg 7 na malapeag; come-
taigeczepin caebuanac in retha pou oigapag, u's tuu Dicu apaoir ag taimain, 7 in plaiurin nemda eall an neg in aibh manac na, iap mhiire buaaoi 6 toman 7 o toman."

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

"A.D. 1223. Cathal Crovderg O'Coner, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 Kal. Junii. The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boruma, for gentility and honor; the up-

holder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of" [the] "wicked and robbers" [mugooepg na mepleg 7 na malapeag]; "the defender of the right Law, con-
ing and courageous; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting" [life] "in heaven, dying in a Munec's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill."

Cathal Crovderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

"Shortly before the English invasion of Ire-

land, the King of Connaught, who was of the fa-
mily of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-

Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this de-

monstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly
rain and dreadful distemper among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower, and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. It was no wonder that these ominous signs should appear this year in Connaught, for great was the evil and affliction which they suffered in this year, viz., the death of Cathal Crovderg, son of Turlough More O’Conor, King of Connaught, a man before Gearrog was about to be delivered, a celebrated witch, more skilful than the rest, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ballytoberpatrick, in the county of Mayo, presented the Queen with a magical string, with three intricate knots, telling her, that as long as she kept it in her possession Gearrog Ny-Moran, against whom its magical properties were directed, could never be delivered of a child. Before, however, the string had been fully inlaid with the intended charm, the King’s child thrust his right hand into the external world, but farther he could not move; for, as soon as the last word of the incantation had been pronounced, he was fixed, spell-bound, in his awkward position. He continued thus for several days and nights, and though his mother wished for death she could not die. At length a certain good man, who had heard of the magical string, and of the pitiable condition of O’Moran’s daughter, called one day at the palace, with a view to destroy the properties of the string, and the Queen, who held him in high esteem, having no suspicion of his design, bade him welcome and asked him the news. He answered, with some expression of annoyance on his countenance, that the principal news in the west of Connaught, was, that Gearrog Ny-Moran had brought forth a son for the King of Connaught. When the Queen heard this from the lips of one on whom she placed the utmost reliance, she took the magical string, which she was persuaded to believe would ever prevent O’Moran’s daughter from giving birth to a roya dams, and cast it into the fire in his presence, calling down all sorts of execrations on the head of the old sorceress, who had so much deceived her. No sooner had the last knot of the string been destroyed by the action of the fire, than the King’s son, who had been so long kept spell-bound by its influence, was ushered upon the theatre of his future greatness; but his crov, or that part of the hand, from the wrist out, which he had thrust into the world before the magical string was perfected, was as red as blood, from which he received the cognomen of Crov-blóeperg, or ‘the Red-handed’ Crov-derg.

“The Queen of Connaught, who was of a most powerful family, continued to persecute the red-handed child and his mother, with all the perseverance of a jealous barren woman; but the child, who had all the appearance of royalty in his countenance, was sheltered by the clergy of the province; and when the Queen discovered that he was lurking in one monastery, he was secretly sent away to another. In this manner was he sheltered for three years in the monasteries of Connaught. At last the Queen’s fury rose to such a height against the clergy, that they gave up all hopes of being able to protect the child any longer. His mother then fled with him into Leinster, where, for many years, disguised, she supported him by labouring work. When the boy grew up, although he was constantly told of the royalty of his birth, and of the respectability of the O’Morsans, still, having no hopes of being able to return to his native province as long as the Queen lived, he was obliged to apply himself to common
labouring work for subsistence; and it was observed by the clowns of Leinster, that he exhibited no appearance of industry, or taste for agricultural pursuits, but was constantly telling stories about Kings, wars, and predatory excursions.

"Time rolled on, and the poor boy with the red hand was necessitated to pass his time in misery, in the society of Leinster clowns and buddaghs, whom he held in the highest contempt. At length a Connaught Bollscaire, or bearer of public news, passing through Leinster, happened to come into the very field in which Crowderg was employed, with several others, reaping rye. They immediately recognized by his dress that he was a Bollscaire, and, therefore, inquired what proclamation he was publishing. He replied in the set words of his commission, that the King of Connaught was dead, and that the people, assembled in council, had declared that they would have no king but Cathal Crowderg his son; and, he added, I, and many others, have been for several weeks in search of him in different parts of Ireland, but without success; some, who wish to support the claim of rivals to the throne of Connaught, have reported that the Queen, his step-mother, had him secretly assassinated, but others are of opinion, that he lurks in some obscure place, disguised in humble garb, and that he will return home as soon as he will hear of this proclamation. He will be at once known by his right hand, which is as red as blood from the wrist out.

"The heart of Cathal bounded with joy at the news, and he stood on the ridge for some minutes in a reverie. His comrades told him to get on with his work, that he was always last, and that there never was a good workman from his province. Hereupon, Cathal pulled off the mitten, with which he constantly kept the red hand concealed, and exhibited it to the Bollscaire; and his eye beamed, and his countenance glowed with all the majesty of his father's, when he first mounted the throne of Connaught. The Bollscaire recognizing him at once by his resemblance to his father, fell prostrate at his feet. Cathal cast the sickle on the ridge, saying: 'Slán leat, a chappún, anúr do'n céolóidea;' i.e. 'Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.' And to this day, Slán charaí do an tseagal, i.e. Cathal's farewell to the rye, meaning a farewell never to return, has been a common proverb among the Sil-Murray and their followers.

"He returned home without delay, and was solemnly inaugurated King of Connaught on Carnfree, near Turlough, in the presence of the twelve chieftains and twelve coarbs of Sil-Murray; and though he found many rivals in the province before him, he put them all down by his superior wisdom and valour. When he had restored his native province to tranquillity he did not forget his old friends the friars, who had made
who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he
who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he
who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from
God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one
married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death,
in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and up-
right king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of
the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of
Knockmoy, (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had
such efforts to save him from the fury of the
Queen. He erected several monasteries for them
on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style,
namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo,
which was three years in building, and which
was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the
monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and
also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid
tradition, we must conclude from the Book of
Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More
O'Conor, King of Ireland, had three sons by
his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St.
Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh
Dall, and Tadhg Aluin.

Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs
of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of
Belanagare, who was his own grandfather, all-
ludes to the traditions preserved in the country
about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed,"
but makes no allusion whatever to the story
above given, which, though in great part fab-
ulous, is generally believed to be true by the
story-tellers and farmers in the counties of
Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the
proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal
Crodderg would swell this note to a length
which would interfere with the elucidation of
other entries in those Annals, and the Editor
must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the
question for another work.

Ledwich, in his Antiquities of Ireland, second
edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument
to Cathal Crodderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy;
but the monument in that abbey to which he
alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is
that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and
of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Conor, who
died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the
fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir
of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth
century, "when," he says, "the confederate
Catholics possessed themselves of the abbeys of
Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and,
in many instances, adorned with elegant sculpt-
ures;" but it is quite clear, from the style of
these paintings, and from the legible portion of
the inscriptions, among which may be clearly
read, in the black letter, on pro anima Malachi,
that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Ma-
lachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy
seems to have been repaired if not in great part
re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style
of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestion-
ably exhibits the architecture of the latter part
of the twelfth century, that there is no part of
that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal
Crodderg.

a Knockmoy.—According to the Annals of
Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,
muaidh iar na heilbairt do bhúidó do dia, 7 do na machaib pomai in gina pomi 7 peapinn, 7 a aonacal inne co huanal onópaic. A bhriúnt locha meara do gheanach cailt eopadhearc, 7 a oiliúin in úth naomhata ag teach na ónópeann. Aoibh ó concobaigh a mac do gabhair níche Connacht tan a éar gan cáraic uair iad an bheagde Connacht ar a lámh nece a eath. Ar lé na h'ueit gabhair níche do rogh na tuice pò Shea a mac us na macaicaim do dáltaí ré eccin mná do tabairt, 7 a lámha 7 a córa do bán do nneoc oile iar nóinami méple do. Do curromh gnaeata plaichin. Aoibh mac Concobaigh maoimóigé déece as toideáit 6 leauralém, 7 6 púd leorpáin 6.

Donnchadaigh mac anlaitaigh úi Raibh toipeéime ceolnim tomaltaigh déece ma oiliúin acce tospiic Rattmace.

Maolpeachlann mac tan aí 6 ceallaigh tíchearna ó maimh do éce.

Túlla na naomh eorp 6 Seaumaraigh tíchearna lese naiciphrógaí cheinél aoda na heitgí déece.

Dorrnall 6 ceallaigh tíchearna ó maimh déece.

Cúchann na comhscann déece.

Maicéamh mac sethrínaigh úi cúimh tíchearna ciarapáigá locha na naipnead déece.

Cathal Crovederg died at Broyeoll in Connoght.

Bruigeol, or Brioile, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon.

The entry is as follows:

"A.D. 1223. Cahall Crovederige O'Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both rich, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connought, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoigh in his place." 1

1 Harbour of Lough Mask, pope locha meara.

—This place is now called Caoladh Locha Measna, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Culco, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with pope; though in the county of Ros- common it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

k A robbery, iap noenam méple.—This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "Hugh O'Conor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father's life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight."
granted to God and the monks), and was interred therein nobly and honourably. Cathal Crovderg was born at the Harbour of Lough Mask, and fostered in Hy-Diarmada by Teige O'Concannon. The government of Connaught was assumed without delay by Hugh O'Conor, his son; for the hostages of Connaught were in his (Hugh's) hands at the time of his father's death. Hugh, upon his accession to the government, commanded the son of O'Monahan should be deprived of sight as a punishment for his having violated a female, and ordered the hands and feet of another person to be cut off for having committed a robbery. This was done to maintain the authority of a prince.

Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor], died on his return from Jerusalem and the River Jordan.

Donncahy, the son of Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died on his pilgrimage, at Toberpatrick.

Melaglin, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla na-naev Crom [the Stooped] O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the Western half of Kinelea of Echtge, died.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Cucannon O'Concannon died.

Mahon, the son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Kerry of Lough-na-narney, died.

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1 Clann-Tomalty, clann tomolcaig. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcorghan, but they sunk into obscurity, and were deprived of property at so early a period, that the extent, or even exact position, of their cantred, cannot now be determined.

2 Toberpatrick, topar paraic, i. e. St. Patrick's well. — This is certainly the Abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. There are countless other places in Connaught so called.

3 Kerry of Lough-na-narney, cippaige locha na hnapnece. — This territory is now simply called cippaige by the natives of it, who speak the Irish language remarkably well. It comprises the parishes of Annagh, Bekan, and Aghamore, which form about the southern half of the barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo. Colgan, and after him O'Flaherty, have supposed, that the territory of Kierrigia de Lough nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamhnais, otherwise called Costello, in the county of Mayo. — See Trias Thaum., p. 137; and Ogygia, part iii. c. 46, p. 276. But this, which is put as a mere conjecture by Colgan, is certainly incorrect; for the mountainous district of Sliabh Lugha, which belonged to the Galenge, and of which the Kierrigii never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achnor runs across the barony of Costello, in such a manner as to divide it into two almost equal parts. That part of the barony to the north of this boundary is, even at this very day, called Sliabh Lugha,
and was O'Gara's original country; and the part
of the barony lying to the south of the said
boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney. The
lake of loc na n-áinead, i.e. Lake of the Sloes,
from which this territory took its name, is sit-
tuated on the boundary between the parishes of
Bekan and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello,
and is now more generally called Mannin Lough.
Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when
the name of this lake was well remembered, puts
the situation of this lake beyond dispute by
stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough
Arny. "There is likewise," he says, "a small
lough in the barony, called Lough Arny in for-
ter times. In the west end thereof stands an
antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See
Map to the Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archeological
Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle
are shewn, as well as the true boundary line be-
tween Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh
Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

Maurice Fitzgerald.—He was the grandson of
the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with
the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of
September, 1177. For the origin of the family
of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History
of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel
O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under
the title of "Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familiae
Giraldirorum, Desmoniae Comitum Palatinorum
Kyriic in Hibernia, ac persecutionis Horreticorum
Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Lat-
initate donata." In this work O'Daly deduces
the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and
places their ancestors among the followers of
Aeneas into Italy, where they settled in Tus-
cany, or Etruria, from whence some of the fa-
mily passed into Normandy, thence into Eng-
land, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But
the Editor is of opinion that there is no authen-
tic monument of the history of this family earlier
than the time of William the Conqueror, with
whom they seem to have come into England,
though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke
of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a
Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward
the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first
of this family that came to Ireland, and who was
one of the principal heroes of the English Con-
qust, is given as follows by his contemporary,
Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & vere-
cundus: vultu colorato, decentique: mediocris
quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam
medicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore
modificato: nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato: Inn-
ata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura pro-
pensiore bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Maur-
icio modus, in omnibus seruare modum: vt
cerdi possit suarum partium, suique temporis
tam censura morum, quam facetiarum exemplum.
Vir breniloquus et sermo perpaucu sed ornatu:
puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rati-
onis quam orationis: plus sapientia [sapientiae ?]
quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res
exigebat: ad sententiam dicendum, sicut serus,
sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiiis, vir
animosus: et nulli sere strenuitate secundus. Ad
capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec
praeceps: sed sicut proudus in aggrediendis:
The corn remained unripe until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal, in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster, for Franciscan friars.

so pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus: stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non exprs criminis: crimine tamen omnibus notabili carens et enormi."—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minor and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemperaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled Carbrius Notitia, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: "But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancashill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extractions amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and" "built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of Crome-a-boo, still used in his scotcheon." Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clergy, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duald Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

Youghal, O'Cull, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

In Munster, in munan, i.e. in the, and munan Munster; the article or in being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of
Aois Chríost, 1225.

Aoi Chriost, mile, ná céid, píce a cuí.

Aílochtaí uis beólláin aipínneach úrroma chiah, Sasan ecnna, gí biattéacht cóitímh dhecc.

Ua Maolbréamhain ab maimhreach na buille dhecc do bhriodh curplinne do leiscead do.

Maolbréamhain ab maccin ab thoradh patracaí, mac óige gí ecnannaide dhecc. 

Ar leor ro tóicingean teampaí tobaire patracaí, gí ro róbaird góna Shaneabain, gí eoradóir i mbrón Réacht a róinidh patracaí, gí Muine, eóin, gí na náirtéal.

Tiolla an chomóidh mac tiolla Éireannach uafal raccart gí réabhrún eicí baoinn dég.

Díomh ó maolátharaí aipínneach aipde aipna decc.

Tiolla amhracraí na múgríon decc, gí a oínciaid i cconga peicín.

Comóide nó raith a bhí éinne lí na haois a gcomóideach a bhí éinne lí na cláim Rhuainí uí concobair, i. tuireadhbaí gí aod trí róirseainn doicín mécc oireachtaí máistreachaí Síl Muinebhaí gí nócaí a reánaí an bhean de dhaoi concobair (i. aod). Acht éinse ó roimh aíoch mar aipéadtaí

Hugh de Lacy: “A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neall, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugo, the son of Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Claussach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimhne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neall. Then came O'Neall with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neall.”

*Biatagh, biacach, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as Buddagh, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, biacach being derived from biac, food, and boocach, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The Biatagh was endowed with a quantity of land called a boile biacach, or ballybetagh, which was the thirtieth part of a tríoca ced, or barony, and contained.
Auliffe O’Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biatagh, died.

O’Mulrenin, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died in consequence of having been blooded.

Maelbrighde O’Maigin, Abbot of Toberpatrick, a son of chastity and wisdom, died. By him the church of Toberpatrick, together with its sanctuary and crosses, had been, with great exertions, begun and finished, in honour of St. Patrick, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Apostles.

Gilla-an-Choiimhdhe Mac Gillacarry, a noble priest, and parson of Teach Baoithin, died.

Dionysius O’Mulkieran*, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Gilla-Coirpthe O’Muron, died, and was buried at Conga-Fechin (Cong).

O’Neill mustered a great force at the request of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, who wanted to be revenged of O’Conor (i.e. Hugh*), for having deprived him (Mageraghty) of his lands, and marched into Connaught to assist the sons of Roderic, viz., Turlough and Hugh. But

four quarters or seisreaghs, each containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. The ancient Irish had two kinds of farmers, the one called Biataghs and the other Brughaidhs (Brooees), who seem to have held their lands of the chief under different tenures; the former, who were comparatively few in number, would appear to have held their lands free of rent, but were obliged to entertain travellers, and the chief’s soldiers, when on their march in his direction; and the latter would appear to have been subject to a stipulated rent and service. According to the Leabhar Buidhe, or the Yellow Book of the Mac Firbis of Lecan, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 921, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called bpugnó ceoñit was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals. For a curious dissertation on the tenure of the Irish Biataghs, the reader is referred to Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. c. 10, pp. 157, 158; and Statute of Kilkenny, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 4, 5.

*Toberpatrick.—Now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of a great abbey and of a small church, dedicated to St. Patrick, may be seen.

O’Mulkieran, O moolechurám.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

**Hugh, Óho, i.e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.
in aghaidh aodh na n-oigeat Situl muintirhaig n iarphant Connacht in aoith na plancha:taigh riogaidh aonair Connacht, n gaoibh an ecceadh goromh comhghri na aghaidh aet mac n-iarphata, i. corbmac mac tomaltaigh. Dala uil ní féin hapiirtean léir 50 rhain lár an muintirhaig. Airfidh 50 readaigh atha luain, 50 mbaoi ná oideach Muintirhaig anuas gur lomairceaithe lóic nén 50 mheán róin uil concobiaiar. Teicéad airidhe 50 eithne píosaith. Rioghadh corpoladh madh mac Ruaidhri anuas, n tóid aodh na noll corpra nua

x *Faes of Athlone, peada atha luain, i.e. the woods of Athlone.—This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, containing thirty quarters of land in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Inquisition taken at Athlone, on the 26th of October, 1587, and another taken at Roscommon, on the 23rd of October, 1604; also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

y *Muilleann Guanach.*—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan this name is written muillib guanac, and muillib uainidhe, in the Annals of Connacht. The Editor has not been able to find this name in any form in the Faes, or in any part of the county of Roscommon. The whole passage is given somewhat more intelligibly in the Annals of Ulster, and thus Englished in the old translation:

"A. D. 1224. A great army by Hugh O'Neale into Connought with the sons of Rory O'Coner, and consent of all Sylmuera, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Connought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vomagh, and prayed Loghnen, and brought O'Conner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed" [*recte* inaugurated]

"Tirloch mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing" [that] "a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbragh O'Brian and Geffry Mares, with Hugh O'Coner and Mac Dermot coming upon him; and" [these] "having not overtaken O'Neile, they followed Roary's son until they dog'd him to O'Neile again. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlyen at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crowderg reigned in Conaght after him." The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaght on this occasion is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clanmaoine, but incorrectly entered under the year 1224, as follows: "A. D. 1224. Hugh O'Neale and Tyreowen" [*recte* the Kinel-Owen], "with their forces, accompanied with Terlough O'Connor and his brothers, the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moynyr Arthey, and the most part of the country of Moynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghy made a retraita upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Connor returned to the Deputie, Geoffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geoffrey March sent his letters to all parts of Ireland, and assembled together his forces of the five Provinces, which being so assembled and gathered together, the Deputie and O'Connor, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, from out of Connought," [and] "pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Connor in Conaght, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Connor all Connought was wasted. Upon the Deputies and O'Connor's going to
when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach, and totally plundered Lough Nen, from whence he carried off O'Connor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree, where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twayme, from Easoe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Branan, Chieftaine of Corckaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoyle, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gillroe O'Connor, Flann OFallalwyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Provence, and Geoffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

2 Lough Nen, loc nén.—This is the place now called Loch-na-n-éan, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

Carnfree.—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Connor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carns, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the Dinneanchus points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of Fraech to Caoc na Dala (Hill of the Meeting) to the south-east of Cruachain, and interred him there; so that it is from him the carn is named: unde dicitur Carn Fraeich, i.e. the carn of Fraech."—Book of Lecan, fol. 243, p. a, col. a.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carns, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called cloé Foac na ¥campa, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find neither stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the Dumha Seulya, so
celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

b Had paid them wages, &c., uain ba tuapURT
ELAC, timleascua iao aropn dib.——The tuap
ELALC was the stipend or wages paid by the su
PERIOR to his assistant. It never means tribute,
or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work
or service done. The Annalists here look upon
the English as hireling soldiers, who were em
ployed in the service of the King of Connaught.
They do not appear to have been aware of the
mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King
Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall,
the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country
of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by
O'Conor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo;
or, if they were aware of it, they may not have
been willing to acknowledge the King's right to
make such a grant.

c Troops.——All this is much better told in the
Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that
the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roy
damnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7
po raibhre meic Ruaidhri gan tspol aupEsecta, 7
ni rai be na 6raipbacc aec uasao piodainin foc
caoine, 7 giile ech, 7 giile puncheolina.

d Kilkelly, cuil cailiaig, i.e. the church of St.
Cenlass.——An old church in a village and pa
rish of the same name, in the barony of Costello,
and county of Mayo. See it marked on the
map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs
of Hy-Fiachra, printed for the Irish Archaeo
logical Society in 1844, and noted in the expla
natory Index to the same Map, p. 484.
excepting only the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermot, David O'Flynn, &c.

The resolution then adopted by the son of Cathal Crovderg, was to repair to the English to the Court of Athlone; for it happened, fortunately for him, that the chiefs of the English of Ireland were at that very time assembled there, and the greater part of them were friendly to him, on his father's account as well as on his own, for both had paid them wages[6] [for military services], and had been bountiful towards them. The English received him with joy, and kept him among them with much affection for some time afterwards. He then engaged in his cause the Lord Justice, and as many of the chiefs of the English of Ireland as he considered necessary, together with Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, with their forces.

When the inhabitants of Moynai and of the Tuathas of Connaught had heard of this muster, they fled into the territory of Leyny and Tirawley, with their cows and other cattle, and left the sons of Roderic attended by only a few troops[7]. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly[8] with all the troops they had, and placed themselves in defence of their cows and flocks. As for Hugh [O'Conor], and the English who accompanied him, they despatched light marauding parties to plunder the retainers of the sons of Roderic, but detained the main body of their army about them for the purpose of making an attack upon [the sons of Roderic] themselves. Hugh, the son of Roderic, Donnell O'Flaherty, Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccarain[9], and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh[10].

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* Cathal Miccarain.—He is called Cathal Miogharan by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Pedigree of the O'Conors, in Lord Roden's copy of his Genealogical Book, p. 219. He was the eighteenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See also the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4. This Cathal, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Turlough, left one son, Conor, of whose descendants no account is preserved.

* To protect some of their Aes gradha, bo macu lu lao naq garmh, i.e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. Gradh is used throughout these Annals in the sense of "servants of trust." It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that they went on this occasion to protect the cows and people of Farrell O'Teige, who had taken an oath to be faithful to them, but that he was the first of the Connacians that violated his oath to the sons of Roderic; and that he brought in their stead Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the English, to protect his cows and people; that it was on this occasion the English came in collision with Turlough, the son of Roderic, who, perceiving the treachery of O'Teige, made a judicious and clever retreat by the help of Donn Oge Mageraghty, Flaherty
O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

*Tyronian soldiers.*—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called *beagán son Ráat Eogánaic*, i.e. some of the Eugenian, or Kinel-Owenian, *route, turma*, or company of soldiers.

*Him.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Brannan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

1 *Lough Macfurry,* loc *mic Páraic*, called loc *mic *Eochaig*, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc *mic Apaíc*, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

2 *Inhabitants of the Tuathas.*—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalty, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;
The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers, who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Conor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him. Hugh O'Conor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelick, and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry, in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas, the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English alone would never have thought of taking, viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymas; and they plundered Coolcarney, after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubh-chonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow.1

1 Would never have thought of taking, ná fheil mé nó éirigh an mbeithé. — A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. — See Map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

p Coolcarney, Cúil Ceapnaic. — This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cúil Carnadha extended from Beul atha na nidheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name
an teóine po báitit a nóimhór. Ar amlaiod do ghebí na císecannan uac a scapaidh lomlnán do leanbaib iap na mbáthait. Síce a ceapna don toirp mhin évob ó gailaib, ón ionbátaí aibreáete lótaí, 1 cíi námhalgao go nneacain ó tóboa rítha goanár páccait aon bó aca.

Maidi an clann Ruaidhri tha a bhí conaimele do níonrat as loc míc reanadaiig rísaileac ón aoirle doibh go ghearrthóir pochríte gaill prá haóo. Dearn maig oirechtaí, aí aoirle ña maitbí do có napriú uil phlaistbaerthas a pléir com-luigí leámhóin. Meíc münpeareaidh uil concothaí, aigceann na mac caítaí do tuid an cùl a mbó a a muintear, 1 Sid do déanam doibh táir a caill go bhrafaithe goill mac caíteí croithaing. Áph an bhaí aith min am poim i moig gneá, 1 traigheach míc münpeareaidh muniúig na cíin ár Shlanaibh a compaitb.

Maidi an táobh teap do conacailt dana ní bhí do cíin doibh do tuid poim, uair tangaínt gaill laisgní na múiní mar múiní maithe, goill ar gni múnait haí. Sípea iarconaire ina eontómacaí bim marbhata ina noaione dún eoig a na a mura cóir, aí am donnphál a minnig a a mbailte. Dá ghlac an phá la haóo mac caítaí croithaing a tóotrion don taimh, is uair ní hé do töctuir iad, acht tuille, aí poimt a na saibhí réin ní gac maíth aíc cuatai gailf aon taorú a gaili gailaí aon cíomairt aon ron. Ap doon náicáir a do dhuine aithís mar míc münpeareaidh aí an láití.

Dá ghlac an náicáir aon daonra thosaí don cíuceadh do bhreith baoi na nDuinn aon inbairr, uair ní comóideach aon mac occlaoic aoibh acht gat cipéalaí aig aíncain pora cíunaí.

Oc taimh beó aí, leimí, paimí, aí robáine aíphat aí goirt aon cíocac aí.

of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

9 After having destroyed its people, uap noilgenn a noone voib. — The word noilgenn or noilgeann signifies destruction, or depopulation. O'Clery writes it noilgenn, according to the modern Irish orthography, and explains it rígnop, no meolá- muigad. The compound urle- noilgenn means total destruction, extinction, or annihilation.

—See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

7 Ducong—This place is now called beait déa congá in Irish, and Anglicised Bellacong and Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore Lough, in the parish of Attymas, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 40; and also Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

5 The baskets of the fishing weirs, na cespacanna uap a caipairi.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, na cespacanna co na cespacanna; and in the Annals of Connaught, na cespí co na cespachaid, i.e. the weirs and baskets. The children that had been carried away by the floods were found entangled in the baskets, which were placed for nets in the carrys or fishing weirs.
having nearly destroyed its people. Some of them fled to Duvconga, but the greater part of these were drowned; and the baskets of the fishing weirs were found full of drowned children. Such of them as on this occasion escaped from the English, and the drowning aforesaid, passed into Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, who left them not a single cow.

As to the sons of Roderic, the resolution they adopted, at Lough Macfarry, was to separate from each other, until the English should leave Hugh; to send Donn Mageraghty, and others of their chieftains, to O'Flaherty, their sworn friend and partisan; and the sons of Murtough O'Conor and Tiernan, the son of Cathal, to take charge of their people and cows, and to obtain peace on their behalf, until the English should leave (Hugh) the son of Cathal Crovederg. Hugh was at this time at Mayo, and the sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] went to him under protection and guarantee.

As to the inhabitants of the southern side of Connaught, they were not in a state of tranquillity at this period, for the English of Leinster and Munster, with Murtough O'Brien, the English of Desmond, and the sheriff of Cork, had made an irruption upon them, and slew all the people that they caught, and burned their dwellings and villages. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovederg, was displeased at their coming on this expedition; for it was not he that sent for them, but were themselves excited by envy and rapacity, as soon as they had heard what good things the Lord Justice and his English followers had obtained in Connaught at that time. During this incursion the four sons of Mac Murrough were slain on the same spot.

Woeful was the misfortune, which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor, perished by cold and famine in this war!

1 Tiernan, the son of Cathal.—He was the son of Cathal O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conór, Monarch of Ireland.

2 Under protection and guarantee, up pláncib 7 comphcib, that is, they had persons to guarantee their safety on their arrival in his presence, to make their mock peace. In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that the sons of Murtough "went into his house [to make their submission] under sureties and guarantees."

w The poor.—The Annals of Kilronan state, that during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine.
Ian noul tre do macaib muinteartac munniac do lacaen aoide u con-
cobair do peith maith do rathshain, do cuan ar nabiach go cill methain. Commons rís plóig na ngall ann rin pe poile, ar buis ná hó láin an tseochu céad ma mbacair le léi leis an ghalfaíl, gasoideaib. Tamce aod ó planteoarachtae an cópaib, ar plánaib maithi gall, tionnchaoda cambriaí u bhriain a caiposa cípeó 6, in ceithin aoide uí conconbair, an iarphró 6, cógmanar rít eirgh an bhuna, aath sme rír, ar macaib Ruaíach uaccon náid. Measga aod, rin, gocill maille pír co tuairim vá gualann, leaccaip goill laidean, uí foceómain uaid amhrún. Iompaideas rín ar cíde a 6, com uí plantebhírtaíg ón níor 6, táirse lair éiride, uainn hatain meic Ruaíach poime rin allamaí do loch aice, donn écc-máis oireachtait aí aon réi.

Annún po rcair mac mhuinnaí pé clohim Ruaíach gur mhaith 6, in ceith, naimailgní ari cíne a bó, 6, a muinteir 50 bhuan iarc 50 roibánaí gan éipreachaí gan aiceann. Rúice leip iad iarainn ro úisceann uí Ruairí, 6, iar éipreachaí Philip meic goipnelbaid.

Dionnchaoda cambeacaí ann baná do 6, píre rochtionn uí muintear poimí 50 nólabh anóibh. Iar ná ríor rin uaid mac Ruaíach 6, veadain 6, éim líochsan 6, an ríor lóin pompa uatach séibhdoine gur muineach 6, moiniinchecab, gom beanaí a nevala óidh, 6, gur congadhmuígh duit aithniú vá maraíb uata. Iar ná clóp rin do donnchaoda cambeacaí tice do lacaen aoide meic Ruaíach 50 neapanar rít báite connaíce palp, 6, gur gab do loch gnó corpceáit na aghaidh doraini via léisceadh.

7 leim 7 óiteíomh, 7 círeim 7 círeim pe Phúac 7 pe gorga 6, con cógman rin

x Of his gosip, a cambeacaí Cípeó.—This term is used in the modern language to denote a gosip, or one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism.—See O'Brien's Dictionary in voce.—See also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 72, for Gossipned. Hamner says, that it was a league of anity highly esteemed in Ireland.—See note 4 under the year 1178, p. 42, supra.

7 Donn Oge.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that Donn Oge Mageraghty was O'Flaherty's son-in-law: Óo poine rin comóphriail ann μπν.1, imós do cíom 1 Plantebeacaitaíg an cuíl, uainn nír táirí leip maith do ráisib e, uainn do bhadair meic Ruaíach call amain do loch aige, 6, a élimahnairin.2. Donn Oge maille

muí. “He then came to another resolution, namely, to return back to O'Flaherty, for he did not like how he left him; for he had on the west side of the lake the sons of Roderick, and his own son-in-law, that is, Donn Oge along with them.”

x Manus.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b., col. 4, he was the ninth son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland. His descendants took the surname of Mac Manus, and were seated in Tir Truathail, in the northeast of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

x After having first plundered, iar éipreachaí. That is, on his passage through the present
The sons of Murtough Muimhineach [O'Conor] having come before Hugh O'Conor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the triocha ched (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip,\(^a\) Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Conor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Conor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge Mageraghty.

The son of Manus\(^b\) then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace\(^b\) with him, and bound himself never

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\(^{a}\) A solemn peace, περί βασιλείας ὑπατίας, i.e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i.e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Mageraghty expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-
a aor gnaí cuige. Óideach ní ní fo cómaill riom a conchaill do mac Ruaidhí (iarr bhrághail a muintire ód uain) uair taimecc ar an céid pluagead ma aghaidh la haoi mac caétal eorpóidein.

Teo aod 1 an duine gosa gállaib anpria d'ao caladh ann críona go bhéasann ro plaiértéaraíochrí ann críona, gail oileán na cine ce go n-aithniú é an loca ro tábhacht ar laimh an aodha. Thallann an duine in an anpria in air aici. Teo aod ó conchobair d'ao ríolaí aon éan tá pléigí gun pháide aon duine uatach do maith a muintire aice imaille pe híomao pennaí, gí reáoglaoc óin níor thó taighi lair conmaitheach acgesaib chéc. Tuccroim anphair maite a oíseachta illaim gáll a níoll pé a ecpoannaibh, ro plaiértéaraí ó plannacmac, pháigal na taighde, gí apoide ro maith conmaithe, gí aí doibh pén ro bheasann a bhuaglácaid.

Ag a háite lein rpíomhróin ua plaiértéaraigh, meicc muintéaraigh, gí na huairte anfíosa ar aí do mac caétal eorpóidein ina dhimteoc eorpóidein ní gáll uain, gí ní gáibrat le macaib Ruaidhí. Cuirí aí do o conchobair amhrín teicte gí mhiabh é duine a naíduin dha duine gosa dha méicce bheith. Nífh nó háite lein ro lapóim lein, uain do freagairt

cated with book, bell, and candle."—See note
under the year 1200.

Lord Justice.—He was Geffry de Marisco,
or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called
by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the An-
nals of Clonmacnoise, at the years 1225, 1226.
He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great
Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227.
See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given
in Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is in-
correctly stated that Hubert de Burgh, after-
wards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice
of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and
Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of
Ireland, on the same day and year.

Inis Creanba.—This is a small island in
Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargins,
and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the
county of Galway. The name is translated
Wildgarlick Isle by Roderic O’Flaherty, in his
Account of West Connaught, where he speaks
of it as follows: “Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick
Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a
small island, where the walls and high ditches of
a well fortified place are still extant, and en-
compass almost the whole island. Of this isle,
Macanm Iniscreawa, a memorable ancient mag-
cian, as they say, had his denomination.”—See
Territory of Hy Connaught, by Roderic O’Fla-
herty, printed for the Irish Archaeological So-
ciety in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to
by O’Flaherty still remain, and are of a cy-
clopean character. The natives assert that this
was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch
Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—
See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed in 1843, on which the position of this
island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus
stated by O’Flaherty, in his Account of West
Connaught: “Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of
Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused
again to oppose him, on condition that Hugh would restore him his Aes graihd. But he did not adhere to this his covenant with the son of Roderic; for, after obtaining his people from him, he came in the first army that Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, marched against him.

After this, Hugh [the son of Cathal Crovderg O’Conor], and the Lord Justice, with his English, set out for the port of Inis Creamha; and O’Flaherty was compelled to surrender the island of Inis Creamha, and Oilen na Circe, and all the vessels [boats] on the lake, into the hands of Hugh. The Lord Justice then returned home, and was escorted a great part of the way by Hugh O’Conor, with whom he left a few of the chiefs of his people, together with many soldiers and warriors; for the Connacians were not faithful to him; except very few. After this Hugh gave up to the English the chiefs of his people, as hostages for the payment of their wages, as Flaherty, O’Flanagan, Farrell O’Teige, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were subsequently obliged to ransom themselves.

After the departure of the main army of the English from Hugh, the sons of Cathal Crovderg, O’Flaherty, the son of Murtough, and all the other nobles, revolted against him, and joined the sons of Roderic. Hugh O’Conor then despatched messengers and letters to the Lord Justice, to inform him of the circumstance, and request additional forces. His request was by no means

Odo O’Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island, and the boats of Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O’Conor, King of Connaught (Cathal Redfist’s son), for assurance of his fidelity.”—p. 25.

e Oilen na Circe, now Castlereagh island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, containing the ruins of a very ancient castle.—See Hiar Connaught, by Roderic O’Flaherty, pp. 22, 24.

f Soldiers, penneb.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [uaéadb] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [teipmeanug iméad].”

g Wages, caoapaill. —In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, a ngill pe caoapaill, i.e. in pledge for their pay or stipend, i.e. the reward or wages to be paid them by the King of Connaught for their services in war. This had nothing to do with the tribute to be paid to the King of England in accordance with the Treaty of Windsor.

h O’Teige is now anglicised Teige, and sometimes Tighe. The name is common in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

i The son of Murtough, mac Muircheartach Muimneach, or Murtough the Momanion O’Conor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

k Additional.—Pulleó is the old form of the modern word cuilleao, more. In the Annals of
Gulielmus Cuim saor.

Auchon Gulielme ac domhnom an taimp rin air t'ao mor a nedeata, g'ba becc a mnimeagum. Cuimtean golill laichean cuimgion annum in william ceparr, g'mac taimp gnuminn. Iar mbruit na robaioi rin air gumioi iompairi fheic Ruaoini iar tocarr maion, g'adair pemme in uib diarmata mar a ccuaula fheic Ruaoini do beid gas lion poc-paint, uair in rangatear a luicte combada iad mun am ron, g'cuimr pedlimh a bratain, g'apoiile do maiteib a mnitripe, g'ropraino mor do gplafeach gall iompairo eogain uis eoin in uib briap thor aione co mbhadhr anaid lorg-puirc in ard maican pa caimh na cine saorccam a mica na maionne ar ceionn.

Poilimeatear duin planteaptaig, g'dro macaib munpeaptaig (badair as iompairi fheic Ruaoini) golill do oul do creachaoid a bhrir comluchce, Eogain o heinim, g amaite an ard maican, n'air poilimeatear sin numu air do liprot iatc ventero l'deanaontai do rangata r ceimpeccuir doib. Duin bhracul paide poile annum, g'tuaular mac munpeaptaig, g'taicle ne Kilronan, the reading is, diarmata cuilleann poitrine.

1 Struggle triuffling, ba bece a mnimeagum.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: go ghrubair ealata g'mac caimaid g'na himeapeagalcm, i.e. "They used to obtain the spoils, but did not expose themselves to the danger of the conflict." The word imppeagum, which is used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in O'Clery's Glossary of ancient Irish Words: imppeagum, i.e. imppeagalcm, i.e. bruigean. "Imseargum, i.e. striking on every side, i.e. conflict." Both forms of the word are correctly explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O'Brien and O'Beirne, both having taken them from O'Clery.

3 William Grace, Uillass Ceparr.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is called Uillass Ceparr, i.e. Gulilemus Grasseus. Cras, or Gras, was the soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French Gras, or Gros.

5 The togher, i.e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called tocarr mona comagdha, is still well known, and its situation pointed out by the natives, though the country is very much improved. It is situated in the parish of Templetoher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O'Conor, who had his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and directing his course south-westwards crossed this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note 1, under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

6 Recruits, gplafeach, i.e. c. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them gpoilimeaptaic, i.e. c. English archers.

7 Ardrahin, ard maican, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Here is still to be seen a small portion of the
an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits into Hy-Fiachrach Aadhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen, with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council, and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough'
vubah 50 noim amaille miu do cUin do roigor an baile ceart ua plantbean-
taig 7 mac muineceartaih iman mbaile rectair sana reochnib. Luin
tuadai, 7 taeiclea gona branlach 50 mihnnae meapidan 1 treecommuorc
gall 14 in mbaile 50 ecusvat tuig puabairt bioiboir oppo. Manostran roth
gallaib roth 7 maig ar a hante. Uinenrion air na maiona roth. Leoir

tuadai contapla na ngall va ced puigam. Aeognai taeiclea e guin ragg-
baio an confoapla sann amrain ve riwe. Oala na ngall air ar munseaz air an
mbaile von caoib anaill no eimiu na plantbeanait 7 mac muineceartaih doibr.
Tiideai tapla vampe oainrioe guin bripeatai gout oppa ro cedoin. Air
von taipre muin do marba macgaian mac ao6a mic concobair maoonmaige,
Guilla erio on mac viarnma, mal mac ceapaid in taios, s. Aet ciea
no marbaio an ceap no marb oill 0 taois, 7. bratam folen ui oimuirai.

Oala mac Ruaioi compecaio ar abarae pe huia plantbeanait, 7 miu
an cuino oile va naor cometa 50 etangatai horna a noear 50 ornin cihan-
nain. Luin ao6 mac caeail crosboeiri gona gallas la na noiaio. Comain-
liitear as aipeaitai cline Ruaini anpirn gaz ar uib do raigi o a
mhnata peiri, 7 do stiai ramlaio aet vonn oicc macag upeeratai namai.
SiO air aet 1ap pripghail na muineac, 7. cline Ruaini uir concobair
anpirn in uatorial pocnaide looar do raigi ao6a ui nell, 7 vonn macag uiperac-
taig maille miu.

Lonrapeai aro mac caeail crosboeiri na plantbeanait anpirn 50 etuc
seili, 7 cumeata uain. Tainc pumne iarain 50 cill meaonin, 7 50 moig
ne o 1 noiaio mac muineceartaih, 7 righean mac caeail mecaain 50
poeapnaid rit tai eimi a mbuaip 7 a muintire, 7 50 peaoaprat do latair

manner in which this name is given by the Four Masters, one would suppose that this Tuathal
was one of the O'Dowda family; but the more
ancient annals shew that he was Tuathal, the
son of the celebrated Muircheartach Muinh-
neach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus
O'Conor.

They joined, compeceain.—In the Annals
of Kilronan the reading is, no compecechein,
i.e. they met. The word compeceain is often
used to translate the Latin word convenient.—

See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, b, a; Book of
Lismore, fol. 23, p. b, col. a, line 29; and Dauud

Draim Ceannann.—The Editor could not
find any place of this name in the county of
Galway. There is a Liscanann in the parish of
Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county
of Galway.

Residence.—Munnio, is explained by O'Clerly,
in his Vocabulary, at the word muineceoac, thus:
"Muineceoac, .i. tipectnao. muinecoai gac
[O'Conor], and Taichleach O'Dowda, with numerous forces, into the town, while O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough were to remain with their forces outside. Tuathal and Taichleach, with a strong body of their soldiers, marched spiritedly and boldly into the town, and made a powerful attack upon the English there, who were routed east and west. They pursued those who fled eastwards. Tuathal wounded the constable of the English with his first shot; and Taichleach, by another shot, gave him so deep a wound, that he was left lifeless. As to the English who were routed westwards from the town, they were met by O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough; but it happened, through their evil destiny, that the English routed them immediately. On this occasion Mahon, the son of Hugh, who was son of Conor Moinmoy; Gilchreest Mac Dermot; Niall, the son of Farrell O'Teige, and others, were slain; but the man who slew Niall O'Teige, i. e. the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was slain himself also.

As to the sons of Roderic, they joined O'Flaherty and their other allies the next morning, and proceeded southwards to Druim-Ceanannain; but Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, with his English, set out after them. The tribes who supported the sons of Roderic now held a consultation, and came to the resolution that each of them should return to his own residence, which all accordingly did, excepting Donn Oge Mageraghty; and the princes, i.e. the sons of Roderic, being thus left with only a small force, went to Hugh O'Neill, accompanied by Donn Mageraghty.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages and pledges from him. He then proceeded to Kilmaine and Mayo, in pursuit of the sons of Murtough and Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migaran [O'Conor] who came before him under the guarantee of Donough Cairbreach.
Annals of Brehon, [1225.

Clann-Uadach, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camna, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mana, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O’Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the Involvements tempore Elizabethae, in the Auditor General’s Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled “Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O’Kelly’s country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen’s Majesty.”

Clann-Murrough, Clann Munchaena.—Ac-
and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovederg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcarr O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgal his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcan O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

cording to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connaught (gió emmae ne ni bionann), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Conmaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Claneconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duaul Mac Firbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clanneconow, or Claneconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Galway; and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Claneconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Claneconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 108, note b.
Muirín (7 goill do éir feamann caolainne, ám na ngall do cóir d'om tóirce sin éir peantais ab é 7 caolainne.

An tairbh gan buain a haile na féil bríche.

The Momonians, &c.—This entry relating to the plundering of Termann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffrey Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Termann Caelainn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caelainn."

Termann Caelainne, i.e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelain. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duaid Mac Fhirbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caelainn o Tinnmu Caelainne i cconachaeab," i.e. "Caelainn of Termon Caelainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kenland belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castleragh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, wherein the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tobar-caelainne, are shown.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraige or Kierrigi, of the original settlement, of whom in this neighbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

The Mononians and English attacked Tearmann Caelainne, but the English were slaughtered on this occasion, through the miracles of God and St. Caelinn.

The corn remained unreeaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February].

"When did the Kierrigii come into Connaught? Not difficult. In the time of Aedh, son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Which of them came first? Not difficult. Coirbri, son of Conairi, who came from the south of Munster, when he had been expelled. He came with all his people to Aedh, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Coirbri had a famous daughter. Aedh asked her of her father. She came one time to her father's house; her father conceived great grief in her presence; his daughter asked him from what it arose. 'My being without land in exile,' said he. Messengers came afterwards from the King to see the daughter, but she determined that she would not go to the King until he should give a good portion of land to her father. 'I will give him,' said Aedh, 'as much of the wooded lands to the west, as he can pass round in one day; and Caelinn, the Pious, shall be given as guarantee of it.' Coirbri afterwards went round a great extent of that country, according to the mode directed, and finally returned to his house. He brought his people into these lands. The Connaicians greatly criminated Aedh for the too great extent of land, as they deemed, which he had given, and said that Coirbri should be killed. 'This cannot be done,' said Aedh, 'for Caelinn is guarantee for himself and for his land. But, however, let some beer be made by you for him, and give him a poisonous draught in that beer, that he may die of it.' A feast was, therefore, afterwards prepared. This thing was afterwards revealed by the Lord to Caelinn. She came to the feast. 'Why hast thou violated my guarantee,' said she to Aedh. 'I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom.' Accept thy own award, in compensation for it,' said the King. 'I will,' said Caelinn. 'Pass thy sentence, then,' said the King. 'I will,' said she. 'Because it is through the medium of beer thou hast attempted to destroy him [Coirbri], may the King of Connaught meet decline or certain death, if ever he drink of the beer of the Kierrigii.' Hence it happens that the Kierrigii never brew any beer for the Kings of Connaught. 'Grant land to myself,' said the Nun. 'Choose it,' said the King. The Termonmore was afterwards given, where her church is at this day."

*Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Moylemorrey O'Connor of Affalie [Offaly], was killed at Rosseglassie? [now Monasterevin], "by Cowlen O'Dempse."*
Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

Donum Dei.—He is called "Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath," in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called "Deodatus electus Midie."—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

A learned singer.—In the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

O'Mulmogher, O Maolmacéipge.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Early, because macéipge signifies early rising. Maolmacéipge signifies chief of the early rising. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: "Mail, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis maol, mael, moel, idem nunc quod do-
The Age of Christ, 1226.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.

Donum Dei, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leiny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmogher died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia, died at Conga Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaign, Chief of the household of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allen by Cathal O'Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O'Mulroney.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calculus, tonsus, vel coronatus.\textsuperscript{9}—Acta Sanctorum, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

\textsuperscript{9} Queen of Ulidia.—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Ulad; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

\textsuperscript{8} Of the household, rechlaig.—In the Annals of Kilronan: \textit{Dux loco\textasciitilde{\textae} rige Cathail Croibhbeag} \textasciitilde{\textae} mic na \textasciitilde{\textoe}naco, i.e. "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Crovderg, and of that of his son after him." The word loco\textasciitilde{\textae} rige is anglicised Loghty, and Loghtee in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief’s table.—See Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called loco\textasciitilde{\textae} rige Meg Mac-\textasciitilde{\textoe}rmadhama, anglicised "the Loughty," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

\textsuperscript{1} Lough Allen, loco aillinne.—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.
Caillán cille móine do leaccaí líc cáil ó Raílínigh.
Aodh mac cáill céannaí na gcaill Aodha îí plainbeigní, 7 a tabainc lám Íall.

AOS CRíOIS, 1227.

Aoi Cípónt, mile, d’á céó, piéé, apeacht.

Conchobair mac Neill îí chachapnaíng do mairbháí lámhpháth laistighn po
baotr pocháir Ri Íg Connacht.

Énpi aí maolíeáclonn 7 muircheartaí na maolíeáclonn do mairbháí lám Íall

Maolpeachlann na conchobair pailse do mairbháí líc cailéin na noíomu-

Síolaculion na Maolmnaoin do mairbháí lám Íu Mórúna.

Síoll Épream do compeummuincí 7 go háiteach. Aodh mac cáill céannaí
na gcaill síntse aíbí. Lámh náil do bá raíol po éinneam-
ghaí Íallpáí. Óilliam mairbhéil a peáir cairiann do Éichre éíce-
gna rómbaí, 7 é do bfreamhaim do Íall, na cúinte anáic, 7 a

Abhac 7 go níneachán 7 cónacataí.

Aodh mac cáill céannaíng, do déanaí conmí 7rín aí gá látáis cáirceubhil
pí é theallmac 7rac aí seappain 7 A. D. 1226, 7 ní níneachán ríomh rán

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Demolished, do leaccaí, literally, was
thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the
verb used is do bhríseadh, and in the Annals of
Ulster do rcaiteadh, and in the old translation
the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilm-
more broken down by Cahall O’Rely."

1 The passage is given as follows in the An-

nals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. Féilim hua Con-

coban do ghabhtaí aí Íomhnaí hua plain-
beanná gún mairbhí 7 gún loirc é fém 7 a
bhríseadh. Óed hua plainbeanná do ghabhla h
hÁodh mac cáill céannaíng 7 a cóban scá
ílaímar ngáilt. And thus rendered in the old
translation: "Felim O’Connor, taking a house
upon Donel O’Flaithvertay, killed and burned
himself and his brother. Hugh O’Flaithvertay
committed by Hugh mac C athal C rovederg &
did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

Henry O’Melaghlín.—This entry is given as
follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the An-
nals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226,
"Henry O’Melaghlyon, son of the knight O’Me-
laughlyon, was killed by the Englishmen of Ard-
ure. Murtagh mac Melaghlyon Begg was also
killed by the English."

Assembled at Dublin.—In the Annals of Kil-
ronan this passage is entered under the year
year 1226. It begins thus: Cuimh do déana
nu ghabh nó cáill aú ÉPéinn a nÁed cóibh, 7
Aodh mac Cáill Céannaíng do gairm rúppre,
The Castle of Kimlore was demolished by Cathal O'Reilly.
Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him up into the hands of the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1227.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-seven.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Caharny [Fox], was slain by the Leinster soldiers, who were along with the King of Connaught.
Henry O'Melaghlin and Murtough O'Melaghlin were slain by the English.
Melaghlin O'Connor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsey.
Gilla-Colum O'Molloy was slain by O'More.
The English of Ireland assembled at Dublin and invited thither Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught. As soon as he arrived they began to deal treacherously by him; but William Mareschal, his friend, coming in with his forces, rescued him, in despite of the English, from the middle of the Court, and escorted him to Connaught.
Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, appointed a conference at Lathach Caichtubil with William Mares (de Marisco), the son of Geoffry Lord Justice of Ireland, did assist Hugh, and by the help of his sword and strength of his hand he conveyed Hugh away from them, and so departed to Connaught in safety. Within a week after the Englishmen kept court in Athlone, whereunto the Connoughtmen came, and took captive William March, the Deputie's son, and took other principal men belonging to him, and also killed a good knight at his taking.  

Lathach Caichtubil.—This Lathach, or slough, is now dried up, but the old men living near Athlone still point out its situation and exact extent. The name is still preserved in that of a village and townland lying immediately to the west of Athlone, in the parish of St. Peter, viz. Beal-Lathaich, i.e. the mouth, or entrance, into the Lathach. The name of this village is
lataig anonn acitim iuatha doageoime, i. coibmae mac tomlaigh, 
Oiarma iuc mac maighnra, maign mac munighicaih iu concobaigh, taig mac 
maigainn iu ceup, a Ruaomi na maolbpeann. Uilliam marer vo teact 
octar marcaac ina combail. O vo cuming 6 concoibairi an peall nempai 
erig i oonme na ncall, gneup a mujteir rea ionmpaitgin pen uilliam 
marer gul gazartaip er po ceupir. Cio d iao a mujteir amn no peaccaip 
rioth uig Concodar iu liecrirui roa gallsid iau gul monirro 
ing, marbaeir Coirtapla aea luaim, gabaio maigiroi sleinne 1 hugo 
airiun. Cuirup aod na goill pin i mbragaduip tar lataig maap. Lui 
peine so a rospain ar a bhatel gul airmiupbuig maigaid aea luaim, gul 
loipeceartair an baile go luomlan. Ba gnoim rocai vir conmactaib an 
gnoim ro, oip muairmoi a mac, a inche, 1 braighe conmact er ceana bas 
tar ar lamabth gail vo compuaplaa ar na braigoid nempait gennota St 
tracail dreapaid conmact.

Dinplebe 6 gaupre tiogaipna plebe luaga vo marbaod von giolla maap 
a veapbracair pen iap ngabail tige in oide rhe iin, 1 an giolla maap vo man 
baod iu iap pin tru imeacall aoa u iu concobaigh.

Aod mac Ruaomi uj concoibair, 1 mac uilliam biirce vo conneet plug 
lanmi 1 tshairceait Coirtap zul loincire iu mhboin zug airceirui ap 
epse 1 tshaidiup, gul zul gazair a braighe.

Sluangeab la reappearance marer 1 la coirnweallbae mac Ruaomi uj conco-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and 
sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even 
Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinc 
tly beot lataig, and understand it as refer 
ing to the lataig which lay between it and 
Athlone.—See map prefixed to the Tribes and 
Customs of Hy-Maney, printed for the Irish Ar 
chaeological Society in 1843, on which this name 
is given.

8 Sliabh Loighra, i. e. Looez's mountain.—This 
territory still retains its name, and comprises 
the northern half of the barony of Costello, in 
the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kil 
beagh, Kilmovee, Tícolman, and Castlemore 
Costello, being the portion of the barony of 
Costello included in the diocese of Achoury. 
The remaining parishes in this barony are in 
the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory 
of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under 
the year 1224.

9 By the devise, The imeacall. —In the Annals 
of Ulster the phrase is written the imeacall. The 
whole entry is thus rendered in the old trans 
lation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was 
killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he 
was killed therefore himselfe soone by the devise 
of Hugh O'Conner."

10 The son of William Burke, i. e. Rickard 
More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

11 Geoffrey Mares.—In Mageoghegan's trans-
of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the Lathach [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Deriot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Connor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Connor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the Lathach to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Connor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise of Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke, marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

loration of the Annals of Clogmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows:

"A. D. 1226. Geoffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connaught to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that province, which he did acordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of Connought, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geoffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felaym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connoight called Gortyn Owle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraied him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilic to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Fielym tooke the
other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O’Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryan O’Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

Aous Creedo, 1228.

Aous Criot, mile, na céad, ríce a hócht.

Aous mac caitil croithteig uí concobann tí connacht de marbháid hi ancaí, uí donnall, aí a bun do éabhairt leir. Meic toimpealbaig do ceacht cume a cocomoccuir na rígra, a bun gá a éaraí o do bén ve, aí an bun do cón illaim gail.

Sluanteach oile lá toimpealbaic tóir, gá aí gailaití móide in aídhri connacht do n-aonair anu aí mac Ruanóir in plainchistíatai. A nul ainneoin ccamp cheara, gá aítheag mac muirpeantaig do ghabail tóib, gá aímu mór do bhual peolmaigh aí cécc tóiroití aed do toimpealbaic uatha.

Cúama oí donnallain do marbháid i ngéim bá Ruanóir Mac Munphilebe a níosgail a atá, bmanMac concobair uí donnmaata do marbháid.

Caitlín a thé aí lasc do bénain la Seppáin maríp.

This year, he calls this castle “Rindowne,” and adds, “now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, near Loghree.”—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73-75.

* The sons of Murtough.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann muirpeantaig murmuig, i.e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

* Athleague, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Clontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.
of Roderic O'Conor, into Moynai', erected a castle at Rindown", and took the hostages of the Sil-Murray.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and returned again southwards, taking his wife with him; but he was met by the sons of Turlough very near Seaghais [Curlew Mountains], who took his wife and his horses from him, and his wife was given up into the hands of the English.

Another army was led by Turlough, and the English of Meath, into the West of Connaught, and they committed a great depredation on Hugh, the son of Rory O'Flaherty. They proceeded thence into the country of Carra; they took hostages from the sons of Murtough", and Turlough obtained from them a number of fat beeves out of every cantred in their possession.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain, while in fetters, by Rory Mac Donslevy, in revenge of his father.

Brian, the son of Conor O'Diarmada, was slain.

The castle of Athleague* was erected by Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco].

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1228.**

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-eight.*

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, was treacherously killed by the English in the court [mansion] of Geoffrey Mares, at the instigation of the English, after he had been expelled by the Connacians*.

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See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscomon, sheet 37. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, this castle was erected by William Delacie and the English of Meath. Under this year the same annals record the erection of the castle of Rahen O'Swaine (now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County), by Symon Clifford, who gave an annuity of four hundred [?] to the Prior and Convent of Dorrowe.

* Connacians.—The account of the murder of Hugh O'Conor is more satisfactorily given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1227. Hugh O'Connor came to an atonement with Geoffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdom of Connacht by the said Deputie, and being afterwards in the Deputie's house was treacherously killed by an Englishman, for which cause the Deputie the next day hanged the Englishman that killed him for that fowle fact. The cause of killing the King of Connaught was, that after the Wife of that Englishman that was so hanged by the
Deputie, had so washed his head and body with
sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her
for her service, kissed her, which the English-
man seeing, for meer jealousie, and for none
other cause, killed O'Connor presently at un-
awares.” Dr. Leland had this passage furnished
him by Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, and has
given its substance in a note in his History of
Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

* Airtreach is a territory in the present
county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of
Tibohine, lateley in the west of the barony of
Boyle, but at present in the barony of French-
park. It adjoins Sliabh Lugha, which is the
northern part of the barony of Costello, in the
county of Mayo.—See map to Tribes and Cus-
toms of Hy-Fiachrach, on which the relative po-
sition of these territories is shewn.

* Dartry is generally called Dartry-Mac
Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy.
It looks wild and romantic at the present day,
and was anciently formidable in its mountains
and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the
present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of
the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present
the most usual popular appellation. In this
territory were situated the castles of Rossclogher
(from which the barony took its name), Dun-
Carbry, and the Crannog of Inishkeen, an island
in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of
that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of
Doire Melle, Careair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-
A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Conor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the region extending from Easdara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech.

Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalagh, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary.

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Conor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother.

idhein (now Ballaghmeehin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruit-Breifne and Conmaice, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire, the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's Oggia, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

b Justiciary.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's Ward, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

c Elder brother.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-
Maolpeachtain mac Connochtaic mac Ruaidhri uí Concobair do marbhadh la haois-fhí Cnuasacht.

Tír in Íosud leannneic, cór cócaog clomme Ruaidhri. Ro hainpéise ccaill an teanga. Ro dhéicéime a cleitiú a hollaimh, ceannacht a cinnicéite, d'fhéadfadh oifigairí a thabhairt chuig oifigairí. D'fhaightear an teanga.

Tá mac Connochtaic uí Marbhail do marbhadh la haois mac an Íosa féin.

Aois Íosud, 1229.

Aoir Íosud, mile, ua éin, pice anach.

Maineirte Sr. Íosudh eic córpháidh la mac capthaigh mór, diaphnaite.

Muiríodh na ghanmaithe an t-óir mic néirim raoi córnachtaic mac córbhadh an t-aicne [oeste].

Diaphnaite an réitice abh peccle píllamolana uí Gríollamha Tuaim doice, d'fhéadfaigh an aonachal in ansocha.

Nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the following order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg, Conchobhar Maenmaighe, Muireadhach, Toirdhelbheach, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But it is highly probable that they are set down in the order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

d) Melachlina, Maolpeachtain.—He was the son of Toirdhelbheach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

e) Famine.—Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary tooke the kingdom of Connacht and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connacht, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countries."

f) Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was assumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

g) Lúiricheac na h-Eipen go gubail do mac uilliam bupe a mcana. Thus rendered in the old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Turlough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed, and the justiciary came to Tearnann Caoluiinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of Cormac."

h) O'Gormally, O'Gormaite.—In the Annals
Melaghlin, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, King of Connaught.

An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught, in consequence of the war of the sons of Roderic. They plundered churches and territories; they banished its clergy and ollaves into foreign and remote countries, and others of them perished of cold and famine.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1229.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-nine.

The monastery of St. Francis, at Cork, was founded by Mac Carthy More (Dermot).

Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-macnerin, and the most renowned in Connaught for piety and wisdom, died.

Dermot O'Fiach, Abbot of the church of Gilla-Molaisse O'Gillarain, of Tuaim, died, and was interred at Ardcarne of Kilronan he is called O Σωμπίτικ πρωτ ρεγλέγη απο τα τιτιοι μας νεπιν.”

Inis-macnerin, Imp mac nEpin, now generally called Church Island. It is situated in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall thought that this was the same as Eas-mac-noirc; but it appears, from the meaning of the words and from these Annals, that they were two distinct places. The island [Imp] of the sons of Erin could not be the same as the cataract [Sap] of the son of Erc. The Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called by the Irish mac-mac na laiphe. Sap mac nEpin is the present Assylyn; and Imp mac nEpin, or more properly imp mac nEpin, is the present Church Island in Lough Key. Ware, Colgan, Archdall, and Weld, have confounded these names, because they had no accurate knowledge of the localities.—See notes under the years 1209 and 1222. That the correct name of this place is Imp mac nEpin appears from the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys; and, that it received this name from St. Barrfionn Mac Erin, and his brothers, who were the patrons of the place, and venerated there on the 22nd of September.


— The sons of Erin of Inis-mac n-Erin in Lough Key, in Connaught.”

The family of O'Gormaly are still numerous in this neighbourhood; but they are to be distinguished from the ui Σωμπίτικ, or O'Gormlys of Tyrone, who are of a different lineage. This island, which now goes by the name of Church Island, contains the ruins of a small church of great antiquity.
Diarmait mac gíollacarnaigh, aipínneac tíre baoitín, fí thuig fáiscant décc. A aolacaí i maimhprá na trínuide iar ná huain amach ó cheart ro na canáncaíb, do miancáib mairéide na buille, a bhí nuach thní hotóicc gan aolacaí agh baoar na maíntí aga d'fhoradh ma maimhprá reitín.

Dhíonr a ceatán canánach do bhéicann ro baoi d'fhoir féin décc.

Dúthear naisn Ruaíri beann ceatadh míc diarmata do écc ina caillígh oibíb.

Diarmait mág capóist tigearra úsúrmaíunan décc.

Dhíonr a mórá earrdach Shil Mhuineónaigh do chreccé a earrccóide ar ndia. Locláinn a miancán do maíntí lá shearbhataigh a ataí.

Aois Criosd, 1230.

Aoih Criort, mile, dà céith, tríóca.

Florent a chiliballáin earrdach tíre heogain, úsáil fí cheannoc décc iar pe bhlaónóib ochtmogat a aoiri.

Gíolláigora a cléiríg earrdach Luigne, roibr mac teágdain earrdach comnaíne, Mac Raé Mag Séannaigh earrdach comnaíne, Rool petité earrdach na mhi bRiaslóin toscainde, fí mhiúh Criort, Gíollá comnaíne do d'úileánmáim comnbháreitín, a bhí neiccléir gan anodhas earragacra, Muirfóid a goimh- sghaile bhín mhiúb a mhin anré, Maolmhuire a maoleóin comhghá mhaith an fhóir, Gíollacarnaigh a hheidhnaíon canánach a n-amscoine, domh-plebe a hionmann mánach naomhá a ritmaisirír raonn mairéide na buille décc.

1 Died.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: "A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gillarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, in Christo quieuit."

2 Had attempted to retain it, baoar na ma- naíg ag a fhoradh, literally, "the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;" that is, they wished to have the honour of having so

holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

1 Duvesa.—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O'Connor: Dú- thear naisn Ruaidhri hí Conchubair, bean caeul méic Diarmaita do ég ina caillígh oibí.

m Dionysius O'More.—In the Annals of Clon- maenoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, "Denis O'More, Bashopp of Oilfnyn." He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

n Rool Petit.—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142. In-
Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa, daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.**

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

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Techedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petit (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Duileannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easdara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen, a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

The passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Denn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: *A. D. 1230. Donlevi hua mnounen naem 7 maigrep raep queur in Churpo; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmanen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled *Manac
Maolpeclann mac righmho moreal raccapt 1 maigirpin leiginn decc na
nourt manan 1 maigirpin na buille.

Sloicceab la hua noimnaill (dornall morn) hi ccuicceab Connaect ino
asghair Aoda mic Ruainfi 1 Choncobair baon hi erpictiuit puch co po mill
maq naoi, 1 mornan don tib, act ara aoi ni po gialgat clann Ruainfi don
nu 11inn.

Sloiccheab la mac william hain 1 cconnaictaib guin millear mornan vo
Connaicetaib lair, 1 po marba morn oig maig oineictaib, 1 eictegean mac an

mach in gomhagirpin roin manafirce na
buille. "Monachus sanctus, et archimagister
fabrorum Monasterii Buellensis." The word
roin means cheap, free, noble, as an adjective,
and an artificer, as a noun. It is very probable
that it is a noun in this sentence, and in the
genitive case plural, governed by maigirpin.
But if we take roin to be an adjective, and pre-
fix it to manafirce, thus: gomhagirpin roin-
manafirce na buille, then it will mean "chief
master of the free (or noble) monastery of Boyle;
and if we make it an adjective belonging to
gomhagirpin, the translation will be "noble
or free head master (or teacher) of the monas-
tery of Boyle."

\* A.D. 1230. The Annals of Kilronan give a
much longer account of the death of Donn Oge
Mageraghty, and of the contentions between the
son of William Burke and the Connacians, but
under the year 1229. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1229. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and
the Connacians in general, turned against the
son of William Burke and the English, through
the solicitations of Donn Oge, son of Donncahy
Mageraghty, and of Cormac, the son of Tomalt-
agh Mack Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers,
for they had pledged their word that they would
not belong to any king who would bring them
into the house of the English. Hugh, the son
of Roderic, and the people of West Connaught,
plundered the young son of William and Adam
Duff; and Donn Oge and the sons of Manus
[O’Conor], and the young soldiers of the Sil-
Murray, plundered Mac Costello and Hy-Man.
The son of William, however, mustered the
greater part of the English of Ireland, and many
of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, ac-
companied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowder;
to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to
expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Con-
nacian who had joined him and opposed himself
[the son of William]. They first advanced to the
castle of Bun-Galvy" [i.e. the castle at
the mouth of the River Gaillindh, which flows through
the town of Galway], "to attack Hugh O’Fla-
herty. Then Hugh, the son of Roderic, went to
the relief of Hugh O’Flaherty, and was joined
by the Connacians under the conduct of the
sons of Murtough [Muimhnheach] O’Conor; and
the Connacians were on the west side of the
River Galliv, and the English on the east side,
and great conflicts were daily carried on between
them. The English, having remained here for
some time, without having obtained either peace,
hostages, or pledges from the Connacians,
consulted together, and resolved upon going in
pursuit of the cows and the people who had fled
into the mountains and fastnesses of the country
and upon the islands, and they went that night
from the castle of Bungalvy to Droichead Ing-
hine Goillin [i.e. the bridge of the daughter of
Goillin] where the morning rose upon them.
Melaghlin Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and a professor of literature, died in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into Connaught, against Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who was opposed to him, and destroyed Moynai and a great part of the country [province]. The sons of Roderic, however, did not give him hostages on this occasion.

An army was led by the son of William Burke into Connaught, and desolated a large portion of that country, and Donn Oge Mageraghty and Egh-

Then the son of William inquired, 'Is there a pass between us and the lake, by which a party of the Connacians could come down?' The Guides answered and said, 'There is.' He then arrayed a party of horse to proceed to Cong and Kilmaine (or Inishmaine). At this time it happened that great numbers of the Connacians were coming early in the morning from Cong, having unwisely and unwarily passed the night before in parties of two and three, and a few of the better sort among them were slain under the conduct of the officers of Murtough, the son of Manus O'Conor, namely, Dermot O'Henaghan, Loughlin Mac Classan, and Teige Mac Gilchreest O'Mulrenin. With respect to the English, they proceeded after this fortunate occurrence to Mayo of the Saxons, and on the day following they went to Toberpatrick [the Abbey of Ballintober], where the canons and victuallers of the town came to the son of William and begged of him, for the love of God, not to stay with them that night. This request of their's was complied with, and the English moved onwards to Muine Maicin; and they would not have marched from Mayo so far, were it not that they had not obtained hostages or pledges from Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach. On the next day they proceeded to Achadh Fabhuir [Aghagower], and encamped in the town, on the east side of the church, that is, at Margeanna, on the margin of Lough Crichan. Hither
Hugh O'Neill, son of Donn Oge, was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear though him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number.

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Larainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curlicues].

Hugh O'Neill.—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyle of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the
tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Finlaoi, the son of Cathal Crowderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died* [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously† slain by Randal O'Finn. Melaghlin O'Monahan was slain by his relatives‡.

The old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [prayed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilkenny under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kind-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

* Tyrone, cip Eoghan, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kind-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called pij eòghain; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Laverty, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kind-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

† Died, vécc.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "quievit in Christo."

‡ Treacherously, meadbal.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art O'Rourke killed by Randal O Finn murtherously."

§ Relatives, bráthru.—The word bráthru in
Aois Criosd, 1231.

Aoir Sprote, mile, na céo triúca, a háon.

Dhorn na monída eórcor aílphinn do éiriocnuscaí a bícáin in oílen na triúnaíte ar lóch cé an 15. do decembeir, 7 cionnchad na concábaír doirnneád na ionaí.

Plainn na comnaéataí éircor na mbhipín bheirpin décc.

Sreapán na bpáom aircinneó Maigh eó [ú]c.:

Célech na obaileén airpinnic na caméa peap teipsea, cráibteac, eccnaíde, ernaigíce [ú].

Petréigse in níl conóbaír mic viaimata bún muirneartaithe muinngí mic taírpealbhais móir [ú].

Mátaghróig Maghnuir mic Muinneartaithe, conóbaír muaidh, éuatail, 7 taírpealbhais rascain¢, 7 rínpí neccelaya peadair 7 poil.

Dúbhcólaí in níl conóbaír mic viaimata décc 1 máimrithe in bílle.

Plátebhíaté na plannacciún taorpeí saoinne catail mic muiscbaí muílfeain décc ma olíthe 1 máimrithe in bílle. Dúbhalfaí in gan ú thána ann Plátebhíaté hírin décc.

Ualgaíce na Ruana tisearpana bheirpin décc ma olíthe a pháicín na tágosta.

Dáollaoirí mac rámhadhain tisearpana teallaithe éicéin, 7 oinnín na Maolconaire olláin píl muiscbaí muílfeain décc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother; but in the modern Irish language bráscar means a kinsman, and bhe najbhráscar is the word used to denote a brother.

w Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney.—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacaty in Harris's War, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

x Of Camma, caméa.—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Bhrighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating of O’Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (rectius her Coarb) has one part, Druim Dreachan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 78, note 4, and map to the same work.

v Farmoige.—In the Annals of Kilronan she
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1231.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-one.

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Elphin, closed his days on the Island of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, on the 15th of December, and Donough O'Conor was appointed in his place.

Flann O'Connaghty, Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney* [Kilmore], died.

Stepheu O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Keleher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma*, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfailge*, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More [died]. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the Priest, Prior of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of the race of Cathal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan*, died on his pilgrimage in the monastery of Boyle. Duvtawragh, daughter of O'Quin, and wife of this Flaherty, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifney, died on his way to the River [Jordan]. Gilla-Isa Magauran, Lord of Tealach Eachdhach*, and Duinnin O'Mulconry, Ollave [chief poet] of the race of Muireadhach Muilleathan [the Sil-Murray], died.

is called Fethfailghe (Fefalia), and her death is thus noticed: "A. D. 1231. Fethfailghe, the daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and the wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, died this year. She was the largest, the most beautiful, the most hospitable, the most chaste, and the most famous woman of Leith Chuinn. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the priest, i. e. the Prior of the Regies of SS. Peter and Paul."

* The race of Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flanagan, the O'Morans, and their correlatives. The extent of their territory is still remembered in the neighbourhood of Elphin, Belanagare, and Mantua, between which it principally lies.—See note h, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

* Tealach Eachdhach, now sometimes called Tullaghaght, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Magovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern; or Ballymagauran, i. e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.
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Conor God\textsuperscript{b} O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led\textsuperscript{c} by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen\textsuperscript{d}, with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis\textsuperscript{e}, and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland\textsuperscript{f}.

\textbf{THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.}

\textit{The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.}

Faghtna\textsuperscript{g} O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo\textsuperscript{h}, and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmore\textsuperscript{i}, in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

\textbf{1232.}

\textbf{ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.} 261

[Text continues]
ua concobaip eircop aifinn, 7 caanaip doa deana imm mbaile cethna la conn ua plannaccaim baof na prion am.

Tioppaitte ua bpaam commba comain raoi cleinceita, plincupa, 7 bhiлечinappa vécc in ifr clofineina ma aithepr.

Aod mac amlaibh mic donniall uif peapgal toipeac muintipe hangaile do lóccain 71 imp loca cúile la cloinn aodh ciabaigh mic mupchaibh uif peapgal iar ecacben naõi mbhiaoin i toipegeict na hangaile uip mupchaoi camnaig i peapgal.

Máthair mac amlaibh mic taimh mic maolpuanaio canoel emi, cang-
nama, 7 crapbaio vécc.

Donnchaí mac tomaltaig meic diaimmaia raoi ar emeac, 7 ar ìnghnam, lettrpolman Connacht do ece 1p in aicneict.

Concobaip mac Aodh mic Ruaini vo elud 7) gailaib, 7 clanna toipeac Connacht do éonol 7na áimeall. 7 a nóol 1p na tuantaib ar ionphraig. Ro mporba éna eiríom laf na Tuathaib, 7 giollacealtaig ua huidin, giolla-
criu de mac donnchaoige meic diaimmaia, 7 pochadó amaille eíj, Ápé aon ló pìg go shéalnt na tuata na ráméacá uile, an tan atmubraio peap rám-
taithe gile do mporba meic aouha.

Rige vo éabaite voaod mac Ruaini lá 7ad william bùne vo nióirpe, 7 rit voa deana vo mu ir nsgaibh plibim mic caitail croibheich vo.

k There.—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified, and canons made in the same by Con O’Flana-
gan.”

1 Coarb of St. Coman, i.e. the Abbot of Roscom-
mon. Inisclothrann is an island, containing the
ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expan-
sion of the Shannon between the counties of
Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the
year 1193.

m Auliffe, amlaibh.—He was the son of Teige,
who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after
whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called
Clann-Mulrony.

a Aicidheacht.—Under the year 1206 Mac Der-
mot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and
Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O’Quin is
styled leeceoipeac na haoiceacera, from which
it would appear that this was another name for
the territory of the Clann Cuin, in which Mac
Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called
Clenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79,
note1), and which O’Quin had placed under the pro-
tection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The
word haoiceacera is used in the Annals of Kilro-
nan in such a manner as will shew that it was
used to denote chieffry, as in the following pas-
sage: “A. D. 1225. Comenirce aetcé beiripe 1p
in mbhiaoin pi la Toippecolbae mic Ruaini
mic Toippecolbae, 7 le h Òg mac Ruaini
7 le hAdo O Neill do cornum cuic Con-
nacht ne hAdo mac Caiail Croibheich tre
proncongrad Dunn Oig meg oineacanta, 7ig-
Donough O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin; and canons were appointed in the same town by Conn O'Flanagan, who was Prior there.

Tipraide O'Breen, Coarb of St. Coman, who was learned in theology, history, and law, died on the island of Inis-Clothran, on his pilgrimage.

Hugh, the son of Auliffe, who was son of Donnell O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, was burned on the island of Inis Locha Cuile by the sons of Hugh Ciabach, the son of Morogh O'Ferrall, having been nine years Chief of Annaly, from the death of his predecessor, Morrogh Carrach O'Ferrall.

Manus, son of Auliffe, the son of Teige Mac Mulroney, lamp of hospitality, feats of arms, and piety, died.

Donough, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, eminent for his hospitality and feats of arms, died in Aicideacht, a great loss to Connaught.

Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Roderic, made his escape from the English, and the sons of the chiefs of Connaught assembled around him, and they made an incursion into the Tuathas; but Conor, with Gilla-Kelly O'Heyne, and Gilchreest, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, and many others along with them, were slain by the people of the Tuathas. This was the day on which [the people of] the Tuathas whitened all the handles of their battle-axes, because it was rumoured that it was by a man who carried a white handled battle-axe that the son of Hugh had been slain.

The kingdom [of Connaught] was again given to Hugh, the son of Roderic, by the son of William Burke, who made peace with him after he had taken Felin, son of Cathal Crowderg, prisoner.

éaorígh tód Múirneasaigh a níthuv a séamra
7 a aiciéáis Nó húin de. i.e. A war was kindled in this year by Turlough, the son of Roderic, who was the son of Turlough, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, and by Hugh O'Neill, in contesting the province of Connaught with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, at the solicitation of Donn Óg McGearaghty, royal chieftain of Sil-Murray, in revenge of the loss of his lands and Aicidheacht."

Whitened, po ãolphac, i.e. a rumour having spread abroad, that the person who slew him carried a white-handled battle axe, each of those who had opposed him whitened the handle of his battle-axe, in order that his slayer might not be identified, from fear of the vengeance of his father, who was then very powerful, and became King of Connaught immediately after.

The son of William Burke.—This was the celebrated Richard de Burgo, who was called the Great Lord of Connaught. He was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, by Isabel, natural daughter of Richard L, and widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. He is said to have struck off the arm of King Roderic O'Conor, in the Battle of Leithridh, near Dublin. He was
Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Germon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clannrickard by Duald Mac Firbis, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled Historia Familiae De Burgo, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

1 Of Bungale, bona gallme, i.e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [recte, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note "; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

4 Dunamon, Own longam. — A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Fianaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in
The castle of Bungalvy was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat, and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and then returned home in triumph.

Mevagh and Aughnish were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firbis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Conmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Conmhach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Conmhach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

Dunamon, dun iomghain, means the dun or fort of Iomghuain, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

* Fanat.—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note i, under the year 1186, p. 70.

† Cluain Bolcain.—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

* Mevagh, mūbeac.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

* Aughnish, Eo ēim, recte eac-ēim, i.e. horse-island.—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,
in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

* Gilla-na-nae.—This is a repetition.

7 Excepting Sunday.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died."

* The Three Tuathas.—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under the year 1189, p. 86.

* Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. Doebhlaic é cíonnu Ruaidhir, hi ConcuBaip a Éppen annpin. Uaimi tacaíte an Íopa eacait a Éppin do réim 7 a 7iolt na omar go baodh, 7 reipen do mnáth pórda, 7 fgrin do pecúic nou bhan ó nan omac; 7 nír ghab Ruaidhir pin, 7 ó nap ghab do bean tia phríce 7 planéammar do 7iolt do brae i nognuot.
touched at these places; but a party of the Kinel-Connell, with the son of Niall O'Donnell, came upon them, and slaughtered the crews, but the son of Niall himself was slain in the heat of the conflict.

Gilla-na-naev* O'Daly, an adept in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1233.

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

Geoffry O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday only [died].

Donncahy, Erenagh of Aghagower, settler of every dispute and covenant, a man of esteem and honour, died on the 15th of December.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh (Lord of Moylurg), went to meet him and brought him with him into Moylurg. A camp was formed by them at Druim Gregraighe, and Cormac, his son Conor, the people of the Three Tuathas*, the two sons of Murtough Mac Dermot, namely, Donough and Murtough, joined him there. The resolution they adopted was to go in pursuit of Hugh, King of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderic. On overtaking them they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*, slew himself and his brother, pecuio na mbon. Dr. Hamner, in the speech which he has manufactured and put into the mouth of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, makes him say to the men of Leinster and the British knights: "The tyrant Roderic hath murdered his own naturall brother, he hath three wives alive, he hath eleven bastards by severall women. O villainel! to behold a mote in our eye, and cannot see a beam in his owne." Hamner's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 235. Whether Dr. Hamner found materials for this speech in any old historical collection among the families of the English Pale in Ireland, or whether it is a pure fabrication of his own, the Editor has not been able to determine; but it is certain that Giraldus Cambrensis does not make Dermot charge King Roderic with any such crimes, in the speech which he puts into his mouth. In this speech no allusion whatever is made to Roderic's lasciviousness, but he is called a tyrant, and an artful, ambitious man: "Malleus ille malarum artium & ambitionum omnium magister & author, violento dominatu cunctos opprimere cupiens: ad nos iterum à patria pellendos, vel etiam in ipsa (quod absit) delendos, ecce super, capita nobis iam imminet. De multitudine superbus & elatus ambitionem suam brachtio metitur. Sed inermi multitudo & inerti plerung; gravis esse solet animosa paucitas et armata. Sed (si) Lageniam
annals of the four masters.

[1233]

a dealbhadh, 1 a mac, 1 donchaor mór mac diarmada mac Ruairí, 1 i le oile chumhoért. Ro maithbó ann dona Raogallach na placasaim, 1 tomaí bhirn comtarpla na hÉireann, ean a bhraíthi, ean gheam, 1 gall ionad a ión a bheag ar n mbeum closg 1 bacll, ian noéam eacachomne 1 bata chaoi d'omná id eile deasth Conacaíte oípa wáip po pháraígh 1 po pláth aord muintíne ceag baolbín, 1 cealla iondu a prísa gheam po trílst fein in eacnic na naom 1 ra cealla po páraínpadh. Ro bainidh mígse, Ro séinu Conacaíte do clonm Ruairí uí Coinebhaí aic, 1 na cairphín do pionáid lá neacht clonme Ruairí uí Coinebhaí, 1 mac william buíce do ãacilleaó lár 1ad, 1 cairphín bona gaillme, cairphí na cipce, cairphín na callípe, 1 cairphín óin iomgnain.

Sloiceeada la william mac hugo de lací (inshn Ruairí uí Coinebhaí a macair píde), 1 lá gailthi mide amaille pípe 1 in mbreiphne in ócúm catail uí Raogallach co nóeannóir ceapaí móora. Ruicraíte inmpom píont uí Ruairí poth william de lací, 1 poth máthbh an trílóig 1 nóeótri na ceapaí ticraíte caíphá na poile, marbhéan ann william beinn, 1 píont uí máthe gailth aith an nípi. Ro gionáid william de lací co foinebh iole. Soart aí an típ gan gailth gan eiste. Do ceap william de lací 1 Seplúr mac catail gailth uí Coinebhaí, peópmuíon mac na gailth móthaí, 1 diarmada bearnaí oí maolpeachann do na gionáid do phántaí poppr na iománnece Móna

querit: quoniam alicu Conectensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Conctamin potimus, quia nostris aliquidus cum totius Hi- berinis subdita fuerat monachia. Nec ille more monarchae dominari querit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere.”—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 8.

b Castle-Kirk, now called the Hen’s Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Bealanaebræk, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

c Caislen-na-Cailúige, now called the Hag’s Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note 5.

d William.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick, and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: “A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardiest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Níce seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O’Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Fíox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmish, came to his house in like man-
Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O’Conor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O’Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [and his party] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O’Conor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk, and Castle-na-Cally, and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William⁴, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O’Conor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O’Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O’Reilly’s people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall⁵ O’Conor, Feorus Finn⁶, the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh⁷ O’Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoin⁸. Niall Sinnagh O’Catharny, Lord of Teffia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently.”

⁴ Cathal Gall, Cuat Gal, i.e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

⁵ Feorus Finn, i.e. Pierce the Fair.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Anolessm, after the death of King John, married the Count de la Marche in France.—See Hammur’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

⁷ Bearnach.—This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

⁸ Moin-crann-caoin, i.e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O’Reilly.
Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donncatha, Erenagh of Agbagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

Mac Gillafinnin, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of Muinter Pheodachain.

This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Monergalgan then belonged to O’Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O’Farrall Boye’s part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition “the
also wounded in this battle, and died at his own house, after making his will and being anointed.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1234.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-four.

Aengus O'Mulfover, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala]; Gilla-na-naev, the son of Art O'Brien, Erenagh of Roscommon; Maelisa, the son of Daniel O'Gormally, Prior of Inismacnerin; Mulpeter O'Carmacan, Master at Roscommon; and Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) O'Gibellan, a monk and anchorite on Trinity Island, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and the Kinel-Owen themselves, and Donnell [i.e. Mac Loughlin], assumed the lordship.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Lord of Lough Erne, turned against O'Donnell, and went into Tirconnell upon a predatory incursion; but O'Donnell (Donnell More), overtook him, and killed him in revenge of [the death of] Egneghan.

Hugh O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was killed by Donough, the son of Duarcan O'Hara (after he had burned the house over him, and after Hugh had escaped out of it), in revenge of his brother, and the five sons of his father's brother, whom he [Hugh] had slain, and of another brother who had been plundered by him.

Dermot O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, was slain.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King

Callow,"—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Ratholine,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon. See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal. He was the second son of William Mareschal, or Marshall, or, as Hanmer will have it, Maxfield. He was Earl Marshall of England, Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, and of Ogie, in Normandy, and Prince of Leinster, in Ireland.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 346, 347. The Four Masters have given this account very imperfectly. They should have written it thus: "A. D. 1254. Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King of England, came over to Ireland, and took possession of Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him on behalf of the King, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary,
AOS CRIOST, 1235.

Aoir Criost, mile, na céo τριοκατ, ακύακ.

Iraac na maol recourse aircindoc cille halaio òecc.
Mathew ηρυνα oilom na τριοκατ [òecc].
Masaodh ina maosodh τιξεαμα πιλ ναμχαπα òecc.
Lochamn mac ei tsigenn ui ceallatagh οο μαρβ μα μακαμ ògolla
Riabaigh uí baomill.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffry de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

Macc Maurice.—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronymically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

Curcech-Liffey, Cuppæc ëpe, i.e. Curragh of the Liffey.—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradually narrowed it. The word cuppæc, or, as it is now written, cuppaec, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

Geoffry Mareschal.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Mathew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

272  ánanna rioghachtta eireann.  [1235.]

γ τουτ του καιρι ανοιχ σο δο γαβ ιλλαγον. Τινοιλειτ ησιλ ήπεαν η αγαιιδο
δο νας μισο ματα να ηεπεαν, η θεοιοι δο αγαι ιελα αλα, η υαλτα α δο αγαι τιχαινα να μιδο. Τανγαταζ σο κυππαεαι ρίπε ελλαγινι σιμε έπαριον εαι εμι αν μαραγκα, η μαρδεαν αν μαραγκα, δο γαβ αδ
Σεκαρικα μαραγκα, η νι πατε αζ εμι αν εατα αε εριοι α αοεη ιεν να ηνηεεδ να μυπτην ηυεηι.

ο Geoffry Mareschal.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

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of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Life, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.
Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].
Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.
Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213–219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16–19. Dr. Hammer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, ad ann. 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, upon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this encounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

p Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurcher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Συνέπεται μονακήρις πολιτείας, 7 ημερών μεγάλης χιονοθύεως, και ανεβηκεν 7 ετών ροής περαιτερώς προστατευόμενη λόγια 7 κυβέρνηται οπισθώς Έπεαμν. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betwene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."
Taeclach mac aóda út uboal tigearra na namalgaó 7 na rnuacrae do marthaw oam upcarr roighe i ludoaghimd i longpont peblimid mic catall croibheoir.


The most illustrious.—Ar 70 poboa oin-
óeaspca bádach ron an pluangaio rin is a very old
and obsolete form of construction, which would
stand in the Irish of the present day thus: ri 70 ba oinéispce bi ar an pluangaio rin. Charles
O'Conor, of Belanagar, in the preface to his
Dissertations on the History of Ireland, says that
the Four Masters had in their writings preserved
the language of the sixth century; and though
we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must
be acknowledged that they used very ancient
forms of expression, and had no scruple in bor-
rowing phrases from the oldest specimens of com-
position in the language; but they generally
abstracted the words of the older annalists, with-
out much regard to strength or neatness of ex-
pression, or purity of style.

Mac Maurice.—This name should be Maur-
ice Fitzgerald.

Walter Rittabard.—He is called Gualterus
de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus
Cambrensis, in his Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii.
c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most
modern writers. He had his chief castle at
Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territ-
ory of Omurethi, in the south of the now
county of Kildare, whence he and his followers
had expelled the O'Toole's, shortly after the En-
lish invasion.—See note under the year 1180,
p. 53, 54; and Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-
toms of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 400, 401, note a.

John Goggan.—O'Flaherty, in his Hiari-Con-
naught, quoting this passage, calls him, "the
Lord John Cogan." The name is still numerous
in Munster, but now generally Anglicised
Goggan.

Routes.—The word purc, which is derived
from the Norman-French word route, is En-
glished Rowete by Mageoghegan, in his transla-
tion of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1237.
It means a band or company in a military sense,
but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of
persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful
act. In Dr. Cowl's Law Dictionary this word is
correctly explained route, turma,cohors, and Jacob,
in his Law Dictionary, derives it from the French
route, and explains it, "a company or number."
In the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1225,
Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, was killed by one shot of an arrow during his interference [to quell a quarrel] in the camp of Felim, the son of Cathal Crowder.

An expedition was made by the English of Ireland [this year], being assembled by Richard, the son of William Burke. The most illustrious of those who were with him on this expedition were Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; Walter Rittabard, the chief Baron of Leinster; and John Goggan, with the English of Munster, together with all the routes of soldiers in Ireland. Crossing the bridge at Athlone, they proceeded to Roscommon, and burned the town; thence, going to Elphin, they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of the Ath Dalar, on the river Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday precisely. Parties of their soldiers assailed the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other valuable things. The English chiefs, however, were highly disgusted at this, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for what they could not find. Next day they sent marauding parties to Creit, to Cairthe-muilchenn,

O'Neill's band, or company of soldiers, is called Rúc Gogona; and, at the same year, púcua. ceile is used to denote bands, or companies, of kernes, or light-armed infantry.

**Chalices, vestments, &c.**—The passage relating to the robbing of the abbey of Boyle is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A.D. 1235. The English of Ireland went with their forces to Connacht, until they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, took all the goods they could find, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habits of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habbits in the midst of their Cloister. Took also a great prey from Cormack Mac Dermott, which was then generally called the prey of preys."

* Marauding parties, púcua.—In the Annals of Kildonan the reading is as follows: Oo ceitharea d' púcua 7 a pepne meagh an afara 7 aerstab ceileme 50 creit 7 co cappai muilch 7 gi pin co cop glinne peapa. "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [cohortes] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthi Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinnefearna."

There is no place in the county of Leitrim now called Creit, unless it be Creagh, in Kiltogher parish.

* Cairthe Muilchenn, now called in Irish Gleann a Chairthe, and in English, Glencar. It is a valley, in the county of Leitrim, and adjoining the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See its position marked on the map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraich, published by the Archeological Society in 1844. See also Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 6, and of the County of Sligo, sheet 9.
The passage is a historical text in Irish and English, discussing various geographical and historical points. It mentions places such as Loughrea, Borhnaill, and The Aughty, and refers to features like the Corrib river, the Natural Rock, and the Cyclopean tower.

The text also describes the history of certain places, such as Glenfarn Manor-Hamilton, and mentions the presence of natural features like the Cuil Dhonncha and the Doon River.

Notable points include the reference to the English rock of the natural rock of the coast of Antrim and Donegal, and the mention of the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who were driven from it by the English Invasion.
to Tor-Glinne-fearna, and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Maney and Moinmoy, and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home, and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile, who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord, and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Maney, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 70, note *, and the map prefixed to the same work.

* Home.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: Ó Chonchobhair Connachtach amh ra roinmhaí 7 roimh aon bume puacenta do mheolaof i ré.

* Dun-Mughdord, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of
leó go orúmm ní é cóime ná Gall. Tanaic una aodh uillebeanacht, 1 eogán uille heóm pluas móin éile timéeall, 1 an t caráití leó ar ná étaingóir co lonánta éin n maith. Rangataigh na h-anrápaigh pin cona roinnt in, 1 an t airtí ma cóime de co orúmmí co caladh inri aonaid.

Maghnúr, isirmho, baí féin 1 a longa aí prú é na hinni, 1 seanbaime maíne ulla roin gál laith, 1 maíreac é gail laith baireim. Ro rúthiice trí gail laith muir réin, 1 araith aí rónn ric a longpóint do bhréil leó, 1 a anrápaigh do étaing óca aí gcúil tíneag móin boi ín maigín pin. Óin máraigh maghnúr muirín do éaná in miir paite, 1 ro cuír oipbiach dha muinntir mo ill aonaid. Oí connachtáin gail maghnúr cona muinntir do bhol roin na holléinb hinn, gí oisghabhaí a anrápaigh leó aí prú na tíneag, 1 ro cuíiric prú muir iat, 1 ro lónán aít hoibann do pluas, 1 ro ríthtibh aímtca eoinicé, 1 lotúin roính na holléinbí mbaion muinntir maghnúra (cennócí miir paitein m hé baoi maghnúr réinn), 1 ro marbhath a bhfuairtháin do haoine muinebí. Oí oíochánóí maghnúr 1 hé baoi dha muinntir in miir paite in la longaib, 1 ro rúthiice aí nír, 1 niomhán taimne laí maghnúr muinntir maille ro cuírpeáir a longa in ecúin longúr na ngoll.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

a Achill, Eocticil, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fachadh, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

b Druimní.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murresk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

c Which they carried.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archaeological Society in 1845, as "Imair-an-Línaí, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro" [Kilnare].

d The sound near the island, prú é na hinni.—In this part of Ireland prú é means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name prú é Cinn Éacht, at Achill head; baile an t-saothó, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and prú é na maialle, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

f Large strand.—This strand lies to the north of Murresk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croughpatrick.

g Linan Cinn-mara, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in
dered Achill, and carried off great spoils to Druimni. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great army, having vessels with them, which they carried [by land] as far as Linan Cinn-mara. These vessels, with their forces, being met by the Lord Justice at Druimni, were brought to the Callow of Inis-Aenaigh.

Manus at this time was with his ships on the Sound near the island, and he made frequent attacks upon the English, and they upon him in return. The English, however, desisted for a time; they removed their camp, and drew their vessels into the angle of a large strand at that place. When Manus observed this, he landed on Inis-raithni, and sent a party of his people on the Island of Inis-Aenaigh. As soon, however, as the English perceived that Manus and his people had landed on these islands, they drew their boats along the strand, and having them on the sea, they quickly filled them with a numerous army and troops of well-armed and mail-clad soldiers; and these landed on the islands on which the people of Manus were (except Inis-Raithin, where Manus himself was), and killed all the people they found on them. Upon this Manus, and those who were with him on Inis-Raithin, took to their ships, and fled from the island. Had Manus, however, been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys, they would have sent their ships against the English fleet.

the county of Mayo, sheet 87. See also Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 303, note, and the map prefixed to the same work.

1 Inis-Aenaigh, i.e. the island of the fair or market, now correctly anglicised Inisheney. It is an island in the same bay, lying immediately to the east of Bartraw point, and nearly due south of Inis-Raithin. It is nearer to the large strand alluded to in the text than Inis-Raithin.

m Except Inis-Raithin, cenmoéa Imp Ruatem. In these Annals cenmoéa, like the Latin præter, has two opposite meanings, namely, except and besides, and it is sometimes not easy to determine which of these meanings is intended. At the year 1020 it is translated præter by Colgan in Trias Thaum., p. 298; but at the year 1391 it means clearly besides. According to the Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan, from which the Four Masters seem to have abstracted their account of this transaction, the English landed on the two islands. These Annals state, that "when Manus O'Conor had perceived that the English had drawn their boats ashore, and that they could not be attacked, he sailed eastwards [recte north-eastwards], and landed on Inis-Raithin, and some of his people landed on Inis-Aenaigh, and took some sheep there to kill and eat them. When the English observed this they rose up actively and drew their boats along the strand with rapidity, and launching them on the sea, filled them with well-armed and mailed soldiers and archers, and, landing on the two islands [7 cuam a bpr a b a b], they killed all the people they found on them. Manus
Ni baoi bo an oilean in mimb mo và cuimhfe goill an cala in aon le, g nó ciocradhain muinteara na mbó cona mbuar do na hailneabi hipin la haíoble a níosain g a nocairport mena bhí gabail popna.

Ro marbait robaoine trom dá gailleab an oideach pin. An aoine imórpo an námáic do cuar leò an oileanab éamarraínt umaill. Ro popcónspáid lá toipeachtaib an tráoin gan robaoine do marbaid do anóir séirte caiptr.

O tánaic trá lá gailleab plao g cneachta hunaill eití món g tún tánaicr prímp, g a mbú, g a cneacca leò go lugbuntn. Do eóspó air ríde ina nuidéohaib iminted gao híepoap ino naarinad an ari g a na noimnaill ar daigín ionnaighé reolimiu cuicce. Tánaicr aithne i ecoirpplaib na reega, g 50 caila punip na caipnnece an leóc dé vá gabál ar oimhín do muintir reolimiu íi cóntoabaí g copbmáic mic toimtaig baoi ocad cóiméid. Tuccrát imprés gaille Éireann, g an luirtír comaince g hphbarn do cláir mac Malrab daireocean oilepín, g do cnáanaicne oileán na tráinithe in onóir na náom tráinithe, g do cóid an luirtír pén, g maite na níall do décan an ionaoí pin, g do bheinn pléctana g mnaithe an oí pin.

Dó pónrát gaille iarpanath aníme iongnaithe baíamh ealaíin g imintedta tríar air ghabhtr Cnaggh loca cé ro tó muintir reolimiu g copbmáic, g rair ná ghabál do pháiaib an luirtír luic téicomtha punipe, g an pos ba lóng leó do bhuí, g lóm, g pos pháit gaille im批发t giontaic mun ción pin gan biad gan éasc

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships;" &c.

a Insi Modh.—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiacrhach, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Conor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

b Luffertane, luighbunb, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiacrhach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note 1, and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's desmesne, and now pronounced luighbun in Irish, and Lorton in English.

c Port-na-Carriagh.—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham Pope na caipge.

d And pray there.—This passage is given in the Annals of Boyle, as follows: Do cueb imorpo in luirtír maí riaghal Éireann ón
There was not a single cow upon any of the Insí Modh islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easdara [Ballysadare], where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curlieu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge, on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Connor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there.

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines, by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

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In the translation, which is as follows: “The Justiciary and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to it, so that none should offer dishonour to the place.”

Wonderful engines.—The Annals of Boyle contain a very curious account of the pirrels, or engines, constructed by the English for taking the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr. O'Connor has mistranslated almost every sentence of it.
gan eallac, | ní do fágaibreadh rié ná rámh ime, aic máth gaoi bín agh plae | agh maithbord a céile. An a aíon ní mucrach goill giall na eistepe don cúip rín.

Do róimh réidhmí rié phí in iarthar, | tucaint cúis tnuacha an rígh nórimh gan eobh gan ciop orpa.

Canneac loca cé do ghabair lá cóinmac mac thiarimata : céim réidh aithse | iarn an nuadh thom mhrnpla máic co níorúigh máth tá ránúin ime, ní | iad reál bíob plín, n. ó hóiptin an báile aná a néir, | vo návo do cóinmac iarctain. Ní foilleacean na giall ar comaince co hoilín na trímóide, | vo cóineadh plán ar an tír iata. Thiaraincéan | múspair an canneac lá cóinmac | iarnmáín cóinmac iarn.

Dómhnall | múinntearád vá má muineavaiú úí nálle vo maithbord lá | nóimhell mac maighna | mac muinntearád úí concó Bahrain | lá nál plua má | cóinmac mac cúnta, | mac concó Bahrain i chapa, | a náoinnailrúnaí | beóir.

Tuatal mac muinntearád | úí concó Bahrain vo | maithbord lá concó Bahrain mbeoí | mac coinnlealbairi úí concó Bahrain, | lá concó Bahrain mac aotha mairíní.

Carlen Mhub do bhráed lá réidhmí úa concó Bahrain.

* Free of tribute.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantredes. Dr. O’Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagar, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, “granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceful dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.” These five cantredes would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Conmaicnoise, Felim O’Conor was deprived of “the King’s five cantredes” in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O’Conor.” Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the justiciary to take Felim O’Conor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian O’Conor: “A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O’Conor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the province and destroyed it, without respect to either spiritual or temporal land.”

* Taken.—The Annals of Kilronan state that O’Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O’Conor.

* Clarus, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O’Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family. See Map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiónach, and Ordnance Map of the County.
ment, or cattle, and the country without peace or tranquillity, the Gaels [Irish] themselves plundering and destroying one another. The English, however, did not obtain hostages or pledges of submission on this expedition.

Felim made peace with the Lord Justice; and they [the English] gave him the King’s five cantreds, free of tribute or rent.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken, twenty nights afterwards, by Cormac Mac Dermot. As the constable and a great number of his people had gone out, O’Hostin, one of his own people, closed the gate of the fortress, and afterwards gave it up to Cormac. The English were conveyed [recte fled] to Trinity Island, and afterwards conducted out of the country in security. [The fortress of] the Rock was afterwards razed and demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take it again.

Donnell and Murtough, two sons of Murray O’Malley, were slain by Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O’Conor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor [recte O’Conor], in Clíra, and were interred there.

Tuathaí, the son of Murtough O’Conor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O’Conor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach [O’Conor].

The Castle of Meelick was demolished by Felim O’Conor.

of Mayo, sheets 84, 85.

"The Castle of Meelick is near the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

Under this year (1235) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notices of the transactions of Munster, which have been omitted by the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1235. Teige Duvedagh, the son of Dermot of Dundranon, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, was slain by Cormac Finn and Donnell God, the two sons of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy.

"The Irish were defeated by the English at Tralee, in a conflict, in which Cormac, the son of Cormac Finn, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, Gasginach O’Driscoll, and Murtough, his brother, were slain."

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island, and they enter the deaths of Gilla-an-Choideddh O’Cuilin, Prepositus of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words:

"Gilla Coimeddh O’Cuilin, Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Clari Elfenensis, Archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quiescit; et in insola Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finnian, ejus anima requiescat in pace." The Editor has not been able to determine satisfactorily of what family this celebrated ecclesiastic, Clarus Mac Mailin, was; but inclines to think that he was a branch of the O’Mulconrys; for, in Mageoghegan’s Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1260, he is called, “Clarus Mac Mooylyn O’Moylchonrie.”—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifny.
Aoís CRÍOST, 1236.

Aoí: Cnóirt, mile, tá céad, tríuca, ár.

Máetá: mac maolín Sagart cille Mic eanana [becc].

Aoí: na tíbelláin Sagart cille Rossain. Há cananaé é ro beoín in oílín na eannóide becc oíche níúlaic.

An uíirtí, 1 mac muirí do éonol gall Éeann na comne co haé reorainne. Táiní: phóilim mac cáitail éoróibíng Ri Connacht ri in comne híirn. Iread bá mfhaim ceó uile peall póir phóilim gé ro haoin na caiphear cnóirt as an uíirtí, 1 hó: he pin rocam a ecéiníl co haon maigín. Iap bríor píobil í: an phánaíl rabaoi phréolimhí ro mácht ar in eonnue uachair marachtaíí co porcomán. Ro leanaí ar prin co mhoisite phicígí, 7 do éanú in ucht uí domnaill, 7 ó naí: ruccrát faip do pónrat cneáca móra ar éag na ecconobair, 7 múrcrát deag éná imóda in mbhrioí 7 oíuafíre. Co phangaítar gur na gabalab pin leó do òrúim òrsecpaígí 1 maí: luicce, uain ar ann ba: an an uíirtí pin oíca nuppínne. Há íap nuol mic william: ri raibh do pónaí an comne híirn.


Maolmuíne: na laetáin do: có:ga in epproíne: tuama, 7 a óul 1: raibh,
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmactranny, died.
Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan, and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne, at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Conor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muinmheach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went...
Foot-soldiers, pressed on by their lord, their guarantee, and their valour, for the spoils which they met. They left their lord and king, attended only by four horsemen out of the four battalions which he brought with him, so that the king strained his voice calling them back. *

* Foot-soldiers, amraib.—The Annals of Kildronan call them repprenach, i.e. archers.

f He fell by him.—This is very lamely expressed by the Four Masters, who appear to
to England, where he was consecrated, after having received the Pope's letters, by consent of the King of England.

Mac William returned from England, but whether with peace or with war was unknown.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Connacians, namely, by O'Kelly, O'Flynn, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin; all forming four equally strong battalions. They marched to Rindown, where Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, Conor Boy, son of Turlough, and Mac Costello, had all the cows of the country. Felim's people passed over the ramparts and ditches of the island [recte peninsula], and every chief of a band and head of a troop among them drove off a proportionate number of the cows, as they found them on the way before them; after which they dispersed, carrying off their booty, in different directions, and of the four battalions, leaving only four horsemen with Felim.

When Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, and their forces, observed that Felim's people were dispersed with their spoils, they set off actively and quickly with a small party of horse and many foot-soldiers to attack Felim and his few men. Conor Boy, son of Turlough, did not perceive his situation until he came up with Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and, mistaking him for one of his own people, he fell by him.

Felim (the King) strained his voice calling after his army, and commanding them to abandon the spoils and rally to fight their enemies. Many of the [enemy's] forces were killed in this rencontre by Felim and his people, upon the island and outside the island; all excommunicated persons and doers of

have left the sentence unfinished. It is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, but it would swell this work to too great a size to notice differences of this kind.

Excommunicated persons, mac b. mallaite, literally, sons of curses.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is: "Ro manb le rocan e son c. m eil mé 7 allamai e son oilen no vaoine mallaite c. s. c. m. e ilin amom m. a. on mac mac. co. mac. con. comal-

caig Mic O'cmpain namá."

The Annals of Clonmacnoishe, as translated by Mageoghegan, describe Felim's attack on Rindown as follows: "A. D. 1236. Felym O'Connor with an army came to Connought again, and marched on until he came to John's house, took all the spoils of the town and islands thereof, and left nothing that they could take or see from the door of the Castle fourthe: Felym's camp lay at the market cross of the town;
many of the meaner sort of Felym’s people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

\[\text{many of} \ \text{the} \ \text{meaner} \ \text{sort of} \ \text{Felym’s} \ \text{people} \ \text{were} \ \text{drowned} \ \text{in} \ \text{the} \ \text{puddle} \ \text{of} \ \text{that} \ \text{town}; \ \text{he} \ \text{left} \ \text{[behind]} \ \text{much} \ \text{of} \ \text{the} \ \text{small} \ \text{cattle} \ \text{of} \ \text{the} \ \text{said} \ \text{prey.}"

b \ \text{Went over to}, \ \text{cuach} \ \text{úíonnroíoch.} \ - \ \text{This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, támic a nuice; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.}

1 \ \text{Turlagh, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable height, in good preservation.}

\[\text{many of} \ \text{the} \ \text{meaner} \ \text{sort of} \ \text{Felym’s} \ \text{people} \ \text{were} \ \text{drowned} \ \text{in} \ \text{the} \ \text{puddle} \ \text{of} \ \text{that} \ \text{town}; \ \text{he} \ \text{left} \ \text{[behind]} \ \text{much} \ \text{of} \ \text{the} \ \text{small} \ \text{cattle} \ \text{of} \ \text{the} \ \text{said} \ \text{prey.}"

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\[\text{Turlagh, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable height, in good preservation.}
evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Conor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh, on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot’s people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William’s house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i.e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla, where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuonnaughtm O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearmann Caolunne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

m Cuonnaught.—Charles O’Conor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. Cú co- naic signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly compounded, as Cú Uleó, the hero of Ulster, a name translated canis Utonice, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; Cu mób, the hero of Meath; Cu luacra, the hero of Luachair; cu mumin, the hero of Munster; Cú blóma, the hero of Slieve Bloom; Cú caúil, the hero of Cashel.
Annals of the Four Masters. [1237.]

As Criosd, 1237.

Aoir Creort, mile, da céo, tríocair, aíreach.

Tomar an mhuaidh eppcop luigne [oecce].

Tiolláiprú mac an rcelaíogh u fionmaí eppcop Conmaicne [oecce].

Tiolla na nécce u mámaicán decc i maintrír na bhlille.

Sluachean lá peólimid mac catail cóph.teanns cog a bhuaithe hiconnaochtaíb. Cúconnacht u Raigallaigh con uib hmúth mile, u catail maí Raigalll go eonnaicnch mhainnall príomh dioinn proisíogh pleacata Ruaidhri. 1. hymn mac cóph.ruaidhri, Muineachtaí 1. voimnall meic diarmata mac Ruaidhri, 1. concobair mac copbneic meic diarmata. Do theacatan tráim corgiobadh na phógra buí ó thaís i níneachtaíogh pleacata ruaidhri co raosainn uirim paitte, 1. do corgiobadh naíreacht Ruaidhri amra an iúrth (battar ina baírnaí) do téannce

n Heavy rains.—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

o Cluain Catha, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

p Tearmann Caolainne.—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Ternonn Caelainne see note b, under the year 1225, p. 238.

q Lubahar Chinn Choiche.—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the county of Down, which is now called in Irish Lubahar Chinn Tragtha.—See Battle of Magh Rath, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1842, p. 276, note e. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmaicnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmaicnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardrahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. According to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Umach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Connor
Heavy rains, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year. The victory of Cluain Catha was gained by Felim O'Conor, over the sons of Roderic, and Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot.

Gillapatrick Mac Gillaroid, Lord of Kinel-Aengusa, died.

Tearmonn Caollainne was burned by the Lord Justice.

O'Donnell (Donnell More) marched with an army to Iubhar Chiu Choiche in Ulidia, and destroyed every territory through which he passed: he also obtained hostages and submission from most of the Ulidians.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1237.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-seven.

Thomas O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, [died].
Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Skealy O'Tormy, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.
Gilla-na-necc O'Monahan died in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg [O'Conor], and his brothers, into Connaught, being joined by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, with all the Hy-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Randal, with the Conmaicni, against the descendants of Roderic, namely, Brian, son of Turlough, Murough, and Donnell, sons of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, and Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Dermot. They went northwards across Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa, until they arrived at Drumraitte, in pursuit of the race of Roderic. The descendants of Roderic sent the soldiers of the Lord Justice, who were

had fled to O'Donnell, and while the son of William Burke was in England. The Annals of Kilronan record, under this year, the killing of Melaghlin O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Maimneach O'Conor, on the island of Oilen da Chruinde, which is a small island near Rinvile, in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

* Bishop of Leyny, i.e. of Achonry.
* Gilla-na-necc.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, Gilla na neach, i.e. the youth of the horses.

† Conmaicni, i.e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Reiu, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1215, p. 186.

‖ Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa.—This is the Irish name of the Curlieu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

* Drumraitte, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curlieu mountains.

2 p 2
This name is still extant in the county of Mayo, but always anglicised Merrick. This family, which is of Welsh extraction, was seated in the valley of Glenhest, to the west of Glen-Neaphin, in the county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hiberniae, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

Lough Key and Lough Arvagh [Lough Arrow], on this occasion.

*Free of cattle-tribute or rent.—This is scarcely true; for it appears, from an entry on a great roll of the Pipe, of the forty-sixth year of Henry III., A. D. 1262, that Fethelmus O’Konechor owed 5000 marks and 2000 cows, for having three cantreds of land in Connaught in fee-farm, viz., the cantreds of Machney [mac nói], Tyrtota [epí τωάρα], and Moylurg. —See
along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and; among the rest, Mac Mibric*.

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim’s party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key9, and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent*.—(Vide supra, 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O’Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O’Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O’Gara, and Rory’s brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island* in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O’Reilly.

Hardiman’s History of Galway, p. 48, note x.

* Trinity Island in Lough Oughter.—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris’s edition of his Antiquities, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O’Fidhubhra, called in the latter O’Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.
The Annals of Kilronan resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O’Conor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Braison to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

Felix O’Rooney.—In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O’Rnadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O’Conor, and that having resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary’s Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

Cluain-Coirpthi.—In the Feilire Aenguis, at the 15th of February, this place is described as i nociéb cenel dobéi i connacétairb, i.e. “in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Connought.” For some account of this place, see
The barons of Ireland went to Connaught, and commenced erecting castles there.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1238.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Felix O'Rooney, Archbishop of Tuam, after having some time before resigned his bishopric for the sake of God, and after having assumed the monastic habit in Kilmurry [Mary's Abbey], in Dublin, died.

Donough Uaithneach, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Croderg.

Donough, son of Duarcan O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Croderg; and, while on his way to the place of confinement, he was killed in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Hugh O'Hara.

Flaherty Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and Clann-Congail, and of Hy-Kennoda in Fermanagh, the most illustrious in Tyrone for feats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], went into Breifny to O'Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthe; and many of the chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were slain in pursuit of the prey which had been taken in the country, as were also a great number of [inhabitants of] the Tuathas.

Mulrony, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 15th February, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day. St. Berach, or Barry, the original founder of this church, flourished about the year 580. The situation of Cluain Coirpthe, which has been mistaken by Archdall, and even by the accurate Dr. Lanigan (see his Ecclesiastical History, vol. ii. p. 325), is still well known to the natives of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon. It is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, in O'Hanly's country, near the Shannon. The ruins of several churches are still to be seen there, and there was a round tower standing near one of them in the memory of some old persons, with whom the Editor conversed in the year 1837, when he visited this celebrated locality.

*Muintir-Eolais.*—The O'Ferralls were called Muintir Anghaile; the Mac Ranals Muintir Eolais.
mac concobair maio mic muintreachtatx' muimh, | la mac tigearnain mic caetil micccanin uis concobair.

Cairleina do denain hi muinti murchada hi econnaicne cuile, | a ceapa larp na baquinah peimite.

Sluairgeo la mac muiuir iurtp na hepeann, | la hugo de lai rapiul uilg hi ccanel eoain | hi ccanel connail. Ro aicipigbst ma laclaitm (i. domnall) | tuigrau tigearnur coherent eoain do mac uis neill, | po gabrait pin braighe an tuairche.

Cloictheac eanag dbim do veinain.
Caetil ma5 piabair taghean pean pecone becc.

AOS CHROEOD, 1239.
Aoir Creore, mile, na edv, eoric, anaoi.

Muintreachtac mac Domnall uis hpinain vo ecc.
Cae caorn triaibail do tigard la Domnall ma5 laclaitm uis in po marqbal voimnael taingae na neill, ma5 maicganna, Somaiple na gariopleaoid, caoic bpiair na gariopleaoid, | maite ccanel moan go rochaoid 10moa

f Muintir Murchadha.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Jeffry Osboldston, Esq., this territory is called Muinter-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

8 The son of O'Neill.—Charles O'Conor writes inter lineas, i. vo 0hipan, i. e. to Brian.

b Cloisteac is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as cloisteac cille pg, in the county Kilkenny; cloisteac cluana Uma, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, in vene cloisteac and cuilceac. In some parts of Ireland the word is made cuileceac by metathesis, and in others cloqap is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives cloitheac and cuilceac as denoting a steeple or belfry, and clogas as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

1 Annadown, Canna doin.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

k Mac Reevy, ma5 piabair, now generally an-
Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Muccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha, in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tirconnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill, and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach of Annadown was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevy, Lord of Feara-Scedne, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteel was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaighe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or McGreevy.

Feara-Scedne.—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duald Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Duggan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnois, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftain of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donnleevy, the King of Ulster's" [recte Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulter, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghly from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superrioritie and principalitie of Tyro Owen afterwards."

Carnteel, καρντέλ, i.e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-
immealie riú, ḍ no ńab árth an tiseáin, ḍ no bheád de ḍan rúrpeác déir an maíma rén.

Toipnídealbach mac níuáthi uí Concho-na (Ri Connacht) deisce.

Píosáil mac concottaí ḍ naíagaí tiseána dhrápaíže ḍ clóimne píimaíže, ḍ tiseána bhréipne ḍ pháb rán, maó ḍ a fhád lóin, ḍo mármbá ḍ la maolpúanaí mac rúrpeáil ḍ la concobaín mac cómpmaic ḍn nòula ḍo aí chreé ḍo mac neill mac congalaí saí ḍo aníse òa, ḍ mheí gab tsaíg òphna, ḍ tamce Múrpbípeác mac neill aí bhréipn aí an tíj amach. Ro gabhád é, ḍ no mármbá ḍo éstóip déir mic uí Raígalláí òo mármbá.

Creeá ḍo dónamá lá gállabh Éimeann ḍn uí níshinn ḍn ḍo aíntísh cairíppnu, ḍ no baoíí an lúríppni múinn ucc fhróinna occa níshinn, ḍ no ñeácaítaí a ríepí 50 úriní cíaba.

Lárabréipina nímían cátal épriodóéreps hín húi domnall ḍo cátair léitílie ḍa ríepóna pórla ḍ. Ró bainn, ḍo cáláir mac maolín, ḍ no címainíontúl cairípne oílin na fhróinne aí loí cé m úrppín na fhróinne aí muípe.

Cómpmaic mac aípne hín maoléacláinn déir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1240.

Oíp Gmíorp, múle, ḍ o céo, círáparach.

Maineáphairi ḍo chógbail i bpréntláiphe lá Síp húgo púpplel ḍo bráiprib S. rpainpréir.

Giollá na náomn na npeán arpinneach aíph aíppa ḍo éce.

stance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

*Céacht-Bearnaíos, i.e. the blind man of Barnis.*

*Mountain.—* The mountain of Breifney means Slieve-in-icerin.

*Congallagh.—* See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congallagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

*The son of O'Reilly.—* This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught. —See entry under the year 1240, from which it appears that the Mulroney and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

*Rosbain.—* The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rossborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinscra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

*Cormac.—* His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of
Bearnais O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moen, with many others, were slain. Mac Loughlin reassumed the lordship after this battle, but was deprived of it without delay.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor (King of Connaught), died.

Farrell, the son of Cuonnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fermaighe, and, according to another book, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain eastwards, was slain by Mulrony, son of Farrell, and Conor, son of Cormac [Mac Dermot], after he had gone on a predatory excursion to the son of Niall, the son of Congallagh [O'Rourke], on which occasion he plundered them and took their house. Murtough, son of Niall, came out on parole, but was seized and killed, immediately after the son of O'Reilly had been slain.

A prey was taken by the English of Ireland from O'Donnell, and they plundered Carbury; and the Lord Justice himself was awaiting them at Ballysadare, and his scouts went as far as Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and the wife of O'Donnell, gave a half townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbirn, to Clarus Mac Mailin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1240.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty.

A monastery was founded at Waterford for Franciscan Friars by Sir Hugo Purcell.

Gilla-na-naev O'Dreain, Erenagh of Ardcarme, died.

Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1238. Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, the prince that most annoyed and hinder'd the English in his own time, and next successor of the Kingdome of Meath, if he had lived and were suffered by the English, died quietly in his bed, without fight or dissention, in Inis Dowgyn, upon the river of Sack."

The same Annals contain the following passages, under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1238. Geffrye O'Dalie, an excellent poet, died in pilgrimage in Sruhir.

"Walter Delacie repaired to the King of England.

"The Earle of Ulster's sonn was killed by the Ulster men, and twenty-eight men in shirts of mail with him."
Slaingeabh món lá conconnaéa tula raíallaigh rop cóphmac mac nuiarmata, có ro aip ce an tíre ihle có hain caírna, t' hro maith doine tumba, nuiogail a mheir, t' cóphmac mac tomaltaí do áitfiúd, t' domhchaí mac munstóntaí do gabail tigearrula muighe luing.

Peolimh déa concothaí do vol do laicfh méig raísan do cóporaid gail, gaoideal mní, t' ruaadh ónóir món on míg don cúir, t' taimh phlan nis eá. Aoib mac giolla na naom cruminn úi Seachnaí sí do marba do conchothaí mac aodha méi caitl’ cróibhnech, t’ là phicair na plonn.

Saobh ingean úi céimeartí美好生活 donn do domhchaí cróideach úi bríomh deacc.

Maonfhrith tigh Molasa hí eocaippe ríin munaim in eiscipraicic tymph ór pompaí do cóbroil do bhracth. S. Úanphréir lá Mag captaígh niubháic tigearrula caipppreach, t’ a rumba pein ón doinóh hí cóporaid ná hracht. Ar mhe te rop aonacath am bhaipach món, t’ ó Maethgama caipppreach, t’ bapín cúppach.

"Felim O’Conor.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the notice of Felim O’Conor’s appearance before the King of England is given as follows: “A. D. 1240. Felym O’Connor went into England, because the English of Ireland refused to yeald him any justice; the King grunted him the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he] returned in safety.”

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the reception of Felim O’Conor at the English court, but he errs in giving John as the name of the De Burgo, against whom he lodged his complaints; for it does not appear from any trustworthy document, nor any authority whatever, except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hamner, a very careless chronicler, who merely copies him, that there was any powerful man named John de Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King Henry III. ordered Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord Justice of Ireland, “to pluck up by the root that fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any longer.” "Ut ipsius iniquae plantationis, quam Comes Cantac Hubertus in illis partibus, dum suá potentiá debacharet, plantavit, infructuosam sicorum radicibus evulsam, non sinerat pullulare."—See Matthew Paris at this year. Dr. O’Conor states, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor, p. 42, that Felim O’Conor obtained a royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257, and that he shortly after built the abbeys of Roscommon and Tuamora. In the last edition of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from Felim O’Conor, King of Connaught, to Henry III., thanking him for the many favours which he had conferred upon him, and especially for his having written in his behalf against Walter de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but this letter, though placed under the year 1240 by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was not Justiciary before 1260.

*Subia, Sa66.—This was very common as the proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The
A great army was led by Cuonnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarine, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor* went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Crowderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia*, daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague*, in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred*.

* Timoleague, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. Ceaca molaga signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called Tulach min Molaga.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his Acta Sanc-torum, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: “Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz., MacCarthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanses; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas, &c., were also buried here.”—Natural and Civil History of Cork, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donovane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his “bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege,” but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poysoned.

“There arose great dissentions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him.”
OIS CRIOST, 1241.

Aoip Crioirst mile, na cé, eipnaithe a haon.

An teippcop na plaitebairtaí (1. Muireadhtaic), 1. eippcop eanaic nuin
[bo ecc].

Coireaneccead tímprail na mbraithe muin in áite ar lá comarba Phá-
trais.

Domnall món mac éccneacáin hui domnaill tigína tine conaill, pean-
manac,  g fíoctaip contaict co corpilhab,  g o-ingiall ó clain anuap decc in
aibh mánaig 1ai mbreic buaíd ó domna, g 1 o-úsain, g a adnacal co nonóin
1  go naomhaim 1 marpúis eacra puicí 1 in róisfh 10 pomráid.

Maolreacáill, ùi domnaill do úinín 1 tigína tine conaill ino ionaó
a acér. Ua neill, .i. brian do teacé cuige 1áin ná iondaipbaó la doimnall
máig lacláinn, 1. ùa doimnaill do ulla cona róicra la brian ùa néill hi
ceinél eogán, 1. tuccraic cath do maig lacláinn, 1. cat sameimeche, 1. no
mapbar-
rat doinmaill ùa lacláinto tigína ceinél eogán, 1. nccneabair na veibhime, 1
caojicch ceinél eogán uile immaile púir, 1. no hoipncefó 1brian bón chun
puin 1 tigína tigína ceinél eogán.

Díognáin mac magnára mic còircbealbairmói u1 concobaór pat emig
1 eanhaima do ecc.

Stíippucc máig oípeacátaí taoípeac clomne tomaltaithe decc.

Ulatha do lari tigína muin ó gallaíb, 1 cnuit comainlre gall eireann decc
ln rúchaidh.

Taís mac muachr u1 gáora decc.

Taís na concobaór do arghum uachtairge 1 clomne ph菩萨ge.

* The plain, cláir.—The plain here referred
to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the
county of Louth, which was then in the posses-
sion of the English.

* Caimeirge.—There is no place of this name
now in the ancient territory of Kinel-Owen.
But tradition points out the site of a great
battle between the rival families of O'Neall and
Mac Loughlin, near Maghera, in the county
of Londonderry, which the Editor inclines to
believe to be that of the battle here referred
to.

* Walter de Lacy.—His obituary is given as
follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the
Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1241. Walter Delacie, the bountiful-
est Englishman for horses, cloaths, money, and
goold, that ever came before his time into this
kingdom, died in England of a Wound."

His only son, William, died in 1240.—See
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1241.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-one.

Bishop O'Flaherty (i.e. Murtough), i.e. the Bishop of Annadown, died.

The church of the Friars Minor in Athlone was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donnell More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curlicu Mountains, and of Oriel, from the plain northwards, died in the monastic habit, victorious over the world and the devil, and was interred with honour and respect in the monastery of Assaroe, in the harvest time.

Melaghlin O'Donnell was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in the place of his father. O'Neill (i.e. Brian), after having been expelled by Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, and O'Donnell, with his forces, went with Brian O'Neill into Tyrone, and they gave battle to Mac Loughlin, i.e. the battle of Caimeirge, in which they slew Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen. And Brian [O'Neill] was then installed in the lordship of the Kinel-Owen.

Dermot, the son of Manus, son of Turlough More O'Conor, celebrated for hospitality and prowess, died.

Sitric Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy, Lord of the English of Meath, and head of the council of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, the son of Rory O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe [in the county of Leitrim].

Note x under that year. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Mabel, the elder of whom married Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second, Geoffry de Geneville. The palatinate of Meath was divided between these two ladies, Lough Sendy, now Ballymore-Lough Sendy, in Westmeath, being the head of Verdon's moiety, and Trim that of Geneville's. In 1330, after Verdon's forfeiture, the palatinate was re-united in favour of Roger Mortimer, who married Geneville's grand-daughter and heiress. —Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 137. See Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 30, note 5.

*Head of the Council, ceann a'c innocence, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-
lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

c Nar.—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 69.

d Primate.—His name was Albert of Cologn.
—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a Scotchman, the translator having mistaken Almaineac, a German, for Albanac, a Scotchman.

e Mochta.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "Mauchtus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus." He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th
The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army, with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.

Donnell Mac Airten died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalussians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i.e. the Aithchleireach), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crowderg.

Brian, son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuonnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg.


Aithchleireach, i.e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

8 Brian.—Charles O'Conor writes, inter lineas, "Brian the Red." It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duald Mac Firbis, that he left any descendants.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 115.
AOLIS CRIOST, 1243.

Aor Crioitr, mile, or éid, ceaptach atá.

Patrick mac John, i.e., son of John and O'Neill of Connacht, was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druim lass, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty, in the text was coarb.

Archdeacon, amhain. — This term is to be distinguished from amhain, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer, or manager, of the church lands.

Festival of St. Bearach, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O’Hanly’s country, in the east of the country of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February. — See the Leinster Aenguis; the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys; and Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, at this day.

May-Níssí, máth na ní. — This is called máth na ní in O'Dugan’s topographical poem, and máth na ní in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1243.

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

Petrus Magrath, after having retired to spend his life among the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, died, and was interred on St. Martin's festival day.

Finaghty O'Lughadha, Coarb of St. Benen, died.

Malone O'Creghan [Crean], Archdeacon of Tuam, after having returned across the sea as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cahasagh O'Snedhuisa, Deacon of Muintir-Mulrony [i.e. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg], died at Ardcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, and he came with his forces to the Abbey of Boyle, and afterwards to the house of Mac Dermot (Cormac, son of Tomaltagh), whom he took prisoner, together with his wife, the daughter of Mac Carthy (viz., Edwina, daughter of Fineen), who was Teige's own mother, and gave her as wife to Cuconnaught O'Reilly, for his own ransom.

Teige went again on the festival of St. Martin following, with a small party, to a meeting appointed by O'Reilly. Teige was taken by treachery, and his people were slain, and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of St. Bearach ensuing.

A great army was mustered by the King of England, to oppose the King of France, and he sent ambassadors to [summon] the English of Ireland to his aid. Among the rest went Richard, the son of William Burke, and died on that expedition.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, the fosterson of the O'Reillys, turned against them, and committed depredations on Murtough Mac Gilhooly in Moy-Nissi, and made a prisoner of Murtough himself, whom he afterwards put to death.

stated that it was granted to St. Caillin, the first abbot of Tenagh, who was of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, the head chieftains of Conmaicne of Moy-Rein. According to O'Dugan it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Mulveys, of whom the Mac Gilhoolys were an offshoot. Moy-Nissi was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. The family name Mac Gilhooly is still common in this district, but the prefix Mac is usually rejected. See note ¹, p. 309, infra.
Muirceartae pinn do gabail to, t a marhao h' cill Seppin. Creac oile do denom do po 'seabhin ac clounn repamaighe t an baiteaighib.

Creac maige pinn la catal, t no eiriog cogad eittir na cconobair t na Raigalaig.

AOS CRIOST, 1244.

Aoibh Criste, mile, da eod, ct'paicat a ceatain.

Donncaid mac pin'in mic maolpeaclann mic ao'da mic tompoalbaig uÌ cconobair eppcor oile pinn decc an 23. aprili nim' cloetano, t a a'bnacal 1 maimegh na buille.

An'cineochain tuama do ba'daigh ai glairlimn cluana.

Donnchaid moir na dalai raoi n'air papajegad, t nac paipoechad le dan 20 eic, t a'bnacal h'maimegh na buille.

Taig mac ao'da mic ca'tal cnuibdeigh do ba'daigh t po chpochaobh la comconnaict na Raigalaig 1 p'eil dea'naig occ mur na conaeipe poch loch allinei iapi na bhit illain' aige do p'eil maipch aign an ionbair pin. Ruaidhni

m Kill-Sessin, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill sep'pin, and Anglicised Kilteashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarn, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

n Clann Fearmaige, was a territory in the county of Leitrim, adjoining Dartry, which is now called the barony of Rossclougher, and Tir Tuathail, in the county of Roscommon.

o Moy-Rein, maig pinn.—This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Conmaine Maigh Reain, and also Muintir Eoluis, of whom, since the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, the Mac Rannalls were by far the most celebrated family. In the Book of Fenagh the name maig pinn is explained plain of the track, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Fomorians, from the battle of Moy-Turey, who passed through it as far as Fenagh, where they were overtaken, slain, and interred, and where their graves are still pointed out.

p Inishcloughran.—An island in Lough Ree in the Shannon.—See note 1, under the year 1193, p. 98.

q Glaisilinn signifies green pool, or pond.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the neighbourhood of Tuam, and there are so many places near it called Clmain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 130, where Glaisilinn is referred to as at the head of Magh Finn, which was a territory in the barony of Athlone, in the county Roscommon.

r Donough More O'Daly.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief of Ireland for poetry." It is gene-
at Kill-Sessin. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaighe and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Conor and O'Reilly.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.**

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.*

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inishcloghram, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislim of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly, a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was blinded and hanged by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranait Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

*Was blinded and hanged, do baile ao 7 do sheachá.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter linesas* "do *pbochao potius; vide infra." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Do baile ao 7 do *pbochao*, i.e. "was blinded and emasculated." The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, "Teige O'Conner blinded and maymed by Coconaght O'Rely."*

*Inis-na-Canaire is now called variously Big
There containing the little parish of the town of Roscommon, is the 4th lie mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

x Cluain-tuaiscirt, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. — See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Cloonmacnowen, in the county of Galway. — See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

y Fenagh-Moy-Rein, ποιόνακ μαγή πεν, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillín, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is
drowned in Cuirreen Connaughtagh⁴, at Ath-liag-na-Sinna⁵, on the 9th day of
March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuiscirt⁶, with great vener-
ration and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, died at the end of
the first month of Spring.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, eastwards, into
Breifny, against O'Reilly, to take revenge of him for his [Felim's] fosterson and
kinsman, Teige O'Conor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein⁷.
The Coarb was not home⁸ on that night, and there was no roof on the church
of Fenagh, and as there was not, a party of the troops, without the permission of
their chiefs, burned some tents and huts which were within the church, and the
Coarb's ward was there suffocated. The Coarb himself, on coming home next
day, was greatly angered and incensed at the death of his ward, and he de-
manded his eric⁹ from O'Conor, who answered that he would give him his own
award. "My award is," said the Coarb, "that you deliver up to me the very
best man among you as eric, for your having burned my ward." "That is
Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach," said O'Conor. "I am not at all,"
said Manus; "it is he who is head of the army." "I will not depart from
you," said the Coarb, "until I obtain eric for my ward." The army then
marched out of the town, and the Coarb followed them. They proceeded to
Ath-na-Cuirre, on the River Geircetheach⁹, but the flood had then over-

still extant a curious manuscript which belonged
to Fenagh, and which enumerates the lands,
privileges, and dues of the monastery. The ori-
ginal is preserved in the British Museum, and a
copy made in 1517, by Maurice, son of Paidin
O'Mulconry, was lately in the possession of a
Rev. Mr. Rody, who lived near Fenagh, of which
the Editor made a copy in the year 1829, which
is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Acade-
my. Clog-na-riogh still exists and is preserved
in the chapel at Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it
is regarded as a sacred relic, and held in great
veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh,
it was called Clog-na-riogh, i.e. Bell of the Kings,
because it was used to contain the water in
which nineteen Irish kings were baptized.

² The Coarb was not at home.—In the Annals
of Connaught the language of this passage is
better arranged, thus: "There was no roof on
the church of Fenagh, and the Coarb was not at
home that night; and as he was not, a party of
Felim's troops, &c."

³ Eric.—An amercement or fine for blood-
shed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly
similar to the weere or wergild of the Saxons.—
See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

⁵ Geircetheach.—This is the river now called the
Yellow River, which is formed by a junction of
several streams rising in Sliabh an Iarainn, and
is subject to great floods; it passes through the
A feast in meal in a town church where it sometimes
was war. The mac MaighneachtaighMac na mBaurrachtaithe er a run, in the, a concobaigh mac
conmaic mac dhíarnad. Ro bháis mac Maighneachtaigh in bhí bás an mhithe ag an
táile occa peasailead as rínaid a cloisteann uada muair, as mh an pe an
taighne conchabh an maite gan tuitim. Aga pháin bhí go ro éise seo an
táile hicce Maighneachtaigh co mbeanna bruínaigh via cion gur bo maith ro céadóir
ag an laighne; in, ro hadhnaichead é hi ndoibr teampaill riobra aí alla
anuas, é tuccad tríd lá in chló na rí ghearr an a anam, déi neac phéit. 
Tóraí anlaithim, rínaid corachba Cailín eraic a valta. Ó bháis leict
n i clochaib ríntec, é ceor comhpéantaíuir a cínt, go bhríseá la
muintiri muirice iarr cóic iar an teipil.

Conmaic mac rómhairtigh mac concobaigh mac dhíarnad rígeanna cloinne
máolruanaí bhí deac in acht maith leict hicce mairtein na bóthair in
prosina rír mhun bhuada ó domhartment ó deáthan, rír eantíin pé mbliadhain
pianta e tugtha.

Peagáil mac tacaídm in mairbhaí la concobaigh mac dhíarnaim 1 pill
in mhráic pho loch tille.

AOIS CRIPTES, 1245.

Aoir Criorth, mile, na céad, ceathraicte acúise.

Dóimhne uá réamhsáin abh cunsa deac.

Concobaigh muath mac mBaurrachtaithe er a run in concomhábaigh in dhot osa émairdaiá dá màoin buodhóin la pein trína ríomhailaimr peinech
n i eise stópana hi púinta na léir, go jollai Criorth mac roimh uí bhihr na

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes
almost inundates.

* Fractured it.—This passage is given more
briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals
of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,
as follows: "A. D. 1244. Felym O’Connor with
great forces went to be revenged for their sinis-
ter dailings on the O’Reillys and the Breniemen,
and made havoc of all they could meet withall
in that country, without respect to either sex or
age whatsoever. They killed both men and
beasts without any remorse. At last they came
to the Corre, where there was a tymber house
of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and
Connor mac Cornamek entered, and immediately
there arose a great blast of Winde which fell
downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the
said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head
thru his brains to his very neck, and caused his
neck to sink into his breast; was strooken
flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it, so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained eric for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree, an island in Lough Gill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Conor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce. It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, on which the position of this island is shewn.

* Port-na-leicce.—This was the name of a
place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

Matthew Paris gives, in his Chronicle at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: “The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereas the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

Gannock is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's Camden, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

He invited to his aid, do cócúr ma dó-cam, literally, “he invited to him.” The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not
The steward was killed by Ivor O’Beirne; and Conor Roe was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, where he died of the wound, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and he was interred in that monastery.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and by the Sil-Murray; for Felim [O’Conor] was ordered to erect it at his own expense, and to convey the stones, lime, and houses of Trinity Hospital thither, after the Lord Justice had granted that place to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity.

A great army was led by the King of England into Wales, he pitched his camp at the castle of Gannoc; and he invited to his aid the Lord Justice, the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg O’Conor, and his forces, to come to him. As soon as they had come they desolated all Wales, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges on this occasion. The King treated Felim O’Conor with great honour on this expedition.

The castle of Ath-an-chip [on the River Shannon], on the borders of Moy-Nissi [in the county of Leitrim], was erected by Myles Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O’Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Carroll Boy, son of David O’Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

The Castle of Suicin was erected.

Ireland and Chester.”—See Matthew Paris, ad an. 1245; Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 393; and Moore’s History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 20. “All this time,” says Matthew Paris, “the King was looking impatiently for the Irish forces, mused with himself, fretted with himself, the wind serving, and yet said nothing. At length their sails were descried, and Maurice Fitzgerald and the Prince of Connaught presented themselves in battle array before the King.” Hanmer adds: “When all the forces joined together, the Welshmen were overthrown: the King manned and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to return, winking awhile in policy at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald.” Hanmer also remarks that, on the return of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Lord Justice, to Ireland, he performed a successful expedition against the Irish of Ulster, but that this was of no avail, for that the King, whose displeasure was inexorable, dismissed him from his office, and appointed Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, in his place. Maurice Fitzgerald, after some contests with the Irish, and the new Lord Justice, took upon him the habit of St. Francis, in the monastery of Youghal, where he died, in 1256.

The Castle of Suicin was probably near the head of the Suck, in the county of Mayo. In the townland of Cashel and parish of Kiltullagh, and county of Roscommon, near the head of the Suck, which is called Bun Suicin, there is an ancient Irish cashel, or Cyclopean tower; but no ruins of a modern castle are now visible near Bun Suicin, excepting the site of O’Flynn’s
Ragnall ua Maoiliandairg do marba l'a conacait.
Muirceilte mac muirginra mic catail mic diarmada do marba l'a reapaib hreipne.
Slaitecead l'a hua nuinnall (Maoilechlaann) por gailib, t gaothelaitb roctair connacht co tuecepat bu 1 evala iomada leo don taimir mim.

Aois CRiOŚT, 1246.

Aoir CRiord, mile, dá céad, cseánpacha, aga.

Eoin ua huxpin mac comopba mochua, erpac oilefim an team frin do 1 Raic aeodh mac hric.

Ioan mac iagpin do tocht ma mupei m Éirinn t Muirir mac gtheilevo o aitnigad.

Éigum Uchaim do lópecaod an bhiaoldair.

Maoilechlaann mac Concobair muai mac muireoftarag muiinig t Con-

conboair do marba la hua noulba, 1. muireoftarac. Muireoftarac do ionnaraib

tan muii uair an marba gimi.

Slaitevedo dúsham o Muirir mac gtheile 1 taim Conall 1 é o tabairt

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil Maelruain, at the year 1200.

1 Rath-Aedha-mic Bric, now Raugh, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles south-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.

"Hae ecclesia est hodie Paroichalis Dioecesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath-
aodha."

"Colitur in diversis eccesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach-Briuin, in regione Mucragia in Mo-

monia; Sliebh-lieg in Ticconallia, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solemnis perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in

Kinel-fiacha, et Killaria quae vicus est in re-

gione Midiae quae Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit

autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon

Cluanense aliosque nostros annales."—Colgan's


This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, on which mountain his little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky! He is also remembered at Killare, in the county of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

k John Fitz-GeoFFry, i.e. Sir John, the son of GeoFFry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice. Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitz-

gerald as follows:

"Mauritium Hiberniae Justiciarum eo quod

ficta & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi

duxerat periclitanti a Justitiari depositum."—


John Fitz-GeoFFry de Marisco was appointed
Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.
Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.
An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochna, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric.
John Fitz-Geoffry came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived.
Drumlahan was burned in this year.
Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1246; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish; and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

1 Deprived, áthnogá, literally dethroned, or unkinged, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

m Drumlahan, ònuim lèrcn, but more correctly ònuim lèrcn, i.e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lanigan thinks that a monastery had existed here
before St. Madox was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

Lord of the Orios, viccheanna na napheap, i.e. dominus Orientalum, i.e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

Command, popcongnafa.—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: "A. D. 1246. O’Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the persuasion of Brien O’Neal."

Lough Leisi.—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shown that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Muckenagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O’Hanly’s country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.
half of Tirconnell to Cormac, son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, and obtained hostages from O'Donnell for the other half. These hostages he left in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell (Melaghlin), and the chiefs of the Kinel-Connell, came on All-Saints' day to Sligo, and burned the bawn, but were not able to make their way into the castle; upon which the people of the castle hanged the hostages in their presence, having suspended them from the top of the castle, i.e. O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and [another who was] his foster-brother.

Murrough O'Hanlon, Lord of the Oriors, was put to death by command of Brian O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Conor, was taken prisoner and plundered.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from the Crannog [wooden house] of Lough Leisi in Autumn, having drowned his keepers, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmireachs. He was again taken while under the protection of the Bishop of Cluain [Clonfert], and, being given up into the hands of the English, was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert, the German, Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1247.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-seven.

Conor O'Murray, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne [Kilmacduagh], died at Bristol.

Hugh Mac Conchaille, Abbot of Clones, died.

Melaghlin O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. He was enabled to accomplish this in the following manner: A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald,

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*Albert, the German, albepc almameach.*

—See note under the year 1242, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66, where it is stated that Albert of Cologne resigned his see in 1247, and died beyond seas.

*Under this year (1246) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster record, that the Bishop of Rath Luraigh [Maghera], was elected to the archbishopric of Armagh.*

*Mac Conchaille.—This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and in the county of Fermanagh, but anglicised by some to Woods, and by others to Cox, because it is assumed that Caille, or
Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify of a wood, or of a cock.

The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badh-orn.—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written earta puata, and in English Assaroe, —See note ", under the year 1194, p. 99.

Bethought them.—Aipeace means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

"A.D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boy, and Mac Sowerly" [were] "killed by Mac Morris in Belacooloon. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Connor used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwerto were the boys by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil none upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wet nothing" [in po aipghere Cenel Conaill m'] "untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid." The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. "When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Connor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kincl-Conell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was not far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a
and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn'. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then bethought them of sending Cormac O'Conor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear\(^x\), on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention\(^x\) of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear\(^y\), they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manoeuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Conor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Conor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

\(^w\) On their rear, \(\text{vo leit a ccút cuca}\text{.—In Grace’s Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: “Occurrît O'Donnell cum suis ex tota Kincoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime andirent ibidem 7 dies definit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cúiluanæ, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggregatur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c.”}

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

\(^x\) That the attention, &c.—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald’s forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

\(^y\) Who had advanced upon their rear, an maperluach tanguaon vo leit a norumann chucu, i. e. equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos. —Here the nominative case to the verb tanguaon is the relative \(a\), understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-
tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number. — See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

1 Chieftain of the Three Tuatha, Toirpeac na teipí teuac. — These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na duach.

2 Argyile, cnapa gaoidheal, i.e. the district of the

Goels. — This is the name by which Argyile in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngoibhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in Oggyia Vindicated, Dedication, p. li. — See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 115.

3 O'Canannan. — There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

4 Armoy, cnapa macghe. — An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim. — See note 2, un-
Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The Kinel-Connell were now in the very centre of their enemies, who had surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell was slain on the spot, as well as the Cammhuinealach [Wry-necked] O'Boyle, the head Chieftain of the Three Tuathas, Mac Sorley, Lord of Argyle, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. A great number of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned here; others of them were drowned northwards in the River Finn, and many others at Termon Daveog, in pursuit of preys that fled before them; and among the rest William Britt, sheriff of Connaught, and his brother, a young knight. The country was then plundered and desolated by them [the English], and they left the chieftainship of the Kinel-Connell to Rory O'Canannan on this occasion.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnaacreeva, was slain by Manus O'Kane, after having gone on a predatory excursion into his country as far as Armoy in Dal-Riada.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello took possession of Feadha Conmaicne, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall from thence: the Crannóg of Claenlough was also taken for him, and he left those who had taken it to guard it for him. Hereupon Cathal and Turlough, two sons of Hugh O'Conor, rose up to assist Mac Rannall in expelling Mac Costello from Feadha-Conmaicne. They retook the Crannóg and the Lake, and demolished the castle of Leckderg on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday; and Turlough went to Trinity Island, to Clarus Mac Mailin, the Erenagh, for the English were not willing to come out of the castle, except on the condition that the Erenagh would protect and escort them westwards across the Shannon to Tuaim-mna. Soon afterwards they went away with Clarus, and the Clann-Costello were all expelled from that country.

der the year 1177, p. 33.

a Dal-Riada.—A territory which comprehended that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemmish.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029.

e Feadha Conmaicne, i.e. the woods of Conmaicne.—A district, near the River Shannon, in Mac Rannall's country, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

f Claenlough.—There is no lough at present bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shews "Clean logh" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagher River, running from it to Lough Allen. This Lough is now called Belhavel Lough, and is shewn under this name on the Ordnance Survey of the county of Leitrim, sheet 15.

8 Tuaim-mna, now Tumna, a parish in the
Coccaid mon la toippóealbaic mac alfá iíi Concóbaírí la domchaid mac annchaida mac domchaida iíi giollaflatpacaic vo orphaighiip ar ñallabh Connacht. Ro éionoil toippóealbaic clanna ticeépsnaic Connacht go macheadair riú na naimhnd aí muintir pathaid. Ro marbrat voísne iomhá. Rangnantar arriú go caiplen bona gailiúine. Ro lóipceatt an baile aí na caiplen. Ro nuaigite voísne leó iíii mac Elget Senécal Connacht ro marbhao la domchaid mac annchaida. Leanan soill iad iapetain Tuccpratt dethaíth oíi, tu íd no marbhaí u朗ng vo ñallabh, Luach uata vanmócim co rangnabr eíin. Ro thionóil trí Sùntín dechtre, Clann iúaim, aí soill eíin go toippóealbaic ñornáccait toippóealbaic an trí oíi o hái boí comhlión éin.

Dúngéar cinnórachta vo lóipceatt la taág mac concóbaírí naúií, iíi la taág mac tuacáil mic muigísceiáith muimhí, aíe éíin ni nímarabarn soill Connacht éin pé imeim pionne eíi rámaíl coccaid na níocháinnaír ñornáa voí éir eíi. Cona boí tuáig no eípincha íeet vo eípiç ñall i Connachtáiní gáín eíchip gan aípcceain uabáib.

Róip commáin aíi aípcna vo lóipceatt la ñallabh.

Pionnghual aíiín Ruairíi iíi Concóbaírí vo éeic i eíppgaí pechín.

Lomghípp vo éacáig vo na óbhaí aíií iíi baoríílvoí aíípcceain caírííppí, aíí lúcet lúinge oíi vo baííib oíi eíppií eíi tuáig báppí aíí macnípp na mbaoríííll.

`The castle of Bungalvy, Caiplen bona gailiúine, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connactae e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausona, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimh, a quo urbs celebris, Connactae decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—Ogygia, pp. 16, 17.

1 Mac Elget.—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

Buirges Chinntrachta, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in
A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatricka of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvyk [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elgetl, Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the aforesaid] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta™ was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunder™ and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardearne were burned by the English.

Finola™, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, died at Conga-Fechin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrassp.

Connacht, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burriscarra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 202, 203.

a Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a tough or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them.”

™ Finola, pion&queta;ta, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

p Inis-Tuathrass, i.e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Roses, in the northwest of the barony of Boylagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tirconnell.
Taobh mac Concobair ruaidh do lorg cead mór moipe clainlocha 7 ochtar ar púchta do ghallabh do lorgcead innse.

Maisteach do dhomh 1 ngalladh in ainmdearcóiteacht tuama lá huilliam buire tíshearna clóinne Riochtair do bhraithéir S. mhaisteach. Do rónaith tuam-bháis aodhla la óruithe moir do maiteib an bás le 7 in maisteach. 7

Maisteach linn i tsaomhainn in epprossóiteacht colla ba Lua do bheann la hua mbphain conaigh inne bíor aonachal pil mbphain.

Slíorchead món la Maire Mhúir mec gheapait 7 la ghallabh an tappann gor-náda u9 domhnaill go hearr Ruain. Do chaon Ruain ó canamhain go eacnach econail ina nagaith, 7 ni pó chumaintge ní do ina oul peacha 7i do chuimh 7in.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1248.

Aoir Croígeo, mile, ba céad, cithpla, a hath.

Diaimhain u9 cuana Saccapte mór oile pinn vo écc 7 a aonachal 7 cell món.

Maighru můlbeart u9 cithbail vo écc.

Orphín ghean do marba9 do gollamóinne u9 caistl.

Coiníse do díin do mac maithbho 7 do mac Concobair ruaidh 7 tromph dòibh por ghaillb. Caipleán móról ear, i. riaur ùchd do lorgcead dòibh 7 a cóintspíla do ghabail, Creacha éupaip din uaimh do bréil leò ar inph mád, Ro thionóil Sinntaínt bheith, Seán buirtéir, Robbín làigléir 7 naomh imba immaill pinn Tangsoair 50 baile córain rathnaíce anphide go hachad rabaí. Ro aircinne uaimh ar naobhach thuait 7 tear. Tainne

*Claenlough—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note 7, because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which aneciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

-Race of Brian, pil mbphain, i. e. of the race of Brian Boruma, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O’Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

-Were unable, ní po cumaighnph do bhe, literally, they were not able to do aught to him.

-Or to proceed further, do peaga pinn, literally, “to go beyond that,” i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballisheannon.

-O’Cuana.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

-Kilmoo, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinne, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

-Inse Modha,—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies
Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claeclough, on which occasion twenty-eight of the English were also burned.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the archdiocese of Tuam, by William Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, for Franciscan friars. Many tombs were erected in this monastery by the chief families of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded by O'Brien, and in this monastery is the burial-place of the race of Brian.

A great army was led by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald and the English to Assaroe [at Ballyshannon], at the desire of Godfrey O'Donnell. Rory O'Canannan, with the Kinel-Connell, came against them, and the English were unable to do him any injury, or to proceed furthur on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1248.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-eight.

Dermot O'Cuana, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmore.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoinne O'Cahill.

The son of Manus and the son of Conor Roe rose up together against the English. The castle of Mac Henry, i.e. of Piers Poer, was burned by them, and its constable was taken prisoner. They carried the spoils of the north of Umillia along with them to [the islands called] Inse Modha. Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Robin Lawless, and many others, assembled, and marched to Ballytoberpatrick, and from thence to Aghagower; and, on the next day,

of Murrisk and Erris, in the county of Mayo.

Ballytoberpatrick, "Balle Tober Patrick", now called Ballintober. A village in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of an abbey founded in the year 1189 or 1190, by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, are still to be seen in good preservation.

Aghagower, "Achadh Caoimh", a parish church in the barony of Murrisk, county Mayo, east of the famous mountain called Cruach Patraic, or St. Patrick's hill or stack. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus speaks of this place: "Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umilliam quae est regio maritima occidentalis Connacii. Ibi extracta Ecclesia de Achadh Fheairn praefect, et in Episcopum consecravit S. Senachum virum vitae innocentiâ & animi submissione longè celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again: "His peractis descendit de monte (Cruach Patraic) Patricei, ac in ecclesiâ
Ennì dana mòr pluaígeaí in umall (via típ buidh) uair ag inntce boi a aitpneadaí. Ón niolghine in riaprur Dhein mac Ennì síte na domnall mac maighnpra. Ro goall dana domnall go étiohraic rocpaire 1 apépaigí go do éim oyla an a bpaitníb.

Dáta mac uí Conocbaín mór na baoigh ar mhir móib, do píollpíicthb séib pocráide do úil o mac Ennì a ccoinnne apépaigí do éim domnall. laph na piór rin sa clóinn uí Conocbaín lóise Rompo guru maighbaí leó o huath mac na Sallpíicche 7 Seón mac an gáll rascáite. Ro maighbaí theor la oíamaí mac maighnpra ag an ccoimbhí an Sfinnt gueir 1 u disappointed na muintir amaille pír. Rob e rin an taiteil gan aitnír uair no maighbaí an cumeál calma 1 an taithií seachtái. Ro oíamaí mac maighnpra í m na maighn rin.

Taobh mór Conocbaín pruaí no maighbaí la gailleib. Dha mór thar a bhfuil 1 imeacnuin an taithií rin pòp gailleib 1 gaoithealaí doneóc do bhio na aghaidh séib go fo mhuaid a sin.

Sluaígeaí la Muirí mac áit sínt 1 tuir Conail. Cmeaíta aonbhe, untha, 1 aipeceine do uaimh laraí. Ruaidhrí na canannán do tòinmaibh do 1 ccenél Eogain 1 ticchfínpur ccenél ecoinnaí no fáceabail a5 gopraí mac domnall uí domnall.

Sluaiccheaí do uaimh la ccenél neogain 1 la hua ecoinnaí 1 tuir Conail

Theobald, ibid., p. 178, col. 5, note 118: "Ecclesia de Aedhshobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageognensis in Connacca. Et licet hodie sit tantum parochialis, & caput ruralis Declanuús, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fineachraic, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note b.

a Umalla, north and south.—North Umalla is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umalla is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall ichóirích, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtraithe, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

b Lord Justice.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald.
they plundered Umallia north and south. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O’Conor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O’Conor’s sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O’Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O’Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O’Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O’Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland into Tyrone, against O’Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann, and the castle of Druim Tairsigh.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

* The bridge of the Bann, ποιοίς παρα σάμαν. —This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A.D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and (they erected) the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Drom-tersey, and a dwelling at Drom."

* Druim Tairsigh. —In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A.D. 1248. Ιπατρ ντα ερεμα να αυλ πλασχ
An t-eabhraigh do thabairt la bhn an uaidh in a ndiaghaidh air, is thigean 6 loch peabhal i mag níte taighinn do bhio ce go rainiuc loc-ordhne go noipna cheadta is na dhaoine. Thighe 153 bprthi dhia la ann.

Comainni mara uile bhaip na gailinn. Thaill do thuil pobhluaiseadh do com uil plaisthbrútaigh. Mairiim do thabairt do popna 7 rochaide do marapha 6iob.

Muirceaptaic ua dhutha i an tarraitear (3. titearinn 6 cuill darbhatu co thraig) do marapha la mac peblinidh uile concobair.

Uillimh bunc do ecc 1 paich. A cpr dh do thabairt co heimin 7 a arna-cail in a threall.

Ri ghrainn do thuil chionphrailim do dhornmu na crionnachado.

Ioan rinnal do marapha la giollu na neim uile bhriugail.

Peblinidh mac caiteil cronobheidh do thabairt paith na pomanaic do channachb cille moine tric ruconda taithe uile maqacaim tric onain na neim moine 7. 1. aqutitin.

Amlaoib mac caiteil marapha 6i popnaic do marapha la concobair cappac mac sonnchabh tric chaingacht.

Recheaptaic ua dochairtin ticcheaptaic an popnam do ecc.

Raghnoed anpoireppcor aonu macha do ceic on poim uain tathairt pal-lim lair, 7 aipromin do retha do leir a breil peabhr, 7 poil m arna-macha.

*go cuil paichin, 7 caiplen 7 ufebrad do deumunu 60ib ufe deumunu sainp, i. e. “The Justiciary of Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim thairisich.”

There is no place on the River Bann now called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there can be no doubt that it was on the western side of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to Pope Nicholas’s Taxation (in 1291), there was a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry, which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In the year 1347, Donald O’Kenalar was parson of Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in 1382, the castle of Drumtarcey was ordered to be repaired.

Vessels.—These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in the old translation: “A. D. 1348. Shipping brought by Brian O’Neill, Archking of all the North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha, over Termon Daveog to Lough Derge, till he came to Lough Erne, until he made a great prey and broke a castle there.” Termon-Daveog is now called Termon Magrath, and its church was situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Pettigo, in the county of Donegal.
Brien O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, brought vessels\(^f\) [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe\(^f\), and across Termon Daveog, until he reached Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne-mara [Conamara] was plundered by the English. The English went upon an expedition against O'Flaherty, who defeated them, and killed numbers of them.

Murtough O'Dowda, that is, the Aithchleireach, Lord of the tract of country extending from Kildarvilla\(^g\) to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Connor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel\(^n\).

The King of France went to Jerusalem in defence of Christianity.

John Tyrrell was slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg, gave, by order of Teige O'Monahan, Rath-na-Romhánach\(^1\) to the canons of Kilmore, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Augustine.

Auliffe, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Cathal Carrach Mac Donough.

Faghartach O'Devlin, Lord of Corran [in the county of Sligo], died.

Raighned\(^k\), Archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome, bringing with him a pallium, in which he said Mass at Armagh on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

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\(^f\) Lough Foyle into Moy-Ithe.—The ancient Irish gave the name of Lough Foyle to the whole extent of water from the mouth of the lake to Lifford. They had no River Foyle. Magh Ithe lies to the west of what is now called the River Foyle.

\(^g\) Kildarvilla, cill osccbile, i.e. the church of St. Dervilla.—This is a very ancient church in the south of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. The strand here alluded to is Traigh Eothaile, near Tanrego, in the county of Sligo, which formed the eastern boundary of O'Dowda's country at this period. This O'Dowda was chief of the entire of the baronies of Erris, Tirawley, and Tireragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

\(^n\) Athassel, o'it i. e. the low ford.—A village situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, on the west side of the River Suir, where William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.—See Ware and Archdall.

\(^1\) Rath-na-Romhánach is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmore in the territory of Tir-Briuin na Sinna, of which O'Monahan was chief at this period. It is now called in English Rathnarovanagh.—See Ordnance Survey of the county of Roscommon, sheet 17.

\(^k\) Raighned.—His real name was Reiner. For
COIS CRÖSÓ, 1249.

Aoig Cnuor, mile, vá céo, ceatacáct a naoí.

Maolmuighe uí laochtánna aipproircor tuama, 1 maigínigh a ocanón vo écc íp in ngeimneach gápp beacc pia noulacc.

Annspár mac Gillá gér comadh pexim rècc.

Maolcháínam uí lenacáin upal raccaric tuama mna, peap tíge aoinéad cóitcin ípí eacmháigh íu tuait vo écc ar plicchíó a5 und 50 harpucarna neirpeacht leimioga íp in amoine pe lucchnapaí 7 a aínacal go huarpal onò-

naí in ollén na trainghe pop loch ce.

Conn uí plannacan ríúlch cille móide na pionna vo écc.

Móp mám inmcaid uí dubháin an ghoill muinmlaíg uí baoigill vo écc.

Taígh uí mannaícin taischeapna uí mbríun na pionna vo écc an peapeacht la vo mí iún 7 a aínacal 1 ceill móip na pionna.

Coicaí móp 7 mile tóiná vo temain vo pímpin mágh cainteach ar gállaih Dearmunan.

Piapúr puép mac Énpi, vabité truí, 7 rocaide vo gillib ócca amaille piú vo toideacht le mac peopail 1 econáctsaíb co caipléin pliccaig. Aucuar vo mac peolminíu uí conchoíraí mírin 50 tríucc aipnéip órra. Peačaí v stallain aiígin sotpra 50 sotpcain piapúr puép 7 vabité truí amaille le aming uína gillib ócca mepaite 7 nuscaí a scutipp co hí-cir vápa na aíncacal.

Imtúra mac peolminíu iapúr táímí sotmí 50 truí ñiaépaí 7 ar nuo chpinche mac peopail gní amrainn é oí muáí co traicch neóitule an traírn.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

A proficient in the canon law, maig'ín a ocanom.—By this is meant that he was an emi-

nent canonist.

Coarb of Fechin, i.e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

Tuam-mna.—See note 8, ad an. 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

Gilla-Muinélach O'Boyle, i.e. the wife of Gilla Camhhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

Made a great war.—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: “Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Car-

thy in Anglos Desmoniæ.”
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.

Mulmurry O’Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law¹, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin"m, died.

Mulkieran O’Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mna", who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O’Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O’Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O’Boyle², died.

Teige O’Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen MacCarthy made a great war³ on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais⁴, into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O’Conor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew⁵, and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais’s country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy⁶ to Traigh Eothuile-

¹ Mac Feorais, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial "p being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

² David Trew.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Connaenoise.

³ The Moy.—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford Harbour.—See his Ethnography of the Celtic Race, sect. xii. par. 2. O’Flaherty thus speaks of this river, Oaggia, p. 165: “Muadius Adamnano Moda, Muadius Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Wáræo e Lugnîa districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceannum ingredientem utrumque comitatum determinat, Tirfircia Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positis.”

Thus Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 374, col. a,
Leananagh gærthin mac Fepair iad é co mhus an donncaif mac maghna gur crisle†taxead e lair. Tabhacht beann iad na dhun na hliath e g0 do thainch- fhan. Leananagh mac reámlíthin iad iarom go ttucc mac maghna leir iad marbaif gærthinn. Mac maghna do éec iarom do bhí an luí rin é ba monnacrbaif éride.

Mac mhuire do tionafo peipaid go taimnece i ecnaachtaif gur ben an mód an a mheic vona起重机dih vid mac reámlíthin. De ealas reámlíthin mac ceail cornbochta tionafo na ngall do beit do coimeaicir tap éir na moh oic do poitге a mac opaire a comnaile do mimné a mippíceacha do cóp tap rionann roip li in mbreipn, i taimneceacht eipeann. Tionafoib in an urfír goill mide 7 laigh 50 taimnece pluag moim poimne tap athluain, appmh 1 mhol mhuireadair 7 mac mhuire don leit arail, goill connacht 7 muman marpaon mir. Tangadair na pluag 7 na gab taoib 50 hoilbrin uin millead 50 mhuireadair pompo 50 rin, 7 tuccru éuca toimríealbaic mac aoda mic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connacae celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Modus sive Muadus appellatus。“

* Eothuile an tráthbheag, i. e. the strand of Eothuile the artificer, antiquely called eráig an cúai and érig Ruír ariug. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Opicia* , p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuile in Sligoensi agro, luitus marinus, ubi congeries lapidum (unde Traigh-an-chairn dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicuum in medio littore sempere fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This carn is now called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

* Gereoitin Mac Fiarais, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

* Them, iad. -The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is the son of Felim, and yet the writer suddenly introduces iad, them, though there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing poipaid instead of iad.

* Dun Contreachain, now Donaghlintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 283.

* As much of the preys, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Bermingham.

* The Lord Justice.—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Depute of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with
Gereoitin Mac Feorais pursued them [i.e. the son of Felim and his forces], overtook Donough, the son of Manus, and wounded him; he was also taken, after being wounded, and led captive to Dun Contreachtain. The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitin, and rescued and carried with him the son of Manus, who afterwards died of his wounds. He was a great loss.

Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] mustered an army, and, proceeding into Connought, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, heard that an English muster was in his neighbourhood, and reflected on the great injuries which his son had done to the English, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveable property eastwards across the Shannon into Breifny, and into the north of Ireland. The Lord Justice then assembled the English of Meath and Leinster, who marched a great army across [the bridge of] Athlone, and thence into Sil-Murray; and Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald], on the other side, had with him the English of Connought and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered all the forces of the English of Connaught and Munster. Both armies met at Allyn, destroying and spoyleing all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac Hugh Mac Cahall Crovderg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovderg. They afterwards preyed and spoyle the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that Contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silemorey, ruining and destroying that Contrey, they took with them the spoyles of Loghke, Carrick, and their Islands. The Deputy returned to Meath, Mac Morish to Sligoe, and Terlagh O'Connor was left then in Connought, to ward and defend Silemorey.

"The Nobility of Connought went to Athenry, to prey and spoyle that town, on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the middest of harvest. There were there a great army, with Terlagh Mac Hugh, the Sheriff of Connought, with many Englishmen, were in the said town before them, the Sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the said Irish Nobility refused to give any respect, either in honour of the Blessed Virgin or holic roode; they assaulted the town, against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan de Exeter, the Sheriff, and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forthe to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculous against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apoynted with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affirgited at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that presence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaglylyn, the two sons of O'Kellie, Bryen-an-Dery Mac Manus, Carrick an Tivall mac Neal O'Connor, Boythgalagh mac Keigau, the son of Dermott Bacagh O'Connor, the two sons of Loghlyny O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Fimnanagh mac Brannun,
CINNCK, CI
mas
mac
noise.
apaill
mac
Gillepatrick,
ceallaij,
concobaip.
Descended
for
Mageoghegan's
concobaip,
piol
an
paijD
diaD
Truce,
The
pionnanac
mac
as
maoilpeaclainn,
mac
Nocan
17o
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bounty,
336
bof
baibb
an
cippoealbac
cacail
maoa,
cam,
copbmaic
mapbaD
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were
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IdiB,
as
Key,
common.

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Conor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Conor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Conor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrick, i.e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many...
loipce ḍ no léinnonnaigh bliob 50 pin. bháhe an donncaib ra an tréaghr gaoideal bhú mó úrogladh orpa., 1. Concoobaín na maolriaglaíonn, Concoobaín na scáipléin mac cochlán 1 Mac anmhaolba 1 an donncaib ra. Oip ar e tseád do braic na mbaitheach marcead i cceart dume boicé, nó raóib no toiméora, no ealaíona, nó, nó, úsáid cérte cínaigh, amail pó raibh.

bhó na Shaep, bhó na toiméora,
bhó mo laogh na leabhróip
bhó ag pec píona ir éropicíonn,
mar a bhiacsún pe píimsún.

Dún móri do loipcead do cloin mníg Connaíć.
Suiccheach la hua nóimníall, 1. spáinn má in tóchtan Connaíć súrp millead 1 súrp lomaipcead láir o cóipriab co mayo co ccaimíne plan iar mön copccpaion cuípin cuípin co néevalaí 1 co mbpaigírib timóraíb.

Aois Criosaí, 1250.

Aoi: Criosp, míle, dá céo, caocca.

Tomáir na meallaithe erruce Éanaígh óin do écc.
Ércrop inliú inbair do écc.
Congalaí mac cínaoil errcrop na bréipne do écc.
Tóirbhéalbaí mac muircheartaí muimnígh uí Concoobaín رمیلر pécclepaí
plethair 1 poil do écc.
Peolimh na concoobaín do cóiteach ar an truaipceatg 50 réimhde möir láir á cennél neogán do raíóin na bréipne. Áiriéidh in chuig Concoobaín mac ticembrúim marpaon mór. Áiriéidh in chéim maná gur dhocheartó toírthéalbhaí a Connaéttaí amac 50 marachaidh in nícht gail doimhe. Tionóilb peolim muirceach Connaíć láir táin pliab peicra bíor gur cúipigh

*He is, bhí.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that bhí is in the consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has no corresponding tense in English.

* Dun mor, i.e., the great fort, now the little town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short distance to the west of the town are the ruins of a castle in tolerable preservation, which was originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Merrick, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Berminghams.
of them. This Donough was, of the Irish, the third greatest plunderer of the English: the three plunderers were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan, [surnamed] of the Castles, and the son of Anmchadh, viz., this Donough [Fitzpatrick]. He was in the habit of going about to reconnoitre their market towns, in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or poet, or of one carrying on the trade of a merchant, as was said [in the following quatrain]:

He is a carpenter, he is a turner,
My nursling is a bookman,
He is selling wine and hides,
Where he sees a gathering.

Dunmore was burned by the sons of the King of Connaught.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Godfrey), into Lower Connaught, and he destroyed and ravaged [that tract of country reaching] from the Curlique Mountains to the Moy, and returned safe and in triumph, carrying with him great spoils and many hostages.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1250.

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

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died.
The Bishop of Imleach Iubhair [Emly] died.
Congalagh Mac Kidne, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.
Turlough, son of Mortough Muimutheach O'Conor, Prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Conor came from the north, with a numerous force, out of Tyrone; he marched into Breifny, and thence into the Tuathas, accompanied by Conor, son of Tiernan [O'Conor]; thence into Hy-Many, and they expelled Turlough out of Connaught, who again went over to the English. He [Felim] then collected all the moveable property of Connaught, and proceeded with it down across Sliabh Seagsa [the Curlique Mountains], but the English sent messen-

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*Mac Kidne.—He is called Congalah Mac-
Eneol in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,* p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore.
This would appear to have been done, not by putting out the eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 337.

Bishop O'Carolan.—He was German, or Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 288.

Fineen Mac Carthy.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain by his own uncle, Donnell God MacCarthy, who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or De Cogans, though they were at peace with him. This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundrohan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy.

1 Raigned.—His real name was Reiner, as appears from the public records. He obtained
gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded\(^a\) by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Connor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuonnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briuin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolan\(^b\). He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy\(^k\) was slain by the English of Desmond.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.**

_The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one._

Raighned\(^l\), Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh\(^m\), in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

\(^a\) Kilnamullagh, cill na mullach, church of the hills or summits.—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name *Ecclesia tumulorum.*
Taíg mac tuacail mic muirebhítaígh muinmígh uí Concothair do marbaí do ghalláb.

Da mac Ruaidhrí uí Mella do marbaí i ceall moire na m Gillán.

Ardal na laithebhrítaigh comóid enschaft 7 emní tuairíocht Éireann go ece. 

Tíollasciord na híreapléin toireóid panai 7 a bhreathnú do marbaí la ceallach mbál na mbuigill.

Donncaí mac caemaoil toireóid cineál rímríbháis do marbaí naoirílal.

Ioimhí mac madaír toireóid clóisné rímríbrí do marbaí.

Conchothair mac cóphmáic mic tomlaítaigh meic diarmada, Saigéimh 1 Annamh 3 ao éce.

Plaidebhriotaí na círbhail toireóid calraígh do marbaí la háit mac airt uí Ruairí.

Muirpeadaí na taígh do éce.

Ciot mór treaptain la peth poilt 7 peataigh in aíb briúin 50 muamadh eaithe aodhal timcheal baile moire na Síomna, 7 50 melpead roimhin an am mlé bicil on roinig 50 hat na raithche i bhroinnic gri féce céileabharca earrartha.

Plann ó lachtnáin taeireach an dá hach do éce.

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a Kilmocrean, cielt mon a muillam, i.e. the great church of the territory of Hy-Niall, now the church of Kilmaglin, in the county of Donegal. —See note 4, under the year 1186, p. 76.

b Fanad.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. —See note 4, under the year 1186, p. 76.

Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmaglin, and Cloonacragh, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kilmaglin, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmaglin and Cloonacragh; and from the territory of Croomacraigh, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na duath, the weir or dam of the Tuatha, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kilmaglin, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuatha's met.
Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore-O'Neilland\(^9\).

Ardgal O'Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchrest O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad\(^6\), and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O'Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry\(^9\), was slain by the men of Oriel.

Ivor Mac Madden, Chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, Chief of Calry\(^9\), was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke. Murray O'Teige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Bruiin-na-Sinna\(^7\), so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted.

Flann O'Laghtnan, Chief of the Two Bacs, died\(^7\).

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncraff are mentioned as in this territory.

\(^{9}\) *Two Bacs, an Ó da bac.*—This territory retains its ancient name to the present day, and is applied to a Roman Catholic parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad, in the barony of Tiranawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duald Mac Firbis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, were originally comprised in this territory. It was bounded on the east by the River Moy, and on the west, to a considerable extent, by Lough Cullin and Lough Comn. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 232, note \(^k\), and note \(^r\) under the year 1180, p. 56, *supra.* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of Connaught contain the following notice of the death of Clarsus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

> "Clarsus Archidiaconus Olfyn, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jecuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Locorum fraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Pentecostes dominice, cuius animae propitietur Deus omnipotens in Calo, cui ipse servivit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse adificavit."
Aois Criosò, 1252.

Aopir Criosp, mile, dá éid, caocca, aoí.

Maolmaeòecc na beoilán comóphba cólaim cille in urchum cliab, rí i ba móir caoip 1 conaé, ba híoróphca omeac, ba hulile onóir 1 aípnumin o iál-
laib 1 o gionnbealaib pe a linn do écc.

Caipplen caoilurpece do óínaí la mac muíir meic ghealc 1 caipplen
muíir coba.

Concothop na dochaimse toireac anra miodaip, tuig oimé 1 aígnama an
tuairiceáint do.

Concothop mac caímaol toireac ceneil ppírnaighá 1 iolútaí apé. Síoch-
aighne Conaille, Éogáin, 1 oíphiall do marphao la muintir bhan in ú nell as
cóipmain a comapcat rnu, iar mber 6 do pop planaib uí gaimmleabhaig 1 uí
eachtain.

Cuonnaít mac Connamaí toireac muintire cimait do écc.

Ghiollu 1ru na cipbalall toireac calpoíghi uíroma cliab do écc.

Maghnub mac ghioll uibh toireac teallaghaí ganphé do écc.

Iurúír na hípaim do theacht do harpmaca immaille pe pluaid láimhór,
eurphídhe co huid eacataí, aipphdu rath a naír pho cluain riachna. Bhan ó
nell do nóipréir annuin, 1 a thuribhataír, Ruainbi ó nell do tóbairt do

*Cael-uisce, i.e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day
among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated
between Warren’s Point and Newry, in the baro-
ny of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.
The name was originally applied to the narrow
part of the river, near the head of Carlingford
Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys,
at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain
dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near
Snamh Each, i.e. the harbour which is near the
Cael in Iveyagh, in Ulidia. “Conall mac Aoóca
ó cluain dallain a bhráth mímma eac 1 an cuain
taim pip in éaol i nUibEacac Ulaó.”—See
also Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the
County of Down, p. 294.

*Moy-Cova, maígh coba, i.e. the plain of
Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called
Uí Eathach Cobha, located in the present bar-
ronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the
county of Down.—See O’Flaherty’s Oggyia, part
iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them
Colgan and others, have erred in placing this
plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set
astray by them, where he conjectures (Ecclesi-
astical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26),
that Magh Cobha was probably where the vil-
lage now called Coagh is situated: but the situ-
ation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by
the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach,
now Iveyagh, and who place in it the church of
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.

Maclnaedhóg O'Beöllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce¹ was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova².

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal]; tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his proteges against them, he himself being under the protection² of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuonnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny³, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey⁴, died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna⁵. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Ivecagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See Fei- liṛe Aenguis, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aodh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note ⁶, under the year 1188, p. 81, supra.

¹ Under the protection.—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: “A.D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of

Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgials also, killed by the Rutes” [cohorte] “of Brian O'Neal, defending his comrick from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself.”

² Muintir-Kenny, municip cincáig.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

³ Teallach Gairbheth, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

⁵ Cluain Fiachna, i.e. St. Fiachna's lawn.
meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its exact situation, or modern name, has not been determined.

a Discontinued, or eiccead, literally, was abandoned. In modern times this entry would be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ireland by order of the King of England, and the old coin was called in.

b Thomas O'Quin.—He was a Franciscan friar, and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the 20th of February, 1252, English style.—See Harris's edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 171.

c Gilla-Kelly O’Ruaidhin.—See Harris's edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 650, where the Editor writes, under John O’Mailfagama, who died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next successor. But it is certain the see was vacant.
O'Neill was given up to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition a riot took place between the men of Meath and the men of Munster, in the [English] camp at Dundalk, and many of the men of Munster were killed.

Great heat and drought prevailed in this Summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August], and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the King of England to be made [coined] in Ireland, and the money previously in use was discontinued1.

Murrough O'Fallon, High Constable of Connaught, was slain in Moy-Rein by the men of Breifny.

Godfrey O'Donnell made a predatory incursion into Tyrone, and took many cows and prisoners, but was overtaken as he was leaving the country by Brian O'Neill, and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and left behind many heads, with a great number of their chieftains [i.e. as prisoners].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1253.

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

Alinn O'Sullivan, Bishop of Lismore, died.

David, the son of Kellagh O'Gillapatrick, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died and Thomas O'Quin*, a friar minor, was consecrated at Rome as his successor.

Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin†, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala], died, and John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, was elected to succeed him at Killala in Hy-Fiachrach, and the degree of Bishop conferred on him at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded at Sligo.

on the 22nd of June, 1253, on which day King Henry III. granted a licence to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Killala, as appears in the Records of the Tower of London.” He then remarks, under O'Laidig: “I do not know whether he immediately succeeded O'Mailfaya-

mair, or who intervened; but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of Killala (whose name is not told) who went to England with Florence Mac Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1255, to complain of grievances.”
Mamnoin do CPAAM doNA bPAIRUUB CENa AG ACH lethAM ILLUIGHNIB.
Cumt do Oenam la ComnaaC na cconobair epcPOP OCUPIM I COIL TEPIM.
Eogam na hiWim ricchum na pPAIRUCHMOC do ec.
Inse an iarla uileug bhil mili am gorpaiclab na ai ec 7 a hathacal 1
Mamnoin na buille.
Slaac cheatu mond la gallab eicama in Mac Munni go ndeachan 7 tep
neoghan do paiBil wi nell 7 nochap ghatae gell na eicama in ice, uain
eucca 7n aoibal mond von oul gin orpa.
Cocca mond do Oenam la brian na noll pla C cenic neoghan pop gallab,
7 ou do go mond coba gur sParcaya a caiplen leicrpm immalle le mond do
caiplenaib oile. LOneaccrih an Sparbaile leicr 7 polmaiul macaime uil.
Slaac cheatu do Oenam do orinnall na Raagallag 7 von caee na Raagallag
vo eacal na conobair 7 vo giollu na neam 6 tennail 1 munitr ecolaiip
mongpaitb vo eacal mecc Raagallag gur aupcyrst an cpi oile. Buata na
oide longpumit ag tunig alien. 7 an trihu oidec ag eanae omi.
Oeigiu giollu na neam na psigai prin amign. Teaccaw munitr Raagallag 7 catol
6 conobair go cluain commacene co mbuata aobai longpuiminn nece. Ou

\[1253.

\[a\] Ath Leathan, i.e. the broad ford, now Bally-
lahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore,
in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—
See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo,
sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in
placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is
certainly in the ancient territory of Gallenga,
O’Gara’s original country.

\[b\] Killtesin, now Kiltashin, the name of a town-
land in the west of the parish of Ardsarin, in
the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.
There are at present no ruins of this palace to be
seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe
an Easbuig, i.e. the Bishop’s seat, near which,
tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly
a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and
1258. It is sometimes called Gille Seisin by the
annalists, but now always cill eSepin, or Kit-
tashin, by the natives.

\[1\] But far from obtaining.—The language of
this passage is rather carelessly constructed by
the Four Masters. The literal translation is as
follows: “A great hosting by the Galls of Ire-
land about Mac Maurice, so that they went into
Tyrone against O’Neill, and they did not take
hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great
slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on
them.” It is thus Englished in the old transla-
great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone,
and tooke” [i.e. obtained] “neither force nor
might there. And the Galls lost a great navy”
[recte army] “by that journey.”

\[c\] Chief of Kinel-Owen.—In the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster he is called nigh eipe
heogham, i.e. King of Tyrone, and in the old
translation of these Annals he is styled Arch-
kings of the North of Ireland. Thus:
“A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O’Neal,
Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moicyva,
Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan¹ in Leiny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O’Conor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin².

Owen O’Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O’Neill; but, far from obtaining either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O’Neill, Chief of Kincel-Owen⁸. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradhbaile⁹, and desolated Machaire-Uladh¹.

An incursion was made by Donnell O’Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O’Reilly, Cathal O’Conor, and Gilla-na-naev O’Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn⁸, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff¹, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O’Reillys and Cathal O’Conor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne², where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &” [killed] “many men in that journey.”

Sradhbaile, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply an òròc, i. e. “the street,” without adding baile; in like manner as they call Drogheda [Pontana civitas] simply an òròcò, i. e. “the bridge,” without adding ócò, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bhaile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Baille, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of Sradhbaile, which simply means “street-town.”

¹ Machaire Uladh, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called Uladh by the Irish.

² Tulach-aluin.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

³ Annaghduff, ecneac ou³.—A parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.

² Cluain Conmaicne.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See
At the threshold of mankind Ardfert is a village in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

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"O’Henery.—The O’Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of mankind [eangnam], in the North of Ireland, died."

"Connnaicne of Dunmore.—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 346, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Cruffer Ree.

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encamped for a night. When Hugh, the son of Felim, heard this, he quickly assembled his forces, and followed them to Cluain. They gave each a fierce battle, in which the Muintir-Reilly were defeated, and Donough, son of Gilla-Isa, the son of Donough O'Reilly, the son of Gilla-Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The Franciscan monastery of Ardfert was founded by Fitzmaurice of Kerry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1254.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-four.*

Maelfinnen O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin was slain by the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny.

Aindiles O'Henery, tower of the valour of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister, Lord of Conmaicne, of Dunmore, died.

The Dominican monastery of Ath-leathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo] was totally destroyed by fire.

Pierce Ristubard, Lord of Sil-Mailruain, and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree, by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitric Mac Shanly was taken prisoner by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who also caused Sean-Shuileach Mac Shanly to be blinded, for he had been told that they were forming treacherous plots against him.

Donough, son of Donough, who was son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], and Auliffe O'Biobhsaigh, were slain by the Connacians, at Cluain-Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was unjustly slain by the people of the son of Felim O'Conor.

the text, is obviously a corruption.

8 *Pierce Ristubard.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of *Caleum Ristubardo*, and the probability is, that Ristubard is here an attempt at writing the same surname. If not, the name intended may be Rochfort. This sentence is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "Piarus Ristubardus, dominus de Sil-Mailruain.—Baro ille,—occisus est super Lacum Righe per Murchadum O'Melaghlin."

9 *Sil-Mailruain.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynns of Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon, who appear to have been for a time subdued by this baron; but they recovered their possessions soon after his death.

Unjustly.—*The anpocain means per nefus; pocain means cause; an-pocain, wrong cause.*
Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and a fragment of a Munster copy of the same, contain the following notice of a local feud in Munster:

"A. D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Róin, mac Domnaill  GOD, 7 O'Donnabháin do marpbáth Diarmada uí Mhaéigína, a n-eópas an Chruin hui Diomnaibháin do marpbáth an Inne de héil, timéan imit bhuaileachta do, le muintir hui Mhaéigína.

"A. D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Róin [of Ringrone], the son of Donnell God [Mac Carthy], and O'Donovan, killed Dermot O'Mahony, in revenge of Crom O'Donovan, who had been slain at Inis an Bheil [Phale, near Inishkeen, in the county Cork], about the fight of Cowboys, by the people of O'Mahony."

The Crom here mentioned is the ancestor of all the sept of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a Chruim, i.e. Crom's Glen, a district in the county of Cork, comprising that portion of the parish of Fanlobus lying southwards of the River Bandon. According to the pedigree of O'Donovan, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Crom had three sons, namely, Cathal, Aneaslis, and Loughlin, who were the founders of three distinct septs, called Clann-Cahill, Sliocht-Aneaslis, and Clann-Loughlin, which became the names
The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gilla-reagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular testify by oath that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

"Erenagh, à patriciaco.—Mageoghegan calls him Archdeacon, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note o, under the year 1179, p. 47.
Aois Criost, 1256.

Auire Criost mile, da céad, caocca agh.

Plann mac plann aipdeccrop tuama do écc in mbrahtuma.
Aipdeccro catha chlach do écc.
Giollu an coinneagain na cinnaelaí ab Éannaí um do écc.
Na giollaíman abh eaccaithi na thriunoin i t_tmuint do écc.
Ua gionpháirt féin ufhreithí do écc, 
Ua gionpháirt féin ufhreithí do écc.

Mione do muintir Raigialaigh do mairbha la haf é mac peolime, i. catáil ua raigialaigh tichefíma muintir maolbomhóra é caite aif a mh, a thá mac imithe m.1. aomnall ruad 1 Niall, a oibhríachaí cuonnaíte, trí mheic catáil doibh uí raigialaigh i. goirmiú, réidéal, goíomh, goíomh, a anúir mac aomnall uí raigialaigh do mairbha la Concobair mac tichefínain. Niall 1. an

* Bumlin, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokestown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Berch, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 344.

** Faradhan Moighe Treaghá, i.e. the meeting place of Magh Treaghá, which is a territory in the barony and county of Longford, containing the parish of Clongesh. The townlands of this territory, which is called Moytra in Anglo-Irish documents, are enumerated in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 10th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., from which its exact extent may still be determined.

* Tochar Mona Coinneadhá, i.e. the togher or causeway of the bog of Coinneadha. The situation of this causeway is still well known. It is in the parish of Templetoagher, between Ballimoe and Dunmore, in the north-east of the county of Galway, and the ruins of a church and castle are to be seen near it.—See note *, under the year 1225.
the King of England; and all that he requested was obtained by him from the king's honour; and he returned home again.

Mahon O'Monahan was slain at Buimlinn.

Dermot O'Quin, Auliffe, his son, together with the chiefs of Muintir Gillagan, were slain at Faradhan Moighe Treagha, by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, who afterwards pillaged their territory.

A great meeting took place at Tochar Mona Coinneadh a' between O'Conor (Felin) and Mac William Burke. A peace was concluded between them, and all his conditions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the Coarb of St. Caillin, and Gilla-na-naev, his brother, died.

Ranailt, daughter of O'Farrell, died in a bath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1256.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-six.

Flann Mac Flynn died in Bristol.

The Archbishop of Dublin died.

Gilla-an-Choilnhdheadh O'Kinnfaela, Abbot of Annadown, died.

O'Gillaran, Abbot of Trinity Church at Tuam, died.

A party of the O'Reilly family were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim [O'Conor], namely, Cathal O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of all the race of Hugh Finn; his two sons, namely, Donnell Roe and Niall; his brother, Cuconnaught; the three sons of Cathal Duff O'Reilly, namely, Godfrey, Farrell, and Donnell; Annadh, son of Donnell O'Reilly, who was slain by Conor Mac

Coarb of St. Caillin.—He was O'Rody, the hereditary warden and chief farmer of the lands of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

The Archbishop of Dublin.—We learn from the Annals of Mary's Abbey that his name was Luke, but his surname no where appears. He had been Dean of St. Martin's, London, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 320, 321.

Muintir-Maelmora was the tribe name of the O'Reillys, which they derived from their ancestor Maelmordha, the fifteenth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught.

Hugh Finn was the fifth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught, and the ancestor of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and of all the tribes called Hy-Briuin Breifne. From this passage it would appear that O'Reilly was chief of the two Breifnys at this period.
caēc ua pâgallâis tiçeannain máis hriattaí, giollu michil mac taichlic, voinnain uai biobraig, Maighnur mac giollu òiba ñ tuillead ñr thri pichit vo maicb a munteine imnaili puī. Caē moïge plecè ñr bhu aça biirg ñg âlç na heilte uap bealaċ na bethiže âinn an caësâr. Cîoâ lâo muntei Ra géallâis trâ tocoronon thriug ño maicb an třlaig boï na nágail leò, ñ. diarimu 6 plannagâin, plann macc oireachtai, Munéao pion ñ mhigâil ñ Sochaidh gen mó thaittrié, ñ po bríeadon po thri an glapplaig por topar an třlaig apaill no 50 muce appronlam oppa po ñeboi. Âg Saitnîn na ngrâin nûg toppac an třlaigâr por muntei Ra géallâis cîoù ñ po ñiapha iad co háit ticcè mec cuippin airrièo co lataï an moñ cata.

Iurpîr vo thoct in ñinnm ñ ñig Sâxan. Conne vo ñifnâm vo pén ñ vao vo ña Conco nóthi àg pinn ouin. Sîc vo cîigal voib pëhoile anñrìn ñr ñomnâa ñan laùgouâñ cîcèhe na pênañ Connaàt ñr ña ccoonbâñ ñr an ccèc buò iurpîr eirîm.

Ruaiânr ña gaôna tiçhinia Slebe luáñ vo mañbañ ña vărib vo Mac Riocainò cúirîn. Aeo mac peòblinù ñi Conco nóthi vo anccan pênañ mac Ricainò cúirîn a nùsaçâi ñi gaôna vo mañbañ ñorom. Leaccair a caiplen, Mañbañ ña mbói vo ñaomnì ñr ñ gabar oîlîn locha techîc tîle.

Mac Tiernan.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchubap mac tiçeann na hui Ruapce, “Conor, the son of Tiernan O’Rourke.” There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dun-chadh, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O’Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

Moy-Slecht.—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

Alt-na-heille, i.e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Jerin. “Alt na heillei or bealach na bethiže i cinn pleibe in riachana.” Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

Bealach-na-beithe, i.e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnabehy, in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Jerin. By extremity of Slieve an-Jerin must be here under-
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Tiernan\(^c\); Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht\(^d\), and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte\(^e\), over Bealach-na-beithe\(^f\).

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaiths [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasan\(^g\) that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary\(^b\) arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Conor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Conor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisin\(^i\). Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techt\(^k\).

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called Slieb an Iapawn, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

\(^b\) Sailtean-na-nGasan. — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called Sailtean, Anglice Seltan; but the Sailtean alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called Seltanahunshin, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.\(^j\)

\(^k\) Lough Techt, now Lough Gara, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once shew the identity of Loch Techt with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hua Noillila [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

\(^i\) Cuisin.—This name is now written Cushen.

\(^j\) Justiciary.—According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Har-
Ragnall mac bhanain ticchipsa copeachlann vo écc.

Creaéipipné sa mac william bupe vo Ruai²ri vo plaéipipnaip 50o aipnippnaip 50o mop 7 50o beacc 7 vo gabapiploch oipipwion mile.

Donnchadha mac 5piplai vo écc 1 manángiri vo buille.

Coccaip moip oipipso eipip ao 5 o 5conobaiip 7 comn vo Ruai²ri (1. mac toge-
eapipnam) 5ep baö gipnippach vo apiplole 50 pip. Ua Ruai²ri vo 5ul 1 ceiip imp gail
iapip. Síe vo pipnippaip 5ú vo 5en cona muiipip 5an 5éo vpeóilipnó 5á vo
mac. Aéo vo 5conobaiip vo pareippaiip ui Ruai²ri iattip an 5ebapipin 5ia
noiplaip. Vo gipnó Síe 5piplai ap a haétel.

At luain 7 óin oipipse vo lóipcaip in in lá.

Stoliccheaip la hua nooinmait, 1. Uappapai 5hi 5pshapip manac 5a pruapip
comta, 7 bpaipipó. Túe aippip 1 mbérpipre 5ui Ruai²ri. Vo rapsat 5iip 5a
oippipnó 5ó.

AOIS CRIOSE, 1257.

Auí Cnoipvo, mile, vo 5éo, caoçca apeacé.

Mac Robiarp abb cluana heaipp vo écc.

Miipeaçip ac mac maolbpiippévo 5aiippeaçippaip comopba maippoc vo écc.

Maolpapippiacce mac cele aipnippmaip cille halaö vo mäpbaö.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuíd, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc.” The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

1 Copeachlann, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that “the rectory of Copeachlann extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kilttrustan, Cloonfinlough, and Templereagh.”—See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan’s Tria Thaum., p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, supra.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Hub- bert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Copeachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

Mac William.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of Wil- liam Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daugh- ter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.
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Randal Mac Brannan, Lord of Corcachlann, died.

Mac William Burke set out on a predatory expedition against Rory O'Flaherty. He plundered Gno-More and Gno-Beg, and took possession of all Lough Oirbsion [Lough Corrib].

Donneahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Conor and Con O'Rourke [i.e. the son of Tiernan], though they had been till then upon amicable terms with each other. O'Rourke afterwards went to the English, and formed a league of peace with them for himself and his people, without the permission so to do by Felim or his son. Hugh O'Conor [the son of Felim] afterwards, to wit, on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, plundered O'Rourke. They afterwards made peace with each other.

Athlone and Dun-doighre were burned on the one day.

O'Donnell, i.e. Godfrey, marched with an army into Fermanagh, by which he obtained property and hostages. From thence he proceeded to Breifny-O'Rourke, where they gave him his own demand.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1257.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-seven.

Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

Murray, son of Maelbrighde O'Faircheallaigh, Coarb of Maidoc, died,

Maelpatrick Mac Kele, Erenagh of Killala, was slain.

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a Gno-More and Gno-Beg.—These two territories are comprised in the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. "Gno-begg was meared and bounded from Srawan Icarwan, or Srwan Igravan north, to Galway south, saving the liberties, and so along the River of Alley, or Donkelly west, to Galway east."—See History of Galway, p. 40.

b Dun-doighre, now Duniry, a townland and parish in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, where the family of Mac Egan had a celebrated school.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed in 1843 for the Irish Archeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

p O'Faircheallaigh.—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlah, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note b, under the year 1172.

q Mac Kele, mac cèle.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.
Tomar na maolciamain Saoi Erin in eccena do ecc.

Manfhoirth muipe i poproinmain do cuprasecaib lar an eipuce tomal-
tae na concobaig do braithibh S. domme.

Conn mac ticchthinam u Rollane (i. ticcheapna-fhearne) do ult i tseag
u Concobaig i a mecc do dhaingnicheadh picda teit a mbhrich fhein trec-
son na bheine do tabairt doibh immaille le cloich mhe na etope ar loch
pionmaige. Luict comhda do corp innte boed mac peolmiu.

Catal caipceac mac afoa mac catal cpriobhieig a adh mac concobaig
mic afoa mac catal cpriobhieig do dalaig doa mac peolmiu mac catal
cpriobhieig tre inni 1 formao do parragaid laoche, clicheac, 1 monn econ-
nac.

Cono mac catal uis paiogillig caipceac muntri na maolmorda nece.

Cloch mhe na etope ppor loch pionnaige do lopseca naa Rollane, 1
luict a comhda do leccae epte.

Sitpeace mac ualgaipce u Rollane de corp i ticcheapna dAoo na conc-
obaig hi ceath concobaig mac ticchthinam u Rollane, 1 domnaill mac conco-
baig do marbaib Sitpeace a a lop.

Comme do deinam peolmiu na concobaig in ech lunain phe luptir na
hEineann 1 pe Mac william bupc, 1 pe maicibh gal apceina go nneaprath
rith pe poile.

Creach mep do deinamh dAoo na concobaig in eairce ar u Rollane.

Cath eipda do tabaire la gormaio na noimnaill ticche a the conaill
por luptir na hEineann Muipin mac ehit, 1 por dalaib Connaacht apceina
aig Cnapdann ciil1 hi por ceve hi echip cipppe piri Sitpeace a tuait aig
cornam a tire eipmu. Ro eipdof horagal amaria apordhnaa etoppa. Ro
cioppbaic cipp, Ro lloanait laoich, Ro buaoinic cpopaia eictranna oibh.

\* Cloche-inse-na-dtorr, i.e. the stone fortress of Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still
to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east
of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and
county of Leitrim, is called “ L. Fenvoy” on the
engraved map from the Down Survey; and this
island, which is in the east side of the lake, is
shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the
name of “ madark” [for I. nadork]. This island,
which has received the new name of Cherry
Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in
which the United Irishmen took shelter in the
year 1798.

\* Cathal Caiteech.—He is called Cathal Caech,
i.e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Con-
nought. The word cupce, from which the ad-
jectve capçeac is derived, is glossed in a MS.
in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,
Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtore', in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach', son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtore, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede', in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word pínnac, i.e. a film on the eye.

Those who guarded it, i.e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

Ros-cede, now the Rosses.—Two townlands in the parish of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumcliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.
Ro coraingea on catlachtin co comain the cenel econaill, 7 to bheart hatrim oin tanapua rop gallaibh is m ngleo 50 ro rrannain roporna po obriog 50 po lath a nap. Ar a aoi tra do thomsona 5oppriaidh fhirrin is in caiteglenn po nap. Tapla prine enech in toncaib ruir Muirp mac gearaite 7 is m nglaith 7 50 po 5onnatai apoile gan ticell. Ha tra 6gh an cha 7in do diochumeag goil 7 ghaltair a hioctar Connacht.

Gabair hao Mac gripl 7. Riupe epinc la muintir i dominail 7 is in 70 ceona. Loipecceap 7 lomaipopecbeip Slicceac leio apa hachtle. Ro marba do oin mac corpmaic hui dominail is ropephgin 7 is caith pin criopaim. Saois riamh via eti4ib ari aba sona u dominail, ari muna saoibhla a sona greme oe, do biol maibh rorpa 70 muainh. Ag filead na rmoine do soppriaidh is m ruipecceap 7 ro uiopeccealeach lair caipl6n caoil uipecce do rona 7a gallaib peict riam uiopecce rop dominail.

Muirp mac 6pialte lipci lip Erinam pe huio peiopeccealeach saoir- headhe a ecce.

Cait che 6 catbairte 6 Righ Sacan opelim na concoabair ari eucce fribua aon righ.

Cocead mon etip Concoabair 6 mhrpaim 7 goill muiman 70 ruiecce ari na nglall laip. Oipeach a toble do denain do caig u briaoin oppa haoip.

Concoabair mac riecliniain u muairce ro marba ari aith na paime do Tiolla bripair u lamouib via muintir plin 7 ro muintir Ma6a u Rapiillig the tangnacht.

Caitel ua mannachain ecce an repeip do decembeir.

Felim O’Conor.—Dr. O’Conor has the following notice of this fact:

“In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

“After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tuamona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his monument to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he
by the Kinel-Connell, who made such obstinate and vigorous onsets upon the English that, in the end, they routed them with great slaughter. Godfrey himself, however, was severely wounded; for he met Maurice Fitzgerald face to face in single combat, in which they wounded each other severely. In consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

On the same day Mac Griffin, an illustrious knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people; and Sligo was afterwards burned and totally plundered by them. Donough, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was killed in the heat of this battle of Creadran. They (O'Donnell's people) then returned home in consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

Maurice Fitzgerald, for some time Lord Justice of Ireland, [and] the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The King of England granted Felim O'Conor a charter to hold the five cantreds of the King.

A great war between Conor O'Brien and the English of Munster; and the English were slaughtered by him. Teige O'Brien also committed great depredations upon them.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain at Ath-na-failme by Gillabarry O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Monahan died on the 6th of December.

charges the burning of churches and the massacre of his clergy at a thousand marks."—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, p. 41.

* Conor O'Brien.—He is the Conor O'Brien usually called Conchobhair na Siudaine in the pedigrees of the O'Briens.

* Teige O'Brien.—He is called Teige Cael-Uisce in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which his death is entered under the year 1256, which is certainly incorrect. He was the son of Conchobhar na Siudaine.—See note 1, under the year 1258, p. 368.

† Under this year, 1257, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the founding and erecting of a house for friars of the Order of St. Dominic at Roscommon, by Felim O'Conor.
Great Dean.—He was Dean of St. Paul’s, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 606.

The monk.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: “A.D. 1258. The munck O’Cuirnyn died in Christ.”

Kilsesin.—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill eSéipín in Irish, and anglicised Kilteashin. The Irish word cúpe, which seems to have been borrowed from the English court, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

Loch-Beathach, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake
The Age of Christ, 1258.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carmacan, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i.e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin, were demolished by Hugh O'Conor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach. When O'Neill [i.e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the bier wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

\[ Bier, \acute{\text{u}}\acute{\text{r}}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}}.\] The word used in the modern language to denote bier is \( \acute{\text{u}}\acute{\text{r}}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}} \). The word \( \acute{\text{u}}\acute{\text{r}}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}} \) is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: \( \acute{\text{A}}\acute{\text{r}}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}} \). I'm \( \acute{\text{u}}\acute{\text{r}}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}} \).
The page contains a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, translated into English. The text discusses the downfall of the town of Letterkenny, which is later referred to as Donegal. The text notes that Letterkenny, when last visited, was a small village with no ruins, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. The village was destroyed by an accidental fire kindled by a cat, and it was never rebuilt. The text also mentions that the town of Letterkenny was later supplied by the town of Bush-leach. The translation includes footnotes that provide historical context and clarify the references to places and events mentioned in the text. The footnotes include information about the town of Donegal, the town of Conwal, and the town of Letterkenny, as well as a note about a marginal note in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor, who was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell and a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught.
vail over them. They then, by order of their lord, proceeded on their march against O'Neill's army; and the two armies met face to face, at the river called Suileach. They attacked each other, without regard to friendship or kindred, until the Tyronian army was discomfited and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and a great quantity of valuable property. On the return of the Tirconnelian army from this victory, the bier on which O'Donnell was carried was laid down in the street of Congbhall, and here his soul departed, from the venom of the scars and wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran. This was not death in cowardice, but the death of a hero, who had at all times triumphed over his enemies.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Kinel-Connell, to demand hostages and submission from them. Hereupon the Kinel-Connell held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and as to which of their own (petty) chiefs they would yield submission and obedience, as they had no certain lord since Godfrey died. Whilst they were engaged in such speeches, they saw approaching Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, a valiant youth, then eighteen years of age, who had arrived from Scotland, and the Kinel-Conell immediately conferred the chieftainship upon him. This they lawfully did, as he was their own legitimate and worthy lord. When the Kinel-Connell told him of the message which the emissaries of O'Neill had brought them, he deemed it extravagant and exorbitant. It was on this occasion he repeated the celebrated proverb, in the Albanian Gàelic, in which he conferred with the emissaries, namely, "That every man should have his own world." Similar to the coming of Tuathal Teacht-mhar over the sea from Scotland, after the extirpation of the royal race of Ireland by the Attacots, was this coming of Donnell Oge, to consolidate the races of Owen and Connell finally wrought the destruction of the chieftains of Ulster, as is quite evident from various passages in these Annals.

1 Extravagant and exorbitant, ba ro'apail laip-umh 7 ba riamh ri'umh. The Irish word ro'apail is explained "iomparcaith," i.e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word riamh is nearly synonymous with it, and is explained "excess" in O'Reilly's Dictionary, and used in that sense by the Four Masters at the year 1573. What the annalists mean is, that the young chieftain, who had been fostered and educated in Scotland, thought the demands of O'Neill exorbitant and extravagant.

1 Attacots, antechótaíb, i.e. the plebeian tribes.---These are said to have been tribes of the Firbolgs, who murdered the monarch Fiacha
Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

1 Cluain, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

2 Cael Uisce.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, inter lineas, that this place was at Leo Uí Mhairdcrisigh, which is unquestionably the place now called Bel lice, or Belleck, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note 1, under the year 1200, p. 125.

1 Brian O'Neill.—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Connachtnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the Caithreim Thoiriteachbhaigh, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Suidaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, and states that Teige Cael Uiisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster
monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena, in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce. The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill, after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Conor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin, from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorley sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh mac Fellym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koyleurske, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [ευρετηρον πα ταυτε για μεθριαναινυν ου οπιον ο Νελ, Ann. Ult.], "whereupon Hugh mac Fellym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkliu, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Conner." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Thomond, who wrote the Caihremein Thoirdhealbaigh, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

m Hy-Briuin, i.e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and their correlatives.

Mac Sorley,—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258, Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's ship of all the goods therein, as wine, cloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Extra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-
Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shipps at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowarle gyrte himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowarle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Cavard, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowarle also returned, with the happy success of a rich booty, to his own Contrey.\

\* Connaicne-mara, i. e. the maritime Connaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connama.

\* Mac Tiernan, now generally anglicised Ker-nan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-
Connaught, and at length put in at Conmaicne-mara, where he took a merchant ship, and plundered it of its wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island on which he was stopping, with his ships at anchor near it. An engagement took place between them, in which Jordan was at once killed, as was also Pierce Agabard, a knight of his people. Mac Sorley and his people returned exultingly and enriched, and reached their own country [in safety].

Donnell, son of Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, who was until now detained in prison for his father, by Felim O'Conor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them; and the lordship of Breifny was given to him, in the place of his father.

Magrath Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, was slain by Donnell, son of Conor O'Rourke. The Connacians, and the men of Breifny in general, upon this took the lordship from Donnell, and the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha slew his brother, Cathal, son of Conor. After this the lordship of Hy-Briuin, from the mountain eastwards, was conferred upon Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke.

O'Brian Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, was slain by the Connacians.

Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Conor, son of the Coarb of Coman, died.

A great war [broke out] between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which were burned Ardrahen, Kilcolgan, and many street-towns, and much corn.

A conference took place between the English of Ireland and the Irish, in the absence of Felim O'Conor, and a peace was concluded between them.

Ascend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miogharun, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

Mountain eastwards.—By "the mountain" is here meant the range of Slieve-an-ierin. Breifny from the mountain eastwards, means the county of Cavan; and Breifny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.
Great benefits.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s Annals of Clonmacnoise: “A.D. 1259. Thomas mac Terlagh mac Melaghlyn O’Conor came from Rome this year, where he received the orders of Bishop, and brought his Pallium, with many other profits, to the Church.”
The Age of Christ, 1259.

The Age of Christ; one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlin O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briuin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish, in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha*. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle† was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

* Sliabh-Lugha, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note †, under the year 1206, p. 150.

† Siry O'Boyle.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered
O dhuineall (dhuineall occ) do tionsol plocch lannoir in aoin ionadh, g a nol i scip Coisín. An bhfuide ó neill do tect plocch ele ma comne. An t'ip milead leo, g a nuol arphín in oighiallaibh go pho giallaí aib sacht ionadh mar icago 50 roadh oibh ma rpinínt.
Feidlimíd uà tuathail tícearna Sil Muireadháigh do ecc.

AOIS CRIOSRO, 1260.

Aoir Criosp, mile, da édh, Searccait.

Cionaoch uà bhinn pnoine cille moine do ecc.
Maolpinnein uà mithiúin do ecc.
Ghráda eipucc do tábairt do comairba Pátraiucc an maolpeaclainn uà Concoibín a5 uin daelgán.
Cae oipoma uipecc a5 uin da léigicinn do tábairt la bhinn uà neill g la haif do aconcoibín do gaillaib tuisceint Éireann, u1 e torpeadain rochaide

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

* Hugh Boy O'Neil, i.e. Hugh the Yellow.—This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

* Sil-Muireadháigh.—Charles O'Conor writes, or uI, inter lineas. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadháigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadháigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlates. The Hy-Muireadháigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadháigh in the present county of Roscommon.—See note e, under the year 1180, pp. 51-54, and note m, under the year 1174, p. 12.

b Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnegall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

c Kilmore.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

d O'Meehin.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

e Melaghdin O'Connor.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, Mac-Thady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."
O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a very numerous army, and marched into Tyrone. Hugh Boy O'Neill came with another army to meet him, and all the country was burned by them. They went from thence into Oriel, and hostages were given up to them in every place through which they passed, until their return.

Felim O'Tuathail, Lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh [Omurethi], died. 

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1260.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty.

Kenny O'Beirne, Prior of Kilmore, died.

Mael-Finnen O'Mechin died.

The dignity of bishop was conferred, by the Coarb of St. Patrick, upon Melaghlin O'Conor, at Dundalk.

The battle of Druim-dearg, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas [Downpatrick] was fought by Brien O'Neill and Hugh O'Conor, against the English of the North of Ireland. In this battle many of the Irish chieftains were slain, viz. Brian

He was consecrated by Abraham O'Conallan.

The battle of Druim dearg, i.e. of the Red Hill or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his Hibernia Anglicana, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are: "Stephen de long Espee, Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and Burlace styles him Earl of Ulster; but I think there is no ground for either of the Titles), he encountered O'Neale, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people." Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the Annals of Ulster, and those of Kilronan, Connaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is entered under the year 1258, and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that O'Neill's head was sent to England. There is yet extant a poem composed by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe (Mac Namee), in lamentation of Brian O'Neill and the other chieftains who were killed in this battle. In this poem Mac Namee, the bard of O'Neill, states, that the head of O'Neill, King of Tara, was sent to London to the King of England, and that the Irish fought at a great disadvantage, being dressed in satin shirts only, while their English antagonists were protected with shirts of mail.

Na goill ó lúnnu n a le,
Na pubaill ó Poplánaga,
Tagann na mbóin cealglaigh taimh,
Na neanglaigh ón l í iapuinn.
Leatannom do éasaí mar éac,
Gaill agur gausod taimpaí;
Léinte caimhmioll ap cloinn cúinn,
Goill iónna naongbóinn iapuinn.
The Galls from London thither,
The hosts from Waterford,
Came in a bright green body,
In gold and iron armour.

"Unequal they entered the battle,
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,
The Galls in one mass of iron."

He lands the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O’Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

"Thirteen times twenty years exact,
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,
Until fell Brian on the rich green land
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas."

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.
O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvdarma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Connor; Mulroney Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulroney; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulroney; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishop of O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them in the wilderness; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i.e. "of the Battle of Downe," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

Chief of Ireland, uadceann hepeann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

Fifteen of the chiefs.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slayn at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

Son of the bishop, mac an epbuij, &c.—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

Behind them, ap coél.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

In the wilderness, i.e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.
Sluaicchéad 378

Mac Maurice.—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

Coill-Bearain, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

The Failgeach.—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finchach, p. 325, note f, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [i. e. their chieftain], "and made a great slaughter of his people."
An army was led by Mac Maurice into Thomond, to attack Conor O'Brien. O'Brien, attended by the chiefs of his people, met him at Coill-Bearan; and the English were defeated at once, with the loss of David Prendergast, a most puissant knight; the Failgeach; the parson of Ardrahin, Thomas Barrott; and others not mentioned.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mageraghty, was slain by Donnell O'Flahiff.

Loughlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiernan his brother, were slain by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered up to him by Donnell, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Donnell, son of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco]; and Murtough, his brother, was afterwards slain by Hugh O'Conor. Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, was also slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duff, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh, was slain by Melaghlins, son of Auliffe, who was son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Tuath-ratha; on which occasion Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corc-Achlann, Murtough O'Maeny, the son of Brian O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell. A party of O'Donnell's men overtook them (i.e. the plunderers) at Beannan Breacmhagh, and burned and killed some of them.

A great depredation was committed on Fitzmaurice by O'Donnell, who plundered the whole of Carbury.

The garrison of Conor O'Kelly was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

O'Flahiff, ua plairim.—This name is now pronounced as if written O'Flaithim, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

Tuath-ratha, now anglicised Toorash, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O'Connor went on this occasion to plunder O'Flanagan, Chief of Toorash. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

Beannan Breacmhagh, i.e. the hill of Breacmhagh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breacmhagh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breacmhagh, Anliss Breaghwy, in the parish of Conwal, in the barony of Raphoe.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 45. There is a remarkable hill called Binnion in the parish of Taughboyne, in the same barony; but it is the place called bennim in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the beannan here referred to.
Sitpeacc mac puthach do marbaoin in aeluan do vonncaithagh ma g oipeachtai g do comaltae ma g oipeachtai.

Cruchochuela do hua vonnnaill po ceneil neoccham tan eir cata oim gum harpecead, g gum loipccead upmop ceneil neoccham lir von cup run.

Abraham an comallan comopba Patpaice vcecc.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1261.

Aoil Cnord, mile, do ceo, Seapeca, a haon.

Maolpattpaice do Sceandail eprroc Raice boe do toga ma aimperepcc in arumaaca.

Se cllipe vcecc do maithi cllippeac ceneil cconall do marbaoin la Concobera an nell g la ceneil neogam in noipie colam cille im Concobera an ripiigil. Concobera an nell do marbaoin po ccoon the miopbaileb ve g colam cille le donn na mbnerplen toipeac panao.

Aed mac maolpeachlamn im Concobera do marbaoin do maolpaalil an Eoin.

Catul 6 heuristic do marbaoin do gallaib an taippanz mac eopair 7 coisce oile vo luignib do marbaoin maille pih 1 etempall mop rechim in earr-

Coccaod mop 7 uile iomda 8 do oinam ripiin mac vonnnaill mecc capentaig 7 va bhratipib ar gallaib.

Sloanciifu mop la cloann ghiubt 1 noipmumain do raipib mecc capentaig, 1 ripiin. Macca capentaig 8 na mionpaigimhoa go eucc maom popna oar marbaoin ocht mbaipin 7 cuicceh ripiin in oinim ele uacpiib gail 1.

* Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clon-

macnoise contain the two passages following, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1260. Carbrey O’Melaghlyn, a worthy prince for manhood, bounty, and many other good parts, was treacherously killed by David Roche in Athboy” [Ballyboy] “in the terri-

-ory of Fhearkall.”

“Clarus Mac Moylyn O’Moylechonrie brought the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra, neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Oghter, in the Brenie, and were there appointed by the Lycense of Ca-
hall O’Reyllie, who granted the place after this manner: In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in
Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donncahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlin O'Connor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heyrie.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Bermingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Easdara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i.e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of


This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

“John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year.”

“Robyn Lawless died on Easterday.”

1 O'Fergil.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Frecl. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A.D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Neill and Kindred Oen, in Derry-Columbkill, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Neill was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkill, by Don O'Brislen, Chief of Fanaght.”
The Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmond, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Monastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are John Clime onely, and the Booke of Houth."

—Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's Hibernia Anglicana, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn.
of the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle.

Fineen Mac Carthy was afterwards killed by the English, and the lordship of Desmond was assumed by his brother, the Aithcleireach Mac Carthy.

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, made his escape from [the custody of] Hugh O'Conor; and the nobles of Breifny and Conmaicne gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clann-Feoracs [Berminghams], in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the church of St. Feichinn: he also killed Sefin Mac Feorais, who while being killed had upon his head the bell which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.

Brian Roe O'Brien burned and demolished Caislein ui Chonaing [Castle Connell], and killed all that were in it.

The Fortress of Hugh O'Conor (at Snamh-in-redaigh) was burned by the men of Breifny.

Mac Carthy, with all his Irish followers, assisted the Geraldines against Mac Carthy Reagh and such of the Irish of the Eugenian race as espoused his cause.

After this signal defeat of the English, Fineen Reanna Roin, and the Irish chieftains of South Munster, burned and levelled the castles of Dun Mic-Toman, Duninsi, Dunagall, Cuan Dore, Dundeady, Dunalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conailla-Gaura, and killed their English warders.

*Killed by the English.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy, who was the greatest hero of the Eugenian line of Desmond that appeared since the English Invasion, was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Courcys, at the castle of Rian Roin, or Ringrone, from which was derived his historical cognomen, which he never bore till after his death.

* The bell, that is, Sefin had on his head a blessed bell, which he had taken away from the church of Ballysadare, thinking that O'Hara would not attempt to strike him while he had so sacred a helmet on his head, even though he had obtained it by robbery.

**Snamh-in-redaigh.—This is probably the place now called Druim Snamha, Anglice Drum-sna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Dr. Lanigan supposes (in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 24), that Drumsnave in Leitrim might be the place anciently called Snamh da-en; but we have direct authority to prove that Snamh da-en was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon between Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 5, note †; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.
The text is a transcription of the Annales Ríograchta Eireann, page 384, in Irish. It begins with a description of aAD 1262.

**Aois Criost, 1262.**

*Niall cuilána ó nell boiponead ma ionad.*

*Niall ua gaimmleadhais toipeac cenél moain do écc.*

**Maolpattaice ó Scannonail Airmpepproc aroamaic do patha oirpinno le pallium (in octau Eoin bairte) in Atrimacha.**

**Maolpeaclionn mac taioce úi Concobair eppuc oilpin do écc.**

**Slaingeo aoibal mór la gailaib epeann do roidh peolimith mic caial eomhain diagna a mic aoib na ngail, gur cuih na Concobair urmór bó Connaí 3 3 ir Connaill ar tecead na ngall, gur féin in miir Sampera ar cuil a bò g a muntar.** Tainne mac william bunte taoír tochar móna comneadaí mian, g plógh mór immaill miir go paimic oilpinn. Lurúir na heipann g Eoain ve uipunan

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2 *Chlúin Suilinn*, now Cloonsellan, a townland in the parish of Kilteevan, barony of Ballintober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

3 *Drumlanan.—This place is now more usually called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated on the boundary between the two Breifnis.*

b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain several notices of the affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was slain and his people slaughtered; and also a victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on
Cluain Suilionn, i.e. the Fortress of Felim O'Conor, was burned. Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan, where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Conor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their musters.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

Inis Saimer.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Saimer as "Erneo fluvio." It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

Tochar Mona Coinneadha.—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetagher, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34-36; also note 9, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.
Annals Rioghachta Eireann. [1262.

vo €oct taoi Atiluam aon le $0 Roscommán. Lecciu riop'eha uacta i ecenél nobéa mac amoria gri aipcepioi an medio po an taoi éir uí Conoibaí i ecomnaétaid doin toirc rin, $ do tóirainiu òat caiplem i Roscommán. Dala aoidha uí concobaí era po tóinolriwe a rograrne, $ luin in iarraí Connaict gri aipseiptuir $ Moig eó na Saxan, $ o bhaila man. Loipceir a mbailte $ a nárbanna go phiaib luga, $ po mairbahaí naione iomda stoippa rin. Cuirig a tóirig $ a ógplaí aoidh in nachto Connaict gri loipceiriu, $ gri aipceipiu $ Tuaínt na gualam go haílaim, $ po mairbrei a iarpla do naomh inpeadhma stoippa. Cuirig goll iarann téetá uacta docem uí Concobaí $ a mic do tairgri píoba doib. Tioc aso iarr'inn i ma ecomme go háth noipe éuirce. Do gníomar gna ne poile gan bhaighe gan eipeadh a céechtar na dá céile. 8aori aso ua concobaí $ mac william buír in én leabaí an oíche dkr na píoba go rubaí pornéimmném, $ Imeigh goll ar aíbhráí iar eceilbreath uí Concobaí.

Aoth buidhe uas Néill doineagá doinuiche, $ criscul cailánach naícriogáid.

Cnilí mór do dénrain la gailaíb na mide ar gialla na naom uá pearáig ceicéartha na hAingeile, $ a oípeachta min do oih uaid $ ceiche gail. A aícriogáid doib, $ a ciceáinu cho taibhré go mac murchaí cairnaiag úit seachgil. Uile ionóda, ciceáca, gnaipra, uifea, $ aícriene, $ manbéa do dénim do gialla na naom pof gailaíb iarr'inn. Ciceánire na hangoile do coirnaí do aí éccim, $ mac murchaí cairnaiag oíomnaibh do ar an típ amae.

Domphlabe mac caítaoil taoipeach ecenél pearáthaíg do maiboí naois buíde uas néll.

Sluaigean ló mac william buír $ ló gailaíb Éireann i neachmuíam

6 The Lord Justice.—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

5 John de Verdun.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seedy.—See Grace’s Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note 5, p. 30.

6 Kinel-Dofs mic-Aengusa, i.e. O’Hanly’s country, to the east of Slieve Baune, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 6, under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O’Hanly, p. 171.

b Sliebh Lugha.—This was originally O’Gara’s country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note 1, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note b, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.
Lord Justice of Ireland and John de Verdun came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengusa, who plundered all that remained after O'Conor in Connaught; and they marked out a place for a castle at Roscommon. As to Hugh O'Conor, he assembled his troops, and marched into the West of Connaught, and plundered the country from Mayo of the Saxons, and from Balla, westwards; and he also burned their towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugha, and slew many persons between them [these places]. He sent his chiefs and young nobles into Upper [i.e. South] Connaught, who burned and plundered [the country] from Tuam da ghualann to Athlone, and killed all they met who were fit to bear arms. The English afterwards dispatched messengers to O'Conor and his son, to offer them peace; and Hugh came to a conference with them at the ford of Doire-Chuirc, where they made peace with each other, without giving hostages or pledges on either side. After they had concluded this peace, Hugh O'Conor and Mac William Burke slept together in the one bed, cheerfully and happily; and the English left the country on the next day, after bidding farewell to O'Conor.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was again elected, and Niall Culanagh deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the English. He was deposed by them, and his lordship was bestowed on the son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell. After this many evils, depredations, aggressions, spoliations, and slaughters, were committed by Gilla-na-naev on the English; and he asserted, by main force, the lordship of Annaly, and banished the son of Murrough Carragh from the country.

Donslevy Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Neill.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland into

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1 *Derryquirk*, *coipe cupe*, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

2 *Cheerfully and happily.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. They should have written it thus: "After the conclusion of this peace Hugh O'Conor and Mac William Burke (Walter, son of Richard, who was son of William Fitz-Adelm), passed the night together merrily and amicably, and even slept together in one bed: Hugh O'Conor and this Mac William were near relations, the former being the grandson, and the latter the great grandson of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor."
Méig cáiréidh go mpanagadh mangarthaí lóca lén. Mangarthaí seanaithe poirtí amhrún lá Mág cáiréidh, á dhé Earaidh go bhfuil an tíre rian bhreagh in éineacht ma ainmhrún. Ó ba háiteach go nanaithigh go bhfuil ina náisiúin do marcadh cóimhche mac domhnaill go mbeadh séinse go bhfacaigh. An cheathrúísím, bhí hierbaíochta soillí go saorúil mun mangarthaí ag lá na pemphaithe.

Domhnaill an manaíomh do marcadh do cloinn Ruaithí, do taisce uí Concóbrach.

Sluaícheadh la hua domhnaill (domhnaill ócc) in pheithiú manach ceur, i nguradh náisiúinteach Connacht go 50 slí agus 50 nó ma’bhacht, go 50 nó ghlíonach leach i ngur a páiste do, do taisce an t-éigeach an mbuaithe córpceap.

AOIS CROIÓS, 1263.

Aoi Cruird, mile, dá céad, peirce, atá.

Tomáir na ceallaígh eprúc cluana raeunta, Mhaoileánaí na maolaíom (d. ab cluana mic noip) d'ég.

Dáithí na pín a bhainntraigh na buille, diá thábhachtach ná ghiolla na ngniúin reiniomh Oomphín, saoi érbaí nó énti d'ég.

Domhnaill na breagnáin do marcadh do domhnaill nuair a eicip a thríastachta ceicp na mic na mic ni eiccp.

Sluaícheadh la an olltigh uí Ómnaighphíodh éi Conchóbrach a leidhe, agus go mpanagadh Roiscomáin, go 50 leighis gniol duineadhch iomrapa i saighdeas Connacht, nóchar an nua’bhacht goill ceapach ne a noenam don

1 Mangarthaí lóca lén, now anglicised Mangerton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

Cormac, son of Donnell God.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this battle under the year 1261, and states that it was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain.

On that day, an la pemphaithe, literally, on the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing, because no particular day is mentioned in the previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase, don Éigean, i.e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

Granard in Tøffia.—Now Granard, a small market town in the county of Longford, four miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most remarkable feature of antiquity now to be seen at Granard is a large moat with a considerable part of two circumvallations around it. It is said that this moat was opened about fifty years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and
Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh, of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell Godm [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that day.

Donnell O’Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O’Conor.

An army was led by O’Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Teffia; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.**

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

Thomas O’Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O’Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O’Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrick, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean, a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O’Breslen was slain by Donnell O’Donnell, in the bishop’s court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O’Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occasion.

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sand mortar. Dr. O’Conor writes this name erna, which he translates *collis solis*, i.e. as hill of the sun; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable ern. In Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre the name is written *ernae*. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

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Dr. O’Conor writes this name Derrane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon. — See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

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*Mac William Burke.* — He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of
and this. But no uppoint flows Annaly's, and Lecan, Do laporh 50 state Do ui Muintir-Gearadhain, mi Kilsescnen, rhac Soaic gup the Kilshesnan. Tribes, ford. stated of fearna, theplace Ath tain, of documents, Ttlachaip Cpeach Sluaiccea Dianmaic ITlaolpabaill. Ulster very soon after this period.—See note f, under 1264.

* Muintir-Gearadhain.—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardsagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghanacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

* Ath Anghail, in Corran.—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name of Ath Anghail, i.e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

* Kilshesnen, Cill Sepcenén, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

* River Suck.—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiseir ni Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Slabh Formaili, now Slabh uil ilownn. "Dealbha, ó áe uad co Suca map
sion. Donough O’Flynn and Teige, his son, attacked their army, and killed one hundred of them, noble and plebeian, with Aitin Russell and his son, the five sons of Cuonannacht O’Conor, and others. The army then returned to their homes in sorrow.

Mulfavill O’Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Cleireach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mag-Fhliombharr [Maginver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain*, died. A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran*.

Machair O’Ruadhain [Rowan] was slain by the English in the doorway of the church of Kilsescnen*.

Edwina, daughter of O’Flanagan, died.

An army was led by O’Donnell (Donnell Oge) into Connaught, and joined Hugh O’Conor at the Curlieu mountains. They proceeded from thence to Croghan, thence across the River Suck**, and thence into Clanrickard; and they totally ravaged the country as far as Echtge and Galway. O’Conor then separated from O’Donnell; and O’Donnell proceeded across the Rivers Sruthair** and Rodhba*, through Tirawley, and afterwards across the Moy, and obtained his full demands from all.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Felim, on the English

*α μπρύζαν αρ α τοσάν αγ Σιάκ Ρομπαιλι." But the River Suck does not, properly speaking, issue from a mountain, nor from a well. Its source, which is called Bun Suicin, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Lough Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough; hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castlereagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belafóirin, and Ballinasloe, pays its tribute to the Shannon, near the village of Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and inundations.

**Sruthair.—This is the ancient name of the Blackriver, which flows through the village of Shrule (to which it gives name), and forms, for some miles, the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway.

* Rodhba, now the River Robe, which flows by a circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemagarret, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.


Annales Ríogaightha Éireann.

[1264.]

Aoís Crioíte, 1264.

Aoir Crioíte, mile, na céo, repcat, a stéi.

Aonair uá clumain eirtise luighe do' ècc maimpiip na bíille íar ceap a epraccóide de pé chian poime pin.

Coccaí eoir Ar gá maolpeaclúinn, g spoil na mide. An de chabairn lair oppa iman mbróinai eith marbaí i haolbaí.

Muiriscpraicé mac domnaill uí airt do marbaí, g a muintir do lopcaí lá ón móchain.

Creáé móí do déanáin do deallnaithe aí Shiol namncháda, g cneic mac uí maolbaí do marbaí don tuirc pin.

Conna eoir uair nit na hEirinn (gona gailaí im inpla anáid, g im muintir mac gseapailte gona ccoimeáinóil lece ar let) g péolamóí uí Conchobair gion a

r Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe.—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, supra.

a Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following curious entry: “Ebdon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcades, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland.”

b O'Cluman.—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

b Brosna.—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King’s County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 159. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O’Melaghyedlin made great warrs upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river.”

c Donn Maguire.—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachlabhra, near Swadlinbar, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguirs, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

d Delvin [Eathra], i.e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County.—See note b, under the year 1178, p. 44.

e SiU-Anmchadha, i.e. the O’Maddens, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note k, under the year 1178, p. 44.
of Sliabh Lughra, and in Ciarraighe: great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.

Aengus O'Cluman, Bishop of Leiny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna, both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Donn Maguire.

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin on the Sil-Anmchadh; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster, and Maurice Fitzgerald,

† The Earl of Ulster.—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: "Anno 1264. Walter Bourke, commonly called Walterus de Burgo, was made Earl of Ulster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir Hugh De-lacy, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.

"The Booke of Houth layeth down the descent, that this Walter, by the said heire of Ulster, Vlster had issue, Walter [recte Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. Ellen, that married Robert le Bruse, King of Scotland; 2. Elizabeth, that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. Johan, that married Thomas, Earle of Kildare; 4. Katherine, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. Margaret, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. Ellinor, that married with the Lord Malton. Notwithstanding these honourable matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the Geraldines and Burks, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the Giraldins was so outrageous, in so much that Morice Fitz Maurice, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himselfe against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, Richard de Capella, the Lord Justice, Theobald le Butler, and John, or Millis de Cogan, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the
mac in Aí luain. Éaccla, 1 anbátaí intinne do gabail na ngall ón commoncaí Ré Connaéit 2 a mac go fornaíomh Uiréinnoilte ag toic ma comhail. Tonaí ón comhairii an aí cramhaí píc diarraini orpha. Aontaithe na taimhii 1 maite a muintire an trí do déanm, 1 ro scarrat ne poire go roiteanta iaron.

Coccaí bheith eití mac uilliam bunc (i. áitla ulao), 1 muintir mac gearailte, gith millead uimh Éireann iott spi, gith gab an aimra araithi do caílínnaíb i commoncaíb ag mac gearailte, gith loirce a maineir, 1 gith aig- ìsfeall a muintir.

Acht na maolghreadanna do lorc an araithi do caílínnaíb 1 do maatte- bailteib i nealaína, a caolpoigí, 1 a mbpeighmaine gith uitìochieti a ngull eití uli. Gabharri braise a ctoirpeac ar a hairle.

Iúirí na hÉireann, Seoan gothan, 1 teboit buitélí do gabail do muintir mac gearailt i teompal coinneacata.

Caílín locha mearcce 1 caílín Aíne nítaí an gabail do mac uilliam.

Airi seocce Ároamach Maolrathraice ó Scannuail do éabáint na mbraíomh mím 50 hÁramacha, 1 aip mac uinmainí lailócclá (do reigh gnaiocceal) do eónrìghain in maineirti Rí do tógail ó toraí.

Yeere following, Henry the third not pleased with these commotions and hurly burlies, by mature advice taken of his Counsell, pacified the variance between them; discharged Denny [Denn] of his Justiceship, and appointed David Barry Lord Justice in his place.”—Hammer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 401, 402.

The Book of Howth is, however, wrong in this genealogy; for we know from more authentic Irish and English authorities, that Walter, the first of the De Burgo family, who became Earl of Ulster, was the father, and not the grandfather, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.

Burnt his manore.—This and the preceding entry are given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: “A. D. 1264. The Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earl of Ulster, Mac Gerald, and the English nobility of Ireland, had a meeting with Ffelym O’Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitudes of people follow Ffelym and his son, were strokeen with great fear; whereupon they advised with themselves that it were better for them to be in peace with Ffelym and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelym and concluded by them.

“Also there arose dissention between Mac William Burk, the Earl of Ulster, and Mac Gerald this year, [so] that the most part of the kingdome was brought to utter ruin by reason of all their warres against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connoyght into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours.”

Street-towns, i.e. villages consisting of one street, without being defended by a castle.
with their respective forces), on the one side, and Felim O’Conor and his son on the other. The English were seized with fear and perplexity of mind when they saw the King of Connaught and his son approaching them with a numerous and complete muster of their forces, and came to the resolution of suing for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make the peace, and they afterwards separated on amicable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke (Earl of Ulster) and Maurice Fitzgerald, so that the greater part of Ireland was destroyed between them. The Earl took all the castles that Fitzgerald possessed in Connaught, burned his manors⁵, and plundered his people.

Art O’Melaghlin burned all the castles and street-towns⁶ in Delvin, Calry, and Brawney, and drove the English out of all of them; he then took hostages from their chieftains⁷.

The Lord Justice of Ireland¹, John Goggan⁸, and Theobald Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald in a consecrated church¹. The castle of Lough Mask and the castle of Ardrahin were taken by Mac William Burke.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Maelpatrick O’Scannal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglaghm that commenced the erection of the monastery.

¹ From their chieftains, that is, from the Irish chieftains whom he placed over these territories after the expulsion of the English. These were Mac Coghan, Magawley, and O’Brien. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlans’ country, in the King’s County. Calry comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath, and Brawney is still the name of a barony adjoining Athlone and the Shannon in the same county, in which the O’Breens are still numerous, but have changed the name to O’Brien.

¹ The Lord Justice.—He was Richard de Rupella, or Capella.

⁸ John Goggan.—In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called John Cowgan, which seems more correct. The name is now usually written Goggan, and is very common all over the south of Ireland, particularly in the county of Cork.

¹ In a consecrated church.—This was the church of Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.—See Annals of Ireland by Camden and Grace. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this passage is incorrectly given under the year 1266. According to Camden and Hanmer the prisoners were confined in the castles of Dunamase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

⁸ Mac Donnell Galloglagh of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of Clann-Kelly, in Fermanagh.
Aois Chriost, 1265.

Aoir Chriost, mile, na céad, peorcat, acúice.

Tomar mac peanaidh anfaimhata eppus oilepinn, tomar na mairin eppus luigne, g Maolbhrioghe na gruccain aircinneach oilepinn do écc.

Muirig mac noll uí concobair do tosa do cim eppucóide oilepinn.

Caipléin Sitriog do ríadheoil a la haois na cconcoholic, g la ha roimheall. Caipléin an díonnaitta, g caipleen Rátha arbh easaibe do loisce, do roiscoilea do loá bheó.

Maithrigh toparth Ráthnacce do loisce.

Taog mac muinmhair do mairba do Concobair mac nagnail, g do mac toimneal uí peanaidh.

Peblimh mac catail croibhdeirg uí Concobair Ri Connaacht, peag corganta g ceardaigh a cuicciú pín, g a céarad roimh na toibh, peag tromamhíla g airtse a eacsamhac, peag lan venéic, eacann, g foirnseach, peag méa-vaiseach a nfu eacailpeac, g ealaíon, óghabháin gíóg Eireann ar uairil, an cruth, an crosadacht, an eólch, an rocht, an péinnne do écc isair mhuaidh nongrá g naítríghuí maithrigh i Róiscomán tuisc pín mheimh bín do to aí don uth. Aodh na Concobair a mac pín do míogaí uar Conaachttaí do éir, g a creac pígí do déimhe do at aif riailé, g iarna moundú

*Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leinny, and county of Sligo.

*Rath-ard-Creeva.*—This name is now obsolete.

*Toberpatrick*, i.e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

*Mag-Finnvar.*—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.

*Felim.*—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Felyn mac Cahall Crovedearg O’Connor, king of Connought, defender of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess" [eacann], "and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers’ (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O’Connor (a vallarous and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affailie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O’Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died."
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maclbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Conor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin. The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannada and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess, and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon, which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Conor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation in Offaly, and on his

Prowess, eangnain, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1235, where the phrase pò pòlin eangnain is used to express "with credit for prowess."

Roscommon.—Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes, p. 43:

"Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his Dress of the ancient Irish, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day." And he adds in a note:

"Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago" [he was writing in 1796], "and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins." The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

Regal depredation, a éneac μικα.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

Offaly, a territory of considerable extent in
Leinster.—See note 5, under the year 1178, p. 44; and note 6, under the year 1193, p. 96.

x David Prendergast.—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

y Kilmaine, cille meadom, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.

Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilme-than, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

z Athleague, aeth liaig.—This is aeth liaig maena-cam, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, at
return to Athlone put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Conor, who died in consequence.

Murtough, son of Cathal, the son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulroney, Lord of Moylurg, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, Cathal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, and Murray O'Carroll, Chief of Calry, died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Conor (Archbishop of Tuam) with David Prendergast and the Mac Murroughs; and many of the Archbishop's people were slain on that day by them at Kilmaine.

Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Dowda (the mother of the Archbishop Tomaltagh O'Conor), died, after the victory, &c.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1266.**

*The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-six.*

The dignity of bishop was conferred at Armagh on a friar of the order of St. Dominic (i.e. O'Scopa), and he was appointed to Raphoe.

Thomas O'Mulconry, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Maelisa O'Hanainn, Prior of Roscommon and Athleague, died.

Thomas O'Meehan became Bishop of Leyny.

A bishop-elect came from Rome to Clonfert-Brendan, and the dignity of bishop was conferred on him, and on Thomas O'Meehan, at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donnell O'Hara was killed by the English while he was in the act of burning Ardnarea.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

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a Thomas O'Meehan.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, he is called Dennis O'Miachan. His predecessor was Thomas.

b Bishop-elect.—Ware calls him John, an Italian, the Pope's nuncio; and says that he sat for many years, and was at last, in 1296, translated to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy. Ware thought that "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a variety of statues of excellent workmanship," was built by him; but there can be little doubt that this frontispiece, or ornamented doorway, is at least two centuries older than his time.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

c Ardnarea, i.e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardnarea. It may be now said to form the eastern part of the town of Ballina. On an old map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Pa-
pers Office, it is called “Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree.”

* O’Cuileain.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

* Chaenghlais, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southwest of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O’Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

* Tigh da Choinne, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Connaicne here mentioned must be Connaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Connaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

* Bel-an-tachair, now Ballintogher, a small
Mahon, son of Kehernagh O’Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O’Cuilein, Lord of Claenghlaisi, was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O’Conor.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O’Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair was burned by Flann Roe O’Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O’Conor, King of Connaught, went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda, and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O’Conor’s people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O’Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O’Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmen and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O’Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Crovderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O’MacCorsory, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O’Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Tirerill, and county of Sligo.

b Ath-Crochda.—More usually written Ath-Crocha. It was the name of a ford on the Shannon, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, note *, p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

i Welshmen.—These were the Joyces, Bar-
AOIS CRIOST, 1267.

Aoil Crioirt, mile, na céad, peercat, areacht.

Erroe chuana physa, i. Rómanac do aul do poigio an papa.
Muncaid mac Suibhe do ghabail in small do donnall mac maghna uí Conoboair, a tabairt an laim an iarla, t a écc i bhriompún acce.
Bhian mac torpóidealbhaig mic Ruaidhri uí conoboair do écc i mainirtiin énce muaidhe.

Creaic do venam do mac william an na cconoboair 5ui airtbhoair tuin maine i clann uadaic.

Creaic do venam do ghaillib arpaich Connaic in ceannphrue anoma chaibh, t Ear aapa tarpeacain doibh.

Dtomhacht mac Ruaidhri mic aoeda uí conoboair do maithu la ghaillib.

Gabair treabhlainveic do ghabail Ri's Connaic go noeachaic a tárce ro Éiminn.

Ailr ingean mein carrgama na écc.

Aodh na munfohaig tarpeac an lagam do maithu i cealt Alan a hua MacDhoighmain comarba na cille nua doinnaig iar neippeac eirinn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1268.

Aoil Crioirt, mile, na céad, peercat, a hocht.

Aodh mac Conoboair uí plaiciotriag airpicel Eanaic tuin do écc.
Tempall móir Ársa maca do tionphionrlar an bhriomair, gillapartean i Scanadail.

Conoboair puaic na bhian tichearna tuaimuman, Seomra a mac, a inghin, retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 324-339.

1 Mac Sweeny.—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeny occurring in these Annals.
2 The Earl, i.e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.
3 Tir-Many, i.e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

m Clann-Uadagh.—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note r, under the year 1225, p. 236.

b Mac Carroon.—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuirenia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1267.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishop of Clonfert, who was a Roman, went over to the Pope.
Murrough Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner in Umallia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Conor, who delivered him up to the Earl, in whose prison he died.
Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.
A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Conor; and he plundered Tir-Many and Clann-Uadagh.
A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbury of Drumcliff, and they plundered Easdara [Ballysadarc].
Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the English.
A dangerous disease attacked the King of Connaught; and the report of it spread all over Ireland.
Alice, daughter of Mac Carroon, died.
Hugh O'Murray, Chief of Lagan, was slain at Killala by O'Mulfover, coarb of the church, on a Sunday, after hearing mass.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1268.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-eight.

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, Official of Annadown, died.
The Great Church of Armagh was begun by the Primate, Gillapatick O'Scannal.
Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his...

——The name and extent of this territory are still remembered. It is situated in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It originally comprised the parishes of Kilbride and Doonfeeny, and extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it adjoined the territory of Caeille Conaill. The O'Murrays were soon after dispossessed by the Barretts and Lynotts. — See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 222, 223, notes * and ?.

Under the year 1267, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain an account of the revolt of the tribes of Thomond against Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, of which the Four Masters have collected no account.
The district or territory say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

Faes, na peada, i.e. the woods. This was the name of O’Naghten’s country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called “Les Faes, alias O’Naghten’s Cuntry;” and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that “the territory of the Faes, or O’Naghten’s Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land.”

With the loss of many.—This passage is very
daughter's son, i.e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicnì, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes' to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many.'

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan, was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchrest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircaill, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfiné.

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: του ου ου Κονοο
καιναν οιννουκδε γος ανενσαι ογον γαλλαινο, ανο δοιλ α ας ογον ος η ης ος. Βαυκαλ, αυλον ου κουρλο ανο ετορο, ι ν-αν ηρεαλο
νον γαλλαινο, αυλον η-αν ηρεαλο ροιονε νιοβ."

55 O'Monahan.—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

Kenfinne, ceann fine, i.e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregan, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.
David ua Bragan — In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, he is called David O’Brogan. See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: “David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione justicie ecclesie Clochorensis per temporum uite eius laboravit obitit hoc anno, &c.”

Monks, i.e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

Duè, i.e. Black.

Of Slieve Bloom, plebe bláoma, a mountain on the confines of the King’s and Queen’s counties. Ussher calls it Mona Bladina by a mistake, in Primordia, p. 962, which O’Flaherty corrects in Ogygia, p. 3, c. 3. It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See Ogygia, p. iii. c. 81, and Vita Sancti Malae, given by Colgan in his Acta Sanctorum, at 26th March.

Mac Artan was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

O’Hanlon was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

Two. — Capaio means a brace, pair, or couple. Christina. — The character of O’Naghtan’s daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan’s trans-
The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.

David O'Bragan*, Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks.

Teige, son of Niall, the son of Murray O'Conor, was slain at Elphin, by a youth of his own brother's people; and the person by whom the deed was perpetrated was killed for it.

Ivor O'Beirne, chief servant and confidant of Hugh O'Conor, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, and entered the monastery of Roscommon, where he passed the rest of his life among the Dominican friars.

Brian, son of Donnell Duv* O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Conor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeney; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillapatick, Lord of Slieve Bloom*; and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan' was slain by O'Hanlon*.

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two* truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina*, daughter of O'Neghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste* woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance*.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell.

* The most hospitable and chaste.—Literally, of the best hospitality and purity. Her character is stated in more correct language in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rendered in the old translation: Anno 1268 (rectius 1270). “Christina Ny-

Neghtain, Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot’s wife, a woman of best name and quality that was in her time, and that gave most to the White Order, quievit.”

This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have penitentia.
Caiplén Rópa comáin do venam la Roibert deprop ioróin na heimnon, 7 areáid po oifia a venam, Aod na Concobain Ri Connaét do beit earplan, iomnun nap tuailaigh taicn no teacchail do tabant na gailnb, na toinóirc do éor am an caiplín do venam. Connaétaig do beit ma ceacn cneac (go hrpi ortaím oornóir.) po copaib gail.

Athaibhirtaic na Maolpìofina taoireac léirthe Calpínge Mhauighe héleóg do maith na gaiateacham do lithtaíreach oile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1270.

Aoií Crioíte, mile, do cé, reachtmhoir.

Maolpattainn na Scannail ainíepurice Airm maca do uil do lataip Riág Sarān. An Ri do ghlacaí go honóraic, 7 toinecht tair a ior do imaille po mop éumaíteib.

Coccaí mop eorí na econobain 7 iarna llaí oatep a bigh, gur éionóil an iarna maite gail epreann in an uaimhí, 7 a iain gaoidéal.

* Robert de Ufford, Roibert deprop.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibert deprop. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Suffford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A.D. 1269. Hobert or Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

* O'Maelfina, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cроор ui Mhaoilpìofina, i.e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiahachraic, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—Id., pp. 13, 238.

* A great war.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissenion and warris between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to
The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.**

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war broke out between O'Conor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

"As for Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synen, at the Furney [acca pupnae]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Conor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Conor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Conor, and to yeald his brother, William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, dureing the time he shou'd remain in the Earle's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Conor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

"When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Conor behaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refecion or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that prescence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,
and made their hindermost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and soul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koyle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earl's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle. "O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Slew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman: also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh Owen, and Ullenonach."
with the Lord Justice\(^b\) and all his Irish faction, and marched into Connaught; the first night they arrived at Roscommon, and the second at Elphin; from thence they proceeded to Port-lecce, where they rested and encamped for that night; and on the next morning they marched, by common consent, eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on the Shannon.

The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise, ready to meet the English; and the Lord Justice and a small part of the English army remained on the west side of the Shannon, awaiting the Connacians. After the Earl had crossed [the ford of] Ath-Caradh Conaill\(^1\), a small party of O'Conor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne, and slew some of them. After this they went to Moy-Nise\(^1\), where they encamped for that night; and they consulted together, and agreed to make peace with the King of Connaught, and to deliver up to his people the Earl's brother (William Oge; son of Richard, the son of William the Conqueror\(^x\)), while he himself (i.e. O'Conor) should be in the Earl's house concluding the peace. This was accordingly done; but O'Conor's people took the Earl's brother prisoner at once, and slew John Dolifin and his son. When the Earl heard of this, he became enraged, and passed the night in sadness and sorrow; and he rose next morning at daybreak, with his English and Irish arranged and arrayed about him, and marched against O'Conor to Ath-an-chip\(^1\), where they met face to face Turlough O'Brien, who had come to assist O'Conor. The Earl himself faced Turlough, mindful of the old enmity between them, and slew him at once; but the Connacians came up with the Earl's troops at the ford, where they poured down upon them, horse and foot, broke through their van, and forcibly dislodged their rear. In this onslaught at the ford, nine of the chief English knights were slain around the ford, together with Richard

\(^b\) Lord Justice.—According to the list of Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Sir James Audley, or de Aldithel, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1270.

\(^1\) Ath-Caradh Conaill, i.e. the ford of Connell's weir. This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

\(^x\) William the Conqueror, that is, William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is usually styled by Irish writers, the Conqueror, because it was believed that he conquered the province of Connaught.

\(^1\) Ath-an-chip, i.e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-
na collen, \( \gamma \) pe Sean but telip, gan ánnin a a thionchar d'ôd eurr mait \( \gamma \) rae uata go amac. Óthim beor na hévala go bhnad oib varm, nêuad, \( \gamma \) reachaib, \( \gamma \). Mairthar deabhraigh an iapla (\( \gamma \) uillam ócc) iarruin là hua cconobair a nepaic mic u bhrain o ma pháid ois iapla.

Cairpín acha anuist, cairpín pleib lugā \( \gamma \) cairpín cille calman o lacaod dha cconobair. Rop comain, Rinn bán \( \gamma \) Uíllinn uanaic o lorcac lair beor.

bhrian nua go bhraint uiomphúic gor gailláb. Aithi aibhle do déanaí do oppra, \( \gamma \) cairpín clár áitá ná caipao go ghabail ó.

Craeaca móra go déanaí von iapla, \( \gamma \) go gailláb Connaét \( \gamma \) tipp noilealla air muintir Aodha uí cconobair, \( \gamma \) daisit cúirpin go maibháid oon oul mhin.

Mac mupchao cairpái uí fhrargail, náiní空气 abhaidhte, onú aí fiagnam do maibháid la gailláb.

Tanaídhe mó aig mothim mic nêde mic coingb húite uí mauillcnaiphe bóipneada in aoilllaimnacht conacáit, \( \gamma \) poincónn do oul pop ollaimnacht an uabhúil uí mauillcnaiphe \( \gamma \) oinlaml uí mauillcnaiphe.

Slicheach do lorcac la hua nuoithail, \( \gamma \) lá ceart Cnaill \( \gamma \) mac bhéal-laigic an chaimh uí maillbhéinaim do maibháid von tóirt mhin.

Cruitina ingin uí Neachtain bhí thiarbhair Mhíb úi mic thiarbhair do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

\( \text{n} \) Richard na Coille, i.e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl’s brother [braelann]: “And this was one of the soarest battlyes that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl’s brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left.”—Old Trans.

\( \text{o} \) John Butler.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

\( \text{p} \) Ath-Angaile.—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Luga is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the southwest of Kilkoman, in the same barony. Kilkoman castle stood near the old church of Kilkoman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clannmorris.

\( \text{p} \) Uíllin Uanagh.—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters
na Coille and John Butler, exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl’s brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O’Conor, as an eric for the son of O’Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile, the castle of Sliabh Lugha, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O’Conor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O’Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O’Conor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O’Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard in prowess, was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O’Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O’Mulconry and Dunlang O’Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O’Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and the son of Breaillagh-an-Chairn O’Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina, daughter of O’Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac write it Muilleann Guanach, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan make it Muillibh Uanach, while those of Connaught make it Muillibh Uainidhe. At the year 1236, it is written Muillibh Uanach in the Annals of Kilronan, and Ullum Wonaghe in Magéoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O’Kellys called Makeogh.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, p. 19, note k.

9 Clar Atha-da-charadh, i.e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

1 Leopard, oncu.—The word oncu is explained leopard by O’Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called peop soncam na honcéan.—See note under the year 1316.

5 Prowess, eangnann, prowess, dexterity at arms.

Chief Ollavship, annollaimneacht, i.e. the office of chief poet.

Christina.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: “A.D. 1268 (rectius 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot’s wife, a woman of best
name and quality that was in her times, and that gave most to the white [grey?] order, quievit."

* Earl of Ulster.—His death is thus entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one week's sickness, after good penance, and was entred [interred] in Rathcasall."

* Thomas Mac Maurice.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Ballyloughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle, and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of Kinsale.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 202, 478.

7 Muine-inghine-Chrechain, i.e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

* Of Sruthair, γρυέρα.—This was the original
Dermot, died. She was a good, charitable, and hospitable woman, and had given much alms to the order of Grey Friars.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1271.

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

Simon Magrath, Deacon of Ardcarne, died.
Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died of a short sickness in the castle of Galway, after the victory of penance.
Thomas Mac Maurice died at Ballyloughmask.
Ivor O'Beirne, the head and confidential servant of Hugh O'Conor, died at Roscommon, after penance, and was buried there.
Hugh O'Conor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, was killed at Muine-inghine-Chrechain, by Thomas Butler.
Donnell O'Flynn was slain on the same day, by the son of Robin Lawless, at the upper end of Sruthair.
Mahon O'Conor was slain by the English of Dunmore.
Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffry O'Farrell.
Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fearmaighe [in the County Leitrim].
The castle of Teagh Templa, the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athliag [Ballyleague], were demolished by Hugh O'Conor.
Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowda, died.

name of the Black River, which flows through the village of Shrule, and forms for several miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway. The name was afterwards applied to a castle built by the Burkes on the north side of this river, and also to the village which grew up around it, and also to the parish.

a Dunmore, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

b Teagh Templa.—According to Ware, this castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and was erected by the English in the thirteenth century.—See Harris's edition, vol. ii. p. 271. According to an Irish manuscript in the possession of Major O'Hara, a castle was built here by the O'Haras, but the date of its erection is not added. The name is now anglicised Templehouse, and is that of the residence of Colonel Perceval, situated in the east of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.—See the position of this castle marked on the map prefixed to...
Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Archaical Society in 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same map, p. 497. Sir Richard Cox states, under the year 1270, that the castles of "Aldleek, Roscomon, and Scheligah (perhaps Sligo), were destroyed." These incorrect names he took from Hanmer, who had taken them from some incorrect copy of Irish Annals. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the entry is thus given: "A.D. 1269 (al. 1271). The castle of Roscomon, the castle of Sligo" [Sligigh] "and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght."

* Hosty Merrick, hotepe meobpc.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Magoegehan, he is called Hodge Mebric, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, hoinp mac Mebic. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhest in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.

** Clann-Murtough O'Conor, clann murtouc-haificimtaig ui concobaip.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muinteeneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

* James Dodaly.—Hammer, ad ann. 1270, calls him the Lord James Audley, and says he died "with the fall of a horse." Cox says that
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

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

Henry Butler, Lord of Umailia, and Hosty Merrick\(^f\), were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough\(^d\) O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reilys.

James Dodaly\(^f\), Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin\(^f\) and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant\(^f\) of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh\(^b\), and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas.

Richard Tuite\(^i\), the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard\(^k\), by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

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\(^f\) O'Broin, uac bpoim.—This is a mistake for O'Broin. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

\(^g\) Valiant, róri emrí 7 eangnám.—The Irish word eangnám is used by the Irish annalists to denote prowess, valour, and dexterity at arms. See note \(^b\), p. 277, where po roemí eangnumá is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where oncé ap eangnám is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

\(^h\) Murvagh, muòbchá, i.e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

\(^i\) Richard Tuite.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

\(^k\) Granard, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.
made king. — Of *pioγαθ* literally signified to be kinged, or made king. This was the day of his father’s death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves *βιογαθ* means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the *βιογαθ* of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors dies.—See Blackstone’s Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the *βιογαθ* has been inadvertently rendered “was crowned.” Hamner has the following remark under this year (1272): “The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed Long Shankes, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, anno 1272.”

m O’Tierney.—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

n O’Murrays, now Murays, without the prefixed O.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-
on and carried off by him; and he acquired control and sway in every place in the neighbourhood on this expedition.

The first Edward was made king\(^1\) over the English on the 16th of November.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1273.**

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

Flann O'Tierney\(^m\), Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murrays\(^a\) in a dispute concerning the lordship of Carra, and through the power of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor; and he killed the best of them, namely, Tiernan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and the Kinel-Owen.

A depredation was committed by Jordan d'Exeter in Corran\(^o\). A few of the young princes of Connacht overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people\(^p\), it fell out that Donnell, son of Donough, Manus, son of Art [O'Conor], Aireaghtagh Mac Egan, Hugh O'Beirne, and many others, were slain.

A great army was led by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald into Thomond, where he took hostages, and obtained sway\(^q\) over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic [O'Conor], died.


\(^m\) Corran, cóprann, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

\(^p\) Common people, νοοροκαρπλοζ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is ὀροκοσαίνε, i.e. bad people. The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1270 (al. 1272, vel 1273). A pray made by Jordan de Exeter in Coran, and a few of the nobles of Conaght came upon them, and used bad direction, through the persuasion of idle men, whereby Donell Mac Donogh Mac Manus, and Manus Mac Art, and Oreghtagh Mac Egan, and Hugh O'Birn, and many more" [were killed].

\(^q\) Obtained sway, ἀνέπαυσε ὁ βασιλεὺς.—Mageoghegan has this passage as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1273. Morish Mac Gerald, with great forces, went to Thomond, and tooke hostages from the O'Bryenas, and subdued the whole country."
Oíche Criost, 1274.

Aos Criost, mile, dá céad, peachtnogat, a ceatoir.

Aoth mac réiblimiú mic catall crombaeis Rí connacht, Rí no folmaiú, gí mo páirg Connachta aí gailaíb gí saoíneaaláb bhos na aghaidh, Rí do naí maóiríanna mionca fíor hSasancaíth, mo tràirseair a cuimhir gí a ceapalín, mo múrúál a ceapáda gí a céartumhú, Rí do ghab hpaígní uis mhíriú gí catá aitha phíno, Rí bá mo ghráin gí copecaip, eneac gí oibreíchir, peáir milleú gí teachinte Éireann eiphe, a écc iar mh拔íó nágrítiu via bapóo mhi gí aoi laíee, gí an tóir la do Samhnaip eiphe. Éogán mac Ruaidhí mic aodha mic catall crombaeis do mhoígh ma ionat, gí póaí bheá eós én páití eir in mídge an tair mo mhaíbrat a vélpine peipin e, Jack Ruaidhí mac tóimnealbairg mic aodha uí concobar si tempeal bhrátaid Rípa comáin, gí Aoth mac catall doill

5 Donnell Irrais.—The Annals of Ulster record the death of this Donnell at the year 1271 or 1274. It is thus entered in the old translation: "A. D. 1271 (rectius 1274). Donnell Mac Manus Mac Murtagh Muvnagh O'Coner, a tried golden chief and perfect overseer to all, quievit in pace."

6 O'Quin.—This was O'Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moynurg, who had a house on an island in Claenloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note 5, under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moynurg, Airteach, and Aicdeacht, p. 151.

A king the most successful, &c., Rí bá mo ghráin gí copecaip.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered, "he that terrified and put down most of any." In Macgeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Conmaicnoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: "A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the moons of May, on Thursday, that is to say, upon the feast day of the Invention of the Cross. This is the king that wasted and destroyed Connaught upon the English; this is he that razed and broke down their houses and castles, made them even with the earth, and gave themselves many great overthrows and conflicts; this is he that took the
Donnell Irrais' [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin', Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

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

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrow, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyrconnell; this is he that spoyled and defended from others the spoiles of the provence of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the moncks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Crovderge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (but one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeed Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reigne as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac Oreaghty and O'Byrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.
Aois Criost, 1275.

Aoij Crnop; mile, ua ced, pearcmogat, a cuice.

Ua laoi eppucc cille halaid, 1 Cappine ve Scupa eppucc Ra(a boi 1 tit Conall ve ecc.

Ruaidh mac toipheadbaigh uj Concoban vo shabail oua Concoban (taoi mac toipheadbaigh a baetain). Ruaidh deli0 ianam, 1 Concoban ua hamhi ve bhuit leir, Topairechcht vo bhrn popul, 1 concobain ua hamhi vo mapbaad doib.

Taost mac catail meic shapmaata panceain oua concobain.

Concobain mac pearsail meic donncaid meic muintirbaitg vo mapbaad ve baetain phin.

* Prowess.—Eangnaim.

*Hy-MaC-Caechain.—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called Dumha Caecain, still point out the position of this territory.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiacrac, pp. 173, 280.

* O'Seuapa.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was...
Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, was made king by the Connacians; and his reign was not longer, for he had been but one fortnight in the government, when he was slain by Mageraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, was elected king over the Connacians.

Tiernan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, and Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, most illustrious throughout all Ireland for hospitality and prowess¹, died.

Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, supporter of the hospitality and prowess of the Clanna-Rury, a man full of nobleness and intellect, dangerous to his foes, and kind to his friends, died, after the victory of penance.

Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe, was slain by Conor, son of Donnell, the son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Boy O'Daly, chief poet of Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donnell Oge, son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke, and Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died in Hy-Mac-Caechain⁴.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.**

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

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa⁵, Bishop of Raphoe, in Tirconnell, died.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the O'Conor (Teige, son of Turlough, his brother). Rory afterwards made his escape, and Conor O'Hanley took him with him; but they were pursued, and overtaken, and Conor O'Hanley was killed.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Farrell, son of Donough, son of Murtough [O'Conor], was slain by his own kinsmen.

(first a friar of the order of Preachers.—See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 271, where it is stated, on the authority of the Annals of Lough-Kee, that he died at Rome in 1275.)
Annals of the Four Masters. 1276.

Aúth mac ceail naíbaí úi nuaire tíseanna náire do mairbaí do Maig Muimhneach, bhí slí ceart i gnaide il, ar a muintíre do cup.

Maithim mon roth gallail 'i multaib go pám ina da céad, tá céad ceann in áithin ób an éccmaír an muidíseach do nuascochtluas.

Tómár maí ná h'ainmhaim do mairbaí do cenél Luacáin.

Cenél Eocchaim do échte hi ttrí Conaill do po milliúd bloch móp don túr, ód o'múinábhaí (domnall ócc) do tinnol a muintíre ina dochom, a lafhainn do hucht plebe tríum go raifimí poppa go phrancaidhriot áp voine, eic loíd, páth, aírm gá eicdeá aíg cenél cconail do cup prn.

* Aois Criost, 1276.

Aúth Cnort, mile, da céad, peachtogat áp.

Giolla an coimhde na sléibhailúm eircert tirihe heoccan tecc.

Aúth muinmheach mac peailimdo mic ceail eostbeig do toidec tair in muimhain i cconnaotaid. A bhal ríprin i cecfain in domnail. O doinnaill do tacht lair go líon a tinnóil g0 hechtae, na domnaill triompód uainh amprin, aí oíf chuíneac i cconnaotaid.

Cnort do venam do cloimi toircnealaídh gá mac peailimí, gá aí cloimi meic naíma, gá Giolla Cnort na maolbrennn do mairbaí sóibh.

* Mac Finnbhair.—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

* Kinel-Luachain.—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magaurain's country. —See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerrys at 7th July.

* Slieve Truim.—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevertym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to

the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters: 'A.D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleagh, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poisoned together in England.

* Hugh Muimhneach, i.e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Conor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in
Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar\(^1\) and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain\(^2\).

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim\(^3\), where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition\(^4\).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

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

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach\(^5\), son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach\(^4\); and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrënin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A.D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronie accepted of him, and had him in great accoumpt and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, "et sequen. Thus: Šeiblimi nac cecl air cromboep, aen mac celi i. abu mac Šeiblimi, 7 mac aulair na chup chuir i. aed miunheic, 7 po sile ye in cae6 mu mgi Connae: "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovederg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

\(^1\) Echenach, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,
and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

6 Clann-Murtough.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

Lecale.—Le Cáel Céitil, i.e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

Brian Roe O'Brien.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls? [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage
A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the Clann-Murtough; and Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Conroy was slain by Clann-Murtough, while pursuing the prey.

A depredation was committed by Rory, son of Turlough, on the O'Naghtans, but they defeated him, and deprived him of the booty. Donnell, son of Niall, son of Congalagh O'Rourke (i.e. Gilla-an-ime), and many others of the O'Rourkes, were slain by them. Gilchreest O'Naghtan and William O'Naghtan were afterwards slain by Rory, son of Turlough.

Dermot Mac Gillamurry, Lord of Lecale, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1277.

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

Braen O'Mulmoghery, Abbot of Kells, died.

Brian Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken by the son of the Earl of Clare, and afterwards drawn between horses, and this after both had entered into gossipred with each other, and taken vows by bells and relics to retain mutual friendship.

Gilchreest O'Beirne, servant of trust to Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Gillaroe, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Beirne died, after penance.

The castle of Roscommon was pulled down by Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor [i.e. Hugh Muimhneach], aided by the Connacians and Donnell O'Donnell.

each other; also after they became sworn gos-gips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetual friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they put in a vessall, and mingled it together: after all which protestations, the said Bryen was taken as aforesaid and bound to sterne steedes, and so was tortured to death by the said Earle's son. This passage is quoted by Mr. Moore, in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 33; but he does not mention what annals he quotes from. The Irish work called Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaoigh, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, contains a much more detailed account of the circumstances attending the murder of Brian Roe O'Brien. This murder is alluded to by the Irish chieftains in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII., as a striking instance of the treachery of the English and Anglo-Irish then in Ireland. They call the murderer of Brian Roe, the Duke of Gloucester's brother.—See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, p. 74.

Gossipred—Γαρ οὖν εἰ σαρκιν κρόνος ἐστὶν, καὶ οὕτως ἐστὶν κατά συμφοράν, ι. ι. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.
Cúraí mac Tobairchín go teallach eochair pór Cenél Luanáin a ngluaim na duile dar maithrach Conobair maig dopeachadh ní pochadh immaille mir.

Aois Criosd, 1278.

Aon Cniorró, mile, dá céad, peachtmógaí, a hochtt.

Tómairg aca cumh eprucc éluana mic nóir mu écc.

Plaitightain aca domhain ticsína phípamaic déce.

Tá oide mac toirphéalaígh mic aoidh mic catail eorpáitígh Ní comnact do maithbhe la cloinn Catail mic dhiaimhna.

Ruaidhí mac toirphéalaígh uí Conobair do maithbhe la ghioll frípor máig plénaigh, i la vairpaiceadh an bora uroma chaib, i an reappair mbaíoch mac ticsímhán uí Conobair, i rochaibhe oile náic airmintéir gomh.

Oíonnchaí, riogal, i giosolriora trí mic muintígra mic domnaí ag mic tomtaígh do maithbhe la taice mac domnall tharrgai.

Marúin cuinece do taibhth do oíonnchaí mac bríain muaidh i do clóimhe oile uí bríain an mic airleclaire cumh loingeartha taompaí cuinece pór a muintír i go eitceart air dhuine roirpa euthe loingeartha mic maithbhe.

Tomaltaí mac oireachtaitíog. Drobh airreachtaitíog por muintearach do maithbhe log na tuathacht.

k Gleann-da-duile, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Lusachain, the territory of the Mac Darcyys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Each-dhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

1 Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaithe, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluisce. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A.D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsets, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,
A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile, during which they slew Conor Mac Dorcy, and a host of others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

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

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Conor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Conor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuinche was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing.

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

m O'Davine, uch domn.―This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

n Cuinche, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 280.

o Burning and killing.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Donnough MacBryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and
escaped narrowly himself, which escape myne author sayeth that himself was sorry for."

Hugh Muimhneach.—Dr. O’Conor does not take any notice of this King of Connaught in his historical account of the family of O’Conor, prefixed to the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare. In Macgeoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is in English as follows: “A.D. 1278. Hugh Moynagh Mac Felym was ordained and made King of Connought.” This is an instance of the inauguration of a bastard as King of Connaught, and of one who does not appear to have been ever acknowledged by his father.—See note under the year 1276. It appears from several authentic records that bastards, particularly muliers, were sometimes elected, at least, to minor chieftainries. Dr. Charles Dunne, in his arguments against his brother, Teige O’Doyne, Chief of Hy-Regan, in the reign of James I., asserts that for many hundred years “no bastard attained to the chieftie of Iregaine in the Queen’s County;” but this amounts to an acknowledgment that bastards had attained to the chieftie in more ancient times. In a Chancery record of a lawsuit between Donell O’Donovan, Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork, and his brother, Teige, the latter states, “that by the usage and custome of the contrie of Carberie, an illegitimate, or base son, was to be secluded and put besides the chieftainie, signorie, and inheritance, so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever interested by custome in them and no bastard.”
Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Brian O'Dowda and Art na g-Capall [of the Horses] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Clann-Feorais [Birminghams], in which the Clann-Feorais were defeated, and the two sons of Meyler More, Conor Roe Mac Feorais, and others besides, were slain.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1279.**

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

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Conor, was killed.

Murrough O'Naghtan was slain by Donnell O'Naghtan; upon which a challenge was given to Donnell by Robert O'Naghtan, brother of Murrough; and Robert also fell by (the hand of) Donnell.

Donnell, son of Gilchreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Melaghlin, son of Turlough [O'Conor], was slain.

Gillo-Isa More Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh in history, died.

But Donell, in his rejoinder, asserts, and his witnesses prove, that "the custome of the countrie waranteth that bastards, especiallie muliers, by the civill law, might be O'Donovans." The fact seems to be that bastards who were of a warlike character were preferred, in those lawless times, to legitimate children of less combative disposition, especially when they were of a higher or more powerful family by the mother's side than by the father's. The marriage ceremony does not appear to have stamped as much dignity on the character of the offspring, as the respectability and power of the mother's family, and their own bravery, which always commanded the admiration of the subalterns. We have a striking instance of this fact in the account given by the genealogists of the children of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, who were twenty-four in number, and of whom, according to the Book of Lecan, only three were by his married wife, and even these were thrown into the shade by the superior valour of their illegitimate brothers.

9 O'Carolan.—His death has been already entered under the year 1276, which is the date assigned to it in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the old translation of the Ulster Annals, both dates are given thus: "A.D. 1276 (al. 1279). Gilcomy O'Cerballan, Bishop of Ti-rocen, quievit." In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289, his death is assigned to the year 1279, on the authority of the Annals of Lough Kee.
p. 650, Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn." Killererin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

"Teallach Modharain.—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcaree in Westmeath. See note a, p. 66, supra. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone. "Prowess, engnaim.—This word is translated...
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidhigh*, Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach* O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain*.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess", and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch* was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge; son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc*, assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of prowess by Mageoghegan, and feats by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A.D. 1278 (al. 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, quievit." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1278. Tog Mac Caedel Mac Diermod quivit; mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arced youth."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

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

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess", and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch* was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge; son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc*, assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of prowess by Mageoghegan, and feats by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A.D. 1278 (al. 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, quievit." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1278. Tog Mac Caedel Mac Diermod quivit; mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arced youth."
acho maí beacch Í na bhearpne uile don leic anuill. Ro meabhair trí an catró pop cenel econaill. Ro marábaí domnaill ua domnaill ann i. an caith gaoideal do bhréin eneac, fngnám, aipeachuir Í uairle do gaoidealaithe Enneann ír in amhrí pin. Feachth conchomb iarcair Íompo uile eríde Í a d'ónacul i mainróin na mbratóin a bnoípe colaim cille ian mbrístí bualáacha maithftíra do 50 pin. Atáct anghro an luchta po bréin do marbaí ma rochaí Maolmuanaí na baoigill taoireáil na trí tuaithe, Ógon mac maol- reaclaimn mac domnaill móiri uí domnaill, Ccaimac mac ghlúbhpríghe uí baoigill an caith taoireáil do bhréin fngnám Í eneac deacch Í doillmnaíb bhi i mbróin rír, amaile Í baoigill, aubhail a mac Íom, giollu eorpó ma gpláinnchuí taoireáil taoircche, domnaill mac gille pinnén taoireáil muin- tiur finntaí, Enna ó gairmleabhairgh spórtaoireáil cenel moaim, Cobiomac mac an nípleíghinn uí domnaill taoireáil panaí, giollu an combóí na maolóim taoireáil luircce, Capiomac mac capmaic uí domnaill, giollu na nocc mac vail le vocán, Maolreacleimn mac níl uí baoigill, amaile mac muinechtaí ag domnaill, Maighnú mac cuimn, giollu na naom Í heocaccaín, muinechtaí na plaistbhoití, muinechtaí mac anúltaí, plaistbhoití macce buideacain Í Sochaíde oile do mac aíbhe chiechtaí Í taoireáil nach aonfíthí ronn.

Aíd mac domnaill oíche uí domnaill comhneáil ï monaí a ataí.

Caí eóin na bainéidh Í an coinrócccaí Ír meabhair pop bainéidh. Ro marbaí ann william bainéidh, adam Plemeno, Í Sochaíde maille réi. Bóthair tráig na gaoidealaithe ag comgháir Í ar an coinrócccaí ír in ceacht rí m'aoiseann aí ghoil Í gaircseoná luí Í lámh do mbaí ann, Taileáca Í baoigill, Í taichleáca Í dhubh aicriúide.

Aídh Múinteach mac coinróccbaígh uí bhíain do éic.

2 O'Donnell.—Charles O'Conor wrote inter lineas, "ran 41 bliadhna Ína anuill, i.e. in the forty-first year of his age."

3 Hospitality, prowess, &c., eneac, fngnám, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnois, has a close agreement with the text of the Four Masters. Thus: "Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately until that day of his death."

b The greatest comander, feachth conchomb iarcair Íompo uile eríde.—The old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders this, "the overseer of the west of Europe."

c Dowell, aubhail.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by
Connaught, excepting a small portion, and of the entire of Breifny, on the other. 
In this battle the Kinel-Connell were defeated; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, the 
most illustrious man of the Irish of his time for hospitality, prowess, splendour, 
and nobility, and the greatest commander in the west of Europe, was slain; 
and he was interred in the monastery of Derry, having obtained the palm in 
every goodness up to that time. The most distinguished of those who fell along 
with him were the following, namely, Mulroney O'Boyle, Chief of the Three 
Tuathas; Owen, son of Melaghlin, son of Donnell More O'Donnell; Kellagh, 
son of Giolla-Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most illustrious chieftains of his 
time for prowess, and for munificence to learned men and ollavv; Andiles 
O'Boyle, and Dowell, his son; Gilchrest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Don-
nell Mac Gillaaffinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain; Enna O'Gormly, Chief 
of Kinel-Moen; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of 
Fanad; Gilla-an-Choomhdheadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg; Cormac, son of 
Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-n-óg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall 
O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev 
O'Heorghagan; Murtough O'Tlaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac 
Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enume-
rated here.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was inaugurated in the place of his 
father.

A battle [was fought] between the Barretts and the Cusack, in which the 
Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others, 
were slain. There were assisting the Cusack in this battle two of the Irish, 
namely, Taichleach O'Boyle and Taichleach O'Dowda, who surpassed all that 
were there in bravery and valour, and in agility and dexterity at shooting.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

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1. The territory of the Mac Gillinnionns extended from the Arney River 
to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy; and county of 
Fermanagh.

2. Lurg, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which 
the Muldoons are still numerous.

3. Dexterity at shooting, lámač. This passage 
is thus given in English in the old translation 
A battell between the Barets and the Cusacks, 
where the Barets were put to flight, and Wil-
liam Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam 
Flemin, and many more men; and there were
two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichlegh O'Duvda, and Taichlegh O'Boyli."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1281. There was a field fought between the Barretts of the one side, and the Cusaks of the other, where the Barretts were vanquished. William Barrett and Adam Flinmyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the company of both sides for proves, manhood, dexterity of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activitie, named Taithleagh O'Dowdie, and Taithleagh O'Boyle." According to the Historia Familiae De Burgo, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already referred to, this battle was fought at Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, near the ancient church of Kilroe: "Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymosog ex unë parte, et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii [occisi sunt]." The place here called Kilroe retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of a very ancient church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne abbey is a short distance to the south-east of it.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 328.

8 Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contain very curious notices of the feuds of Thomond, which was at this period the theatre of war and bloodshed, in consequence of the intrigues of Thomas de Clare, who set up Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

b Mac Murrough.—According to Grace's Annals, these were slain at Arklow in 1282. Dr. Hamner notices their death as follows, at 1281: "Murtough Mac Muroch, with Art, his brother, lost their heads at Wickloe: another saith at Artchloe, so Clyn and Dowling doe report."

O'Dowda.—The notice of Taichleagh O'Dowda's death is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

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

Murtough Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarinna, daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn, died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maellora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan, usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan.

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"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronic O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offaghragh Moye, one of great prowess and bountie, and of great and of continual dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his country, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Daud Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: Τραγη Ρως αργια τον Ρουκα στον Πλαταν Επετού Ηι αυτη της Φιαρχας παν ταμ, i.e. the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothaile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—Lib. Geneal. (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothaile is now generally called Traqhohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

k Leth-Chuinn, i.e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called "the gentlest woman in Ireland."

1 Mac Tiernan.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Magairain O'Conor.

m Inis-Cuain, in the river of Cluain-lis-Becnic-Conla. These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluain ghepe.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.
annala rioghachta eireann.

1283.

AOIS CRIOST, 1283.

Aoir Cnioro, mile, ba céo, ochmogao, aET.  

Aoir buná o nell ticchicha ccel eogain, pece enig i ãaipceio gaoideal, aon Roða an caipceirte ari eioibacal pçet i maoin, pí bá moa sprám i ccoreclip na ccel na amhiph. ba mithúinna dioibala ãiÃinni epprîde, vo maipbãd la mag maizâmin, brian, i la haipjiallaib i la giollu iorl nuao mac voimaill i Rágallãir.  

Taíg mac voimall tollaip uí concobaí vo lot la luighnib i a thainbuit vo chathal ò concobaí i a ãec iarphin vo bithm a luit.  

Aith chait i teampall cnioro vo lopecaí.

AOIS CRIOST, 1284.

Aoir Cnioro, mile, ba céo, ochmocchatt, a ceathair.  

Muirp na concobaí eppcor oile Mínn véecc, i Amlaib ãa tomltaig vo oirpneàd ma ionàd i a ãec iarctain. Giolla iorl mac an hiacanaig uí concobaí Abb oîlen na trinóide ari loch cé (oirp peimorcpa) vo togha in epprocóideçt oile Míinn iarphin.

n Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled Cautreim Thoirthealbaigh, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.  

O Neill.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.  

p Oriels.—Oipjiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.  

Burned.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283. Arsit Dubliniae pars et Campanile Trinitatis." For a fuller account of this event, see Clynn's Annals, and Hamner's Chronicle, ad ann. Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghy, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1283.**

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

Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen; head of the liberality and valour of the Irish; the most distinguished in the North for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable and victorious of his tribe in his time, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland; was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian) and the Oriel's, and Gilla-Isa Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donnell of Erris O'Conor, was wounded by the people of Leyny, and delivered up to Cathal O'Conor, and [soon] after, this died of the effect of his wound.

Dublin and Christ's church were burned.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1284.**

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

Maurice O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died, and Auliffe O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor; but he died soon after. Gilla-Isa, son of Liathanagh O'Conor, Abbot of Trinity Island in Lough Ree (of the Premonstratentian Order), was then elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

seven-and-twenty castles, both great and small, in the course of his wars, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance; after whose death his son, Carbery, succeeded him in his place, and was constituted King of Meath."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contains an account (abstracted from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhainn*) of the battles between De Clare and Turlough O'Brien, and of the death of Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, who assisted De Clare. This latter event is briefly noticed by the Four Masters under the year 1284.

*Premonstratentian.*—The Premonstratentian, or White Canons, were originally a branch of the Canons Regular, and lived according to the rule of St. Augustine. They were reformed by St. Norbert of Lorrain about the year 1120, at Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon in Picardy. Pope Calixtus the Second, confirmed this order, and gave them the title of Canons Regular. The habit of their order is a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a cap of the same colour.
Donncha só, bhi an tiseanna euaomhaim do mairbhí la coirpealbaí óna mbhríon.

Dubgall mac maighnirs uí baoigill taispeach cloiche chinnfaolaí do mairbhí do muintire uí macillgaoithe.

Mac na hoinche mág thopeachaí doiseach éemel luacham (no uthacham) do écc.

Siomháin bhegerna doí marbaí la bhrían na pílóin, g ló do mac uí plan-

nuagáin, mairmaithe, g maolleacloinn. Coccaud g earranta déirge hi écon-

nachttaí corp a mairbhí rin. Creachta mógra do omnaí do ghabhá agha-

chele g a nairís go lomblán do muintíre oléin na túnóide, g do mánchaíb

máirtirne na buille.

Carbún cille colmáin do leaccaí la cathal mac conchobair ruaí (Rí

connacht).

Oídh móir do lórcéad la mac rí egraí na pílóin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1285.

Aoir Criost, mileage, ba chéad, ochtmochar, a cúic.

Siomhán ó Rúaidhe eppicór na bpeipné décc.

Rúaidh 'ua dáóra tiseanna Slebe luiga do mairbhí la Mac phobair 'por

loch 'uí dáóra.

Máiríl maoil Mac 'phailí de écc.

* Donough O'Brien.—The Irish work called Caintreim Thoirdhealbaigh, gives a detailed
account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

† Cloch Chinnfàelaidh, i.e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is
that of a district in the north-west of the barony

of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This

is one of the three Tuatha, or districts, which

originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more re-

cently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone

from which this district takes its name, and of

which strange legends are told in the country,
Donough O'Brien², Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien. Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh¹, was slain by the people of O'Mulgeeha.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy⁴, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family of Trinity Island*, and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman¹ was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore² was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

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

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.
Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha⁴, was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] on Lough O'Gara².

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

* Trinity Island.—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

¹ Kilcolman, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

² Dunmore.—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

⁴ Sliabh-Lugha.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Sleewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note ¹ under the year 1206, p. 150.

² Lough O'Gara.—Loc ù gòrpa, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Gaenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.
Enni mac giolla pindém do écc.

Ma dhó thabairt do mágnum na ean cóirpóisc ã gálaí toghchair Connachta ag Éarr d'apa ú má in marbháite saoise domhá ã mar ghabht coinin cóirpóisc do bhraíthair Átham.

Ma dhó thabairt do Pilib mac goirpelbaig air muintir Mágnuma us ean cóirpóisc ã Sliabh gám ú in m marbhá rochtaí do muintir Mágnuma.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1286.**

Aoir Críost, mile, na cheu, ochtmmocchatt, apé.

Sloigeá món la hiarna ualb ñ eanachtaíb güm po milleadh moran do mánntéib ã do cheallalb reachnón Connacht lair. Ro ghab neart in goá
c Mac Gillaénen.—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillimmon, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feadchain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

d Sliabh Gamh, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Sliabh Gamh, i.e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Sliabh gam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O’Conor and Flann O’Melaghyln, with other noble youth in their companies, took a great prey from William Croke, where” [recte but] “they were pursued and quite discomfited, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O’Melaghyln, a youth then of the age of fifteen years.

  “Theobald Butler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O’Kelly, of Elie O’Kearroll, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne” [Owney] “O’Mulryan, of Sileannmchye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spyoles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbury O’Melaghyln, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O’Doyne, now called Lomclone Oflathirio” [now Lumlooon, or Lumphoon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County], “where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O’Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald’s army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Robert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principal Englishmen with him.

  “Theobald Butller died at Beerehaven.

  “Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,
Henry Mac Gillafinnen died.

Manus O’Conor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of West Connaught at Easdara [Ballysadare], where many persons were killed, and Colin Cusack, the brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O’Conor on Slieve Gamh, where many of Manus’s people were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1286.

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

A great army was led by the Earl of Ulster into Connaught; and many monasteries and churches throughout the province were destroyed by him. He obtained sway in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

and marched to the contrey of Affalie” [Offaly], “where they seized upon a great prey of Cowes, whereupon the inhabitants of the said contrey assembled together their forces, and went on the strengths and passages of the contrey to offend” [resist] “them, and said to Carbrey O’Melaghlin, King of Meath, Clyncolman, and Irishrie of Meath, to come to aid them against the said armie, their adversaries, who came with a well appointed army of Soldiers, and met the Englishmen in the field; the Irishrie of Meath and Inhabitants of Affalie striking stiffly to their head, and chief man Carbrey O’Melanaghin made fiercely and courageously towards the battle of the English, and gave a great overthrow to them, took Mac Gerald prisoner, and Sir Adam Pettitt Knight, and above three score knights and freeholders, with a great slaughter of the inferior sort.

“There was great snow this year, which from Christmas to Saint Bridgett’s day continued.

“Gille Issa Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallagh Donnogha, died.”

 Obtained sway, po gub neapur.—The word neapur, when thus applied, signifies power, strength, or sway. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1282 (rectius 1286). A great army by the Earle of Ulster into Connaght, and” [he] “spoyled many churches and abbyes and was strong” [po gub neapur] “in all places, as hee went and took the pledges of Connells and Owens, and deposed Donell O’Nell, and made Nell Culanagh O’Nell King.” It is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: “A. D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connought, committed great outrages in that Provence, and especially in the abbes and church lands, and, notwithstanding their unruliness, the Earle had the victory of his enemies every where in that journey, and took hostages of O’Neale and O’Donnell, deposed Donell mac Bryen O’Neale of his principality, and gave the rule, government, and chief name of Ulster to Neale Culanagh O’Neale.” The latter Annals contain the following passages under this year (1286), which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

3 L 2
conáin báth gab, 7 nó gab bpaighde Connaicte mile. Rug iarann Connachtain lair gun nó gab bpaighde Conall 7 rogaín. Ro aithéigh roinnall mac bheartiui néill, 7 rug eicéarnur do manall cáilánach.
Pilib mac sgordealbaig vo ecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1287.

Aor Cnorch, mile, vo chéd, ocht'moccac, a peacht.
Fleirpent ò ghillián aip'éinseochain oilean na leiflim peallmáin rogaínvo ecc. 
Gionla na nócce ò manachain tighrna na tiri teata vo ecc.
Diarmaite mideach mac diarmana mic Muirghu ò màthaim, píbhá pìbh, ba pine, 7 ba huairple vo chineadh vo ecc.
Maolpeachnaill mac tomaltais meg oipeÁtaíg vo mánbaí la torrcheallbaíc mac eoigan ui cóncobairn vo nóigal a athin vo torcircá vo Tomol-taíc pempate.
Adam ciomrócc, òean muman ingil uí chatain, 7 Donnall ò hámhge taoiseach cenel voibhla vo ecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1288.

Aor Cnorch, mile, vo chéd, ocht'moccac a hochtth.

Stephan aip'dearpob tuama vo súllam vôcc.
Michael mac an Taoin ò príop clochaíp vo ecc.
Maghnuur mac Cóncbairn róail uí Cóncbairn (imaille pe na bhruain vo Chonnaicte, vo uth bhruin, 7 vo Conmaicneab) vo echtoh co háct Shipean vo

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbess of Meath, died.
"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Slannachie, died.
"There was such scarcity of victuals and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnock was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."
*Sil-Mailruain.—This is a mistake for Clann-Mailruansaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthiest man of his own name," which is more
tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took
the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the
son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

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

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher,
died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Ros-
common], died.

Dermot Midheach [i.e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of
Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain, the best, oldest, and noblest man
of his tribe, died.

Melaghlin, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son
of Owen O'Conor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the
aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Benmumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly,
Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

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

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam, died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sair, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Conor, with as many as he was able to
muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, proceeded to

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2. Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam—His name was
Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285.

The family name Mac an t'saur, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

1. Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

k The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.—These were
the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

1 *Ath-Slios*, or Beal-atha-Slios, now Bellalishen Bridge, on the road between Elphin and Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and within one mile of Elphin. It is on the River Uair, a silent, sluggish stream, which flows with such lenity that one could scarcely discern which way it glides. This river rises in Lough Mey, in the parish of Shankill, and meanders its way in a most extraordinary manner, passing under the bridges of Bellalishen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonabee Lough near the seat of O'Mulconry, and then expands into a large lake now called Muickenagh, dividing Tir-Briun-na-Sinna from Kinel-Dofa, and finally glides into the embrace of the Shannon at the celebrated weir or dam called Caradh-na-duath, where there is now a good bridge in place of the old Irish caradh.—See references to this place at the years 1309, 1342, and 1595.

2 *Rosemore.*—In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this house belonged to Flann O’Donollan, archpoet of Connaught. Thus: “A. D. 1288. Terlagh mac Owen mac Rowrie took a house upon Manus mac Connor Roe, burnt the house over his head, and afterwards Manus escaped against the said Terlagh. The house belonged to Flann O’Donollan, archpoet (for Irish poetry) of Connought.” It is the present townland of Rosmore, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of
Ath-Sliséan¹, where his brother [Cathal], the King of Connaught, was stationed with his troops. A battle was fought between them, in which Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were defeated. Manus then took forcible possession of the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. A house was [forcibly] taken from the same Manus by Turlough, the son of Owen O’Conor, at Rossmoreᵐ, where Manus and Niall Gealbhuidhe O’Conor were wounded. Ranall Mac Ranall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain on this occasion by one shot of an arrow⁴. An army was led by Manus O’Conor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.

An army was led by the Red Earl⁵, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror⁶, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.**

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

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne⁷, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O’Finnaghly, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

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¹ Annals have town which queror, Rossmore.
² People dagh. from q territories where See the Ware’s edition of...
³ See William Miles, by p 447 Fitz.
⁴ An army was led by Manus O’Conor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.
⁵ An army was led by the Red Earl, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

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⁶ William the Conqueror.—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.
⁷ Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i.e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O’Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 251.


Matthew O’Sgingin.—The family of O’Sgingin were originally seated at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tirconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O’Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O’Clerys.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 76, 77, 78.

Clann-Chathail.—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O’Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O’Flanagan resided at Moineach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O’Flanagan on “Ortelius Improved,” and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Cathaill, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot’s country, lay between them. From various evidences derived from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chathail, O’Flanagan’s country, comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Scor-mor, in the parish of Kilmacumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabhach, the present traditional name for O’Flanagan’s country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegoone, in O’Flanagan’s country “did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin,” Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankhill,—Inquisition tempore Inc. I, finds “that Cormac O’Fleneegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;” 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O’Flanagan, the maer or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O’Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O’Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Matthew O'Sgingin', chief historian of Ireland, died.
Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chatall, died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Cross-Shliabh, in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuite, i.e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Conor; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils.

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiastical men, both Abbots and Priours, drowned this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privitie of Carbre y O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaghlyn."

*Crois-Shliabh.*—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i.e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

Calvagh O'Conor.—He was O'Conor Faly, Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

"The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows:

"A. D. 1285, d. 1289. Teig O'Flanagan, Chief of Claneathal, died.

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i.e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaetha, Archeinech of Olfin, quievit.

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fiegoara O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"
AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1290.

Aoir Cnapo, mile, va cétt, nóchatt.

Ó Séadaíomn eppucc cille mac duach do écc.
Cairpri ó maolteacloinn Ri mide an macaomh bo moiphconmaide in Épinn
ma amhrí do manbád la mag cochláin.
Sloicce la doinnall mac bhain uí nell 1 eanél neogain 783 chuip
miall culáncé ó nell an eacc epe 7 ticchinnur cénél neogain do gabáil do
pen a lop a lám.
Aod mac doinnall óicc uí doinnall bairéneogaí do uthríatair pén Toirph
chealbáic uí doinnall té éumactaíb éntó a maicín, 1. cloinn doinnall 7
ghallócclaic 7omgá ele 7 ticchinnur do gabáil do pén an éccin.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1291.

Aoir Cnapo, mile, vá céú, nochatt, a haon.

Éiriu maccepaí abb mamíopeacaí na trinóide por loch cé do écc.
Toirphchealbáic mac Eogam uí Conchoibhair amríghta mó eneá, fígnam
7 coprseap pe a linn in Épinn do manbád la miall níghalbúide ó cconcoibhair.

[Sil maolpuanachs], “the only man” [recte the
most distinguished man] “in liberality and feats,
and Comrick that was in Connaght” [in caen
oune po bpen eme 7 engnom 7 conmacpe
so b1 : connaccaib], “went to marry one of
the Galls, that he [was] killed by Makrickard
Fin Bourk, Mac William, and Makoruis, by
murther.

“A great army by Makoruis to Cellagh
O'Conner, and the nobility of Leinster, but
they were much discomfited, and Meiler de
Setra, and many other Galls, and many horses,
lost by him.”

* Mac Coghlan.—This entry is given in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-
geohegan, under the year 1289: “A.D. 1289.
Carbrey mac Art O'Melaghlyn, King of the
Irishe of Meath, was slain by David Mac
Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David
himself was the first that strooke him; his bro-
ther Gille-Koeowgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen
others of the Famility of the Mac Coghlan, did,
in like manner, strike him, the said David being
a Gossip of the said Carbrey before; for which
cause the Earl of Ulster spoyled and destroyed
the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho'
O'Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

“Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, son of the said Car-
brey, succeeded him in his place.”

On this David Mac Coghlan Mageoghegan has
the following note:

“This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to
be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who
was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-
O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, into Kinel-Owen, whence he expelled Niall Culanagh O'Neill, and he himself then assumed the lordship of Kinel-Owen by force of arms.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his own brother, Turlough O'Donnell, aided by his mother's tribe, i.e. the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnells of Scotland], and many other gallowglasses; and he himself assumed the lordship by force.

Edru Magrath, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, died.

Turlough, the son of Owen O'Conor, the most hospitable, most expert at arms, and most victorious man of his time in Ireland, was slain by Niall Gealbhuidhe O'Conor.

nine and Donnough, of whom the two septs of Slight Ffynine and Slight Donnough descended. His brother, Gillecowgin, is the ancestor of the sept of Leackagh. His other brother, Rosse, was the ancestor of the sept of Clondowie, and his nephew, Mac Rosse, of the sept of Boynean."

The transactions of this year are incorrectly given under the year 1286, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The old translation gives both dates as follows:

"A. D. 1286, a. 1290. William Brimingharn made Archbishop." He was Archbishop of Tuam, to which dignity he succeeded in 1289, and died 1311. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 608, 609.

"The Bishop O'Shedagan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Roiallest actor that was in Ireland in his tyme, killed.

"An army by Donnell mac Brian O'Neale to kindred Owen, and put Nel O'Nele out of the contry by force, and made himself king by strength of armes.

"Hugh O'Donel deposed by his brother, Tirлагh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."
Conchobór ó Dubhca (i. concóban coiannach) ticchíinna na ppíacáis go bhaاذ ag an oíonann.

Conchalaí mac eochactaíin taipíre cènél ppíacáis do écc.

Sloicheadh la Ruaidhghaibe isip airpala ulaí bhá na ngeòiri an tiapala Ruaidh i tèip neo'cham vár aithcríig pé doinnall mac bhuain uí nèll, 7 mall culánáic ó nèll doinnead do iap ppíacáid na tiap eaprain don tiapla Maithbhéil mall culánáic lá doinnall uí nèll. 5ídeach ní iommeac do doinnall uí goimh nín, uap do hoinnead bhrian mac aoidh buide uí nèll a hucht an tiapla céanna le mac mairtín 7 le mac Éoin, 7 po dhoinead a eipom a ti éagann.

Sluaccheil iar an laipla 1 tèip conaill do cham eorpaílbaigh mhic doinnail ob. 5ínp airnse an tèip eap ciill 7 tuait. Raincé iarainn go holt pinn i conaíochtaí i tucraip Connachtaigh i mbpinaigh do.

Conchoceball do ñíamh do caíl ó Conchobair, do mall ghilluide 7 do luicr a ccommbaíd a eipíl fàllaib 7 zaínealbaíí dotfìogaí mágnufa. 1omapeac do eabhairt do rois via poile i ccúil maile. Caíl do lòc, mupéac do mac taois do maithbaí 7 Sochainí naíi aipumhí. Maíom poí mágnuf uana 7 é pén do uil [arp] po láin iap mbéin mòpaín via eachaib òc. Cpeacaí mòra do ñíamh i eaprainn do mòinnípe caíil uí Conchobair 7 nell ghealbuidhe iap ñuin caíil. Ólta mágnufa uí Chonchobairí eac ispor ctoche do Shiol mupéaíatí via aor ghrada hubéin 7 do fàllaib Róra cumhain ma pòimhìn aparabaraí iarainn maíom do cuairt maireíp na cpeacaí go eappla na cceln é a ãppaith an rpean 7 ap an anoin. Na cpeacaí do buain obubh anu pirn 7 mall do uil arf a moite a ghriscéil 7 a eipomail. Tomáir mac goirpaílaígh do maithbaí, a bhraitheí saoir mac goirpaílaígh do saoir 7 a maithbaí ma bhrácgéil. Mòpaí aile do eapluacach bhéor eapíl fàllaib 7 zaínealbaíí do maithbaí 7 do muighfád. Tóct do mall ir 1n tiap eaprain ap mi 7 a pháinm pén do eabhairt do. Óf porain toróirpoaidt mor 7 ionicóil aodh stopaí do mór 50 po rébard mall an ti áppaíebail.

Bhrian ó plonn ticchíinna na eppiùpri do écc.

*Cuil-Maille.—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tir-errul, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

* Between them, stopaí, i.e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.
Conor O'Dowda (i.e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalaghe Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuidhe O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile*, where Cathal was wounded, and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuidhe, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-fherain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them, Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre* died.

*Hy-Tuirtre.—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note * under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-
Creach món do Ídenaí do maighn É Conchobair aí níall gealbuide.
Aodh ó pollamhain do maíbheáth nó do ecc.

AOIS CRÍOSDÁ, 1292.

Aodh Criostóir, mile, do cóid, nochatth, adó.

Anuilligh ó nocháintiagh taoireachta maíbaíochta, peadh eochaí cóiscinn É dom-
caí mac Eogáin wi Chonchobair nó ecc.

Súmarli ac gáinmleachtaí do maíbaíód sa huaí nell.
Níall gealbuide ó Conchobair do maíbaíód do taigh mac anúnaíra wi
Conchobair É do tuatail mac munchaitiagh.

Mag cóchlainn ticisíona dealbíona moirpe do maíbaíod do Shípmi mac peo-
raigh the púinailm an lápa.

Congalach ó ceallaigh ticisíona bhígh [nó ecc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this ter-

itory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which
stood on the townland now corruptly called Gil-
gad, and situated in the parish of Conor.

The events recorded under this year by the
Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of
the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates
appear in the old translation, the words of
which are here inserted, that the reader may be
enabled to compare the translations:

"Anno 1287, a.d. 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen
O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and
best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of
his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of
Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac
Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king;
and when the Earle left the country, Nell Cu-
lanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and
Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made
king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by
Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy
O'Neale; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon
Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contrey
spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght
to Olín, and Conagh made him the feast of St.
Brigit" [cucobair conacca peipraignbe nó, i.e.
the Connacians gave him treacherous hos-
tages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghrath,
drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner
and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could pro-
cure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus,
and were interrupted at Cara Culin" [alias Cul
Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Mo-
rough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other
men, and many horses taken from Manus his
men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight,
and escaped under hand; and great preys were
made by Cathal O'Conor and Nel Gelvoy" [after]
"Cathal being wounded at Carbry; and
Manus O'Conor,—when Syl-Mureah, i.e. (Sept-
Mureah) came to him and his own loving
frends" [α ως κα τεγα προτί], "with the Galls
of Roscommo to assist him on the morrow after
the breach,—came to meete the prays, and
A great depredation was committed by Manus O'Conor upon Niall Gealbhuidhe.

Hugh O'Fallon was killed (or died).

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1292.**

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

Aindiles O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, a man of universal hospitality, and Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, died.

Sorley O'Gormly was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbhuidhe O'Conor was slain by Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, and Tuathal, son of Murtough.

Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin More, was slain, by order of the Earl, by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalagh O'Kelly, Lord of Bregia, died.

Overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Imagh, tooke all the prayers from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly" [i. e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gostelo" [was] "killed there, and his brother David taken and killed in the same captivity, and many more of that army, both English and Irish. And Neale made peace, came into the country, and had his own land given him.

"Hugh O'Fallon quietait in Christo.

"Congalagh Mageoghegan, chief of Kindred Fiegh, mortuus est."

*Tuathal.*—This name, which is now generally anglicised Toole, is rendered Tully in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Thus: "Anno 1288, al. 1292. Nell Galvoy O'Conor killed by Teig mac Anrias O'Conor, and by Tully mac Murtagh."

*Delvin More.*—This is a mistake, it should be Delvin-Eathra, or Delvin simply. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1288. Manach coctian mi delbha bo mapbha bo plin mac Feorais epe popoll an tcapla." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, al. 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Brimingham, at the Earle's request."

*Congalagh O'Kelly.*—Though he is here styled Lord of Bregia, it is highly probable that he retained but a small portion of his principality, as the English were at this period firmly established in Dublin and Meath. This once great family, who descended from Hugh Slainé, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kelys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmaenoise in the year 1627, has the following curious remarks upon this family and their territory of Bregia or Moybrea, under the year 778: "To the end that the reader may not be ignorant of Moybrea and the inhabitants thereof, I will, in a few words, shew the bounds thereof, and to whom it was allotted. Dermott Mac Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had
issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Bogg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublinn to Bealaghbrick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayne [Sliabh Ruaidhmore] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as became them, and because they were nearer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O'Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity's sake, I omit to particularize. They are brought so low now-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O'Kelly's are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O'Kelly's of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [sic] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be mere churchers, and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey."

† The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: "Anno 1289 al. 1293. The bones of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Mollisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick's Saval, and [he] dug them up, and after they were dugged many miracles were sayd to be made [sic] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably." The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1289.—Taighi Patraic 7 Colum cille 7 bruige do poillmuccad do Nicol mac Mabypic, do comartipa Patraic, do beic 1 Sabull Patraic, 7 a toghbal oo, 7 cair no togh-bal pepa moire 7 muhablyne do oenom, 7 a cair breg a rpeinn cumhois do honopac." It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick's sepulture. According to Giralda Cambresis, in his Topographia Hibernia, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery
An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Conor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

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

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, et sequen. The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione predicta Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quonque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's Primordia, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgae is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldaus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh.
maolmór (compartha Patrannce) do bhí i Sabhall, a tógadh laigh. Bhíta mórta i miorbaile do dhéan dóibh iarann, a ceap i Scéipín iar na cumadh go hionphach ar a haitle.

Mupcaid o Mãoileclann Ri mhoth vecc.

Magh Noro conóbaí Rí connacht, ríce cogphac congalaic bá moa ghrain gaircead, bán oimse do gaorclain Eiréann ina amhrín vecc, iar mhí beàit pàiste i ngral a dó. Ao shí mac éogain do rígaid ina iomad booths an lucht, an bheadh é an lá iar na opinneadh, ro ghabh eiríde la Mac Geanaithe, ro macbaid ic. Tosa muintir, ro ghabh eiríde díobh.

Cataill o conóbaí do mhaighd do Ruaidhí mac donnchaidh mhabaig.


Mhíral a Raígillír ticshina muintir maolmórtha vecc.

Mór tsiulmín uí conóbaí vecc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counterscheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

Sabhall, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish Sóball Phoapúr, which the monastic Latin writers rendered Zabulium vel Horreum Patricii, i. e., Patrick’s barn. See Usher’s Primodia, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of saball or barn is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick’s first convert; but Dr. Lagnigan thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, “in the same manner,” he adds, “as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose.”—Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

Manus O’Conor, King of Connought.—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: “Anno 1289, ad 1293. Manus O’Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most
of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget were at Sabhall; they were taken up by him, and great virtues and miracles were afterwards wrought by [means of] them, and, after having been honourably covered, they were deposited in a shrine.

Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, died.

Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught, a warlike and valiant man, the most victorious, puissant, and hospitable of the Irish of his time, died, having been ill a quarter of a year; and Hugh, son of Owen, was inaugurated his successor, through the influence of the Lord Justice; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and some of his people were slain, and others plundered.

Cathal O'Conor was slain by Rory, son of Donough Reagh.

Cathal Roe O'Conor, having made a prisoner of Hugh, son of Owen, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, but was killed a quarter of a year afterwards by Rory, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor. Hugh, son of Owen, afterwards received his liberty, and, aided by the power of the Lord Justice and the people of the king [of England] took possession of the kingdom of Connaught; but on the tenth day after his election, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, when great spoils were taken from him, and fifty of his people slain.

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

More, daughter of Felim O'Conor, died.

frend[ly] and warlike, most liberall and venturous in his time of the Irish, sick a whole quarter of a year, died.

"Cathal O'Conor [was] killed by Rory mac Donogh Rievagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Conor taking the kingdome of Conaghth, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Rievagh O'Conor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and toke the kingdome of Conaghth by the power of the Deputy.

"The castle of Sligo, made by John Fitz Thomas, and [he] went over to the King of England's house [Caerlen Sligigh bo benum-bo Seon Fitzcomarg, 7 a tuil taump co ceth piz Sacen].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Conner toke the kingdome of Conaghth through the power of the Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his raigne was treacherously made captive by Mac Geralt, and 50 of his men killed, and great prayes made uppon him.

"Ferall O'Rely, King of Muinter Mulmora, died.

"More, daughter to Felim O'Conor, quiet."

"Murtagh O'Flanagan, chief of Clann Cathal, quiet."

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Conor] killed by Munter Egra."

1 Lord Justice.—He was William de Vesey who is celebrated in English-Irish history for his dissensions with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Baron of Offaly.

k Taken prisoner by Fitzgerald.—This is another version of the second last entry.
Muintirteach o plannacain tigthe, no taiopeac, cloinne catail decc. Tuataidh mac Muintirteagh u Conconbhair do marbhad la munshin Eogha. Caiplen Sliccigh do Teacht do Seon pipchomag, g Seon buidhinn do mol go Sarsaibh.

AOIS Criost, 1294.

Aoir Criost, mile, da cé, nochat a cithair.

Cnneacha móra do denom la haoi mac eogain an cloinn Muintirteag.
Muintirteach mac magnara u Conconbhair aithi coicshag do breach na cinth do marbhad do taibh (i. taibh na Conconbhair) g do domnaill mac taibh.

Maolteacaimh o plannacain taiopeac cloinne catail do marbhad la catail mac taibh meic diarmaidha an Spáin phiccigh. Catail mac taibh meic diarmaidha teagairt maige luirec decc iar fun, g Maolteacaimh mac gilla-erisce meic diarmaidha do gabhair a ionair.

Donnchad mac Conchana taiopeac munshe cionoirt, Danaean mac teagairt na tigthe, no taiopeac teallacht domhanda, g Deaptrail mhain taibh meic catail meic diarmaidha decc.

Caiplen Sliccigh do leccad la haoi mac Eogain u Conconbhair.

Ríochadh a luirec i. an thiarla ruda do gabhair do mac ghrailt. Cuairteadh Eogain do teacht troinmhe.

1 Went to England.—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vescy, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vescy, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vescy: " 'A gentleman!' quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!' " The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vescy, "turning his great beast to small roast,
Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.
Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the O'Haras.
The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Conor); upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Conor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i.e. Teige O'Conor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaglin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot; in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchrest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcan Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor.

Richard Burke, i.e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak"[craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vescy's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vescy conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's Hibernia Anglica, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trust-worthy authority. In 1297, William De Vescy surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor, and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. Rot. Canc. Antiq. 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, eum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitis de Kildare, ipsiusque præfectisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

in MacConsnava.—Now anglicised MacKinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.
A STATE OF DISTURBANCE.

This general disturbance, "propter captionem Ricardi de Burgo Comitis Ultonie per Johannis filium Thome," is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II. 80.—See Grace’s Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 43, note a.

O’CUOMHAIN.—See note 1 under the year 1208, p. 160.

The Red Earl.—According to Pembridge’s Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner “cito post festum S. Nicolai” (Dec. 6) and detained in the castle of Lec, “ad festum S. Gregorii Papae” (March 12). It is stated in Grace’s Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Ulster was set at liberty on this occasion by the King’s Parliament at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas, as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his possessions in the province of Connaught, and also the castle of Kildare.
A great depredation was treacherously committed upon the Connacians by Fitzgerald and Mac Feoras [Birmingham]. Hugh, son of Owen, was attempted to be deposed by them. The country was desolated; yet, though they thus disturbed the province, they acquired no power over it.

David Mac Giolla-Arraith was slain by the sons of Donnell Duv O'Hara. Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

The Earl was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which capture Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

Dermot O'Caomhain died.

The Red Earl was let out of prison by Fitzgerald, through the power of the King of England; and good hostages of his own tribe were received in his stead.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and a great slaughter made of the English and Irish [who were] along with him.

Hostilities broke out in Tirconnell between Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and Turlough, his brother, concerning the lordship, so that a great part of the country was destroyed between them, both lay and ecclesiastical property. Turlough was afterwards deposed, and banished from Tirconnell to the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Donnell.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, one of the most judicious men in counsel of his time, died in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branan (i.e. Con), Chief of Corcachlann, died; and Tomaltagh Mac Branan, who was elected his successor, was slain by the Muintir-Conallan, in revenge of their father, who had been killed by him some time before.

*Muintir-Conallan, i.e., the family of the O'Conallan's, who were located in the Plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished from the O'Quinlans of Ivelery near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.
Annals of the Four Masters, 1296.  
Aíom Criost, mile, da éin, nochtaí, aré.

Tiolla iora mac an haitánaí'earrúche oiliúinn th Maolpáiéin ó duihghe-
nain aipinéen na bheine o ògímpéil i 50 céannair décc.  
Aíom mac Eogain uí Concombreis, taitiogaid lá a oirect rún. Clann Mhui-
chítaíth iad taidínte ma ina nádó. A ccaillinn ó gaidh a oíobh ó éconobá-
nuad mac caítaí, 7 a mhínaíthe. An tigh uile eithir cill 7 tuaithe do millea-
úr ar an authúiphaodh rún. Móphluaccaidh do tíonol im Aíom ó éconobáin na-
gailáb 7 gaoiléalaí im William bóirc, 7 im tóriú a bóirc 50 cúcce do tús-
na 50 mbátaí ciste laite cóna roinidí b'fhá milleád 7 b'fhá mór aipcain eith-
croí 7 aipbar. Teicint caoirth na tíre na cóin iar phinn, 7 puisc lór iar-
na lataí ar iärла do denaim ríte rún. Dála cloimne Mhuirechítaíth rí rí-
loisepíomad 7 nó millipéir críoch Cairepwe uile, 7 nó eáidróirr ré a tím-
plaíth. Tiófadh nó òróin bia, Muirpse, 7 cúl eile ra tómpail nó rópaigh-
piotr rún o hipn 50 haitaipígti ar a haitlé.

Imhára na téaspairéá pemplíte iar ngeallnad nóib oighirinn Aíom na-
edamh nó tìlipéir na téigí th, 7 níp anphat a mbun a plucaidh in Aíom uair dh

p Báite-nuí, i.e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more-
copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four-
Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

q Magh-Breacruighe.—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name,
unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Bal-
ymany, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

r Magh-Dumha.—Now Moydow, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county
of Longford. The castle of Moydow, now in ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish
of Moydow; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydow
in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland;
but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the
year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

s The Clann-Murtough.—These were the de-
sendants of Murtough or Muircheartach Muimh-
nach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch
of Ireland.

t Conor Roe.—He was Conor Roe, the son of
Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who
The castle of Baile-nui⁴ and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe⁴ were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O’Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha' was also demolished by him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

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

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O’Duigen-nan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O’Conor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough⁵ were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe', the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O’Conor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O’Conor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long...

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Tur-lough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "Anno 1292, al. 1296. Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contery in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roe mac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituall and temporall, spoyled through that deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda' [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], " in Tyrtohall. Hugh O'Con- her, Mac Dermot, O'Farrall, and these men made
great prayers upon Clann Murtagh the same day."

"An army.—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows:
"Anno 1292, al. 1296. "A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friers, that he left no stone upon a stone of it, and killed many severits [sic] and women. And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

"Ecclesiastics, aor gnúid.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics, it means friars, priests, &c.

"Not able to bear arms.—Oaome nap bo
at peace with him, for they [soon afterwards] again sided with the Clann-Murtough. Hugh, the son of Owen, then came into the Tuathas, bringing O'Farrell and Mac Rannall, with their troops, along with him, and sent messengers to Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan, upon which these turned out against the Clann-Murtough, in opposition to the other tribes, and sided with Hugh. When Conor Roe had heard of this, he made an attack upon Mac Dermot, and, in conjunction with his kinsmen, committed a depredation upon him. Mac Dermot went in pursuit of the prey; and a battle was fought between them, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, his son, and Manus, son of Tomaltagh, were taken prisoners; after the loss of many on both sides. Mac Dermot brought the prisoners to Hugh. On the same day Hugh (i.e. the O'Conor), O'Farrell, Mac Dermot, Mac Rannall, and the abovementioned tribes, committed a retaliatory depredation on the people [followers] of the Clann-Murtough. Loughlin, the son of Conor, was afterwards blinded, in consequence of which he died.

An army* was led by the king of England into Scotland, and he acquired great power in that country. The chiefs of the English of Ireland, i.e. Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Fitzthomas, were on this expedition. They commenced ravaging Scotland, both territories and churches. A monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they prostrated it to the ground, so that they left not one stone of it above another on its site, and this after they had killed many of its ecclesiastics*, besides women and persons not able to bear arms*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1297.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-seven.

Melaghlin Mac Brian, Abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin; and Marian O'Donnaver, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, who had been elected [to the same see] before Melaghlin*, repaired both to Rome, where Melaghlin died.

* Before Melaghlin.—This entry is better
given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus: “A. D. 1293 [1297]. Maelesciam mac Ógáin, ab na bólle, do éoga cum episcopo Osbem, 7 Marian O Donubhor, bruath ran crom do éoga reine 7 a nout don Roim in imephaim na hepp计入 cebna 7 [Maelesciam] a e b don turma pín.”

“A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaglhin Mac Brian, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin, and Marian O’Donovnor, a Friar Preacher, who had been elected before him, went to Rome in contention for the same bishopric, and [Melaghlin] died on that journey.”

This entry is not in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum.

Henry Mageraghy.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered under the year 1293: “Anno Domini 1293. Henry Mageraghy erppuc Compe, monac lioc, quievit in Chirle, 7 a eolucuc i man-purp porcup aeka.”

“Anno Domini 1293. Henry Mageraghy, Bishop of Connor, a grey monk, quievit in Christo, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda.” But in the old translation of the Ulster Annals it is entered as follows:

“Anno 1293 (al. 1297). Henry Mac Oreght, Bishop of Aghaconair, a grey monk, quievit.”

In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 659, Henry Mac Oreghty, a Cistercian monk, is mentioned as Bishop of Achonry, and his death placed in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, mention is made of a Henry Mac Oregthy, Bishop of Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardagh, whose death is also placed in 1297. The fact would appear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Oone) only, and that oac Conuie and Compe are mere mistakes of transcribers. We know from the public records that he was really Bishop of Derry, for he received the royal assent on the 3rd of March, 1294; but there seems to be no authority for making him Bishop of Achonry, except the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which Ware and Harris seem to have used.—See note 1, infra.

Airtech.—The text of the Annals of Ulster is very nearly the same as that of the Four Masters, but the old translator does not attempt a close version of it. He shortens it thus: “Anno 1293 (al. 1297). Conor mac Tachly mac Dermot, king of Moitherg and Arty, the elder, and lord of all Munter-Mulrony, a man [the most] praysable in all respects of all his own time,
Henry Mageraghty, Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach, the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilmamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called Abhainn na Foroise, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Bredoge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Bredoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Bredoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermons in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about the middle of the fourteenth century: 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

Cu-Uladh.—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated Canis Ultoniae, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

Aengus.—This name is still in use, but lati-
AOS CRIOST, 1298.
Aoil Cnorta, mile, da céad, nochat, a hochte.

Tomar ó hainnseach òbh eampr nuair décc.
Saor in glaimh Aonta bunó uí neill bín taisíc mac ainmnaíra uí conquaid décc.

Túrnach mac samhadaí taoirteach teallach echoach vo máthair la hAon mhnaireach ó eonconbaí, g lâ cloinn muintirethaí agdaísa.

Donnchaí mac donnaiil iú eacgha an taonmac taoirsigh ba reagh onec, g lâm ace orainmh a tóire do máthar ó bhrataigh, bhrann caoira ó lighra.

Tomar Fiamaírth bapun vo ghialtaíoch bhur a nábairtei on tuille cam do écc.

AOS CRIOST, 1299.
Aoil Cnoraí, mile, da céad, nochat, a noaí.

Níochol mac maolóra Aingeannaír Ænchacha an tsáin cleiréig nó ba tighdha easpáighe bain in Éimh ma amháin décc.

Reapat uas mheáil eprucc Ratha both do écc. ba heriabh réagpra eacghaí nó ba mo ainh dálance, g saonnaíta, cramh, g caoíghmisthean baoi ma amhain.

Achamhí mac donnaiil, áit readh ba ríigh onec, g engnaim ba paiste via cinse le Éimhin, g in albain do máthar la haleachamhí mac doibhair, g ar stáibre via muintir amaille nír.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghegan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennes in Connaught, Ennais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

O'Heraghty.—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Geraghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muintir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1298.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas O'Heraghty, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Sabia, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, died.

Brian Breaghach [the Bregian] Magauran, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was slain by Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough.

Donough, the son of Donnell O'Hara, a chieftain's son, of best hospitality and hand in defence of his country, was slain by his own kinsman, Brian Carragh O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1299.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-nine.

Nicholas Mac Maelisa, Archbishop of Armagh, the most godly and devout ecclesiastic of his time in Ireland, died.

Farrell O' Firghil, Bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most celebrated man of his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolent actions.

Alexander Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

nell, or O'Neill from Mac Neill. They differ in name, in descent, and in locality; the pedigree and history of the former is unknown, those of the latter are recorded with considerable minuteness till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they sunk into comparative poverty and obscurity, though in 1585 there was a recognized chief of the name, and the Editor is informed that his lineal descendant is still living near Moylough, in the county of Galway.

Crooked heir.—This passage is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

\[ \text{"Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Tomur Fumur, baipm moh oo clemn ge petsi prp mno baupierd in cregm cam, quiveit in Chhereo."} \]

And thus rendered in the old translation:

\[ \text{"Anno 1294, al. 1298. Thomas Fitz Moris, Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the Crooked heire, quievit."} \]

Mac Dowell.—This surname is generally written Mac Dugald by the Scotch. This passage is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "Anno 1295, al. 1299. Alexander Mac Donell, one of the best of Ireland..."
and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words:

“Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfulest, and bountifullest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O’Ferrall in pursuit and defence of his own preye.”

“The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cables, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdom.”

Congalagh O’Loughlin.—In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, however, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O’Conor and O’Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O’Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O’Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called Coidhreim Thoirdeabhaigh, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time, East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i.e. the rocky district, and O’Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O’Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.

Congalagh O'Loughlin, Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim MacCarthy, heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i.e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl.

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Staunton, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt, died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

Felim MacCarthy. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrhie, young prince of Desmond."

The Earl. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, alias Ballenmote, was founded by the Reade Earle this year."

Adam Staunton. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

Cill Craebhnatt, Cill Craoibhnu. — This nunnery, which is called Killcreunnata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

O'Melaghlin. — Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

3 p
William mac Cormack, son of Mac Cormack O'Melaghylyn, was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghylyn, who was his own Cossen Germain, his father's brother's son.

"Gillé Isiú Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaighragh, wonderful well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

Teige, the son of Andreas.—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo. — See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, et sequem.

Moy-g-Céide.—Mógh g-ceine, a plain situated between the rivers Ophoas or (Drowes) and Erne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Muygh, alias Moygane, and described as "inter flumina de Erne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, & Slygge, vel eorum altero."

For very early references to this plain, see O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part iii. c. 14; and Duaid Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

Except the Earl of Ulster, Cennóta Iapla Ulcóc.—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cennóta, like the Latin præter, sometimes means besides, and sometimes except. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a neicnárp Iapla Ulcóc, i.e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earl of Ulster." Thus: "Anno 1297, al. 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Gerald and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, besides the Earl of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas until Allhallowtide, and made no great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremyngham, with all the
William Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain by Ualgarg, the son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann Murtough, upon Teige, the son of Andreas¹, in Magh g-Cedne".

An army was led by the King of England into Scotland. Fitzgerald, Mac Feoras [Bermingham], and all the other noble barons of Ireland, except the Earl of Ulster⁵, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas⁶ until Allhallowtide⁷, but were not able to effect the total conquest of the country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1302.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred two.

Stephen O'Bragan, Archbishop of Cashel [died].

Miles, Bishop of Limerick⁵, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork⁷, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, save only the Earl of Ulster, went to Scotland to conquer the said kingdom, where they continued from a fortnight before Lammas until Hollantide, and made no intire conquest thereof."

The probability is that the Earl of Ulster was not on this expedition, and that he did not go to assist King Edward into Scotland until the year 1303. The Editor, therefore, has translated cemnor by except.

¹ Lammas.—Uígnera, called in English Lammas, is the name by which the first of August is still known. The word is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary: luignera, i.e. náirgna, nó aupráca loga mac Eithlionic. Ócnae nó eíreli laim im éanú poadáin in céith bladáin. Cluice nó eínae nó aupráca i do in rámám náirgna, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaídín, the son of Eithliond. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. Nassadh signifies game, fair, or festival."

⁷ Allhallowtide.—Samhuin, is yet the name of the first of November; it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "Samhuin q. d. rmhun, i. rm in rmhruin, rm.rm. i. cróghnum. Samhuin q. d. Samh-fhúin, i. e. the end of summer; fuin, i. e. end."

⁵ Miles, Bishop of Limerick.—The surname of this Miles, Bishop of Limerick, is not given in any of the Irish annals; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in calling him the grandchild [i.e. son of the son] of the Earl of Leinster. The person called the Earl of Leinster, by the Irish annalists, was evidently no other than the Earl William Marshall; and it is highly probable that this Miles was his (perhaps illegitimate) grandson. He would appear to be the Bishop of Limerick, called by Ware Gerald le Marescall, who died in 1301 (English style). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

¹ The Bishop of Cork.—His name was Robert
Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

The Sil-Uídhir.—The Sil-Uídhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manus, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess, died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poet (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habit of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know:
Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir¹ in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O’Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.

Melaghlin Mac Brian¹, Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O’Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma², Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O’Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighin [Lector] O’Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O’Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas³; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

¹ Melaghlin Mac Brian.—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric of Elphin with Marian O’Donnaveer. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

² Cnoc-an-Madhma, i.e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

³ The Three Tuathas.—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac
Domnall óc mac cáptaigh cicpeaca dhofuman décc.

Dírannta ó plannacainta taoirpeach tuaithe náta, a ó dac, 1 rochanne imiile mí do manbha la óprun vo lucé tig Domnall mic taing ut conobhar I mbun unibe i trípairiect cneice boí do brúic lair a moigh ceitone.

Mágnar mac páipáidh taoirpeach teallais eachdach, 1 Niall mac gille-finnem, décc.

Tepact Mac Íthaite décc.

Creach móir do bheann la clóinn Muiphpéitaigh ar múinte écipait, 1 Muiphpéiteac mac Conpaíá aodhar taoiri vúminte éipait vo manbhaid vo cún pin.

Sluíchaíd moir la Rí Sáchan in Albain, 1 an tsipla, goill 1 scomóid imóda vo do ol coblaic moir a héinn vo congnaím lair. Caireáca imóda vo bhin amac doibh, 1 ní mi Albaí do ghabail leó do cún pin. Tepoite a bhpne dochhraí in an tsipla décc (.a. aipail nóilac) in ceapairic mhíshgra in éipóidec do vo sluíchaíd pin.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibhne na o-tuac, i.e. Mac Sweeney of the tuaths, or districts.

"Donnell Oge Mac Carthy.—He was the son of Donnell Roe, Prince of Desmond, who died in 1302; who was the son of Cormac Finn, Prince of Desmond, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra, who was the fourth in descent from Carthach, the progenitor after whom the Mac Carthys have taken their surname. The silver seal of this Prince is in the possession of Mr. Petrie, and is in its style very similar to that of his cotemporary Felim O’Connor, which was found during the government of Lord Strafford, and given by that nobleman to King Charles I. Donnell is represented on horseback charging with sword in hand. The legend "2. Dovenrald og fili D. Roigh Mac Arthy."

*Bun Dubh, i.e. the mouth of the River Dubh, now Bunduff, a village in the barony of Carbery, in the county of Sligo. The names of many villages, townlands, &c. situated at the mouths of rivers, are compounded of bun, foot, mouth, and the name of the river, as bun Dóobaofe, i.e. the mouth of the River Drowes, q.d. Drossees-foot, bun-na Maipge, now Bona-margy, in the county of Antrim; bun na Finne, the mouth of the River Fin.

*Garrett Fitzgerald.—He was the eldest son of John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaly.—See Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, p. 87, A. D. 1304.

* Mac Conama, Mac Conpaíá.—This name is generally written Mac Conama in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is now sometimes correctly anglicised Mac Kinnew, and very incorrectly translated Forde. The territory of Muintir Cionaoith, which still retains its ancient name, lies in the county of Leitrim, to the west and north-west of Lough Allen, and is nearly co-extensive with the barony of Dromahaire.

*Into Scotland.—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "Anno 1299, ad. 1303. A great army by the King of England into Scotland; many cities taken by them; and the Earle and Eng-
Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, his two sons, and many others along with them, were slain at Bun Duibhe*, by some of the household of Donnell, son of Teige O'Conor, who had pursued them, to deprive them of a prey which they were carrying off from Magh-g-Cedne.

Manus Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan], and Niall Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Garrett Fitzgerald* died.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in Muintir-Kenny, on which occasion Murtough Mac Consnava*, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was slain.

A great army was led by the King of England into Scotland; and the [Red] Earl and many of the Irish and English went with a large fleet from Ireland to his assistance. On this occasion they took many cities, and gained sway over Scotland. Theobald Burke, the Earl's brother, died after his return from this expedition, on Christmas night, at Carrickfergus.

English and Irish went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earle, died after returning from that journey, at Carrigfergus, on Christmas eve."

Sir Richard Cox has the following remarks upon the Red Earl, in his Hibernia Anglicana, p. 87: "A. D. 1303. Richard Burk, Earl of Ulster, accompanied with Eustace le Poer, and a good Army, went to aid the King in Scotland; and the Earl made thirty-three knights in the castle of Dublin before he set out; and it is observable that in all commissions, and even in the Parliament Rolls, this Earl is always named before the Lord Justice."—See also Leland's History of Ireland, book ii. c. 2, vol. i. p. 258, where this historian has the following remark on the state of Ireland in the absence of these great lords:

"The absence of such powerful lords produced its natural effect in Ireland, in encouraging a licentious spirit of insurrection, and giving free course to the treachery and turbulence both of the English and Irish inhabitants. Several feuds broke out with new violence, and petty wars were carried on, to the utter desolation of the finest and most valuable of the English settlements. The disorder extended even to the seat of government; and the utmost efforts of the chief governour and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."

*b Gained sway, necpe alban no ghabal leó, i.e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Necpe no ghabal signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.

"Christmas night, also noolec.—The Irish word noole, night, is now always written noilé, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin nocte, and the English night.

d Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghgan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Gallda Mageoghgan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."
AOIS CRIOST, 1304.

Aoír Criost, mile, trí céo, α εισπραγμ.

Concobair mac Aoiba úi concobair do marbaid la hoibhsio ná flaithearthaígh is na noëamh mebla d'éirí ag donchnaí uis fhiailbeartaígh, le hoibhsí do taitimu ipin roscóir.

An contaife bhe Riscaip a beic aipla uilí, . an tiaipla Ruad, gú Oíthe a beic oighne an aipla éisna vo écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1305.

Aoír Criost, mile, trí céo, a cúig.

O Concobair rialg, .1. Muircshíta, Maelmorda, a híreáin, g an calbae oí concobair anamle pí naonbaí ar ríte do máiteb a muintire do marbaí do Shímp rianur mac fhoair eile de meabail i caiplen meic réorpaí.

Caiplen nua iní heocccán do déinam laf an aipla Ruáid.

Maitím la hAcó mac carcaí úi concobair, g la clonn Muircshítaígh ar éitna aí muintire pai̊r̊iligh do stóripair pilí o Raigiligh, g oighne clonne lúibne, g mácc bùrnche cínn na ngallóccchach imaille pí sléísach arcéo i na parranáid.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: “A.D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year.”

f Mac Feorais’s own castle.—This is Castle-Carbury in Birmingham’s country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

g Deceit.—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals represent the massacres as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace’s Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Bringham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Maúirius O’Conor and Peter Brumichehame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Maúritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i.e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.

O'Conor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Conor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Bermingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle, by means of treachery and deceit.

The new castle of Inishowen was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough, over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, p. 74, and also Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note.*  

* The new castle of Inishowen.—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called Cairtlan naa, i.e. New Castle, in Irish by the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's Annals of Ireland, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

1 Clann-Murtough, Clann Muircearnach.
These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of Westmeath.

This name is now anglicised Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

Killaspuighrone, coll. earpucce éprim, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

\[1306.\]
Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the inhabitants of Teallach-Dunchadha. Turlough, son of Niall Roe O'Brien, died.

Hugh Oge O'Farrell died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1306.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred six.

Donough O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish for piety, died at Dunbuinne, on his way to Dublin, and was interred with honour at Mullingar, in the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Petrus O'Tuathalain, Vicar of Killaspugbrone, and Professor Thomas O'Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop-elect of the same church, died.

Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, a man the most illustrious, most pious, most humanely charitable, most prosperous, and most expert at arms, that was in Ireland in his time, died; and his son Donough was elected in his place.

Donnell Tuirtreach O'Neill was slain through mistake by the household of O'Neill.

Farrell Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was slain by his brothers and a party of his own people.

A great war [broke out] between Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, joined by some of the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, and the chieftains and tribes of Breifny. They [the two armies] were for the space of four months encamped at both sides of the Shannon. Some of Hugh's people encamped in the Tuathas, where they committed great depredations. Flann, referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as published by Colgan in his Trias Thaum., and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 346.

Tuirtreach, i.e. of Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the south of the county of Antrim, for the extent of which see note under the year 1176, p. 25.

Encamped.—The Irish word popbaip, as appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, Fopbaip. Opoma Oam-ghaine, the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick, which is made the subject of an ancient Irish story, by which the meaning of the word popbaip is fully established.
acht, a spóite 1rthu. Plann mac maighne uí plonn aoibh taoiseach i n
toillte, ghlac Mac Domhnaill mac Donnchaird muaidh uí Concobaír go rocharóidh i n
maille giniu do marbháid do muintir ainligi bádtaí a thóAdvertisa a ceapach.
A ra re cha ba bhí ní bádtaí ar an eipóip é a Ruainí mac
atail uí Concobaír, Donnchaí mac Concobaír an cópán mac éipí Eindó aibh
éifeach moighe luipce ar a gCineill gur an lá gín. Cre a thá aacht mán-
cáit iomh píopa na maite giniu an méid do mhaí do muintir cona ceapach
leó go mhaéadraí longfort uí Concobaír. Lóipichead pháili i é Connaíet
anróin. Rucc Aodh mac Eógan optha i an loircead ann i nógbaile doibh. D'éinnta
a ceapach asbh róisibh, g marbhéad Donnchaí mac Concobaír an cópán go
núinadh i na muintír má trìmle.

Cinnn mór do déanaí do clóinn muinteacracht ceapach caipri. D'ainn
ó caomhain (i.e. caoi eacht o tuain na bheara go ghlúin) brucceáin aontréacht
thromconaithe, Donnchaird mac bunseachtaí, g róisibh oile do marbháid a tríimle
na ceapach i réin.

O plannaccan do marbhála la húnain ceapach ó náchra.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1307.
Aoir Créost, mile, trí céad, a reacht.

Lóipiche ó Laéthnáin (i.e. manach liath) eipóip cóille mic Únaich, g Donn-
cait do Plannaccán eipóip oile plinn níecc.

*Palace.—Charles O'Conor writes, interlineas, "a Palip élaimh ãruací." The place
is now called Clonfree, and is a townland
situated about one mile westwards of Stroke-
town, in the county of Roscommon. It is
described as follows by the Rev. John Keogh
of Strokestown, for Sir William Petty's in-
tended Atlas in 1683: "Here is a kind of
fort (like Rathcroghan) four-square, which an-
ciently was the King of Connaught's palace,
but so very long ago that the very ruins of the
building, if there were any considerable, are
defaced, and no remainder of it to be seen but
the said fort, the wall whereof is only a green
bank, together with some broad pavements an-
nexed to it." The fort here described forms a
square, the side of which measures fifty paces
in length; but it does not bear any resemblance
to Rathcroghan, as Keogh asserts in the above
description.

*Tuaim-da-Bhodar, now Toomore, a parish
near Foxford, in the barony of Galen, and
county of Mayo. Gleir was the original name of the River Leeney, in the barony of Tireragh,
in the county of Sligo.

*Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the fol-
lowing entries, which have been omitted by the
son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Connor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Connor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of that tract of country extending from Tuaim-da-Bhodar to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion. O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.

Laurence O'Laghtnair (i.e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [recte O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [μεοράπιν νύμφι] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever saith one Pater Noster and Ave Maria for his soul, he shall have plenary indulgence of his sins as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "Anno 1302 (ad. 1306). Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drumkiew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martyrised him; and whosoever saith a Pater Noster for his soul, he hath 26 days forgiveness of his sins as often as he sayeth it."

1 Laurence O'Laghtnair and Donough O'Flanagan.—O'Laghtnair is now generally anglicised Laughnain, and sometimes, incorrectly,
Oinnall mac tainig mic hriain mic aithriapa mic hriain luignigh mic tóiprócealbais moir tanairi Connaét, pinn lain uíshnám, g venech, g Saol còiteam compoignac do marpbao la hAoide mbreipnech mac cacal, puaidi uí concobaigh.

Taicc mac mailechlainn mic oinnchaidh mic oinnall mic maghara mic tóiprócealbais, raoi níomh do marpbao la cacal mac oinnall mic taicc.

Uaimh gail Roppa commain do marpbao la oinnchaidh mhuinneac ó cceall-lais tíghina ó mainge ace at earcpeace cuan, uibh eicneair pilip muintear, peasa muintear, g maith aon inaille pe rocaithnach annmhegf. Ro gabhann an deaframhaic gail mac deaframhaic, comhmac mac asteirnait, g Siannam Roppa comáin, ace do líchd fac iaf iaf tennoll, g do nporat ace ar ron an baile do lórccao le hennamhuirt. An oinnchaidh ro ó ccealllaic déece iarpana gnótaib ri, g ní bhe bair iaf moohlachair ri ace haf hece iaf gnótaib gale, g sarccio, iaf treoainacal réu g mainge.

Ailbe inghe taitice uí concobaigh déece.

Mailechlainn ó gaipmildicbais taippeac cenél moain, g maghnír mac dleaccaic déece.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan’s translation these entries run as follows: “Laurence O’Laghtnan, abbott of Easroe, abbott of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbott of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

“Donough O’Flanagan, abbott of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitality, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, nighter for meat or clothes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisedome and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sicknesse, the 10th of the Kallends of June.”

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan’s time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

“Donnell, son of Teige.—This Donnell is the ancestor of O’Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

“A man distinguished for hospitality, rooi nemi.—The Irish word rooi means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of dooi, a clown.

“Ath-easagraig-Cuan, i.e., the ford of St. Cuan’s ester or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town
Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luigh-never, who was son of Turlough More [O’Conor], Tanist of Connaught, a man of great prowess and hospitality, who was universally esteemed, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal Roe O’Conor.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Manus, son of Turlough [O’Conor], a man distinguished for his hospitality, was slain by Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Teige [O’Conor].

The greater number of the English of Roscommon were slain by Donough Muimhneach O’Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Ath-easgrach-Cuan, where Philip Muinder, John Muinder, and Main Drew, with many others whose names are not mentioned, were killed. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Kaherny, and the sheriff of Roscommon, were taken prisoners; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace [recte restitution] for the burning of the town by Edmund Butler. Donough O’Kelly, after he had performed these exploits, died; and his was not the death of one who had lived a life of cowardice, but the death of a man who had displayed prowess and bravery, and bestowed jewels and riches.

Alvy, daughter of Teige O’Conor, died.

Melaghlin O’Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Manus Mageraghty, died.

on the Clonbrock river, in a parish of the same name, in the east of the county of Galway, where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration. See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 61.

*Edmond Butler.*—This passage, which is so very rudely given by the Four Masters, is thus rendered by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois: “A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donogh Mynagh O’Kelly, before his death at Atheskragh, where Phillip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with 70 other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormack Mac Keernie, were by him set at libertie, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then Deputie of Ireland.”

It is thus less correctly rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “Anno 1303 (al. 1307). The Galls of Roscommon all killed by Donogh O’Kelly, King of Omane, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magiu Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Keerny, and the sheriff of Roscomom, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the town.”

It would appear that the town of Ahascragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1312), and that O’Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscomom, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Keerny, until they made restitution for the loss sustained
Conchobhar mac riaech mac eloim buine og ba peann oneac chairccead baoi via ecnil vo ecc.
An dana heann a vo mogath op raiaib, 7 lujli.

AOIS CRIOST, 1308.
Aoi Criont, mile, tru ced, a hocht.
Saighde teimotige vo tuitim i mainirti na mbraithe i Ror comain go por brigh an mainirti.
Creac mop vo denaim la Macalpuaanio mac niarmata ar cloinn domnaill uii concobair i ceartach caippe, 7 chlech oile beor vo cloinn mischealaih oppa iar heann riuva mu poim, 7 iar etebaire breighe voib. Acet bo bellpait oppa iarretain. Dhuairit clainn domnaill uii concobair aippin go pliat da en, 7 noca pliurait leo acet a nuc, a niob, 7 a ngeorse. Iap na clop vo gallaib uii reacraich 7 luighe, tionsilte uca, 7 inaitte iao go muilach plebe da en. Lomparain nic voimnaill niu. Peachair rccamh treonna, maointear por gallaib, 7 baos manm oppa go rangatran lce eara dana. Toipcair tomair mac uilbeir contoair pla buin pinne, a obhbraitaigh, 7 rocaide inmaille niu.

by O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahascragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i.e. the Englishman, was so called for speaking the English language, and joining the English against his own countrymen.
* Was made king, bo moagh, literally was kinged.—This term is applied by the Irish annalists to the inauguration of their own kings and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the kings of England, as is quite evident from the dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster on the 24th of February following. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Edward I.: “A. D. 1307. Edward the Great, King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the 36th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of his age. After whose death the crown of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan.”
* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1307. Carolus Mac Anlihanye was elected to the Bishoprick of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbott of Loghke, who received his orders at Ardmach, and enjoyed the profits of the Bishoprick for the space of three years and a half); William Bremyngham did elect Molassy Magooge [Mac Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be Bishop of the said place, who resided in Rome for three years, and at last came” [home].—See
Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died. Edward II. was made king* of England on the 7th of July.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.

Lightning* fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Conor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Conor after this proceeded to Sliever-da-en, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Sliever-da-en*. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara*. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne*, his brother, and many others, were slain*.

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

* Lightning.—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

* Sliever-da-en.—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

* Leac-Easa-dara, i.e. the flat rock of Ballysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

* Bunfinne is now anglicised Buninna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

* Many others were slain.—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A.D. 1308. Moyleronie Mac Dermoda took a great prey from the sons of Donnell O'Connor in the land of Kriche Carbrey, in Connaught.

"Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of
Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

"Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sons of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which prey and spoyles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-cne, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mounte. The sons of Donnell and Mac Donoghk trayrayd upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Lesack-case-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others."

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and soone after his coming killed O'Dempse. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattel therein." Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the noble tamer of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

1 Slain by Hugh Breifneach.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, manu recentior inter lineas, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: "γ 1 Dael ua Sochlaean do ṡm ian do da marbhd le eac τ. bocac iuuae.""2

Coill an Clochán, i.e. the wood of the clochán, or ford of the stepping stones. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i.e. Breifiy). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: "A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac
A retaliatory depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal [O'Connor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Connor], and others, were killed.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1309.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nine.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the Irish born in his time, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal O'Connor, at Coill-an-clochain, together with many of the chiefs of his people about him. Among these were Conor Mac Dermot; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crowderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberality, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [recte the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breifneagh mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, in Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Brenie, with these ensuing persons that were killed at the said place with him, viz.: Connor Mac Dermoda, Dermot Roe mac Teig mac Andryas, Dermott mac Cahall Carragh mac Dermoda, Hugh mac Martagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, and Dermott Oge O'Helie, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Giller-new, chief Brehon of Connaught, Fogartagh O'Dowailgie of the household men of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, with many others, with the loss of a hundred more of them. After which deed Hugh Brenagh came to his house, where the three Thawthies, that is to say, the three thirds of the Provence [No, but the Three Tuathas in the east of the present county of Roscommon. Ed.] came to congratulate him.

"In the mean time Moyleronie Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came to the midst of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principalitie, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Connor sent his messengers to all his friends and allies of the English and Irish that they should come to him, to assist him in that enterprize; and William Burke, with his brothers and kinsmen came accordingly, and there encamped in the midst of the Provence, with their said many forces, fearing the inhabitants should join with Hugh Breifnagh (the aforesaid king-killer), to make him king of the Provence. The said Moyleronie took to himself the revenues and profits belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalls as belonged to the place, and made the Inhabitants to take their oaths never to yeald to any other but to Felym, the said Mullronie's fosterson, whereupon William Burke returned to Olfyn.

"Hugh Brenagh went to Meath to meet with the Earle, and in his absence the Inhabitants of the Provence came upon the land of Oghter Tyrie, took a great prey which they consumed in their camp of Oghterhurie aforesaid."
QNNaca the sions; is Conor Clann-Diaphmaic Turlough of The, Ath [1309. e., Oaoine ITlacciipe derg Brian Chief Donough concobaip. These south the mbao. very powerful cloinn el ro not Donnell e. Dpfm toipce cpach derived territory Daoine given Brughaidh, had into mbpeir-I. O’Conor. for chief the naught, was correct ford this great, monies. ollath eurhnap, Connacr, In ropach benarii. In Cormac’s Glossary it is derived from oll, great, and baim, a learned man.

Lordship, tiogfnar.—This is not a very correct term used by the Four Masters; for although the territory of the O’Conors was at this time much circumscribed, the O’Conor was still inaugurated King of the Irish of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish ceremonies.

The Plain.—An macaip, i.e. Macaque Connac, i.e. the plain of Connaught. It is the level part of the county of Roscommon, and lies between Castlerea and Strokestown.

Ath Slisean.—This is still the name of a ford on the Abhainn Uar, a short distance to the south of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note at the year 1288.

Clann-Murtough.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor. They were at this time moving from territory to territory without any fixed possessions; but in the year 1342 they became so powerful that their chief leader, Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, became King of Connaught in despite of the O’Conors of Sligo, or race of Brian Luighneach, and of the race of Cathal Crowderg: but in the succeeding century they sunk into obscurity, and disappeared from history. The pedigree of this tribe of the O’Conors is given as follows in the Book of Leccan, fol. 72, et sequen. 1. Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O’Conor, monarch of Ireland, had four sons, namely, 1, Manus (the father of Donnell of Erris); 2, Conor Roe; 3, Donough
rāgh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulroney; and Dermot O’Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O’Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship upon Rory, the son of Cathal O’Conor. Rory O’Conor and O’Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain, and slew Mac Feoras [Bermingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i.e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Sliseán. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curliu Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortress. On this occasion Donough O’Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William’s army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban.

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O’Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crovderg, and the O’Conors of Sligo.

\( ^{a} \text{His fortress, longpórr, i.e., his fortified camp.} \)

\( ^{b} \text{Binn-Gulban.—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:} \)

\( ^{c} \text{A. D. 1305 [recte 1309].} \text{Cpeč } \overset{c}{\text{h}} \text{e } \overset{c}{\text{o}} \text{enom le } \text{Moc } \overset{c}{\text{U}} \text{lliam e clouin } \overset{c}{\text{eirfeurighe; Cpeč eite leip co beinn } } \overset{c}{\text{gulban } 7 } \text{nip fuinne mheip. A. D. 1305 [recte 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermagle; another depredation by him as far as Ben-Gulban, and further down} [\text{i.e. northwards}.} \)
Concobair na bhainrioighadhma do bhruin ma amruin do marbaud d'onna gailath dubha i meabhal.

Roineadh a mhoighla do denam la hAoibhneirpeach 1 le cloinn muircheartaigh agus, an maolpuanaid mac maithmaithe. Domhchaoid mac domhchaoid oigean doibh. E dhin i bprong do maraich a muinteir do gabail. Oídm oile do marbaud, g do loirsead doibh, a bhí inaí uí plannacain do marbaud.

Píosaí mac mac domhchaoid decc.

Fionnghuala inaí Mhainair uí concothair, g Una inéan Aodha mac Plúimhinn decc.

Slothdeal la Sepanó 6 bhíghail 50 oin uabhair, ón marbaud domhnaill mac Aodha ícece uí bhíghail, Aodh mac maolphionu, 7 gofphíomad mac muircheartaigh.

Carplein bhona pinne do loirsead g do naphciain do Ruaidhí mac catail, do mhac mainghna, g do muinteir Aodha bhreipheach eise a mhuachaidh g tigib.

Aodh bhreipheach ón concothair 8f ghaidhis Ríg Connaict do marbaud la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fertaighhe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Bin-bulbin, and beyond it to the north.

9 Roydamna.—Rioighadhma, signifies a king in fieri; a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Moga, i.e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familie candidatus Rioighadhma dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipendum region formam sue. familias. Si vero libera, aut Mechanice artis alumnus fuerit, oib na taum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—Ogilvia, p. 58. Charles O'Conor, in his Dissertations on the History of Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that Roydamhna was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. Aibh is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

9 By the black English.—Do na gailath dubha. The Editor does not know the meaning of dubh in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

9 Retaliatory depredations, mhoircheatraigh, literally "great preys of revenge," i.e., preys
The Age of Christ, 1310.

Conor O'Brien, the best roydanna of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English.

Great retaliatory depredations were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulrony Mac Dermot. Donough Mac Donough was plundered by them, and many of the chiefs of his people were taken prisoners; others were killed and burned by them, and his [Mac Donough's] wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan, was killed.

Farrell Mac Dorcy died.

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Conor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair, where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne, including both its houses and corn stacks, was burned and plundered by Rory, son of Cathal, Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Breifneach.

Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, the worthy heir to the kingdom of Connaught, taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

Mac Dorcy. This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luschain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

Dun Uabhair. This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kineleagh, or Kinel-Fischach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Geoffrey O'Ferall, with the forces of the Analie, came to Donover, in Kyneleagh, to take the spoyle and prey of that countrey, but the natives and inhabitants of the countrey so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their countrey and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferall, Hugh Mac Moyalissa, and Geoffry Mac Mortagh."

The castle of Bunfinne, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tircagh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

Worthy heir. O Ógchaobh Rí Connacht, literally, "a good materies of a king of Connacht," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The Ógchaobh, or worthy heir, was no always the eldest son of the last chief.
Mac Quillin, Mac Uslcin.—The head of this family was chieftain of the Route, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. This family was among the early Welsh settlers in this country about the year 1172. Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English and Irish families of Ireland (Lord Roden's copy, p. 832), states that the ancestor of the Mac Uidhilins, who was of Dalriedan descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until the reign of Henry II., when a branch of them returned and settled in the same part of Ireland from which their ancestor had emigrated many centuries before. This, however, is a mere legend, copied from a modern compilation by Mac Firbis, who remarks that he would not vouch for its authenticity: "ni gachum oim a n-omlaine aeth peb ruedg pneum pom."—Id., p. 829.

*For a bribe.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmaenoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, that Mac Quillin was bribed by Mac William Burke. As the account of this transaction is so imperfectly given by the Four Masters, the Editor deems it his duty to lay before the reader an account of it given in the Annals of Clonmaenoise, which is much fuller and more consecutive: "Hugh Breffnagh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Cpeac on toream), upon Mulronie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donnogh Mac Dermott was taken prisoner, and his wife (O'Flannagan's daughter) was killed; women, children, and many others were also there killed; and encamped at Oghter heire, before Mac Dermott and the inhabitants of Sile Morie: which when Mac William Burke heard, he encamped at Kil Lomatt, in the sight of the said Hugh Breffnagh. The latter sent privie message to his brother Rowrie mac Cahall, that he shou'd go then, in the absence of William Burke, to his castle of Bonnafynne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafynne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

"Hugh Breffnagh staid there with his Bwanngghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired Bwanngghtmen, saw Breffnagh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonnafynne aforesaid, being provocked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffnagh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffnagh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

"When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mullronic Mac Dermoda, and Sile morie, to their camp at Killomatt, they immediately sent their forces to take the spoyles and preys of all the
was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillín* (i.e. Johnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe\textsuperscript{x} that Mac Quillín did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne\textsuperscript{y}.

The castle of Sligo was erected\textsuperscript{z} by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, assumed the place of his father\textsuperscript{a}.

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gillafinn, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin\textsuperscript{b}.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv\textsuperscript{c} Mac Mahon\textsuperscript{d}.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

"When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his foster son Felym was sett naught by, and the revenews which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnefroeigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tyme; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eagh by Moymeone, sometime King of Connaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made."

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

\textsuperscript{y} Magh-Cedne, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

\textsuperscript{z} Was erected, 30 ògán. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repeared and made by the Earle this year."

\textsuperscript{a} Assumed the place of his father, i.e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

\textsuperscript{b} Muintir Feódacháin.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

\textsuperscript{c} Roolv.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

\textsuperscript{d} Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters:

“A.D. 1310. Tanaye More O’Mulconrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

“Joan, daughter of O’Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kyneleagh, died.

“Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie.”

Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie.”

A great army.—Upon this dissension between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissensions, strife, warrs, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdom, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the warrs between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear.”

Hy-Caisin.—This is the name of the origi-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1311.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eleven.

Donnell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

A great depredation was committed in Connaught by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], on which occasion Gilchreest, son of Maurice, who was son of Donough Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot]; William Mac Giolla-Arraith; and many others besides, were slain by them.

A great army was led by William Burke into Munster, against Clarus [De Clare], and a battle was fought, in which Clarus was defeated. William Burke pursued the routed enemy with great bravery, until the people of Clarus closed around him, and took him prisoner. He was, however, victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanly was slain by Jordan de Exeter.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond. Donough Mac Namara and his adherents (i.e. the inhabitants of the cantred of Hy-Caisin) gave battle to O'Brien and the men of Munster; but Mac Namara was defeated, and he himself and Donnell O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaille, were slain on the battle field; and both armies suffered immense slaughter.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, and a materies for a monarch of Ireland for his hospitality and achievements, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murtough was elected in his place.

Loughlin Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahon, the son of Donnell Connagh-tagh O'Brien.

nal territory of the Mac Namaras, in the county of Clare, and is only their original tribe name transferred to their territory. The exact extent of it is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the deanery of Ogashin, which contains the parishes of Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Bloid, who had inhabited the eastern part of the now county of Clare, were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon.

*Kinel-Dungaille.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Grady's, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcrula, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the...
AOIS CRIOST, 1312.

Aoir Cnort, mile, trí cheó, a dech a do.

Uilliam mac plóparp airveaurpce cuama, l bennacht ó braccám eppucc luighe décc.

Maoléaclinn mácc aóba eppucc oiléinn do toga in airveaurpce-o eacht cuama rípam.

parish of Inishealtra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe. and are a part of the deanery of O m-Blaid.

Ballintober—Baite cobaip bríghe, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O’Conor Don’s extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget’s well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O’Conor of Ballylinagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O’Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O’Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

1 Short axe, γέμηργαμιτας.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : “A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellin was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Gallowglass” [axe] “wherewithall he” [had] “killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murthering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited.”

Cean-an-Medkil.—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows: “A.D. 1307. Speč do oenun le Fenilmnó o conóboip ni connaite ap clann muinep-
Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride, where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axe with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O’Conor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O’Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil, and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O’Brien died.

Donnell O’Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, and Gilla-Isa O’Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.**

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

William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O’Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedha, Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam.

Dermot Cleireach O’Brien. — His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O’Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O’Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

*Of Tir-Briuin, i. e. of the territory of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.*

1 *Dermot Cleireach O’Brien.* — His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O’Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O’Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

*Mac Aedha, मौदौदा. — This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.*

*Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: “A.D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro’ out all Christendum this year.”

“Pyers Gaveston was killed, the King’s myние.

“Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O’Connor, King of Connaught, died.

“The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 Martii ‘Dominica Paschalis.’"
By his own kinsmen, or his own name. — Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve MacMahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word brátaigh originally signified a bro-

Footnotes:

[9] Mageoghegan. — In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1313.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirteen.

Teige, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor], and Cathal, son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Dorcy was slain by Cathal Carragh Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1314.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fourteen.

Mathew Maguibne*, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Niall [i.e. Niall Beg], the son of Melaghlin, son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiernan was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon was slain by his own kinsmen*.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlahan by Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor.

Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, heir presumptive of Kinel-Owen, a prosperous and very wealthy man, died.

Manus, son of Donnell O'Hara, was slain by Manus, son of William O'Hara.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1315.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifteen.

A great fleet arrived in Ireland† from Scotland, commanded by Edward, the King of Scotland's brother, and landed in Ulster. They committed great depredations on the Earl's people and the English of Meath. The Earl mustered a great army to oppose the Scots, and was joined by Felim, son of Hugh ther; but it is now generally used to denote a relative.

† Arrived in Ireland.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Edward Bruce landed at Glondonne, i.e. the Glendun River, in the barony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Olderfleet, which was the old name of Larne Lough, in the same county.
vo conacaiteb vo oul lap an iapla. Sluaig mór ele vo tionól la Ruaini mac cabail hi conacaiteb vo no liorseach 150 no hripeáth caiplein tromála lap rnap pracaobail na típe breiúimi.

Aoibh (1. a'fz ballaíc) mac maighna uí connobaigh vo marbhad la cabal mac doimnall uí connobaigh.

Maighna mac Maighnara uí connobaigh an caoireach ba mo aill aigh 1 oifciuar do fhuaimn iath Connaicc mun an pín, 1 a oibríogaigh Dóimnall vo marbhad beór lapran ceatai ceóona arnaobapach.

Cath vo tabaite vo iapla puaí 1 educrh circle ciona ploagábh via poile, gorp raimhí pof an iapla. Šabtián ann uíthilm bhirce, 1 tá mac mhe ag an mhiob.

Maighnaimh mac paignaill caoireach muintire heolair, 6 maolmhaobh caoireach muintire dbhallain, 1 rocadhe vo muintire imaille pli vo marbhad la Maolmhaonaí mac naíomhata cíceithna moige luipce. Connobaigh puaí mac Aonta bheiregh vo marbhadh pof baoi vo liúe mhe naíomhata an la pín.

Dóimnall, 1. Aoibh mac doimnaili ócch vo tócht in caipleán Slieig 50 monnluag imaille-piur. An baile vo ghabail pof, 1 mópaí vo millshon na timceal.

Ruaini mac doimnall uí connobaigh vo marbhadh la csiih̓n gallóccelach ap pumalaíim oishbropgálloi mghine maighnara uí connobaigh eucce tuppoépae doibh airé.

Amhloib ó púghail vo ócc.
Tathg ó huishinn raon in nuáin vo ócc.

*Mac Anrewy.*—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now country of Mayo.

1 Muintir-Cearbhallain.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Maghs Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

2 As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce, from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught:

"1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shipps in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall
O'Conor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i.e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Conor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain, and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Conor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

he burnt the townes of Downedalghan, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i.e. Rathmore-Moylinny. —Ann. Connaught], "harried and spoyl'd all Ulster in general, tooke their hostages, collected the revenue of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyrannies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Roscommon, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebray, accompanied with felym O'Conor, King of Connaught; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neighther spiritual nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Synen of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmon Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-
wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earl was somewhat angry, alleging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdom, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyne with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

"The Earl encamped that night at Athbiddia near the mounte called Skeibrey [now Castlebroke—Ann. Connought], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Inice-Koynie; the Earl the next day followed him, and encamped at the town of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skirmished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

"As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O’Neal and Ulstermen, he took his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Louth, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earl’s passage over the River of Bane, whom the Earl followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thred Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyling and destroying all places where they came, not sparing Church or Chappel [refoul.—Ann. Conn.], in woman that they did not leave neither field of Cornne undestroyed, nor townes unraivsed, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to mere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the hear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither party could bend or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spacious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrows of both sides of the river.

"Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O’Connor, King of Connaught, y’ then was with the red Earl, he sent him privie message y’ he would give him y’s province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earl to defend his own province, to w’ offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m’ Cahall roc O’Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Uster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secret communication, and promised the said Earl to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Felym. But Rowrie having rece’d that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Felym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdom of Connaught into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglass and Connoughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killcalman, the town of Tobber-bridge,
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

A great army was mustered by Felim O'Connor, by Mac Fearnais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-monas-

Downeoman, with the Castles of Roscomon, Rynsdoyne, als Teacyn, and Athlone, together with all the houses that lay in his way between those places.

"After committing of a great expoyere, he desired Mac Dermott to give him the duty due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yield him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and would not give him hostages, but he resto hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole province, incontinent went to Carne frayagh, where he was invested King of Connaught by the 12 chieftains of Silemorne, 12 Coworbe, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usal at the time of the Investiture of the King: remained for a time among Silemorne, relying and destroying such of that country as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that would yield him allegiance, and also the chiepest cause of his residence there, was tarrying for the return of Felym and his forces from the North. In the mean time Felym O'Connor thought with himself that Rowrie would usurp the rule of Connaught, in his absence he spoke to the Read Earle, and told him how Rowrie would warr against him in Connaught, and seek to get the whole government and rule of that Province into his own hands, by this opportunity he had in their absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connaught, who in journeying thro Ulster and Uriel did not one day of rest, but continuall assaults and skyrnishes untill he came to Granard, and to a place called Killmenwas [could not uncommonly, Ann. Com.], and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother's Brother, Shane Offerall, after great slaughters and losses of his people, and flight of some of them with their Goods. After his return he advised with his princes and Chieftains that were with him in that remunrative journey, and in whose places Rory O'Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them should returne to their places, and take and hold them of Rory during the time they should contend together for the preheminence, with condition that if he had overcome Rory, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own brother father, M' Dermott of Moylore, seeing it is thought that Rory would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remaine with himself during his warres, untill he had seen the end and issue thereof.

"The read Earle and Englishmen seeing Felim and his Connaughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemyes, and saw them also depart in that manner, they returned backe again from Cowlerayne to the castle of Conyve, [conyve, Ann. Com.], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were att the point to incete and give battle, at the first onsett William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sons of Mac an Miles, the read Earle himselfe took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connaught, after whose coming into the province his allies and friends, both of the English and Irish, flocked to his house, in hope to be relieved by him from the
oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him: Felym O'Connor, Kinge of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryan, prince of Thomond; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imanye; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connor was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh m° Art, and Dermott m° Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortagh, where Magnus m° Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m° Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploit they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidz't. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowl-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M° Granell, chieftain of Moyntercolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermott, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowl-Cwirck] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seyinge the prey stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he imediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the sudaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffyney O'Connor was killed, Mahon M° Granell, chieftaine of Moyntereolais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinuter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowill Offynn, to the Korunn, and to the Countrey of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M° Dermott had done these private exploites, and that he joyned in Companye with his said foster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled..."
Coinneadha*. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'flyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athrachta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the moncks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh m⁵ Morgiessa M⁶ Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Fíelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King’s Pallace, and Teig O’Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronic Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Fíelym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [lecrep luige, Ann. Conn.], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleannfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip’d Gentle- men [mna ucupe, i. e. gentlewomen. Ann. Conn.] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skins; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man’s memory, without profit to the doers of the harm. Mullronic Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveyed to Cruachan [cruacan], to enjoy the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havock and killed all his Cowes at Gleannfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march’d towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Ker- ryes, viz’ the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-Ie, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentlewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besought restitution, and, upon refusal, preyed Moylorge; took all the cows and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availle him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporal or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallow-glasses for their wages.

"The towne of Dunmore was burn’t by Row- rie O’Connor.

"Eaghraym O’Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynnaye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O’Kellie.

"Felym O’Connor, mac Dermod, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O’Con- nor, partaked with the English of Ighter Con- naught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moynyr Kreghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

"Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

"There reigned many diseases generally thro’ out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabi- tants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

"Hugh O’Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbrey in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his
von oul pin, i. viarnait gall mac viarnata tigthen more luirge, copbmac mac cfeanpaic taoprea ciapannge, i poeafe oile ouairib a galloclae, i a mnunte raiploaigh.

Riige Connaet vo gabail orelim arid. Sloch mon vo teclamad vo monnpaigid aca linam, i an baile vo lopcead uip. Sleme vecltra ticclina an baile vo mapba leo, i an gocccanach beop, i an bapun ba raiphe in Emnn ma atmip, i 1omac gall ele apechana i evala mona vo venam doib.

Slimecead lammon vo eionol la pelimad e concoba in maille pe maieib an ciuccib. Da via maieib pihe Dommchao vo bhram go maithibh muinam, O macnileachlainn Ri miode, Uldagarus na nuirce tigthen bpepne, O pheghal ticclina munteipe hangoile, caog ua cealllaic tigthen o mane, Magnar mac domnaill vo concoba tanaim Connaet, Amir o higna tihearina luigne, i bhram o anuia tigthen na griaepae. Tiacharbu ile go hat na mios. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a great route of Gallowglasses, and took all the spoiles of the churches of Drumklew, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegcagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

*Tochar mona Coinneadh.*—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogether, in the barony of Ballimo (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

*Ciarrighe.*—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

*His own particular friends.*—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

*Ath leathan,* i.e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

*A very great army.*—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadh.

"A.D. 1316. Ffelym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [Ricapo Failgech rem.—Ann. Conn]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gath'ed together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermingham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omit), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemore; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fic Ilkie in Clyneconvaye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so set, he saw Ffelym and his fosterfather, Mullronie Mac Dermoda, with their squadrons well set in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his fosterfather, Mullronie, in the former" [foroest]
which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermott, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Keherne, Chief of Ciarraighe, and many others of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, and of his own particular friends.

Felim again assumed the government of Connaught; he mustered another army, and marched against Ath-leathan; he burned the town, and slew Slevin de Exeter, Lord of the town, and also Goganagh [De Cogan], the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English, and acquired much booty.

A very great army was mustered by Felim O’Conor and the chiefs of the province [of Connaught]. Among these chiefs were the following, viz. Donough O’Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O’Melaghlin, King of Meath; Malgery O’Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O’Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O’Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O’Conor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O’Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O’Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach. They all marched to Athenry. The English of West Connaught mustered their forces, to oppose

"rank, together with the most part of the English of Connaught, especially of that part of the Provence following them, and drawing to a place in his presence called Togher Mone Konneye. The Connoughtmen, with their King, Rowrie mac Cahall O’Connor, met them in the same place, where King Rowrie and his army by the multiplicity of hands and arms against him, was quite overthrown and discomfitted; King Rowrie himself (a man of wonderful prowess; a destroyer of foreigners, and an expeller of them out of the Kingdom), was killed: also Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, prince of Moyle; Cormack Keherne, prince of Kerrie; Gillechriste Mac Dermodda, Connegan Mac Cunnegan, Donnell Mac Conegan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O’Boyle, and also Robock Bremyngham of the other side were hurt. This battle was given the 7th of the Kalends of March in the year of our Lord 1316.

"Felym O’Connor afterwards took all the preyes and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowrie O’Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Esroey Ulster to Eaghagte; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Breimeen; constituted Ualgarge O’Roirke as their King; also took the hostages of the O’Kellys, O’Maddens, O’Dermodaes, O’Haras, O’Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connought; immediately burnt the town of Athlehan; killed Stephen Dexeter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergass, and John Stanton, Knights; and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contray from the place [called] ‘Castlecorran to Roba; took all their preyes and spoyles; returned to his house with a rich booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs.”

Athenny, or na piš. i. Athenria, i.e. Regnum Vadum.—Ogygia, p. 16. It was a borough or corporate town in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway, but now an obscure village
without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Conor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Connor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Conor before the battle; but it is to be suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader:

"Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to
them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feoras [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O’Conor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O’Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O’Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O’Conor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O’Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlin Carragh O’Dowda; Conor Oge O’Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O’Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O’Farrell; Melaghlin Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O’Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O’Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O’Madden; Donnell O’Boyle; Donough O’Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O’Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O’Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O’Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough, namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlin, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O’Conor’s Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O’Devlin, carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them, and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodiges of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that ‘after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O’Conors;’ but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Birmingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.’"

b Clann-Donough, i.e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.
OIS CRIOST, 1317.

Aoith Criost, mile, tri cheo, a dech, aseacht.

Domnchaod na brnain, Ri munian do mapbaod.

Toipnuithe mac Aoda mic Eccam i. mac Ruaini mic aodha mic cattail

Roithrio a bniur do eect in Eippin a halbain imaille pe mornluagean

Macnai gocetra ticeepsina aca lecan do mapbaod la cettal mac dom-

nuairl ué concobaip, 7 doinnaill mac tairg mic domnaill toppair uí concobaip

Thomas O'Connell.—In the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is
called "Thomas O'Connell of the King's

Guard." This family was located in the county
of Galway, but the exact position of their terri-
tory has not been determined. They are to be
distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or
Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as
well as from the O'Caoindelbhains or Quinli-
vans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains
of Sligo.

Na-bhFeadh, i. e. of the Faes, which was
the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony
of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

Ath-an-chip.—The name of a ford on the
Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Uachtar-tire, i. e., the upper part of the
country. The northern part of the barony of
Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew,
is still locally so called.

Donough O'Brien.—There is a long account
of the battle in which he was slain given in the
O'Conor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan. In short, it is impossible to enumerate or tell all the chiefs of Connaught, Munster, and Meath, who fell in this battle. This terrible battle was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence [10th of August]. Felim O'Conor was twenty-three years of age at the time. Rory na-bhFeadh, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor was then inaugurated King of Connaught.

A numerous army was led by William Burke into Sil-Murray; and O'Conor and the Sil-Murray, with many of the tribes and chiefs of Connaught, made peace with him. Mac Dermot, however, did not consent to make this peace; and Mac William [for that reason] afterwards made an incursion into Moylurg, committed great depredations about Ath-an-chip, and in Uachtar-tire, and burned and destroyed the whole country; but his men departed without fighting a battle, or obtaining pledges of submission. Rory, the son of Donough [O'Conor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Conor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, was slain.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was inaugurated by the Connacians as their king.

Robert Bruce came from Scotland to Ireland with a great army, to assist his brother, and expel the English from Ireland.

Meyler de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo], was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor; and Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell-Erris O'Conor, was slain along with him, together with four-

Irish work called Caithrem Toirdhealbaigh, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

"Great army."—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: "A. D. 1317. Robert Bruise, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruise, to conquer and bring in subjection this kingdom, and to banish all English here hence."

1 Donnell-Erris O'Conor.—He was the son of Manus, who was the son of Murtough Muimneach, the son of King Turlough More O'Conor.
This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civil Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

"The Brehons of Ireland were divided into several tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O'Deorans, O'Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.
teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i.e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliali an Chorainn (i.e. of Ballymote) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Conor (i.e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore, where the son of Hugh Breifneach O’Conor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroe, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master, one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan, the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ely, by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehaive [bre-éaim] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour contreyes, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

* Mac Rannall.—This name is anglicised Mageoghegan, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which this passage is given as follows: “A. D. 1317. Randolph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftainship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geoffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof.”

* A great victory was gained.—maéim mop do robuirc, literally, “a great defeat was given.”

* Ely.—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King’s County; that is, that part of the King’s County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.
Slóg món d'Ua Conaill do Mhaolmhuanaí mac iataísta ticefhina moigí luipce do ráthio cáitl mic domnaill úi cioncobaíp go rópa coilead. Thaime an in phlóisín rith Cóirpolbaí mac Aodha mic Ógáin úi cioncobaíp, Uailearce úa mhuirc ticefhina bhréife, cioncobaíp ó ceallaitc ticefhina na maine, Coimalltaí mac domnaíta ticefhina tine hoilella. Lab níul go rópa coilead do na maiteib rith go chnécáid Cathal cionót móra uíob, gí díobh réadach ghabh uait a'ct a tompairtó go láirmhíón a longpúint. Cid éirimhe uair tair cóthar na cóthair rith do uair do mhúscaip iadormh go ríochtha foighmata, do mhar thiontaíe alc a bainn stórria, go etóiscí bhrí mac tóirphoidealtadhac úi cioncobaíp risphoinn Concáit, Concobaíp ó ceallaitc, bhrí mac mágtha, Cathal mac Stáileach ort mac iataísta, go rocaíte oile ónaíphic go tóirphoidealtadhac an turlaíoch aonúsca la cialaid ná na muintir.

Cathal mac domnaill tseimpaic se úi cioncobaíp go fíais iataísta iarphí, go noimphna creacha aonbail go mórí luipc, go mháithsinne go tóirphoidealtadhac mac aodha lair. Gabh air réin eíneach Concac tíráim, gis tóirphoidealtadhac ro ráthio william luipce gáill air a haithe.

Sean mac domnaill úi neill do marbaí la hua domnaill, uí. Aodh mac domnaill óicc i nuoipe cholum cille, mac domnaill, go rocaíte ele do marbaí go bóthaoí.

9 Fassa-Coille.—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

10 Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.—From Murtoch, the brother of this Cathal, O'Connor Sligo descended, thus: Murtoch, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Connor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Connor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Connor Sligo, given by Duidhal Mac Firbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

11 Great presents.—comóta mórta.—Mageoghegan renders this "great gifts and bribes," in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the whole passage runs as follows:

[A. D. 1318. Molronicc Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, king of Connought, Ularg O'Royrck, prince of the Bronie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donogh, prince of Tyrellalla," and "marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to" [annoy] "him; which they refused, and marched towards the midst of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approuche, and gave them a valourous onset;
A great host was mustered by Mulroney Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coillea, to attack Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor. In this army came Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifney; Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill. On the arrival of these chieftains at Fassa-Coille, Cathal offered them great presents; but these were not accepted from him, and they charged him in the very middle of his fortified camp. Cathal, however, was in nowise daunted or disheartened at this, but resisted them with fierceness and bravery; and a furious and desperate battle was fought between them, in which Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Brian Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, and many others of the nobles and plebeians of the army, were slain by Cathal and his people.

Cathal, son of Donnell, afterwards marched against the O'Conor and Mac Dermot, and committed great depredations in Moylurg, and deposed Turlough, the son of Hugh, and assumed the sovereignty of Connaught himself; upon which Turlough went to [seek refuge from] William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge) at Derry-Columbkille, and Mac Donnella and many others were slain and drowned.

killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine at first; Bryan mac Terlagh O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the Kingdom of Connaught; Bryan mac Magnus, Cahall mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort were killed therein; and immediately afterwards" [he]
"tooke a great prey from Dernodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connought to himself, and deposed Terlagh O'Connor thereof, and for his defence partaked with William Burke and the English of Connaught."

"In nowise daunted.—This part of the passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
"Which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out of his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onseitt: killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, at first; Bryan Mac Terlagh, O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught; Bryan Mac Magnus; Cahall Mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort."

"Mac Donnell.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, gives this passage differently, as follows:
"A. D. 1318. John O'Neale's son, that is to say, the son of Donnell O'Neale, was killed by Hugh O'Neale in the town of Derry. The said Hugh and divers others were killed and drowned the same day."
Edward Bruce.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

"Edward Bruce, a destroyer of all Ireland, in general, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish" [Gaels] "of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruce seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and get the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would get, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of the whole kingdom in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruce, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time."

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce
Edward Bruce', the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another*.  

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrowx.  
Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.  
Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.  
Gilla an-Choihmhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

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

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.  

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See Campion's Historie of Ireland, A.D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave.  
Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.  

* We're wont to devour one another.—Grace and Pembridge state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the sculls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

x With one shot from an arrow, soon opop rog-
Erpucc doine, O bánáin Erpucc clochaír, ḥ Erpucc cluana ṁhíta bhré-
náin décc.

Aine inísheí mara diaprama bí mín mara Concháná décc.

Eachmaineach mac bhranáin taoiseach córeachlann do márbhá Thomal-
taí ag mac ainbhéinn, gníth nóchar márbhá in árcaíom plíat patn
bair a cionn an níu laoi iar plín do biúin na ngeon tuce Tomaltech
paír.

Dónall ò néill cheaipna tipe heoccain déecíc ar a plaichter tríe nínt
ghall ḥ clonnie Aoide bhuide, ḥ a óid co plíath manac ar comainci plaíteb-
taír tríe nínt, ḥ plí manach do créacaí a muintirpe.

O neill, i. dónall do gabail a éightear plín do patn.

Brean má dónnal i neill tánaír cénél eogain do márbhá la clonn
aoide buide ḥ la hanann mac dauill ar pháit lápaír.

AOIS CRIOST, 1320.

Aídh Cnórt, mille, trí chéad, ápiche.

Mamaithe binnenpaige i nuaí ag u Slíleabáin in eiggroíteict Ruig,
vo códhail la hua Slíleabáin vo hráitebr S. ríapthear, ḥ ar iar an mamaithe
plín baoi códh aónaíthte u Slíleabáin ḥ mòphain uairpli oile.

Cinnne, ḥ comóide éit Fataal ò cóncaíthi ḥ macolmpanái mac diarimata,
so níosgna píet éimniu cáitfoilmaí pe poile, ḥ mac diáirmata do coindeict
be.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus:
"A. D. 1318. John O'Farrell was killed by his
own son with an arrow;"

a The Bishop of Derry.—He was Odo or Hugh
O'Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See
Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289.

b O'Banan.—He is called Gelasius O'Banan
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

c The Bishop of Clonfert.—The Bishop of Clon-
fert who died in this year was Gregory O'Brogy,
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris's Edition
of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

d He did not escape scatheless.—Tóítht nóchar
mòpháin plín, literally signifies "he
was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac
Branain his own life.

f The Clann-Hugh-Boy.—These were the de-
scedants of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-
tory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and
Antrim.

g Rath-lurgh, Rat Lupair.—This place is now
called Maghern, which is a small town in the
county of Londonderry. St. Luragh's or Loury's
well and grave are still pointed out. See note
under the year 1218, p. 193, supra.

h Monastery of Bantry.—Dr. Smith, in his Na-
tural and Civil History of Cork, book ii. c. 5,
The Bishop of Derry⁵, O'Banan⁴, Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert⁴, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mulrenin; but he himself did not escape scathless⁴, for, on the third day afterwards, he died of the wounds which Tomaltagh had inflicted upon him.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was expelled from his lordship through the power of the English and the Clann-Hugh-Boy⁴, and went to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Maguire; but the inhabitants of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, assumed his own lordship again.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Neill, Tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the Clann-Hugh-Boy and Henry Mac Davill at Rath-lury⁴.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.

The monastery of Bantry⁵, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross⁶, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan Friars. In this monastery O'Sullivan and many other nobles chose burial places for themselves.

A meeting and conference took place between Cathal O'Conor and Mulroney Mac Dermott: a kindly and amicable peace⁷ was concluded between them, states that this monastery was founded in 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan; but he quotes no authority. No vestige of this building now remains.

Ross.—This diocese comprised the western part of the county of Cork.—See Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, Book i. cc. 2 and 4; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 194.

7 A kindly and amicable peace, piè connail campeachnaill.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Connor and Mullronie Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a friendly attenement was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullronie upon some occasions of his left the countrey; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, toke his advantage by the opportunity he had in his absence, and met him at a place called Torawnaigh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullronie, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Legha Ke; he toke the spoyles and preys of the countrey: also he tooke prisoner Mac Donnoth, Lord of the territory called Tyreallealla in Connought."

3 x 2
via tír plín iarphin, michoingell do denam don cáitl rémpaite ag mac nioairmata ar a haitle ar mullach dopairnach, . . a gabáil lair, ã gáinean meic Mhagnara bhí meic ciaraíma do gabáil beóir i bhrú na caipirge. Mhaolthuom mac an aodhaccán 7 a mac, 7 Tomaltaic mac donnchaidh tíghra eile hoillella do gabáil beóir, 7 an tír do lomparcacc an mhaim.

Abh mac táisg úi Concabhair òg a cheannacht ar oeth a nuaile, 7 ar einech do marbhaí do mac maíntín, 7 épin do marbhaí ma oigfail.

Maighcamn mac domnaill énnachtí a bhrain tanaír muinte do marbhaí do clóinn cuilein.

Móin ginean úi bairógill bhí úi phíghail vécc.

Mac Maíntín do marbaí ma tíg plín la haitb mac cabhúg úi ònchcabhair, Clann Maíntín, 7 clann aedha bunru do leanmáin aedha go clochán, 7 a marbhaí ann.

**American Annals of the Irish Race, 1321.**

**Aoife Criost, 1321.**

Abh Criost, mile, trí chéad, piche a haon.

Gáinean meic Mhagnara bhí maolruanaí meic ciaraíma vécc.

Ruaór na bpó mac donnchaidh mic eóghain úi ònchcabhair do marbhaí do cáitl mac Aoibh mac Eoghan eile tangnocht.

Carrach locha cé do hírpeaí la cáitl mac domnaill úi ònchcabhair.

Mhagnar ó hanluama tíghra oirthí do dáltaí ó bhracáin pein náill mac Conaill úi anluaim ceadaí an bheart.

Náll ó hanluama tíghra oirthí do marbhaí do dáltaí óin vealgan in meabhair.

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h *Mullogh Goraminach.*—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot’s country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

i *Port-na-Cairrge.*—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot’s Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

k A good materies, ògábháin.—Mageoghegan renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: “Hugh mac Teige O’Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberality, to be a King, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof.

l *Clann-Cuilein.*—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

m *Clann-Martin.*—This was a sept of the O’Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were
and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach, and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaughtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogher, where they killed him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

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

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes, the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsman, Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name. Clonmacnoise renders it brother in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: “A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter.”
Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clann-Auliffe, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.
A great defeat was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English of Meath to the sons of the Chieftains of Offaly.

William and Matthew Mac Gillafrinne were slain by Henry Mac Gillafrinne, at a meeting of his own tribe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1322.

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

Mathew O'Hoey, Bishop of Conmaicne or Ardagh, and Andreas Mag-Mailin, Chief Professor of the Law of New Witness, of the Ancient Law, and of the Canon Law, died.

Lucas O'Murray, Archdeacon of Cluain, died.

Murrough, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, was treacherously slain at Cluain-lis-Bec by his brother's son, Seoinin O'Farrell. Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was treacherously slain on the same day, by his own kinsmen (Loughlin and Robert). Loughlin, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was afterwards slain by Seoinin [O'Farrell].

Donough, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, died.

Henry Mac Gillafrinne, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain, was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Conor, and by the household of Cathal O'Conor, at Cluain-Cummuisc, which town they plundered.

Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, died.

The English suffered a signal defeat from Brian O'Brien.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly.

William Liath Burke, son of William More, died.

Mulrony [Mac Dermot], the son of Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, Lord of Moylurg [died].

known to the Editor now bearing the name in the county of Roscommon.

Suffered a signal defeat.—Literally, "A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien to the English."

Liath, i.e. grey, hoary.
Arnall mac an éomaráb do ég.
Oirg an mac lochlaíonn méga údóir do márbba la cátal ó Ruaince.
Peágh do bhríplén ollam bhríslíman phílimnaí do écc.
Phíghin ó caoine ollam phílimnaí i leighur do écc.
Peághal phuad mac Samnaíthin Í Íollá iора mac Samnaíthin do márbba la clóinm Amlaibh méga údóir.

Aois Criost, 1323.
Aoir Criost, mile, trí chécht, piche, a trí.

Íollá airím in cathairpáig aíchínínwcì clúana na Rád do écc.
Caippe an píceaccain (i. Rí moigh) mac congmaic uí maolclann mòd aí do márbba la oíonnall uí maolmuair trí éanacha.
Maolmònda máig eochaccán décc.
Seomnín uí phíghal do márbba do clóinn eSeaín uí phíghal.
O heaigh (i. phíghal) do márbba uí aonmachaím dá oidec péin.
Ruaidhí máig meagamna mac tigearnna ophígal, Í Maolræaclanna ó Síd-annain, I mac Mæilevúin do márbba la cátal ó Ruaince i mbeol Atcha Conaill.
Niall mac néill caim do márbba la lochlaíonn ó Raigillain, Í la Maelræaclann.
Slíghéad mòr caim Mac poíphaír Í goill do poíbhrí aí oíonnall mac Seaín uí phíghal go coill na namur mha po márbba an cerac Í an cabac, Í goill iomhá imaille ppú.
Maolmòda Íochín més tigearphainn beain bhiain més Samnaíthin décc.
Íollapáipáipce ó bhuíghslíman ollam Conmaircin i phíche, Í lucap a mac do márbba la concobaí mac gairbhí més údóir.
Lochlaín mac eógain uí valaí do márbba la clóinm afoa buide uí néill.

* Cluain-da-rath.—Cluain do paé, i.e. the pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a townland and village, containing the ruins of an abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds that there were here an hospital and Termon, Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four cartrons of land.—See Archdall’s Monasticn, p. 438, with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

* O’Connmhachain.—This name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, in the county of
Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.
Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.
Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.
Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.
Fineen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.
Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.

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

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath*, died.
Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.
Maelmora Mageoghegan died.
Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.
O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain*, one of his own people.
Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonaill*.
Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.
Mac Feorais (Bermingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-amhas*, where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.
Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.
Gillapatrick O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicne, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.
Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.
* At Bel-atha-Chonaill.—Im Ógeol Céa Connacht, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (cealltaé eóeach), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.
* Coill-na-n-amhas, i.e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnaneawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been
in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then lately deceased.

*Along with Cathal O’Conor.—This passage, which is given in a very confused manner by the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-
Godfrey, son of Gilla-Isa O'Daly, was slain by Brian, the son of Rory O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1324.

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

The King of Connaught, Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], the most energetic, the best, and the most successful man of his time, was slain by Turlough O'Conor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the son of O'Donnell, i.e. Melaghlin, the son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma, son of Donnell Oge, Tanist of Tirconnell, who had been banished by O'Donnell, i.e. Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, Gilchrest Oge Mac Donough, and many others, were slain along with Cathal O'Conor*. Turlough assumed the government of Connaught after him.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiernan Mac Rourke were made prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and delivered by them into the hands of Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of his son Rory, whom they had slain some time before.

Donough Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Brian O'Reilly and Gilchrest [O'Reilly] were slain by the O'Rourkes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1325.

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

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, died at Lough-Laeghaire*. Cu-Uladh, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, a good materies of a Lord of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Brian, i.e. the sons of his father's brother.

Christe Oge Mac Donnogh, with many others, were killed at once with him" [i.e. along with him], "in the Contrey of Tvrbruen, the seventh of the Kallends of September, after he had reigned King of Connaught six years and a half, against the wills of the Irish and English; after whose death Terlagh O'Connor succeeded in the kingdome of Connought."

* Lough Laeghaire, i.e. Leary's lake.—This lake is said to have taken its name from Leary
the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

b Dermot O'Mulrenin.—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes oepmao, "a mistake," before this entry.

c Manannan.—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i.e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (voce Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: "Inde Scoti Britonesque cum denun vocaverunt maris, eunque filium maris esse dixerunt, i.e. Mac Lir." It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the tuns, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-
Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.
Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.
Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.
Dermot O'Mulrenin\(^d\) (the great chieftain), the Manannan\(^e\) of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas\(^d\), son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Raghnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna\(^e\) was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

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

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty\(^f\) was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i.e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest\(^g\) of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

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\(^{d}\) *Nicholas*, i.e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

\(^{e}\) *Mac Kenna.*—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triocha chedadalahigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

\(^{f}\) *John O'Finnaghty.*—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1354, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 631.

\(^{g}\) *The choicest.*—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A.D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day.”
Annals of the Four Masters

Aois Cristost, 1327.

Aoi Crist, mile, trí chéad, ríche, a Seacht.

Placidityac máig uainn ticeblna pí mańach, 

After this was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

Mac Thomas.—It is stated in Harris’s edition of Ware’s Antiquities, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

A O. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermotta, first married to Magnus mac Don-
1327.]

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by his kinsmen. Nicholas O'Heyne died.
Turlough Mac-an-Chaoich [O'Reilly] died.
Turlough Mac Mahon died.
Edward III. was made King of England on the 23rd of January.
O'Rourke, Ualgarg, plundered Magh-hionais, where Godfrey Mac Caffrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.
A victory was gained by Donnell Cairbreach Mac Carthy over Mac Thomas and the English of Munster. Many knights were slain.
Auliffe Maguire died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1327.

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

Flaherty Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gormlaithe, the daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Manus, son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught, for some time afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and afterwards wife of Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died, after the victory of penance, hospitality, and renown.
Melaghlin Reagh, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Conor, died of Galar breac.
Farrell, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Cuilen O'Dempsey, and Sabia, daughter of Mac Egan, died.
A great war [broke out] between the King of England and his queen, the daughter of the King of France. The king had been dethroned by this woman, and her son had in the past year assumed the government by her order, in the past year.

In the last year, ἐπὶ τὸ μῆνὰ τῆς ἀκτίνος. The word μῆνὰ is used by the best Irish writers to denote past, or last past. It is thus used by the Four Masters at the year 1582: "καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μῆνὰ τῆς ἀκτίνος ζοῦσαν καὶ μεθοδούσιν ἐπὶ τὸ μῆνὰ τῆς ἀκτίνος, ἵνα τῆς ἀκτίνος, τοῦτο τη
the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [recte which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—

"A.D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berkley, and was entered in Glocester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

m The King of Scotland, i.e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

n The castle of Lough Oughter.—This is more usually called Cloch Locha Uachtair, i.e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

o Galar Breac, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i.e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughter was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.**

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

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan, Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam, Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire, Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i.e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

“A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small.” Throughout the province of Connaught, γαλακποξ means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where δολφακ is used to denote the small-pox, γαλακποξ is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, “pied pox, or little pox.”—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

*Maurice O'Gibellan.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civile and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert.”

*Achad-Chonaire, now anglicised Achnony, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.*
Gilla na nangéil ó taichlig aipnneochain míri décc.

Maolpeclonn ó paigilliug ticefrna muintire maolm horribly do lot do gál-
laib na mide, a ghabail voib iarphín go bhuairtrte bhaigide ag, a écc via gonaib
na tigh pín ara haitlé.

Gilla Aodhainn ó ríphil comarba Aodhainn décc.

Toimneac i teimneac aoidh i f í príomhaí 50 do milleod mí, i toipéa
eann 50 úsóir, i gúrp rípátaí aphpána fíonna phára.

Tlúim galait 50 coitceann régnóin epeann (na ngeirni Sláiteann), a bhí
i.th ci tó latfe, no a cfeán ar gac aon na ngabair gúrp bo tanaí báir voib é.
William bupc, i. an ciapla dorn mac Sir Seon (i. iarla) mac an iarla
muaid do cóct in eipinn.

Domchaid muaid ó gáörá i cúicéir na ci enaíle mór do mairba.

Concobaí mac bhanán aobair taoiriú copacailtainni do mairba la muintir
na hangaile.

Sluaiccead la Uata i bupc i cconnaictaí gún haipcead lair mórán
naor gíárá copáipnealbaír ií concobaí bí Connacht.

Sir Seon mac thóil aúra Lugaíнаí, aon hapan ba bho, hriogmaí, ba
bho rípúr ómech do gállar Epeann, do mairbaí i rípell na muintir pín i. do
gállar oíphál, i rõcainde imaille mór do gállar i do gaoiélaithe. ba vib-

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1 Gilla-na-nangéil O'Taichligh.—The transactions of this year are incorrectly placed under 1325, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. This entry reads as follows: Gilla na nangéil o taichlig aipnneochi Dáithimhri mór-
cúap eic. i.e. Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh, Erenagh of Devenish, mortus est.

2 Great thunder and lightning.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: “There was great thunder and lightning this year, that it destroyed great part of the corns of the king-
dom, that they grew whitish by reason they lost their substance.”

3 Slaedan, a cough, or influenza. This pas-
sage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Ther was a general disease throughout all

Ireland called the Murre, which continued for
the space of three or four days, and brought
divers even to the point of death.”

4 An-t-Iarla Donn, i.e. the Brown Earl. He
was so called from the colour of his hair. He is
called “the Dun Earl” by Mageoghegan in his
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in
which the whole passage is rendered thus:

“A. D. 1328. The Earl of Ulster, called the
Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called
William Burke, Sir John Burke’s son, came
to Ireland.”

5 Sir John Mac Feorais.—This passage is thus
given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as trans-
lated by Mageoghegan:

“Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the
best Earl for worthiness, bounty, proues, and
valour of his hands, was treacherously killed
Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh, Archdeacon of Innis [recte Devenish], died.

Melaghlin O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, was wounded by the English of Meath, who afterwards took him prisoner, and received hostages for his ransom. He afterwards died of his wounds in his own house.

Gilla-Adamnan O'Firghil [O'Freel], Coarb of St. Adamnan [at Raphoe], died.

Great thunder and lightning occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable.

A disease, called Slacdán, raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death.

William Burke, i.e. an-t-Iarla Donn, the son of Sir John (i.e. Earl), the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donough Roe O'Gara and five of his tribe were killed.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corcachlann, was slain by the people of Annaly.

An army was led by Walter Burke into Connaught. Many of the retainers of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him.

Sir John Mac Feoras [Birmingham], Earl of Louth, the most vigorous, puissant, and hospitable of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, namely, by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain by his people, the English of Uriel, and" [recte who] "also killed at once with him, many good and worthy English and Irishmen: Mulronic Mac Kervel, chief Musician of the Kingdom, and his brother Gillekeigh, were killed in that company, of whom it's reported that no man in any age ever heard, or shall hereafter hear, a better Timpanist." The original Irish of the part of this passage relating to the minstrel is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1325: "In caeæ mac Ceóbail, i.e. MacELpuanaigh, aen rogha timpa naoch Énenn 7 Alban, 7 in domain uile 7 in Herb-
give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

7 Minstrel. — Ciompánaíc is explained by O’Brien, a harper or minstrel.

8 Conor O’Brien. — This part of the passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:

“Connor O’Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy, and with him 80 persons were killed.”
many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll \[recte Mac Carroll\], i.e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien*, a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting* for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Connor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan*.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac Carroll*, whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Connor, died.

Mac Donough, and Clann Mulroney, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distasteful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

\*\[Ath-chinn-Locha Techet, i.e. the ford at the head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.\]

\*\[Muintir Gearan.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.\]

\*\[The Blind Mac Carroll.—This is a repetition.\]
Three thousand five hundred.—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiauch. According to Pembridge and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was 135, i.e. cúig ceó ac pícre ac ceó gall, and that the introduction of the word ceó twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-
Another army was led by Murtough O'Brien and the Clann-Cuilein [the Mac Namaras] against Brian; but Murtough was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donnell of the Donnells, the son of Cumara Mac Namara, with many others, were slain.

The English sustained a great defeat from Mageoghegan, three thousand five hundred of them being slain in the contest, together with some of the Daltons, and the son of the Proud Knight.

Auliffe Mac Finnvar was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1329.

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

Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhail on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, a good materies of an Earl of Breifny, and others, were treacherously slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite, at the monastery of Fore.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and a good materies of a King of Connaught, died:

Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Faes and from Tir-Many by order of Walter Bourke, to the O'Kellys, and the other tribes of Hy-Many.

A great war [broke out] between Turlough O'Conor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

mon soldiers were knights or commanders (see his Histoire D'Irlande, tom. ii. p. 104), and quotes Pembridge, who gives the account very differently.—See Ware's Annals, ad ann. 1329; and Grace's Annals, edited for the Irish Archeological Society by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 115.

Lisgabhail; Lop gabail, i.e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgole or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clonawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

Fore, p. 163.—See note 5 under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

By order, i.e. Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Conor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonnaenoise: "A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burek, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathail mac Hugh mac Owen O'Conor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."
The name is now obsolete:

Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

* Bruaghaidh Cedack, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

* Fiodh-an-atha, i.e. the wood of the ford,
A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died. Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas. Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died. Donough Mac Gillapatrick was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain at Fearonn nadarach by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlin Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedach, died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha, whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the now anglicised Finæ, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of Loch Sileann and Loch Étne. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

Mhù ãin do tóthairt vo cconcoabair mac Táin mac brian mac amóirgra mc brian luinigí pop ónaerpingí, ã Sochaíte uíob vo cairagá lar.

Toippealbaic uí cconcoabair vo gil uathaid oighásóim vo laitaí uilliam búc, ãi an tpairla uíom diargaí a chonganta in aghaid méic uilliam.

Ainan mac giollaemionpe meg Raighnail vo cairagá la tadhíg mear Raighnail.

— Leagnmhagh, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

— Cairthe-liag-suda, now probably the townland of Cnoc a cápa, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large cápa, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

— Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan, i.e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan. This name is written as òípp nu- ãí in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish òípp Nuadáin, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedi-

cated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadha Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called cborb naudáim, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

"Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quando non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Isetnowne in baroniâ de Moy- lurg."

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-
camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh; in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liag-fada. Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Slieve-Lughra) came with all his forces to aid Mac William; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, with his people, having turned against O'Conor, came also to Mac William's assistance. These combined forces attacked O'Conor, and an engagement took place between both parties at Ath-Disirt-Nuadan, where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowgan, and a few of O'Conor's people, were slain. Around the ford O'Conor and the chiefs of his people effected a retreat into the Tuathas by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad, near O'Conor. The forces of Connaught, both English and Irish (i.e. all those who sided with him), were assembled by Mac William, in order to obtain the kingdom of Connaught for himself; and he had them in readiness to depose O'Conor. When Mac Dermot received intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and took part with O'Conor; and a kindly and amicable peace was concluded between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor], to the people of Dartry, and many of them were killed by him.

Turlough O'Conor, attended by a few distinguished persons, went to William Burke, i.e. the Dun Earl, to request his assistance against Mac William.

Brian, the son of Gilchrest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Issertnowne. The Irish word Disert, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes a hermit's retreat, has been variously anglicised Ister, Ester, Easter, Tristle, Desert, and Dysart.

\* Killumod, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

\* Peace was concluded.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A.D. 1330. Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylorg, and from thence chased him to Carhalyagefad. Gilbert Mac Cosdeally, with a great company, came to assist Mac William; and also Tomaltagh Mac Dermot came to relieve him too, and being mett and joined together, retrayed upon O'Conor to Athdisert Nwan, and there, about that forde, killed a few of his people, with Donough mac Donnell mac Mahone, and the son of Gillecowgan with others that for prolixity's \*recte brevity's\* sake I omit here to name, and so O'Conor escaped vallourously and came to the Twathies, whom Mac William followed, and encamped at Kil-lomatt in his presence; whereupon Mac William assembled all the forces of the English and Irish of Connaught, with intent to take the kingdom and name of King of Connaught to himself. Mac Dermott and O'Conor came to a friendly agreement, and peace was concluded between them."

\* Dartry, i.e. Dartry Mac-Clancy, now the
Aedh Í déaimnait vá mac Munchad uí mhirghail vo mairba Í haeb ó mhirghail.
Rítuir mac comairba Macóige vo mairba Í gallaib cinannra.

AOIS CRIOSTE, 1331.

Aoir Crioiste, mile, trí céad, trìochat, a haon.

Comairba Caillín, 1. giolla na naomh mac cele Í oíce Í mainirt Í Maolcra. Macóige mac déaimnait ticémpna maíghe luipce dracceball a tithíosaí. 1 abid mánain vo gàbail vo i mainirt Í na húile, 1 tomálaic mac déaimnata (a mac) vo gàbail ticémpnaír maighe luipce an. 7. la Mai.

Mhirghail mac maoleachlaíonn cairpás meic déaimnata vo mairba Í taighe mac cairtial mac oícheanail Íi concodhain.


Maolcra mág eochasaí deic.

Munchad mac Mac Dáithí Ía mairba Í Seán mac Mac Dáithí, 1 la gallaib machaípe airgiall.

Tomáir mac comáicís Íi plúinn vo oíce.

barony of Rossoclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

*Caillín.*—He was the patron saint of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

*Maithall,* now Mohill, a village in a barony of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected a monastery here in the year 652. See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum,* p. 332, and Ussher’s *Primordia,* p. 989. There are no remains of the monastery at present, and its site is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

*Mulrony Mac Dermot.*—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1331. Mulrony Mac Dermota, prince of the territorie of Moylor, forsook his government and principallity, and entered into religion, in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of Boyle, and within a short while after died, after whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of May, succeeded him in his place."

*"An army was led.*—This passage is somewhat better given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac William), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,
Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

_The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-one._

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin', Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethall.

Mulrony Mac Dermot', Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.

An army was led by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them, but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that country, save only churches and churchlands, which he reverenced and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoye any rest in that country, and therefore they suddeinly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readiest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his people, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digest that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entring so boldlie into his territory."

* Machaire-Oriel, Macrupe Ongual, i.e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called moch Muine and Connelle Muine.*
Aois Criost, 1332.

Aoife, mile, trí céad, trimcha, a bhe. 

Uathar mac Sih uilliam duine do ghabhail lar an iarla noinm, g a bhreith lar iarainn co caipléin nuad inmhi heoaim, a écc do gh’orna ag a hanluin in bhriuin an caipléin peannaithe.

Maíomh bhí an mhí poì comaltaí mac níomhata, g fhor mac uilliam pe mac an iarla, g pe comaltaí mac boimchaid, g rocaind d’im bunti d’o maípháidh.

Uilliam Galló mac Muincheataigh moiri méig eochagáin, ticceána ceneoil piachach do écc.

Aois Criost, 1333.

Aoife Criost, mile, trí céad, trimcha, atpí.

Dlóntaí mac an oghlaich aipchimeocham chillle hoimi do écc.

Uilliam duine iarla ulab do maípháid a gailleabh ulab. Na goll do poigné an gómion rit do bapucchaí do hconfidence la mauntiigh Beann. Óróip do eochaid, Óróip do eochaid, Óróip do maípháid, g Óróip do thabhairt o céle inbh na bhiaghial.

Walter.—In Grace’s Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

The new castle.—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called caipleán nuad in Irish by the natives.

Kinel-Fiachach, now the barony of Moycashel in the county of Westmeath.

Cill-Oiridh, now Killery, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach; on which the situation of this church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

Earl of Ulster.—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: “He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others.”

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1332.

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

Walter, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earl, and brought to the new castle of Inishowen; and he afterwards died of hunger in the prison of this castle.

Tomaltagh Mac Dermot and Mac William were defeated, with the loss of numbers of their people, at Berna-an-uhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiaachaigh, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

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

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oiridh, died.

William Burke, Earl of Ulster, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder, in revenge of his death.

third son of King Edward III., and this prince was then created, in her right, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and these titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different princes of the royal blood, until at length, in the person of Edward IV., they became the special inheritance and revenue of the crown of England. Immediately on the Earl's death the chiefs of the junior branches of the family of Burke or De Burgo, then seated in Connaught, fearing the transfer of his possessions into strange hands by the marriage of the heiress, seized upon his estates in Connaught. The two most powerful of these were Sir William or Ulick, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanrickard, and Sir Edmund Albanagh, the progenitor of the Viscounts of Mayo. These, having confederated together and declared themselves independent, renounced the English dress and language, and adopted Irish names, Sir William taking the name of Mac William Oughter, or the Upper, and Sir Edmund that of Mac William Eighter, or the Lower. Under these names these two powerful chieftains tyrannized over the entire province of Connaught, and though Lionel Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, laid claim to their usurped possessions, the government appears to have been too weak to assert the authority of the English laws, so that the territories of the Burkes were allowed to descend in course of tanistry and gavelkind. See Hardiman's History of Galway, pp. 56, 57.

Asunder, i. e. torn limb from limb. Mageoghegan renders it "hanged, drawn, and quartered."
Mac Donough Mac Dermot.—The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg in the county of Roscommon.

Mac Dermot Gall.—He was located in the territory of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon, adjoining the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo. This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Cahall Mac Dermodda Gall killed Gillebert Mac Cosdeally in the middest of his own house treacherously."

Inis Saimer.—This is a small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe, which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

Mageoghegan translates it thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhe Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i.e. by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer, and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conór and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conór in combat.

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyreconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyreconnell fifty years, and after he had entered into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extream Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him," &c.
AOIS CRIOST, 1334.

Aoír Criost, mile trí chéad, triochádt, a cethain.

Mórphloisheád la connachtaibh ule etip gálaibh / saoiréalaibh / in munaim do pháisth / míc Conmara go no gabhat a bhraigh / guth cúipse a níht air. Teampall do lóirceá do opumh doen turlaígh poim ina mbtach ocheimoghad air cédo do osainibh, / air Saccasp imaille múi, / gan aon diobh / do cemnadh ar gan oghaltadh.

Dechneábar do muintiri donnchaoí mic Maoléacloinn cappait méic daírmata do bataú air loc teicte.

Tádhe mac caítaí mic doimnaíl uí concobairí decc.

Donnchaoí mac Conphána taobhscé mac muintir cionaité, / Seanac mac Muirceirtoígh móir meag eochaccám tigína čeine / piachach decc.

Uilliam máig eochagán do écc.

Concobar mac bhanán do écc.

Éim mac giolla ultam do mapthaí la doimnall mac aed.

AOIS CRIOST, 1335.

Aoír Criost, mile trí chéad, triochádt, a cúisc.

Píonnaíla nínda uí bhain bún scoirphleabhair / uí concobairí decc.

Seanac mac ariúta eásá na gabail le mac an iapla, / gápa sla a muintípe / do apceaim.


Laiteap Connacht uile do milleadh / la hemoin a búc.

Ulch óipími / éipir lóirceá / g mapbath / do vennáib / do bhrí / an mac / iapla, / air clóinn Riocaípo a búc, / Síte do vennáib / pob le poile rapiettain.

Giolla na nannaéal / caítre ollaim léighir / seasmanach do écc.

1 Loch Tacht.-Now Lough Gar, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

2 Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

"There was such a great snow in the spring of
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1334.

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

A great army, both of English and Irish, was led by the Connacians into Munster against Mac Namara; and they took hostages from him, and obtained sway over him. A party of this army burned a church, in which were one hundred and eighty persons, and two priests along with them; and not one of them escaped the conflagration.

Ten of the people of Donough, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, were drowned in Loch Techet.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Donough, Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Conor Branan died.

John Mac Gilla-Ulstan was slain by Donnell Mac Hugh.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1335.

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

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Connor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl; and the greater part of his people were plundered.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Donnell O'Connor upon the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitzgerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. Another depredation was committed in retaliation by the Clann-Maurice upon the sons of Donnell.

The entire of the West of Connaught was desolated by Edmond Burke. Great evils were also wrought by him, both by burning and slaying, upon the son of the Earl and the race of Richard Burke. They afterwards made peace with one another.

Gilla-na-n-Angel O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.
that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

k Now a field close to Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-Cairge by the old natives of the district. The low, level part of the townland of Rockingham, verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Carraig-na-Cairge, i.e., the callow or strath of the rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot, commenced the erection of a market-town here in 1231:

"1231. Cormac mac Tomaltach in cepit bauli marpaib vo sennub i pope na Cunpge."

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir William Petty’s intended Atlas in 1683, states that Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham:

"Carraig Mac Dermott, newly named Rockingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

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

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gerrar na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairrge, and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlin O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Longphort mie Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

Defeated.—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed, viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an over-throw to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

Mac Aveely, moch an mulae, i.e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Stannton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.
Rioghadhca Small peall, literally, Inanimate Castiemore-moigh Lat. a1336 e., a po apo, that eppocoicc few po^eaj, po, po-cpoo, pochpob [1336. cap, Daome TTlaipBeoala, pocpob, ccappaic e., 6ac mo cfichfpn Steeds, some they the repaired of O'Connors ther nor, of gan's "Thewholepassageis Sligo, of place It can, of parish Tireragh Kathlee would Mullagh-latAa,i.e."the summit of the fort." It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 251, note b, and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

Were driven off.—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Ffelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clannondough and the O'Connors of Carbrey (now called the Territory of Sligo), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyrefishragh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cowes of the contrey fled; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some moveables, geras, and a few horses, and committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

Inanimate spoils.—Maipbevala, signifies literally inanimate spoils, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

Horses [of burden].—In some parts of Ireland the word capoll denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul i. cap, capn 7 peall, eac. Capull, i. e., Cap, a car, and peall, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word ἱππαλλας, signifies a work horse.

Steed.—Eac signifies a steed; Lat. Equus; Æolian Greek, ἱππας.

Small cattle.—Poçnoö, small cattle; Po, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; po-çnoö, small cattle; po-ðuiue, a mean man; pöboño, a bardling; poxéag, a small branch.

Castlemore—Costello is situated in the barony
lagh-Ratha". The cows of the country were driven off before them. They carried away many inanimate spoils, many horses [of burden], a few steeds, and many flocks of small cattle; and after they had killed countless persons they returned in safety to their houses.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, collected the flitting forces of the Tuathas, Clann-Chathail, Clann-Conor, and Moylurg, and conveyed them to Airteach. Castlemore-Costello' was taken and demolished by O'Conor on this occasion, and the kern who guarded it came out under protection of Mac Dermot.

Donnell, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

Niall, the son of Conor Mac Teige, was killed.

The Franciscan Monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

Mahon O'Reilly was slain by the English.

O'Meehin, Coarb of St. Molaise, died.

of Costello and county of Mayo, not far from the district of Airteach in the county of Roscommon. See map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach.

"Kern.—Mageoghegan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Cahill, with Moylurg, went to Arceagh; took Castlemore of Mac Gosdallie, and afterwards broke downe the same, the warde of which castle came forthe upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militum Manipulus et a cohorte Latiná non abludit." Ogygia, p. 208. The kerns wore a light-armed infantry. Were thus speaks of them in his Antiquities of Ireland, c. xxi. : "Alii levis oris armatur Henrico Marleburgensi Turbici, quibusdam Turbarii vulgo Kernii dicti; jaculis amentatis, macheris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso anno 5 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sustentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocatae Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, Cethern, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Céitern i.cope amne, unde dicitur cethernae : cethernum. cir, cor. crocor. opn. opgam."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cethirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohtore; cethern, then, i. e. cir, a battle, and opn, a slaughter; q. d. a slaughter in battle."

"Mahon O'Reilly.—He is the ancestor of that sept of the O'Reillys called Clann-Mahon, who gave name to the barony of Clannmahon in the west of the county of Cavan."

O'Meehin. —He was the coarb of the church of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his lineal descendant and representative still farms the termon lands.
This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

Bryan Bane.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: “That as much lands as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof.”

Clann Uadagh.—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachi Fallon of Ballynahin, Esq., are the pre-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

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

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O’Rothlaind died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian Bán (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh, died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrickb, and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martinc was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

b The Clann-Merrick.—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of bunóin meibhnic, which does not admit of translation. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 331, 332.

c Mac Martin.—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note b, under the year 1291, p. 454.
Dorrcha mac Muirichtaig mon mëc eochasain tiacht caen el piacha dho marba la huib pathe.
Sith do d'ehime d'oidh peim na houpshallib, g pe phirni manach.
Dorrcha mòr do ruidhe tanai g a briaipach do ec.

AOIS CRIOST, 1338.

Aoir Crist, mile, r'ch deo, emocatt a hochaet.

Ruanr' an si'fh maig uhoti tiacht ri'manach aoinibh ar mò do eorpaib
naimeyte 7 getach bechdaib, 7 oinmlib lao deirtib, 7 dollannib Eimnna
na ampi g'sin dho pol Udomh secc.
Dorrchaib mac Ruanr' uí Conconbaib do marbaib.
Mac arpla uib, 1. Emann do bhaile vemann a bupe, Cloch do coph ro a
beagait, 7 a baide 1 loch m'水源 laip. Milleoa gall Connaict, 7 a chhneaib
pein dho tecce traip an ng'moin pinn. Tonnualbaic o conconbaib Rì Connaict
vnomaib emainn mac william bupe iap pinn a connachtaib amach iap milleo
na eucet 7 na ecall go habbal eatoirin in taimaib Connaict, 7 nipt na
tipe dho cote擒n do ghabail doa conconbaib ar a haithe.
Coblach mon do longairib 7 bapcaib dho thionol la hemann a bupe iarhib
7 a beich pol'nolenaib mapa achaid imchihan na ep.

Leighe 7 aon copann opolmuaigib 7 opamuigib inna ngallaib, 7 a eochaid
nup do bhaile do ng'aoidealib outheccpa buoibeib ar noiochub a ngall
epoibh.

Tainib mac Ruanr' mac cathail uí chonconbaib (pip a pàthi bhratach
mphin) do bhaile do thomair mac pampabhan, 7 moian do muintir do
marbabi. Mac Shampaibain (1. tómar) do uil 50 t'ifh uí Conconbaib iarhib,
7 aig teacht taba air do, clann muirichtaig 7 muintir-eolaib do chom-
chummuigib apa chonn, 7 a bhaile iar marrba moine doa muintir.

a The people of Offaly, i.e. the O'Conors Faly.

Hugh Reamhar, i.e. Hugh the gross or fat.

f Rory an einigh, i.e. Roger or Roderick of
the hospitality, or the hospitable.

g Sil-Uidhir, i.e. the progeny of Odhar, who
was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.
This tribe name is now locally pronounced
Sheel-a-vuir.

h The son of the Earl of Ulster.—This passage
is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
as translated by Mageoghegan: "A.D. 1338.
1338.

Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the people of Offaly.

Hugh Reamhar O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

Donough More O'Dowda, Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1338.

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

Rory-an-einigh Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who had bestowed more silver, apparel, steeds, and cattle, on the learned men and chief professors of Ireland, than any other of the Sil-Uidhir, in his time, died.

Donough, son of Rory O'Conor, was killed.

The son of the Earl of Ulster, i.e. Edmond, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke, who fastened a stone to his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask. The destruction of the English of Connaught, and of his own [in particular], resulted from this deed. Turlough O'Conor afterwards banished Edmond Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the territories and churches of the west of Connaught had been greatly destroyed between them; and O'Conor then assumed the sway of the whole province.

A large fleet of ships and barks was, after this, collected by Edmond Burke; and he remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

Leyny and Corran were laid waste and wrested from the English, and the chieftainship of them assumed by the hereditary Irish chieftains, after the expulsion of the English.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor (who was usually called Bratach Righin), was taken prisoner by Thomas Magauran, and many of his people were killed. Magauran (i.e. Thomas) afterwards went to the house of O'Conor; but, on his return, the Clann-Murtough, and the Muintir-Eolais, assembled to meet him, and took him prisoner, after having slain many of his people.

Edmond, the Earl of Ulster's son, was taken by the other Edmond Burke, and [he] died.

Bratach Righin, i.e. the tough or stiff standard.

Clann Murtough, i.e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach,
Aedh an éiteigh mac Ruaidhri uí Conóbaí ag sol a churteadh a pluaigh ríim, g a écc na btitim.

Uathail iogná Cachtail meic Muircheartaí bín donnchad meic Aedhá oíg décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1339.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí cheu, triochatt, anae.

Ruaidhri uí ceallaigh tigthe ó mhaine do mharbaí la cathal mac aoide meic eogan uí Conóbaí ag sol o thig uí Conóbaí ag sol o thig uí Conóbaí dochum a thighe ríin.

Tomair Maic Sháimhthain do leigean amach do clóin Muircheartaí.

Slóigeá móir la haois píonó ó níell go tigh conail. Mac Seaain uí níell do marrbaí g súrraíó uí òimnailiú don pluaighge ríin la muintíi uí níochartaí.

Emann mac illiam bun e gona longdh diomarbaí òileánaíb na páipge pón a mboid do peighde ùlaidh la toippealbaic na eonconbaí b Connacht.

Ingní toippvealbaic uí briain bín meic riapla ùlaid do thabait do toippealbaic na eonconbaí, gi thobhail iogná aoide uí òimnaili do leicéin ó.

Coccaid móir ar fuin na mide eiscch tuallab g gaoiopealaic.

Tímpall cille Ronain do òilmim la plúgal muimneac uí níubhuismain.

the ancestor of O’Conor Sligo. See pedigree of the O’Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecon, fol. 72, et sequen.

Hugh an chleitigh, i.e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

Dearbhail.—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

The Clann-Murtough.—These were a sept of the O’Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muirechheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

Hugh Reamhar, i.e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O’Neill, who was the son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O’Neills of Tyrone.

Taken to wife, do éadaic, i.e. duxa est in matrimonium. Pépaib, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Analysts.

Kilronan, Cill Ronam, i.e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints-
Hugh an Chletigh, son of Rory O'Conor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

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

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, while he was returning from O'Conor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough.

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wife by Turlough O'Connor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan was erected by Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan.

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clanmulrony.

p Muimhneach, i.e. the Momonian or Munster son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his shipps were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaile, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warrs, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdom.

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moyneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."
The year 1340.

This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

Donnell, son of Teige.—Here is a most glaring
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty.

The monastery of Oirbhealach' at Carraig-an-chiuil⁴, at the eastern end of Loch Lein⁴, in the diocese of Ardsfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige⁵); and the chiefs of the country selected burial places for themselves in this monastery. Among these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donohoes.

A war arose between the Hy-Manians, namely, between Teige, the son of Teige O'Kelly (to whom Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly; and William was banished from Hy-Many, and, though he had left the country, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, went in pursuit of him; and when they had reached a spot upon which to fight a battle, William and his people turned round on them [their pursuers]; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donough, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was killed; and Teige O'Kelly was captured, after having received wounds, of which he died [soon] afterwards.

Melaghlín O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Four Masters have lost sight of all chronology in placing the erection of this monastery under the year 1340, after ascribing it to Donnell, the son of Teige, prince of Desmond, inasmuch as Teige his father did not, according to themselves, become king or prince of Desmond till the death of his father in 1391, that is, fifty-one years after its supposed erection by his son Donnell! The fact seems to be, that the foundation of the monastery was laid some years previously to 1440, by Teige Mainistreach (not by Donnell, as Ware has it), and that the work was completed by his son Donnell in 1440. For some curious notices of the modern state of the ruins and tombs of this abbey, see an interesting article by Mr. Petrie in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 409-11.

anachronism; but it is probable that it is a mere error of transcription for Donnell, son of Cormac, for he was really the prince of Desmond in 1340. The Editor has not been able to find the record of the erection of this monastery in any of the older Annals, and has never been able to discover where the Four Masters found it. Nothing can be more certain than that both Ware and the Four Masters are wrong in ascribing the foundation of this monastery to Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, for he lived a century later, having died in the year 1468. Teige, the father of this Donnell, was, according to tradition, the original founder of this monastery, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is called Tadhg Mainistreach, i.e. Teige of the Monastery, in the authentic pedigrees of the Mac Carthys. But the

Aodh mac peilmuid uí concobaí do gabail do pícg Connacht, úi a cón acairléin Róipba coinnm ãí choirméid. Coicéid móir úi comhairipeáeo bheirihe eitfín uí cconcobardh úi mac diarmaído tøap an ngabail ãí gur ãí do milleaí monán eatanua uí sáiche taíob. TiOaracht úi gheogbaí ãraicil do Conco- baír iarrth doinnoicg tuce mac diarmaído chuice ãí dhoimh ãí ãí ciúmaí 50 haraídonach 1 embál ãí mòtar ãí ãí maitheach, ãí ré do chíngal ãíbh ãí apoile ãí haithle.

Siúntan Ruairí mac goirdealbaí úi marbaí do cathal mac diarmaído gail. Cathal mac diarmaído gail, aon pósca a chinn ãí aoiir ãí sin ãí ãí ãí marbaí ãí aercaí aír cealtair do marbaí ãí domchada miabach mac Maolileaclóinn champaí Mec diarmaído ãí chailg 1 húr Ñoleibáig 1 cloinn Concobair.

*The sons of Ualgarg O’Rorke.—The descendants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac Ualghairg, and are still numerous in the county of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Magolrick or Mogalrick.

*Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.—He seems to have been the principal leader of the turbulent Clann-Murtough O’Conor at this period. His line of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of the O’Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A.D. 1279], son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muinhneach, son of Turlough More O’Conor, monarch of Ireland." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh, Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Murtough, who are the last generation of the pedigree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

* Took a prey from him.—This passage is given more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly entered under the year 1337.
The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke*, Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach*, and took a prey from him*. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connought, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote⁷, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall⁸, the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh* in Clann-Conor.

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⁷ *Into [the castle] of Ballymote.*—This passage is rendered as follows in Magoocheghan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A.D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O’Conor was taken by Terlagh O’Conor, King of Connought, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connought and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle of Ballenmotte, which saved the King’s life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace.”

⁸ *Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was chief of Airtseach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Lugha, κατ' εὐράσα αὐτοῦ τούτων, i.e. by the power of his strong hand.

* *Lis-sealbhaigh*, now Lissalway, in the parish
Máthair mac cathall mac domnaill uí chonocainn do mhaith la cathall mac aotha bheidh uí Conconain.

spéin ón occ mac Shampaútháin do mhaith le teallach nuauchátha.

Eoghan uí heoin tiigéanna na riachpaich aoné do mhaith la a bhraithe réin.

Eoghan mac Sepprain meic Rághnaill, i aotha uí maolmaoinigh do mhaith apóide.

Pilb dé ar shaighduin ollain Conmaicne decc.

Uilliam mac gillibert mac goirnealbaígh do mhaith a ép amháin do dhátaidh é u ain mhbeirphion eileach eicaine.

Rualóth mac maighnna uí Díopia decc.

Máthgamán mac amneáid uí Raghallaigh do mhaith la hAnndear mac bhréin uí Raigillígh i rí eileche mór do dhéimidh do iomgha bhogpán ar a hathlach.

Teampáil cille Réinín do leipreacach.

Niall uí huigínna paoi rípióana do báthaí.

Conconain mac domnail píceigéanna tiopa conaill coma eradh do úil i comnaítaidh.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1341.

Aoíl Criost, mile, trí cheó, cetachadacht, a hoén.

Muineachpaich mac an goidimin abh clochaígh decc.

Máthgamán mór do eabhracht do mac uilliam buac aic doilinn Muirch do mhaith mar Muirch, Muirch Mac Seanaic puain 1 reachtmhoghart phi mhaion phi.

Domnall mac o'ncheadh taoiseach cenel nuacháin decc.

Dunchas mac meic na hóiche més fhlanneacha do mhaith lá haedh mac Tadh més fhlanneacha.

O gairmillbeach taoiseach cenél Moain dech.

Cathall mac cileipnaigh do mhaith do ghiucc.
Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefneach O'Conor.

Brian Oge Magauran was slain by the people of Teallach Dunachda. Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Mulvey, slew each other. Philip O'Duigenan, Ollav [i.e. Chief Poet] of Conmaicne, died.

William, the son of Gilbert Mac Costello, was slain in a conflict in Breifny by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Mahon, the son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by Andreas, the son of Brian O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the [district of] Bolgan.

The church of Kilronan was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a learned poet, was drowned.

Conor O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, proceeded with his troops into Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1341.

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

Murtough Mac-an-Gowan, Abbot of Clogher, died.

The Clann-Maurice sustained a severe defeat from Mac William Burke. Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Johnock Roe, and seventy men along with him, were slain in the battle.

Donnell Mac Dorcy, Chief of Kinel-Duachain, died.

Donogh, grandson of Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Clancy, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Cany.

O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Cathal Mac Keheeny was killed by a fall.
572  annala rioghachta eireann. [1342.

Cail'len Rorna commain do gabail la toippealbaic u ccconcoabair, i aeob mac pelim boi v mbpiaigbhin ann do legin amacha, i fuaiglaic do tabaithe.

Sean muq mathgarina do chup a haipgallab.

O'Byrne an plaim an tigearna tellaire cupnam vecc.

Cucumacht an cinn toipipe muinthe golghain vece.

Diamair puaic mac copaimic og mic doiprmaila deig i naibtit manaiic 1 maneic na buile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1342.

Aoif Cripse, mile, tri cheo, cérachait, a vo.

Comhphig coccaic eithi toippealbaic u ccconcoabair i ccconcoabair mac tigearna moishe luighe. Emam a buic aipighe acce a commbaic mic doiprmaila in aghaid uic ccconcoabair.

Aoidh mac pethimic uic ccconcoabair i voonchaoi uic bhir naipipe cicge a Simna do chup toippealbaic uic Chconcoabair i etteamall oile pinn iap nool do do gabail gill eiche do poiprape muinthe bhir an hioibepo a buic, i cuin do galloiglaicic uic ccconcoabair do marbaic diob immadail pne na copabai, i. mac Ruafoiri.

Coccaic cotcchic aipighe hic ceannachtaic ap rhinn. Clann muincheataic do bó i pama uic ccconcoabair ap cúr in aghaid mic doiprmaila, lompúi doib iapn ré mac doiprmaila i le mic william. Peal gnaeamaic do déonói do clainn Minpire iap pinn ma norpeicair pein ap clainn william buic, i comar

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughte-ragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitr

* A ransom was given, &c.—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: "A.D. 1341. The castle of Roscommon was taken by Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh Mac Ffelym O'Connor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

5 Muinirt-Gilligan.—A territory in the county of Longford. See note 8, under the year 1234, p. 270.

8 To obtain reprisals.—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "O'Byrne chased King O'Connor into the church of Olfin, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O'Byrne's con-

try to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great
The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O’Conor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him.

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O’Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O’Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

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

A war broke out between Turlough O’Conor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O’Conor.

Hugh, son of Felim O’Conor, and Donough O’Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, drove Turlough O’Conor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals for a prey which O’Beirne’s people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O’Conor’s gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory, were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O’Conor], at first took part with O’Conor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meeting.

and uncommon calamities thro’ out the whole provence," &c. &c.

b Mac Rory.—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

A meeting, oídeachéir, is translated “Assembly” by Mageoghegan. The word is still understood in the north of Ireland. Oídeachéir was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means “the tree of the meeting or assembly.” This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised Itaghtes. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman’s Irish Min-
Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any frigfites, or parles upon hills.”

1 Seomin, i. e. little John.

* Beal-atha-slissen, i. e. mouth of the ford of the beetles. This ford still retains this name, and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as already stated. See note under the year 1288.
of their own people against the Clann-William Burke: Thomas Burke was killed by them; and, with similar treachery, Seoinín Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchreest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen, where they crossed the ford in despite of him. Dermot, the son of Brian O'Farrell, the best man of the Conmaicni in his time, the son of Hubert Burke, and Conor, the son of Donough Duv O'Healy, were slain on this occasion.

John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Roolv [Rodolph] Mac Mahon; and was slain in the rere of the prey, and his gallowglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.

Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Rory, and delivered up by him to Conor Mac Dermot, who sent him to be imprisoned in the Rock of Lough Key.

Donnell O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and of the cantred of Tir-Enda, a man full of hospitality and prowess, died, and John O'Doherty assumed his place.

All the Sil-Murray turned against Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor], and joined the other chieftains who were for deposing him. Of those who rose up against him at that time, the following were the most distinguished, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with his brothers, and all their adherents; Hugh, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor; Teige, the son of Rory O'Conor; Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, with all the forces of Breifny, and Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor. All these assembled against O'Conor, and banished him by force from his country and lands; whereupon his friends advised him to go secretly, and without acquainting any with his intention, to Mac Dermot, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. But the Clann-Murtough had

1 Duv, doib, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised duff, and sometimes doo.

2 Clann-Murtough, i.e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,
Concobaí (i.e., concobaí muad) mac Eochagáin eicírína cenél piachach do marbhad la gállab.

Tomár na cinga, Muire mac Eochagáin, Siommon mac concobaí mac Siommon meic goll appath toipreachaí eicíreácaíb luigne decc.

Mupchaí mac tomolcaí ií plannagáin an tirf fírí do bhreith do chinse na máthad do gállóc-céchachd meic cathal.

Aodh mac aflóha bheirníg meic cathail muaíd ií concobaí do mhaíd do connachtáidh fí do mac william bupe an céo luan do seimpeáid ií mar napthineáidh the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

"Intention, comáiptle.—The literal meaning of comáiptle is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin consilium."

"They posted themselves.—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac Dermot's house, whereof Clanmortagh having had intelligence lay privately in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his company in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he escaped narrowly by the force of his valourous and hardy hand] [tacaic uaidh aiprocaí a lána lánupe.—Ann. Ult.] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's
intelligence of this intention, and of the particular night on which O'Conor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Conor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Conor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Frachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Liny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Conor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was
Connought by Mac William Burke and Connoughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of Connought. The territory of Tyrella was granted to Férrall Mac Dermott, Teig mac Tomulty mac Dermott [being] disposed thereof, and banished by Connor Mac Dermota, whereupon Teig joined with Terlagh O'Connor."

He went over to.—Literally, "he was along with Turlough O'Connor." Mageoghegan renders it: "Whereupon Teig joined with Terlagh O'Connor."

Gilladur, or Gilla dubh, i.e. juvenis niger. This name is variously anglicised Gillduff, Gillyduff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla duibh, often shortened to Ilduff.

Matthew Mac Manus.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt on Lough Erne. The head of the family of Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough More O’Conor, monarch of Ireland.

Murghach.—There is a place of this name about three miles to the south-west of the town of Donegal. See note b under the year 1272, p. 417.—See also Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-
given to Hugh, the son of Felim O’Conor. Tirerrill was given to Farrell Mac Dermot.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice Mac Donough, was banished from his own patrimony by Conor Mac Dermot and his kinsmen; whereupon he went over\(^\text{a}\) to Turlough O’Conor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv\(^b\) Maguire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus’ a general and wealthy Brughaidh [farmer], who never rejected the countenance of man, whether mean or mighty, died.

Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O’Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Lower Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland by reason of his personal form, wisdom, hospitality, renown, discretion, and ingenuity, magnanimity, intellectuality, valour, prowess, and his piety and charity, was slain by his brother, Niall O’Donnell, who attacked him by night in his own fortress at Murbhach\(^c\): and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O’Donnellan\(^d\), Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O’Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada\(^e\).

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisgligh\(^f\), celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

\(\text{O’Donnellan.—This family had a small district in Hy-Many, called Clann-Breasail; but our annalists have preserved no account of them as chieftains of that district. The only notices of the name to be found in the Annals relate to poets. For a short account of the celebrated persons of the family of O’Donnellan of Ballydonnellan in modern times, the reader is referred to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 167.}

\(\text{Hy-Diarmada.—This was the tribe-name of the O’Concannons of Killtullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note \(\text{f},\) under the year 1201, p. 131, supra.}

\(\text{Mac Gilla choisgle.—This name is still common in the county of Fermanagh, and in the neighbourhood of Clones in the county of Monaghan, where it is anglicised Cuskly, and, sometimes, Cosgrove.}\)
Seanan Mac Eoin's episcop conmaincne dece.

Iohanner o Laithin's episcop cille halaid, 7 cathal mac an lata nanagh abh
na trimoiste dece.

Domchaold clepech o Maoilbreannain cananae conaph oile pmn vo marba
o bpech roighne le muintir hoibho mic oabha duinn meic william.

Slaine mgin u bhain sib ceoipbalbaig u Concobaigh pug Connacht dece.

Cathal o Mucnaain paos enim 7 oipnseanepair a chenel pfin vo marba
la cloinn Ricairt.

Depbail mgin aosha u bhoinnail vo thoirneacht an cuaire co hinn
voighe osecham meic viarnama, 7 galap a heccca vo ghabal ammu co
bruaig bap 7 po haonaisead 50 huaral onopach 1 mahtepin na buille, 7
nocha taeinnic pompe vo cinead aoinbhin pug bap a maitephra.

Dubcealbair mgin meic viarnama beann u bhinn dece.

Muirichteach na bhain tiqeanpa tuaimmuhan dece, 7 viarnmaitt na
bhain vo ghabal an tiqeanpaitr, 7 a athcop ar a plaitep le bhain na mhiann,
7 mahter tuaimmuhan vo umhicago vo bhian iarpin.

Tomar macc Shampanhain taoipheit eallagheach oipheacht dece.

Uilleac mac Riocaiphi mic william leit, macanam gall eparen in eaneach
7 in tiqemn dece.

Mairin mor mna cloon pearnair 7 mna cloon micairi poin uib naime
u in po marba aoisphe dece oipheacht maineac in Concobaigh ciphech o
cheallach.

*Mac Eoainh.—In Harris's edition of Ware's
Bishops, p. 262, he is set down under the name
of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the
year 1331 to 1343.

*O'Laithinhe.—This name is now usually an-
glicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guth-
rie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived
from luath, i.e. of the slough or puddle. In
Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this
bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name
is written iohanner olluicam (the t and m left
unaspirated), and his death placed under the
year 1340.

'Inis Doighe.—This is probably the island
in the river Boyle now called Inishtory. See
the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon,
sheet 7.

*Nobly and honourably interred, 50 huaral onop-
paich. —This is the Irish mode of expressing "She
The Age of Christ, 1343.

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

John Mac-Eoaigh*, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.


Donough Cleireach O’Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O’Brien, and wife of Turlough O’Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre¹, where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred² in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard⁴, son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhadh⁵ O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity.”

¹ There never was born.—The literal translation is: “There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness.”

² Ulick, son of Richard.—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows: . . .

⁴ A.D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowess, died.”

⁵ Chieftains.—Mageoghegan renders it: “where Connor Karavagh O’Kelly, with eleven princes’ sons of that family were slain.

⁶ Cearbhadh, i.e. the gamester or gambler.
Niall ò doimnaill do cop a é a plaiesth la haengur un doimnaill û le
 doimnall (.1. doimnall uibh) un mbaoirhill. le hua nuochtaíth le nínt
 asótha réamhaí ù néill, û le clóin truebne, ù aengur mac concobair nic
 asótha nic doimnall òí g dho chor in tèigimuir tìne conaill.

Clann Mheogheargail ù nuochtaíth a huidhríta ù Ruain
 le coinneachtaí na huidhrí na Concoíne, û la Taig más Raigh naill co nuaearat go
 tír asótha dionnaicg ù doimnall, ù an aengur (.1. ó doimnaill) tír asótha
 uibh. Tachar ù teicnnaí irphin éinph aongur ù Niall (.1. in achaí maid
 û clann mheogheargail teighe la haengur in aghaí Néill, maith do thabaithe
 leo pib curl gona mhuintir. Anuill na baoigíl taoiseach ùine airmnéiric
 cona mac. Eoghan mac Airt ù doimnall ù rochaide oile ù do mbaraid in
can èin, ù aengur do bheirt baoda.

Daitn máis oineachtáigh comóphtha Patraicez vécc.
 Eóin máis ùibne airchisteachta d'omna leathain ù écc.

Concoíne mac ùirghama teigána murghi tuilte ùinn, ù oineach-
chaír clóinna maolmuinaid moair mic caoil mic concobair ù écc
nia teig réin reictráin mic réamain dih réamha ar aoi laiche reacmuine
iar mbpeit buaitha o dòina ù 0 0 déana, ù a aonacal 1 marbhach ùn
bùille, ù Ùhgal mac ùirghama a oideachthair púin ù oirphneach na
iomaí.

Ruain máis eathain ullam leithne moig ù ùan ù écc.

a Achadh mona, i.e. bog-field, now Aghawaney, a townland in the parish and barony of
Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the
Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets
36 and 45.

b Tir-Aimirech, i.e. the territory of Aimire, 
son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original
territory, for, previously to the arrival of the
Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the
Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of
Kilmacrenan. Tir-Aimirech was the ancient
name of the present barony of Boylagh, in the
west of the county of Donegal.

c David Mageraghty.—This name agrees with
that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster
at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty
by Grace and Pembidge, who state that he died
in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's
Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the
Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a
note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College
copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this
David died in the year 1346.

*. Mulrony More.—He was the brother, and,
according to some genealogists, the eldest bro-
ther of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the
broken Spear, O'Conor, King of Connaught, who
was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony
the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived
their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

Teige, i.e. Tadhg an eich ghill, or Teige of the
White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain
in the year 1030.

Cathal.—He was King of Connaught, and
Niall O'Donnell was driven from his principality by Aengus O'Donnell, Donnell Duv O'Boyle and O'Doherty, by the power of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill and the Mac Sweenys; and Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Oge, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], were driven out of Breifny by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Turlough O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. They passed into Tirhugh to O'Donnell; and Aengus (i.e. the O'Donnell), made them a grant of the territory of Tirhugh. Some time afterwards a battle was fought at Achadhmona between Aengus and Niall; and the Clann-Murtough rose up with Aengus against Niall, and they defeated Niall and his people. In this battle Aindiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir-Aiumirech, with his son, Owen, son of Art O'Donnell, and many others, were slain, and Aengus gained the victory.

David Mageraghy, coarb of St. Patrick, died.

John Mac Duibhne, Archdeacon of Drumlahan, died.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, fountain of the splendour and pre-eminence of the race of Mulroney More the son of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Conor, died at his own house a week before Alhallowtide, on a Saturday, after having overcome the world and the devil, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle. Farrell Mac Dermott, his own brother, was installed his successor.

Rory Magrath, Ollav of Leth-Mogha in poetry, died.

died in the year 1009.

k Conor, Conchoob.—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connought have taken their surname. He died in the year 972. From this it appears that the Mac Dermots of Moylurg are virtually O'Conors, and that their real name is Mac Dermot O'Conor. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 213, note k.

His successor.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Connor Mac Dermot, prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clanmorlone, and the son of Teig mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Alhallontide, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylurg, namel Ferall mac Connor."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains a quotation from a contemporaneous poet, who asserted that this Conor Mac Dermot excelled all the chieftains of the Irish race of his time in wisdom, valour, hospitality, and bounty. It also states that the Farrell or Ferall was his brother, not his son, as Mageoghegan makes him.

m Rory Magrath.—He was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond.

n Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Turlough O'Conor, King of Connought, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.
AOIS CRIOST, 1344.

Aoír Crioirt, mile, tri chéad, cethrachachta, a ceathair.

Eapcog luigne decc.

Munchaí mac maolmuaidh uí Íghna abb na buille 7 aíbaí eapcog luigne do écc.

Níodh maccracht comótha thláimh nábeucc décc.

An tóraí mac copbraí uí maolteachlaínn mi mile do maithbhaí la copbí mac mbhallac uí maolteachlaínn, 7 é rúin do Íghnaí a ionad.

Aodh mac Roolb meic Machgamna tighearraípeann décc, 7 Munchaí óg máis maithganna do gabail an tighearraípeann na doein, 7 a écc hi ann teachmaine. Maignur mac Gocha meic Roolb méis maithganna do gabail an tighearraípeann iapain.

Uilliam mac maithganna méis Rághnaill do maithbhaí la macaib cathail méis rághnaill.

Machgamnne mac giolla-chrioirt cleipí méic tiaramata do maithbhaí la muintír felithe an an eainnípheab.

Bhríon mac Ruaintí méis uíbhír decc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1345.

Aoír Crioirt, mile, tri chéad, cethrachachta, a cúis.

Giólla na naom ó cianáin abb leapa gabail do écc.

Toirphéalbach mac aodha mac eogham uí Íochdomhnaigh Rí Connacht do maithbhaí donn ar a poigite (i.e. 1r in poğmar) 1 píob do Íochdomhnaigh uí muintír eolaí, is noll do Íochdomhnaí do lá tanáis mac Rághnaill in Íochdomhnaí chloinne Munchechtaích munntígh uí Íochdomhnaí cu Íochdomhnaí co loch aímh. Clann Munchechtaích.

* Intended bishop, aíbaí earpaíghí, i.e. Materiae Episcopi, i.e. Episcopus in fieri. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called “Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass.”

Termon-Daveog is now called Termon Magrath, and is situated in the south of the county of Donegal, near Pettigo. See note *, under the year 1196, p. 104.

Ballagh, ballaí, i.e. freckled.

Muintir-Healy, i.e. the family of O’Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1341:
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

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

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.
Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop of Leyny, died.
Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog, died.
Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.
Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.
William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died.
Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fidh doradh, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn to aid Teige Mac Rannall.

"Anno Domini 1341. Maća mac gillémpé clempí mach ñarmna do marbhó le muńin n-Gilibe ap in composth." Here it is to be noted that clempí, which is a cognomen of gillémpé, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

Lisgabhail, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

Fidh doradh, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

Loch Airinn.—This name is still in use, but
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annala rioghaicha eireann. [1346.

taìg, 7 an chuid eile do muintir eolaír iana leanmain go reidh oirraícha, 7 a marbhach an gprínci na gprínci, 7 nocha an cheathair do gáobhailear mé hadnaithe nointe inbhéis réidh mó ní mar, 7 Aod mac aithnealbháis do muigh i má nilte.

brían na firghad aighróbaífe tógachtta na hanacht dece. 7ean na nu cuill imfaoladh im ní a bhruadh í s an mbéir, co ngus buan o dromann, 7 o dman.

Aod ó Néill do rul coblaí aíoch eachach, 7 clann aedha buide co na tchair dl do bhreith paim, 7 vasone rótna do lot 7 do marbhach stéarna. Aet éinse teampa aedha ina longaith uairibh via naimthéon.

Magnúr ó plonn linn do marbháil la doinnall domh, 7 la brían o néill.

Céip mac Ruaidhri uí chonchaibal do éce.

Céip mac Ruaidhri uí chonchaibal meic lochlainn do marbháil la macaib ualgaíg meic fírgial.

Aois Criost, 1346.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéad, cèithpachat, a ré.

Coccaí do fár éisi na Ruaidhri, 7 ualgaíg, 7 Ruaidhri mac cathail uí chonchaibal. Tachar do eighmal stoppa i ealaígníte locha stíl, 7 Smaineag

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

* The rest.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloó do muintir Eólaí, i.e. "Some of the Muinter Eolais," which is better.

* Gurtin na Spideoise, i.e. the little garden or field of the robin red breast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquisition taken in the year 1631, Federee and Cornespedoge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

* There had not fallen.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A.D. 1345. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoot of an arrow in Fyderow in Mohntir-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fyderow, and there, at a place called Gortn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie Mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i.e. Terlagh's] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was
against the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. The Clann-Murtough and the rest of the Muinter-Eolais pursued him as far as Fidh Doradha, and killed him at Gurtin-na-spideoige. For a long time before there had not fallen of the Gaels, any one more to be lamented than he. Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated King in his place.

Brian O'Farrell, worthy materies of a lord of Annaly, died. He was a man who never earned censure on account of anything he ever acquired, even up to the hour when he overcame the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill went with a fleet on Lough Neagh, and the Clann-Hugh-Boy, with their muster, overtook him, and many persons were wounded and killed [in the contest] between them; but Hugh made his escape, in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn Line [i.e. of Moylinny], was slain by Donnell Donn and Brian O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Rory O'Conor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, son of Farrell [O'Rourke].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1346.

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

A war broke out between O'Rourke, i.e. Ualgarg, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and an engagement took place between them in Calry-Lough-constituted King of Connaught.

 Earned censure.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "paimc gan an gur a cmoicin ó égríb 7 ó ollamnach Épenn," i.e. "he passed through life without any reproach from the literati or chief poets of Ireland." The meaning is, that he had been so generous to the poets that none of them attempted to lampoon him.

 Clann-Hugh-Boy, i.e. the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283. They possessed, at this period, an extensive territory to the east of Lough Neagh in the present counties of Down and Antrim, and which was called Clann Aodha Buidhe.—Anglice, Clannaboy.—from their tribe-name.

 O'Flynn.—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial ū, which seems to have been also the mode of pronouncing the name at a very early period. See note]* under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25.

 Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in the College copy, the following passages from the Annals of Lecan :

Ceithre meic cathail mic an caoiach mags Raignill vo gabail an loc an geim vo chonchochlap mag Raignall, Tomaltae mags Raignail vo mphreit laip vo Cnapiol coicepnaigh, a marbaod vo ann pin.

Cruail mac cathmaoil toipeac cenel piadaid vo marbaod la doinail mac caimeol.

Mairim la brian mags matgama pop gallabi go naimse cri ceitt eilin in airmhin oib.

Niail o doinail, clann Muincheaptaig, mac pealimnu u vo concochlap, Muincheaptaig mac viarnaata vo Uaimh Ruaini mic cathail go cin maraile go eteugret mairim raip, pop clonin noonchaod annpin gpor cuirpeaod arn opna, a ccpeachlap ara haithle doib go mbaoi a los baothain creach laip.

Mac viarnaata gall vo marbaod eile na tig pien la clonin Uainomn meic goiriemealhaig u copmac caoach mac pinpin vo marbaod doib smeall laip.

Conchochlap vo bhrn vo marbaod.

Inmair mac Muincheaptaig u piadaid vo marbaod la brian mac tieagnam, la clonin meic Muincheaptaig.

Airt mac tomair u vo Ruainc vo marbaod la doinnall mag tieagnam.

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"Odo O'Rorik Rodericum filius Cathaldii O'Connor apud papa coileach depradatus, in templum calle hoinig confugit, et templo incenso occiditur.—MS. L."

"Amlaus (Donaldus réor) O'Flaherty occidentalis Connacie dominus obit.—MS. L."

"Jacobus O'Corcrain, Archidiaconus Brefinie, et Florentius O'Corcrain insignis Cythareudus obierunt.—MS. L."

"Calry-Lough Gill, calpaige loaca gile, was a territory in the county of Sligo, bordering upon Lough Gill. The name is still preserved in Calry or Colry, a parish bordering upon this lake."

"Gallowglasses.—The Irish of the middle ages trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gallowglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed, and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbiciuli, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns; they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts, and knives called skeynes. In an Act passed in the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was

"against the leaders and supporters of kerns and the people called idlemen, unless on the confines
Gill⁴, in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses⁵ slain, i.e. Mac Buirrce, and Mac Neill Cam⁶ with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Conor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulroney Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed⁶.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir⁷ by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their heads⁸ were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], the son of Felim O'Conor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Conor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—Ware's Antiquit. c. xxii.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—Burnabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication, p. 37.

⁴ Mac Buirrce, &c.—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, o39φ, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirrce and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

⁵ Lamentable deed.—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullenman.

⁶ Loch-an-Sguir, now Lough Scarr. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called Cuileán-Seón, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

⁷ Three hundred heads.—This is very rudely
stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maom la brian mac macéine na gallsba sa paime in c. ceann co lataim," i.e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

1 Cluain-lis-Bec.—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

* Mac David Burke.—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway. See note 2, under the year 1225.

1 Ballintober, baile an copy, i.e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile copy Páip, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airtseach, in the county of Roscommon.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1347.

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

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

Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh, Official of Lough Erne, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, chief protector of the Conmaicni, for his prowess, valour, hospitality, and renown, died at Cluain-lis-bec, after having been for a long time Chief of Annaly, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain by John Roe Mac David Burke.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor].

William Mac David [Burke] was slain at Ballintober by Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall.

Thomas Mac Artan, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was hanged by the English. Owen O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and Murrough, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Sil-Anmchadha.

Aengus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan was re-erected by Farrell O'Duigenan.

Finola, daughter of Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; Finola, daughter of Melaghlin O'Reilly; and Gilladuv Mac Gillanochua, died.

Donough, the son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, died.

Siry O'Curnin, a learned poet and Ollav of Breifny, died.

Lord of Iveagh.—The Mac Artans did not retain this dignity long, for the Magennises appear henceforward as lords of this territory.

Sil-Anmchadha.—This is pronounced Sheel-Anmchy: for its situation and extent see note k under the year 1178, p. 44, supra.

O'Duigenan.—This passage is better given from O'Mulconry's Annals, by O'Flaherty, in the College copy, II. 2. 11, thus:

"Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan, Ere-nagh of Kilronan, died."

Melaghlin, Muolræcáin. — This name, which is sometimes written Muolræcáeatl, and Muolræcáinn is usually anglicised Malachy, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundinus, disciple of St. Patrick.

O'Curnin.—The Annals of Lecan, as quoted.
by O’Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him “a learned poet and musician,” and add, that he died “in religione et peregrinatione.”

*O’Keenan.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

* Murderously, 1 piongail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

1 Meabhach, i.e. the deceitful.

* Inis-Saimer.—At Ballyshannon. See note

b under the year 1197, p. 111.

* Melaghlin Mageraghty.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called “impep in emiğ, pegieñon na peile 7 diñonon na oënnaecta, i.e. the emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence.” And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

* Cuil-Brighde.—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady’s territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan⁴, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously⁵ slain by Manus Meabhlach⁶ O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer⁷. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty⁸, Chief of Muinter Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde⁹, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress⁰ was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home¹. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais¹² was compelled to go to the house of O'Connor for his support¹³.

This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappagh Loéa Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

Until they reached home.—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home; but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

¹ Mac Feorais, i.e. the head of the Berminghams.

² Support.—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lcean, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasius Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Cn cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."
This name is now anglicised Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally pronounced in Irish as if written mag lanna-

This territory comprised the present barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Ma-
glanchys, are still numerous.

The son of Cathal, i.e. Rory O'Conor, who

was at this time the chief leader of the race of
Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor-Sligo. The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of
Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian
dariry.

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sent barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the
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Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian
Luighneach.

This plague is noticed in Ma-
legeoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, under the year 1348, as follows:

A. D. 1348. There was a generall plague in
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1349.

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

Hugh O'Rourke defeated Flaherty O'Rourke, Donough O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry; and Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, Gilchrest Mac Clancy, Loughlin, son of Aindiles O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon.

Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Another contest arose between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Conor. Mac Dermot assembled all the English and Irish whom he found to aid him, together with the Clann-Murtough and the Kinel-Connell, against the son of Cathal. Rory moved before these, and they drove him to Clann-Fermaighe; but the entire body of them, both English and Irish, were unable to take him. They afterwards returned without acquiring power or obtaining hostages; and Rory then mustered a force and burned, wasted, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague [raged] in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off. Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of this plague.

Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar, Mac Dermot, who led him to Airteach; and he was killed in secret murder by the people of Airteach, i.e. by the son of Gilchrest Mac Taichligh and O' Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, and the son of the Earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flanagan.

Moylurg and all Ireland in general, whereof the Earle of Ulster's grandchild died; also Mathew mac Cahall O'Royrek died of it.\(^5\)

\(^5\) Bodhar (pronounced bower), i.e. the deaf. From this the Hiberno-English word bother is supposed to have been formed.

\(^b\) Secret murder—This is written "Dumacáe, i. mbhátu bunte" in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this passage is entered under the year 1346. In a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 315, p. 288, this term is thus defined: "Dumacáe, i. mbhátu bunte i prell, ra' cén n re polchá iñn rin, i.e. Duin-athaide, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

\(^1\) Tuath-ratha—Now anglicised Tooraah. It
is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismassaint and Boho. See note a under the year 1260, p. 379.

k Kinsmen, hráitérib. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

1 Ard-Keanaghta.—The prefix ard here is evidently a mistake.

mA defeat was given.—This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

b Man, raoi.—The word raoi, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as òume urpal has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

* Magh-Angaidhe.—This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, alias Newtown-
Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen. Rory O’Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta, died. Hugh O’Reilly died. Gilla-Caeach Mac Dorcy died. Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O’Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.

William O’Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane man, died.

Hugh (i.e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O’Conor, and who was called the O’Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe by Hugh O’Rourke.

Farrell O’Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin by the people of Bishop O’Finaghty; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O’Donohoe), was immediately mangled as an eric [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

Of a javelin, roughe.—The Irish word roughe or roughe, which is cognate with the Latin sagitta, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

Bishop O’Finaghty.—He was John O’Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops he is erroneously called John O’Findon, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, o finoja, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

O’Donohoe.—He was evidently one of the sept of O’Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic in Moynboy. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Maney, p. 76, note w.

Was mangled, oo cuippbhoc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is “oo cuippbhoc 7 oo mapboc ann, was mangled and killed for it.”
The inhabitants of the Tuatha, i.e. the O'Hanlys, Mac Brannans, O'Monahans, and their
Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Lorcan. Of him was said:

Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting;
Pity the heir of Brian Borumha;
Pity his going as was not expected;
Pity the Clann-Keogh should triumph over him.

Turlough Oge O'Brien killed sixteen of the Clann-Keogh in revenge of this evil deed, and despoiled them, besides, of their lands and cattle.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-Fiongaile on Brechliabh, by the sons of Farrell Mac Donough, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Turlough.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed by Mac William Burke and by the people of the Tuathas of Connaught; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him.

Cucogry More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, Hugh, the son of Auliffe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Donough, died.

Aengus Roe O'Daly, the most learned of the poets of Ireland, and Aengus O'Hosey, a good poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1351.

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

The monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh, in the diocese of Tuam, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen-na-Cathaighe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Maguire, Chief of Muinter-Pheodachain, and Enna O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, died.

correlatives, who dwelt round Slieve Bann in the east of the county of Roscommon. See note a under the year 1189, p. 86.

Ros-Oirbhealagh.—Ros Oibrcheallach, now Rosservally, on the river of Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, where the extensive ruins of a monastery still remain in good preservation.

A Muinter-Pheodachain.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillaflinnen before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note a under the year 1281, p. 435.

b Tuath-ratha.—See note e under the year 1349.
AOIS CRIOST, 1352.

Aois Criost, mile trí chéad, caoccatc, aó.

Aoth mac thainneachdairg uí Concobair do shaibail na míche dothoirí daimh-deóin a mbaor na aghaidh do sallaird uí do shaondail.

Aoth ó maiste tiginn breipne do máithbair la caitheil mac aithb a breipnfh uí concobair, uí la clonnie muireachtaí, ãr do éip air sallóclechaidh clonnie phibnie an tan ríin.

Aoth na maolbréinim, a ã a dã mac do máithbair la haois mac peoliminí uí concobair.

*Croaghpatrick.—* A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murresk, in the county of Mayo. O'Rourke had gone thither on a pilgrimage, and on his return to Breifny he had to pass by Mac Philbin's castle of Doon. This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"Hugh O'Royre was taken by Mac Phillipin Mac William Burke, as he was returning from the pilgrimage of Croagh Patrick."

This mountain is still visited by pilgrims, particularly on the last Sunday in summer, which is called Dóimnaé Chnaim Duib in this neighbourhood.

*Mac Philbin.—* This name was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the Castle of Doon, about three miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

*O'Kelly.—* This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"William Mac Dornough Moynneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroths, Jesters, and others of their kind in Ireland to his house upon Christmas upon this year, where every one of them was well used during Christ-
Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick, was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin of William Burke; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

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

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again, in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Connor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion.

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

"Filiu Éneann go haoimhneach.
[The poets of Erin to one house.]

For an account of the descendants of this William, see Tribes and Customs of Hy-Maney, pp. 104, 105, 106.

Assumed the government of Connaught again.

—This, and the passage next following it, are rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A.D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spight of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

"Hugh O'Royrock, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneach O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made."

On the occasion, an ean rín—Literally, at that time.
Aonghúr mac concobaín míc afótha míc domnaill 615 uí doim naill tigéarma típe Conaill pí in beóda boippeabáih, 7 aon ba ríip in seignom 7 uairle 1 nultaib immón amm róm vo manba ó la Maghnúr uí doim naill. Péim ua domnaill vo gabáil a tóinig 7 Seaan mac Concobaín uí doim naill vo beirí acc cogao ríip i m an tígaenáir.

Combaí baile an tóim la haoi mac toippdealbáig uí concobaín.

Concobaín mac Muimhír a míc domnaill péicín cortain doair gáca cuíne, Daibuce uíolmain mac uillie uímaill eínn cítrhine 7 uíolmaineíc combacht, tómpár mág Raígníl, 7 taigh mac Siaca raí éealltaig décc.

Aois Chriost, 1353.

Aoir Chriost, mile, trí chéad, caocean, a trí.

Eóin uí caínpbe comarba tigímaígh clúana haoar décc.

Tómplaíth inígh uí domnaill b'ín uí neill décc, 7 nocha náiBre in én amrhí faí faín po buí mó clú, 7 oippeacur ina trí.

Aodh mac Ruaíprü uí neill décc.

Machgamam mac giolla na náom uí fhíghail tigíma na hánghaile décc.

Taigh láis Raígníl saoípeac muminípe haoeár 7uí marba ó la cliomh típeppnaí méig Raígníl.

Aodh mac toippdealbáig vo atínoa 1 mac bráinim vo [bá] cóigínínl 1p in típ.

Maineptí teach comhair in eipropótteict clúana pínta hi comacáteibri vo thógbaíl vo brachthib S. mpanrepí la huilliam uí eceaileag tigéarna uí Mame.

9Baile-an-duin, i.e. town of the dun or earthen fort, now Ballindooin, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

10Was demolished, combac.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "commaí baile in oim la haed mac toippeallbáig huit comóobaín, 7 tie bo 7 caeape acuim. The demolition of Ballindooin by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there." The word comaí is explained bppeacá, i.e. breaking, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

11Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O'Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Odo O'Roírkh, aodhón aippeip uí mbpneum, filios Murcherti apud S. leann gabal spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathalado, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadáio filio Roderici O'Conor, et allis necatur.—MS. L."
Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and high-spirited man, the most distinguished in Ulster at this time for prowess and nobleness, was slain by Manus O'Donnell. Felim O'Donnell assumed his place; but John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, warred [contended] with him for the lordship.

Baile an Duin was demolished by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Conor, the son of Maurice Mac Donough, general patron of men of all arts; Dabuck Dillon, the son of Ulick of Umallia, Chief of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connaught; Thomas Mac Rannall, and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

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

John O'Carbry, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-cois, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, died; and there was not in her time a woman of greater name and renown.

Hugh, the son of Rory O'Neill, died.

Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed; and Mac Branan detained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars by William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many.

" Flathbertus O'Roirk dominus Brefiniae obit.—O'Mulconry, 1353."
" Matthaeus Magdorchaidh casus per filios Murcherti.—MS. L. " Dermittiam mac Ceasapnoig.—MS. L."
" Finola filia Domini Mac Dermott obiti.—MS. L. et O'Mulconry."
" Tadseus filius Siacusi O'Kelly obit.—MS. L. and O'Mulconry."

1 John O'Carbry.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the cumhdaich, or case of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels given to St. Mac Carthenn of Clogher.—See the account of the ancient Irish Reliquary, called the Domnach-Airgid, printed in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, p. 16, and plate at p. 24.

n Cluain cois.—Now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry in the county of Monaghan, where a monastery was founded by St. Tighernach in the sixth century.

m William O'Kelly.—On this date, ascribed to
the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

"Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A. 1307 mortui."

It is quite evident, however, that the William O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

* O'Laghtnan.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought." Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

* Of Leix, laoighri.—This territory comprised
1354.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 605

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

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

O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke; Geoffrey Mac Ramall; Geoffrey O'Reilly; Sitric Magauran; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Connor; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Connor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach, son of Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrann.

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh, Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died.

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note i under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, supra.

9 Received a great defeat.—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A.D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboye, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neal [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

9 Race of Hugh Boy.—This tribe as well as

their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

9 Saerbhreathach.—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

9 Inis Clothrann.—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note i under the year 1193, p. 98, supra.

9 Mac Rithbheartaigh.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac Rafferty and Magrarty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

9 Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.
Concobar mac conannána erpeor na bpéipne ó upium Ósfiab go cinnamur mac Gallgoaitil pnuin na trínaide, g mac cathail abh Spíthna decc.

Dinnchaoid mac pelim mic afohia mic domnall óig uí domnaill u9o marbá a9 tabaínt gmímlata iníne afohia muair més u9ini (I. máis u9ini) ar éccin lair, g dinn mac munchaína aí è po marb éripin i longpose més u9ini.

Dinnniall mac Seanaín uí Ógmaíil uigearma na hAnagáile décc.

Diarraínt na maolíamhdaí taoipreach muintirise cíbhallam u9o marbá la muintir binn g rochaíde u9o muintir eolaí imaille fír.

Cathal ó cumn taoipeá muintirise gíollgán u9o marbá u9o clóinn t'Seanaín, g u9o clóinn afohia g congáin u9a bpíthión imaille fír.

Cóirbmac máis Raognail taoipeá muintirise hétair u9o marbá la clóinn roimh més Raognail.

Píogal mac rpeagáil mic muintirítaí móin mic congálaí móis lochagán taoipeá cennel píachach déig.

Munchaí mac cathail uí Ógmaíil, Ófhrbproígaíil iníne uí Ógmaíil, g taoigí mac afohagam raoi i píneachair décc.

Maíom do tabaínt do gálláb spáithair conmacht rop mac uilliam, g mópin do marbáid u9a muintir.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin:

"Amlaus filius Derrmitii O'Farell a Mac Oirebeard Cásus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (beapbproígaíil,—C. Eém), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormací buídín occiusus a filiis Doncháidí piábaig.—OMulconry."

"Odo Magshambradhain (Magaina) ab O'Focean cásus.—OMulconry, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Diióla tpoa mac aodá do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curin, aobair ollaimh na bpéipne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt." *Sruthair, now corruptly called in Irish muintir Spúille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrue, in the south of the county of Longford.

* Domn. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called domnall mac muinchaid.

* Muinter-Birn, i.e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muinter-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.
The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-five.

Conor Mac Consnava, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Mac Gallgael, Prior of the [monastery of the] Blessed Trinity, died.

Mac Cathail, Abbot of Sruthair*, died.

Donough, the son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was slain as he was carrying off Gormaith, daughter of Hugh Roe Maguire (i.e. the Maguire), by force. It was Donn* Mac Murrough who slew him in Maguire's fortress.

Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan, and many of the Muintir-Eolais, were slain by the Muintir-Birn*.

Cathal O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan*, and five others, were slain by the Clann-Shane and the Clann-Hugh*.

Cormac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Ivor Mac Rannall.

Farrell, the son of Farrell, son of Murtough More, son of Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell; Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Farrell; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the Fenechas*, died.

The English of West Connaught defeated* Mac William [Burke], and killed many of his people.

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*a Muinter-Gillagan.—A district in the county of Longford, for the extent of which see note k under the year 1234, p. 270, supra.

*b Clann-Shane and Clann-Hugh.—These were septs of the O'Farrells. The Clann-Hugh were located in the barony of Longford, adjoining the district of Magh Treagh, and the townlands of which they were possessed are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

c The Fenechas, i.e. the old laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon Laws by English writers.

*d Defeated.—Literally "a defeat was given by the English of West Connaught to William Burke, and many of his people were killed." Mageoghegan renders it as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A.D. 1355. The English of West Connought gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."
Emann mac william mic Riocaird vo marbaid la piol namhacha.
Marom mòr vo thabairt la Riocaird òcc ar lucht tìge mic william, i.
Emann ià pìr piol namhacha a th marbaid Sìonmna mac Sìmpain enpì mac
Pilbin ià pìr òcc ùairbh ùil namhacha.
Niall más mathgamha vo marbaid la cloinn treasain más mathgamha.
Aic mac uilitinn vo marbaid la hoileapaib.
Deich nuain vo bheir in aoisibect daon caoimh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1356.

Aoi Crìost, mile, tri chèd, caoíste, a Sé.

Pìshgail mac reppair mìeg Réannail Doimain Choamacha, ùìr ionaid
Patrìce òc.

Nicol mac cathairpgh epeicop oighial òc.

Solaím ò meallán maon cluig an foachtìa òig. Peòidh coirtìgh òc
chàpab epeann ògìe.

Aòb mac tòmpasbalach ùi concobaich, Ri connacht òc marbaid ò mbaile
locha veacaìr la vormchaì cappaì ùa ceallair, ù la cloinn ìeic an baìd
àp ròpollìin maineòc ò ccìonòì inèime Sèòinn a bùc òin ùi cheallair òc
bheò leòr àp arceòb, ù àp eòidh poine òin.

a The Sil-Anmchadha, i.e. O'Maddens in the
barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

b Were brought forth, òò bìeò. This verb is
applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals.
Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in
his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this
year."

c Under this year O'Flaherty has the following
note on the chronology of the Irish anna-
lists about this period, in the College copy of
the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:
"Quae habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad
1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno poste-
riora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry An-
nalibus pròter pauca, quà sui locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the
Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clon-
macnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniae retulerunt victoriam de
Mageoghegan renders the passage as
follows in Anglis Dublinii.—O'Mulconry."

"Tuamia i. tuam òa guaimh, crenata a
Cathal òg O'Conor et a Mac William (i.e.
Edmundo de Burgo).—O'Mulconry, et War : in
Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliae cum filio in Angliam captivi
ducti 5. Febr. 1355–6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—
C. Géin.

h Mac Rannall. This is evidently a mistake
of the Four Masters, as we know from the public
records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard
Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha².

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i.e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth⁵ at once by one sheep⁶.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

_The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-six._

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall⁷, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasy¹, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta⁸, died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacair¹ by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's _Danmonii orientales illustres_, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

¹ _Mac Cahasy, mac cæ עבר_—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

² Ware writes the name _Mac Catusaid_, without aspirating the _t_ or _d_. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

³ _Clog an Eadhachta_, i.e. the bell of the testament. It is called _clog an úsóithe_ in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q.v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the _úsóithe_, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

¹ Baile Locha Deacair, i.e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland
Aodh mac reidlimiui uí Choconbaigh do Gabriail lam rígé Connacht iapom.

ConoCbaigh mac taíogh uí cheallaig do mBpaird la taíog mac diarmada uí cheallaig.

Tonnbealacht mac aolha bneipni uí Cononbaigh do mBpaird la clóim naonnchaoi.

Diarmada mac diarmada móin capé Carn igh doonnchaoi a mac do mBpaird la mac uí Suileabáin.

Món iNgh uí ConoCbaigh déec, bím uí pléigal píde.

Munchoirach mac Seaim uí neill do mBpaird la Pligh mág mór.

Oibidhall mac Suibhne do mBpaird do domnaill uí ConoCbaigh.

Ruaidhri mac aolha uí Chonconbaigh, g doinn naíl mac aolha bneipni uí Chonconbaigh déec.

Doonchaoi mac Conoama mac tóighe do bhrí saothr motha na aithneas péin do mBpaird la píol mhéin.

Doonchaoi próisteach do mBpaird la bír na mBpoint mBin trí cheoí.

Seapóintiu mbeal do báruigá la mBpoint Rí Sasan ar fáitche agh ghlaé.

Munchoaigh mac bhrí uí neill do éec.

Pélim mac aolha mac doinn naíl ódsc tighfna típe conaill do mBpaird la mac a seanbhréachtach mBin Seaim mac Conconbaigh uí domnaill, g Seaim do Gabriail tighearpaí típe conaill gan impeapain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1357.

Aoi Crioit, mile, trí chéile, caoccat, a Seacht.

Céimint o Bhuidhshnamh biocaire cille Ronán déec. Saccapnt na pionnac atbhereál ríp.

Mághair máis mathghainna tighfna oinigiall, Lochlaínn mac Muncheiptaithe.

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

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

"Fercarius O'Fallion dynasta de Clann-Ua-Dach, obit.—O'Mulconry."  
"Seapóintiu mbeal do báruigá la mBpoint mBin Sasan ar fáitche agh ghlaé, a regiiis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—
Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, then assumed the entire government of Connaught.
Conor, the son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.
Turlough, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Donoughm.
Dermot, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and Donough, his son, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.
More, daughter of O'Conor, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.
Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.
Dowell Mac Sweeney was slain by Donnell O'Conor.
Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donnell, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, died.
Donough Mac Namara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth-Mogha in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.
Donough Proisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.
Gearoidin Tyrrell was put to death on the green of Dublin by the people of the King of England.
Murrough, the son of Brian O'Neill, died.
Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell, was slain by the son of his own brother, viz. John, son of Conor O'Donnell, and John then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell without oppositiona.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1357.

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

Clement O'Duigenan, Vicar of Kilronan, died. He was called Sagart-na-Sinnach.
Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

Ms. L. 1356, et Cod. Cl.”
“Dominus Bermingham ab Anglis cæsus.—O'Mulconry, 1357, & MS. L.”

Sagart-na-Sinnach, i.e. priest of the Foxes.
It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath.
ui Choncothaif, Í Muigil muimhneac ùa duibhshnán ollamh comhnaicne Í clóimne maolmuinait Éir Í táir déig.

Seanan mac bhian Í Raigillaithe ùa maighbroidh la gheall na.

Bhian mac ghiollacluiche Ùa Ruain Í Maghnúir buidhe mac Shampaídhe ùa maighbroidh ruaidhfeadh ùa budh rìmh i m'airbh pén décc.

Síochtaif éicth an ùa chathal, cathal mac aodha bpéipnigh Í cathal òcc mac caith tèic doimhnil.

**Aois Criost**, 1358.

Aoir Criost, mide, trí cheo, caoicsett, a hucht.

Bhian mac cathmaoi ùr pèir ùrghiall décc.

Maghnúir macóc ùir ùa maighbroidh la clóimh cathmaoi.

Doimhnil Ùa highe tighshna luigne décc lá cáit.

Conchobair Ùa hainlige taoirseach écenel doibh ùa mac an fh Prince ùa décc, ùir mbeith bua ùa doimhnil Ùa ù r'Eaimín ùa.

Máithom òc chhabhart mac thú ùa nèill ùùr aighealltaibh, Ùùr ùr bhain manac ùir ùa ù n maighbroidh aèò ùa mac cabh, Ùùr ùa ùr pèirc ùr ùir ù maighbroidh aù ù lathaír lair òbio.

**Á Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.**—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moyleg.

**The Route.**—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's Oggyia, Part iii, c. 63.

**Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.**—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

**Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.**—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Taige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,
Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper, died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchrest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route, Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

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

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fer-managh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda, and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

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

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—Cod. Cl."

"A Joanne O'Donell eaisi.—O'Mulconry, 1356, supra."

"Mathgamaniaus Galloa Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

".Paddingus mop O'Maelchonary Archiantiquarius Connaciae obiit aseate post mortem Odonis O'Conor domini sui.—MS. L."

"The Clann-Cawell, i.e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher; in the county of Tyrone.

"The Bishop O'Dowda. —He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350.

—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 117.

A great defeat was given. —Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version
of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons."

1 Hugh na Fidhbaighe, i.e. Hugh of the wood.

2 Wild apple.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbrey; every stone thereof was no less than a crabb."

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

"Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corruptit.—MS. L."

a Manus.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

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

"Mattheus filius Thomae O'Roirk obit.—MS. L. 1357, O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et C. Eóin."

"Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obit. MS. L."

"Caét ingean ui cheallaigh bean muintíosa mic Dommhada dég [i.e. Cacht, daughter of
Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe Ó Neill, and the son of Andrew Mac Feoras [Bermingham], died.

A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple.

Senicin [Jenkin] Mac Quillin, High Constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Gilla-Isa O‟Flanagan was slain by Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O’Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1359.

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

Cormac Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and Donnell, the son of Teige O’Mahony, died.

A great victory was gained at Ballyshannon by Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal O’Conor, over John, the son of Conor O’Donnell, and the Kinel-Connell. John O’Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, Owen Connaghtagh, and Turlough Mac Sweeney, were taken prisoners on this occasion by the son of O’Conor, and many persons were slain by him. Matthew Magauran, materies of a lord of Teallach Eachdhabh was wounded on that day, and died of his wounds after his return to his own house. During the same war Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O’Rourke, and Melaghlin O’Gormly, fell by each other’s hand in the same war. This occurred when Cathal O’Conor marched with a second army

“O’Kelly, and wife of Maurice Mac Donough, died.]—MS. L.”

Cathal Oge.—He was the son of O’Conor Sligo, and the most heroic of the O’Conors at this period.

Materies of a lord, αυταρ εξήπτυν.—Magoghegan translates this, “next successor of Teallaghagh,” in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Thus:

“A. D. 1359. Cahall Oge O’Connor gave an overthrow to the Inhabitants of Tyreconnell at Belaseanie, where John O’Dochortie, Cheiftain of Ardmire, and Terlagh Mac Swynie were taken, and a great many others slain besides. Mathew Magawran, next successor of Teallaghagh, was hurt in the same place, from thence was conveyed to his house, and died of the wound. The said Cahall went to the lands of O’Gormley, where Cahall (surnamed the deaf) O’Ruwyreck was killed by Melaughlyn O’Gormley.”

During the same war.—Cathal Oge, the son of O’Conor Sligo, made great efforts to conquer Tirconnell at this period; and it is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1356 [recte 1359], that he became prince
concobair go tigh conall go rangatathur ponga na muintir buteaoi uí gcairime-
naig im cathal buadh uí Ruairc.

Munchealach mac toim uí fheann line aobhar tísearna na tuairme do
marbaí daoibh mac hrían mic aotha buide uí neill.

hrían mac donnchaí a oibharn tísearna na nathalla do marbaí do mac
réca doineacht uí gaothra.

Emhí mac ullíce mic Riocain a bhúr déce.

Muncheadh ócc mac mathghaíonna aobhar tísearna coirce bairceiní do mar-
baí la riol mhírann.

Maghnaí na obdú mac tísearna na ríochach 7 Aoibh mac Concobair
meic aodhaccáin déce an phoighe bhrítheamhann eileann.

Donnall mac taingt uí mathghaíonna do marbaí.

Aimhí mac Anlaíd uí Ruairc do marbaí la Mág airnigh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1360.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí chéin, a rearcacht.

Maolpuanaíodh mac an chhammunélaigh uí baoighill toireách na trí tuait,
raith othnachaire an eileach, an uaire, an ché iarr an chòrceup, 7 an comainse
déce.

Anlaídí mac Seaprraidh míg Raghnaill do marbaí.

Sín Ólighn Sabaofh 7 diarnraí ó hamhige déce.

Roip comain, saimhir, sliceech, Maimhreith lir a gabail, piouinach 7 cuim
hoir go lochcaif.

Seadaí mac ghiollacriost uí Ruairc do marbaí daoibh mág dhoirchaidh.

Diarnraí ó mhrían doirciogáid do mac a bhrathair buideim.

of Tirconnell: "Rígh eipe conall do gabail do mac i Concobair." The Four Masters, how-
never, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it
would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11, as
follows. It should be observed, however, that it was in Irish in the original, and that the
Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et
Odo móvp O'Neill diem statuunt ad Íppua
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell
Tirconnalliae dominus cum copiosis inter Íppua
et Dorian conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor
into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under
the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Mūrtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line, heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Manrrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

The Age of Christ, 1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.

Mulrony, son of the Cammuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimlias, were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

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1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.
in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

\footnote{Eas-dara, i.e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.}

\footnote{O’Conamhaigh.—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O’Connaigh, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.}

\footnote{The son of the King of England.—He was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500 men on the 15th of September, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly three years, when he returned to England; and, though during that period he achieved nothing worthy of notice in Ireland, he was in the course of the three years following twice intrusted with the same office. It was during his administration, in the year 1367, that the memorable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute known generally by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an ordinance which contains some enactments full of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of this island in a state of warfare with the English Pale for centuries after. This Statute was edited for the first time, with a translation and notes, for the Irish Archaeological Society, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the History of Galway, and requires no comment here. For some curious particulars respecting Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to Davis’s Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace’s Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 153.}
Dermot, son of Donough Reagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor.

The daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell O'Reilly, was killed by a fall.

A bridge of lime and stone was built by Cathal O'Conor across the river of Eas-dara¹.

Farrell, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Tuathal O'Finnaghty, died.

Naevag O'Duigennan died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Gilla-na-naev O'Conmhaigh, Chief Professor of Music in Thomond, died.

The son of the King of England came to Ireland.

Art, son of Gillareagh Magennis, was treacherously slain by the sons of Savadge and the son of Murtough Riaganagh Magennis.

Cathal (O'Conor) marched with an army into Tirawley, and destroyed many of its houses and churchesᵐ.

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**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.**

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

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaraghᵗ, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

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

"Σiolla ἀναμμητ μακ Μαολποιλ εν θεοι ἔσεναι με ειμπόναέτε, απ νομάρσιαν 7 απ οροφεσίμ, νο ες: [i. e. Gilla Andreas Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympanish, penury, and bad music, died.]—MS. L."

"Filia O'Gairmeodha uxor Magni Θoγοναγ O'Donell, et eusdem mulieris mater filia O'Caaban obierunt.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Sinicín Mac Uidhilin occisus. —O'Mulconry." "A filio Savagii in dolo.—MS. L."

"Mac ΡΓ Saxon vo èce ι ηαρμο.—MS. L., 8 Sept. 1361, Dublini appulit;—Cambd. Annal.; 1360, Cod. Cl."

"Stucuła ēpi lep (i. e Cathal óg 6 Conco-baep) vo èum Sin θmann a bupc, 7 bap αυτήν επει Μilliam co cauplen na leuphe;" [i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Conor) to Sir Edmond Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Lehinch.]—MS. L."

ᵗ Killaragh.—Cill αεμπε, i. e. church of Athracht, a virgin, who took the veil from St. Patrick; it is the name of a parish in the barony of Coolavin, in the south of the county of Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration.
vo gabail la Mac μιγ Saxan ma tig pem tre cheilg, 7 a necc ar a haitle ma mbpairshueanap.

Copbmac ballac 6 maonleachlainn Ri mòire, Oinnchaod ua lochlainn tig-eanna cocormonpuaod, cathal 7 muachriptaach na mac afoha mic eogain, Dubhecc ingin afoha meg utiin bin còncondaet mic pilip meg maitgamina, Tomaic mag tigheann çaoireach teallait' bothada. Nioscol 6 pionaitea Cuathal 6 Málle, iaoirre déig uile.

Sip émann a bùnc, Remann mac bupcaig an muine, Uate 6 Stéanún 7 Tillebeart mac maolpín déic.

Cuilthe an μig 6 nêinn uile co concoitechionn 7 Rìpóepa Sàuair 6 déic na bthuin.

Mac Rais 7 a fino ollain pil Muirdeach 7 rúinn 7 7 tiompaítaet déic.

Cpáchta mòra do venam la Mac-william bùnc, 7 la Mac peopair, 7 la gaille ùc conndaet uile ar cosat 65 mac cailt uí conchobd 50 7 7 cuiltecharat, 7 50 no aifgris luignè 7 tìp piachpaì.

Sluaigeadh la cailt ùrthain do ùighail 7 neacairat 50 no aice oiche 7 mec peopair, 7 aroch emanann mec hoibpeod 50 no mill 7 50 no loit. An tip 7 50 léip.

AOIS CRIOST, 1362.

Oír C'mort, mile, tri cheò, Seapticat, a do.

O beollam comartha ùroma chaib, gòlla an comòde 6 Mac Mu'gnoan oipeachtae cille an iomahte Oipeachtach mac branam oipeachtae uile pìn.

* Sir Edmond Burke.—O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmondus [vocatur] in Libro Mc Fimbhirg."

What O'Flaherty here calls Liber Mc Fimbhirg, is evidently the copy of the Chronicon Scotorum in the handwriting of Duald Mac Firbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

* Burke of Muine.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

* Cluiche an righ.—This passage is given as

follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158:

"A. D. 1158. Cluiche in μig do beic co tìug ìn mbuíchdaicn ri nêinn. Rìpóepa Sàuair déic 6e."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was thick [i.e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date:

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."
to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the
King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord
of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor];
Dublióg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnought, son of Philip
Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Durchadha [Tullyhunco,
in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all
died.

Sir Edmond Burke, Redmond, son of Burke of Muine, Walter Staunton,
and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard
Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray,
died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feo-
rais [Bermingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son
of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tireragh. An
army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done;
and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac
Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

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

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-chomhhdhe Mac Mughroin, Ere-
nagh of Cill-an-ionaíre; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "cluite an plúga" by "...an plag," i.e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic
disease; but the Editor has not discovered any-
thing to prove what was the exact nature of it,
or why it was called Cluite an righ, or "the
King's Game." The scrofulous disease called
the King's evil, is so called for no other reason
than because it was commonly believed to be
cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely
conjectured that the name cluite an righ for
this plague had its origin in some similar notion.
  Cill-an-ionaíre.—Cill an ionáipe, i.e. the
church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a pa-
rish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of
Leitrim.
Aongus mac an éasach anchinneach chille hainm, o phíghara biocaite domtha, Nachurban manach mac tairg déce.

Eoghan pionn na conchoirn mac gniu Connacht Maelmuanaí ó tuibh, Nachall macce Shampanaíin taiteach taisilach Drangaitt mac Seaain uí phíghail tísearna na hangaile, Connacht ó cuimh taointe muintir gholgaim, Domnall mac Ruainn uí ceallaitg, Tomaltach na bhrind, Muircheartaigh donn macc oineachtaí, eoghan na maille, Drangaitt a mac tísearnaú domall iuborni uí écc.

Cúiseopiche mac eochasain, mac Drangaitt mac gniu eochasain, Nachurban mac muircheartaí mac gniu eochasain déce.

Cathal óg Nachall mac peolmuí uí é chimbraí uí ghabail carplien baile an torpaí.

Sluaigeadh aobal mion la muic Connacht aon mac peolmuí, Nachall mac e conchoirn i uin mite gph po loingít co hatair mide. Gill canaíog do lorpcead leo so eorcneamh cínaigh chéice na mbataí poilgairg atgallbaí, Nachall mionba do úsnaom poirna don chumb pheáin, a mionrod plán oin equinb iarann.

Taí aam mac conchoirn mac toirpéadbaí mac bheartu aon mairbh la clóinn caolém.

Cathal óg ó conchoirn an tún muighdaína ba mo alláin, Nachurban mac gniu mac beannach, Nachall mac aon gniu umhioneach, Nachall mionba don aon amhrain uí écc, Nachurban mac pláinaí.

* Gill-airidi. — This is called cill oimhe in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. — See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 486, and map to the same.

† Of Nainith, oiméa. — This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omeay, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century. Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645). — See his Acta Sanctorum, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's Is Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only ex tant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

‡ Ballintober. — This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note b under the year 1311, p. 500.

⁴ Kilkenny, i.e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.
Mac an Oglaich, Erenagh of Cillairedh\(^1\); O'Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh\(^1\); and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O'Conor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulrony O'Dowda and his wife, daughter of Mac Donough; Niall Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw]; Dermot, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Carbery O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan; Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly; Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Murtough Donn Mageraghty, Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, Lords of Umallia, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober\(^w\) was taken by Cathal Oge and the son of Felim O'Conor.

A very great army was led by the King of Connaught, Hugh, son of Felim, and Cathal O'Conor, into Meath, which they triumphantly desolated by fire. They burned the church of Kilkenny\(^r\) and fourteen other churches, in which the English had garrison. Many other injuries they also did them [the English], after which they returned in safety to their homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the Clann-Coilen\(^w\).

Cathal Oge O'Conor, a Roydamna\(^x\) of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowess, than any in his time, died of the plague at Sligo.

This passage is given somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felyn O'Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O'Conor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaleagh. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machairie Kwyreknie [Macapoe Cumpone]; committ'd many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it was hard to recompt them; returned at last to their houses in safety."

\(^w\) *The Clann-Coilen*, i.e. the Mac Namaras, who were otherwise called Hy-Caisin. They were seated in the county of Clare, between the River Fergus and the Shannon.—See note \(^f\) under the year 1311, pp. 498, 499, *supra*.

\(^x\) *Roydamna*, i.e. *materies regis*, or one who, from his descent, personal form, and valour, might be elected a king. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O'Connor, the hardiest and man of greatest value of any nobleman of his time, died of the plague at Sligeagh, the 3rd of November."

This Cathal Oge was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Ta-
Muicectach mac to'mair mic eadail naideig uf Ruain go ece.
Oimmall mac uf ealltaig uo ece.
Cúannaet of duthacemain bicaipe cille Ronain neg.
Aillaih mac rithriug aodhain ollamaig of riafraic, Pasail mac taig
mic afoagain raoi briestman, Seaan mac donnchaig mic rithriug aodhain
ollamaig of riafraic, Diaipmaio mac meg carpetaih, Concobair mac Macileac-
lainn caippaig uj duboa, 7 muipceartaof a mac iainipe uile vo eg.

AOIS CRIOST, 1363.
Aoip Criot, mile, eto chéu, Seapceatt, atri.

Magnar eoghanach mac concobaigh mic afoha mic ommaill d1g uj omm-
naill, 7 Aoip puad maig uoipri tiigearna piiemanach vece.
Magnar (meblach) mac afoha uf ommaill aodhain tighina tiipe connail
pi ar mo vo piige ouairle 7 vo giaipbretaib ina aimpri vo mabha0 la
Magnur mac caithail giimaig uj concobaigh.
Taog mac cononna taoneach muine caonatii vo lot vo caital mac
afoha briiciug, 7 a gabiail vo iarppin go brani bair ina briaigeanur.
Lapanaipiona inish uj rimpial ben uj Rajaillig vece.
Muipceartaof puad mac ommaill iorpaig uj concobaigh vo mabha0 vo mac
Magnura (1. taog).
Deoim inish meg Eochagain bin an trionnaig vece.
Cathal mac donnchaig vo mabha0 vo muine muige luimp.
Taog aodhain mor vo bripead romad cinnall 7 cuimteighi i1 in mblia-
unan pi, 7 iolop long, 7 laiideang vo batao uj beop.
Concobai na duboa vo mabha0 la donnchaig vo nuboa 7 la Muipceart-
aic mac donnchaig uj duboa.

nist of Connaught, and ancestor of the O'Conors
of Sligo.

Intended Ollav, aodhain ollamaig, literally,
materies of an ollav, or chief professor of poetry
or history.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the two fol-
lowing notices in H. 2. 11:

"Item Gillapatricius mac O'meataigh taip-
rea of Roibh peste obiit.—MS. L."
"Cormacus Ballagh O'Maelsechlainn, Rex
Midiae obiit.—Cod. C. et C. E."

a Eoghanach, i.e. of Tyrone. He was so called
from his having been fostered in Tyrone.

b Meabhlach. i.e. the guileful, treacherous, or
crafty.

c Perilous, vo giaipbretaib.—Literally, of
Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.
Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.
Cuconnaught O'Duigennan, Vicar of Kilronan, died.
Auliffe Mac Firbis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Farrell, the son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donough Mac Firbis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy; Conor, son of Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda, and Murtough, his son, all died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1363.

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

Manus Eoghanach, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, and Hugh Roe Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Meabhlach, son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who had performed a greater number of noble and perilous actions than any other man of his time, was slain by Manus, son of Cathal Sramach O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor. He died in his confinement.

Lasarina, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.

Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erris O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bevin, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of the Sinnach [the Fox], died.

Cathal Mac Donough was slain by the people of Moylurg.

A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats.

Conor O'Dowda was slain by Donough O'Dowda, and Murtough, son of Donough O'Dowda.
AOIS CRIOST, 1364.

Aoith Criost, mile, trí chéad, Seapccat, a ceathairn.

Aoth na néill Ri éinéil neogain an taon òcanneal de bhfhir ma amhrí dhéicc iar mburló mochta, 1 nemú áig 1 òrchipneacpaic.

Diaimait na briam tighearna tuaomunar, Maoleachlann mac mupchaí mic giolla na naom mic aoida mic amlaíob tighéna na hangaile, Òenbail ingean úi domnaill bën meg uaidh, Maithrigh ingin uatéir a buic bín aoida mic peitolimitio úi concobair, Domnall mac uaidh taoipeach cloinne mhgíale, Giolla na naom na dhubhbaompeann ollam cónomtúmaí le hphleimnair, Àiripice ingean briam úi Ràghallach bìn briam meic tighearnán dég.

Domnall mac Ruáin iì òcellaigh abban tighearnai ò Maine do ég.

Giolla na naom mac gobbann na rceoil raoi pìnnchaí, Diaimait ò rìghnín ollam èncel conaill pe pìnnchar, 1 Maithrigh ingin uatéir a buic bean aoida mic peitolimitio úi concobair,ì Connacht dég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1365.

Aoith Criost, mile, trí chéad, Seapccat, a cúig.

Ráinín ò congaille pìbhín 1 aithchimneach Ròppra aithéir déicc.

Ruain mac domnaill iì néill do mampbaí daoír upcáir roinge la Maoileachlann mac an òbhir meic cálmaoíl.

sechlunnius filius Murgesi Mac Donogh ; Fer-
gallus Mac Connama ; et Odo Mac Máignéa,

"Diermitins mac loinne i. mac mic Dia-
mhota mea Cápín, cásus.—MS. L." [Dermot
Mac Laimhe, i. e. son of the son of Dermot Mac
Carthy, was slain.]

7 After gaining the palm.—This passage is
given somewhat differently as follows in Ma-
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise :

"A. D. 1364. Hugh O'Neale, King of Ulster,
the best King of any province in his time, died,

after good penance, as a good Christian."

8 O'Duodavaran.—This name is now short-
ened to Davoran. The head of this family was
originally seated at Lisdoonvarna, in the south-
west of the barony of Burren, in the county of
Clare. There are still many respectable persons
of the name in the county.

9 Na Sgel, i. e. of the tales or stories.

1 To this year O'Flaherty adds the two fol-
wing obits in II. 2. 11 :

"Niellus Mac Cagabon occisus a Mac Dia-
mhota Gall.—MS. L."

"Brambus O'Broin insignis Cytharæus obiit.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1364.

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

Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, the best man of the Irish of his time, died, after having gained the palm for humanity, hospitality, valour, and renown.

Dermot O'Brien, Lord of Thomond; Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe [O'Farrell], Lord of Annaly; Derbhail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Maguire; Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor; Donnell Maguire, Chief of Clann-Fergaile; Gilla-na-naev O'Duvdavoran, Chief Brehon of Corcomroe; and Affrica, daughter of Brian O'Reilly, and wife of Brian Mac Tiarnan, died.

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

Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, [surnamed] na Sgel, a learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, Ollav of Tirconnell in History; and Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1365

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

Paidin O'Congaire, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-Airthir, died.

Rory, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was killed with one shot of an arrow by Melaghlin Mac-an-Girr Mac Cawell.

---O'Mulconry, 1365, MS. L. 1364, C. C. C." [i.e. Bran O'Byrne, a celebrated harper, died.]

1 Paidin O'Conghaile.—In modern times this name would be anglicised Paddy Conneely. The name O'Conghaile, which is pronounced as if written O'Conacote, is to be distinguished from O'Coghalaig, which is pronounced O'Conaileag, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

k Ross-Airthir.—This name is more usually written Rop opēp, and is now anglicised Ros-
Félim-an-einigh.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountiful, son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, died."

Unebbing.—The word aèbe is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows: "Aèbe i.e. ebbage, no lao-oughboish na mara. Aithbhe, i.e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea."

Muintir-Eolais, i.e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

Not with impunity.—Literally, "but these were not depredations unrevenged."

Mac Tiernan.—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon.—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the contreys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donell, archeon-
Felim an-einigh, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unbebbing hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais, and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatch of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchrest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulroney, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan; Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said:

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was incomparable;
He followed generosity without hatred,
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Reilly that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said sonne-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner room therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sowarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnells,
Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardamurchon.

*This being accordingly done.—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"Thaigh ar a chille mhin chuc cuirg ma teic réin é soil pína, 7 mar do fáil mín in pháigbaile ar a cuireadh riar gun ias Brian féin a sa laim eachair 7 a gabail do doicche domhaisbh 7 a soigbaile amach 7 uachaidh na muineann ma rocha, gun crapair 7 gun chungsta a éora 7 a laima na ceile, 7 gun cuireadh a loc é, 7 m' i fer a rseá a mhin amach. Do ligeas ron tir, 7 gae iad a frié na muineann do marbaid 7 do hanfadh ioc. Maipg doigal 7 cailm 7 uiceann polchaoin heresneol. 1. aribh migh iomh gail, mac eoin ouib mic aileachandúin."

"Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this: Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were
own. Not long after this Mac Mahon invited him [Mac Donnell] to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them; whereupon Brian threw his arms about him [Sorley], and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done*] he was at once drowned. Upon this Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chief of Clannaboy', and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all of his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and, with one accord, marched into Oriel as far as the confines of Rath-Tulach", the mansion-seat of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them. They, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the chiefs of his territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fastnesses of the country. The men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle*'. After this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to Muintir-Maelmora*, and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuonnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, retired among the friars, and resigned his lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor. On the same day Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, encountered Donnell, and defeated him, with the loss of a great number of his people, among whom was Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Teige.

Robert Mac Wattin' Barrett, died.

The son of the King of England left Ireland.

* Cattle.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that they were pursued as far as Lough Erne, where they were deprived of their flocks and herds by the men of Fermangh, as well as by the forces who pursued them.

* Muintir-Maelmora.—This was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of the county of Cavan, then called East Breifny.

Robert Mac Wattin.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that he is called Robug mac uain, in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is
Cathal mac afohá bheirmigh mic cathaill ruth, Maighnr ecc a mac, T Muirecheartaic mac doin pe docaire, Muirgin o maoltuile, diarmaid mac Sioimín, T diarmaid mac sholla bharágh vo marbaoid 1 fell la pearaibh manac a ghrat rean ruaigh, T creachta ainbkle vo venam doibh ar cloinn Muirechertaig, T iad vo venom rioba pe muintir Ruain, 1 vo macthim a pr Klanarabí doibh ar uic pe cloinn Muirechertaig, T muintir Ruairc vo venam 1q ceonta gruimom. Mac Ruaini uí concobaigh vo gaiail ionait cathail iartoch. Muintir Ruainc vo oil roi impice a ceomdaib phi manach. Sheirph timchill vo venom doibha cloinne muircheartaig gur vo marbraic cathail m2g plamchaigh taorpeach uairpairige.

Muirechertaic mac Raígnall mic Raígnall moín m2g raígnall aíbhair toibrigh an predarba vo marbaíd 1 fell la Maioilecloinn m2g raígnall taorpeach muintire heolaigh, T maioilecloinn pen deic 1 ceomin aídr uile na éir prin.

Copbmac donn maíg canéaigh teigeartha o ccairbhne, T o neachbacht umman vo marbaid 1 fell vo breathnaí mic donn naír naír naír.

Concéobair na concobaigh teigeartha cianpaige luachra vo marbaid vo breamchaíb.

Ruaini mac muircheartaig uí concobaigh vo cathaoid roi ríonann.

Maíom vo thabairt la taigh mo nac maighnra uí concobaigh aíí pearaína

called teigeartha baínteach [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O’Mulconry’s Annals.

Mac Maengail.—His name was Patrick.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 272. The name is still exact in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

Srath-Fear-Luirg, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranabone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

Excursion.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O’Rourkes into Breifne, by which is meant that part of Breifne in which the Clann-Murtough O’Conor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

Melaghlin.—O’Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: “Qui Mæsceulnuius Conmac-niorum fulcrum et columnam erat.—MS. L.”

Carbery.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

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

The Bishop of Raphoe, i.e. Mac Maengail, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Conor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion, accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery, and of Ivahagh of Munster, was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall.

Conor O'Conor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was slain by the Branaghis.

Rory, son of Murtough O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, over John

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\textit{Ivahagh of Munster.}—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled \textit{Carbery Notitia}, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehob to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Fune, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Carbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

\textit{Na-n-Domhnall.}—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

\textit{Ciarraighe-Luachra.}—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

\textit{Branaghs.}—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the \( \alpha \) in \( \text{branag} \) long, and adds "familia scilicet Anglica ei vicinâ."—O'Mulconry.
Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, [1366.

that which then colonn was made by Mac Suibne who was the father of those who were against the Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heir, and Terlagh Mac Donell, to his kinsmen, desiring them, in regard they were his kinsmen, and he chief of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him. They, little regarding the entreaties, made fiercely towards the foorde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph and
O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict; and Mac Sweeny and many of the chiefs of Tirconnell were taken and led away prisoners.

An army was mustered by Donnell O'Neill and the Clann-Donnell, i.e. Turlough, the son of Donnell, and Alexander, his son; and they marched against Niall O'Neill. They expelled Mac Cawell from the country, upon which he went over to the side of Niall O'Neill. They came up with the rear body of Mac Cawell's people and their cattle; and, having worsted them, they took their cattle from them.

Randal, son of Alexander, the heir to Clann-Alexander, arrived at this time from the Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], to assist Niall O'Neil. The kerns of both parties met close together, i.e. the troops of the Clann-Donnell. And Randal sent messengers to Turlough and his son Alexander, with their people, to request of them to permit him to pass in honour of his seniority, and for sake of their mutual relationship; but this request was made light of by the others, for they advanced to the ford, which they saw him [Randal] crossing. Here they gave each other a fierce and stubborn battle, in which countless numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. One of Randal's sons was killed by Turlough in the heat of the conflict; and Turlough's son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by Randal's people, who meditated putting him to death at once; but Randal did not consent to this, for he said that he would not be deprived of his son and his kinsman¹ on the one day.

A great war broke out between the English of Connaught. Mac Maurice was banished from his territory by Mac William; and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard. Mac William, Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, marched with an army to Upper Connaught against the Clann-Rickard, and remained there nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities, until at last Mac William subdued the

his companye. At last the son of Randolph was killed, and Alexander Mac Donell was taken by Randolph's Company, whom the company would kill in revenge of Randolph's son, but they were not suffered by Randolph himself, who worthilie said to them that were so intended to kill Alexander, that he wou'd not loose his son and kinsman together, and that he thought the killing of his son a sufficient loss, and not to suffer his own men to kill his kinsman too. Also there was great slaughter of Donell O'Neale's people in that presseence.²
clonne Riocairi do gabháil ar a laim, g a tógáil po huaí seachtair frii iarphí.

Sean mac goipeachtaí tigearna plebe lugha doce.

Nuigín tríu al tigearna mhí teulach do marbaid la clums ppeoir.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1367.**

Aop Criot, mile, thri chead, Searcach a.Seacht.

An teicce (1. maolpeachlann) ó pilínail, 1. eicce Anpoachaí, Saoí gan eairbhaí i córpho, i nóipse, i nuaonaíacht, 1 i neacha, 1 Malachair aí mag uathap airchumcheam oipgail u d'eg.

Cúicanaíte a Raghallaigh tigearna breiphe no eibh tríeíc í ar bith do oib i céipéict, 1 pilib to gabail a ionad.

Clann muirceorthaí do tect ag imeisce go mag níipe. Iompoighn to chabáint doibh i mbid luigh. Ba hian ba hoonpíc aí an phobal isin, Táis mac Ruainní uí Concoíth. Pheagáil mac tigearnain tigearna ceallaí túncheadh, 1 díamhrat mac Rághnaíl tigearna muintire heolaithe, 1 gallocclaí aíomh a bharradh. Longspóit aíosdí meic díamhrat a do lorgaí do leis. Pilínail mac díamhrataí tigearna maíste luípe do breite oíope, 1 Aoidh mac díamhrataí ãnmaíle ghrí. Tacháil do gabáint doibh, 1 oíope aíomh a do marbaid eacattar leat ar leith. Iompraí do éags ó Concóbaír 1 do Mhíthi Rághnaíl íarradh gan eiche chuid gan cómir.

Máire do gabháil la húinnílaí mac Muirisceartacht uí Concoíth, la muintir Ruainch 1 la clums nuimnaisaí cona eileadhíinn congála ar éags mac mágniúra uí Concoíth roimh tríí agus neóitile an tseacht. Galloislaí aíe mágniúra

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*k Fer-Tulach.*—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dunigan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

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"O'Dooleyc na diogainn maith
Ri b-pear a-tríag-íar do o--cuchlach."
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For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duidal Mac Firbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

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

"Magister Florentius mac an oglai'ic obiit. O'Mulconry."
1367.]  

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 637

Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugh, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach, was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

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

The Bishops O'Farrell (i.e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Cuconnought O'Reilly, Lord of Breifnú until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse, and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Connor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lord of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Connor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saír. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Steig: Iugis obiit."

"Dermiitius Ur Neitge dominus Mac Ogd: Iach obiit.—Mac Firb. (1397. MS. L.)"

"Wilelmeus mac on peoppun (i. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghreagh. Annal: domini Mac William) filii Wililemi de Burg, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Cona. Mac Firb. (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L) domin O'Farell filius obiit.—Mac Firb."

"Jordanus Dexter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Connara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—Mac Firb. (1367. MS. L.)"

"Magh Nisse, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

"Traigh Eothuile an t-Soir is the name of a
great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

6 The son of the Bishop O'Dowda.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that his name was "Cosnamhach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 117, note 6.

7 Na-m-Brigh, i.e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482.

8 Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.—These names are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

7 Senad-Mac-Manus.—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-Isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

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

"Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum
Manus, one hundred and fifty in number, were slain; as were also Donnell, son of Sorley, Donnell Oge, his son, the two Mac Sweenys, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda, and William Mac Sheehy.

Derbhail, daughter of Mulroney More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillapatrick, and a party of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Magauran and Aengus, son of the Deacon Magauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, two sons of Aengus Roe O'Daly, and Mulmurry Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice na-m-Brigh; Owen, son of Rory O'Kelly; Murtough, son of Murtough O'Conor; and Bebin, daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, died.

The Clann-Murtough made an incursion into Fermanagh, and plundered Inis-mór, Loch m-Berraid, and Senad Mac Manus; and, after carrying off a great quantity of booty, returned home in safety.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1368.

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

The Coarb of St. Maidoc and Archdeacon of Breifny, a man filled with the grace of the Holy Ghost, died, after overcoming the world and the devil.

“Murchadus mede filius mac Mupchaau f. Luce ab agnatis casus.—Ibid.”

“Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—Ibid.”

“Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit. —Mac Firb.”

“Fergallus O'Reily fortuito casus.—Ibid.”

“Fedlim O'Reilly obiit.—Ibid.”

“Caraipionis aegae tomaic Meg Raima- bhaem bean maolechaill uí Ruainn bo ecc.—Ibid.” [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas Magauran, and wife of Melaghlin O'Rourke, died.]

“Lucchaidh Long-handed.—He was a King of the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly for his having been the first that instituted the Games of Tailtean in Meath, which continued to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygiu, Part iii. c. 13. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-
Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught.

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory*, the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua*.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowai Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbery was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell Mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus O'Conor."

* Rory.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his issue now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

* Inis-Cua, now Inisheoe, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 114, n. *, and p. 124, n. *. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"William Saxonagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the little pox at Innis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i.e. in domo Wilielmi Barett.—O'Mulconry."
Sloigeaó mór la Niall u Béile Rí éimnul níocháin òn nìphíallab, 7 maraen an corgí òile beinge lair òpobairi ag bhriain máig mathgamhna. Longfhoirt oí gabail doibh i meidíon an típe. Comtha mór a oí chaitean do mág matghaimhna dó, 7 leat aipgíall do òatabairt oí niall mac Múinchaó mac bhriain na ccoileac marpaipenn, 7 an tìgeanna baith poime ag an típ, 7 comtha aribh òile òu neilh buiodh in ioc meic dòinnail. Ua neill oí aontaigh ciocchána do aí nà comtaib pin. Mac múinchaó mág matghaimhna 7 Alaxamhain òig mac dòinnail tìgeanna na ghalloica aó do gluairacht tôn comaithe, trí comitige eòchaimh ònnaipgíall mág mathgamhna gan ceartgaí òu neill, 7 amhum longphoirt do òthabaínt doibh aíp. Máig matghaimhna go liom a òchlaing do beirt aí ag a comhá, 7 iad amhaca imílce im a longphoirt tomnaìg òin eòcháispíon gan chaite. Peadeachain glaion nam timetable eatoirpa. Bhrìtheach pin mág matghaimhna òpharom. Ro marbaó mac Múinchaó mág matghaimhna tanairi nìphíall, Alaxamhain mac tìppdèalbaíg mèag dòinnail conpaib na ghallocha, 7 Eoghan mac tìppdèalbaíg mac macoilachlom uí dòinnail dòin cùr òin dòinnail òe roscaibh ele.

Tomar u laithnì tìgeanna eòchaidh òu iain veinche òig dòinnbheanach òig.

Taig mac Maghna na mac cattail mac dòinnail uí òconbaire òg gabail tìpe cheilg do Ruaini mac tìppdèalbaí (òu òconbaire) na longphoirt pein òn ìur aò òcoonlaidh òa òbhe òei òconbaire, 7 a chaìnbhe òg òdòinnail mac Mùincheartair òig òconbaire ag a hanche, 7 a marbaó òa òdòipp deòri òdòinnail 1 coailpin Slígicce. Aòt òchin òig òm_hrpin òu òg moine òig mac Maghna uí òconbaire òu òmair òch òach òe, òun òo rìochta òumairn òa òin each òu òpìa ghabail òg marbaó

*x In the very centre, i eòchamhson.—The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, "i mbolgàn in tìpe," i.e. umbhíloic territorii.

*y Na g-Coileach n-Oifrinin, i.e. of the chalices of the Mass.

*z Without O'Neill's permission.—The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

*a O'Flynn, now O'Lyn. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

*b Teige, son of Manus.—He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Conor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighnneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connought in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

*c Ard-an-choillin, i.e. height, or hill of the
A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen, who was joined by the chieftains of the entire province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre of the territory. Mac Mahon offered him great terms, namely, to cede one-half of the territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian na g-Coileach n-Oifinn, i.e. he who had been lord over the territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglasses, without O'Neill's permission, marched, with one accord, with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortress; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortress, they responded without delay to the attack; and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they [the assailants] were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel; Alexander, the son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of the Gallowglasses; and Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Donnell, together with a great number of others, were slain on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, a man full of hospitality and renown, died.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Turlough (i.e. the O'Conor), in his [Rory's] own fortress at Ard-an-choillin, after he had been brought thither by Cormac Mac Donough to O'Conor's house. He was afterwards given up to Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, by whom he was at last killed in the castle of Sligo. It was afterwards common to compare any evil deed with those acts committed against the son of Manus O'Conor; so that it became a proverb familiar with every one, that "the taking and killing of the son of

little wood, now Ardakill in, a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. No ruins are now to be seen here except three earthen forts.—See the year 1388.

Taking and killing.—This passage is given more clearly as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1368. Teig mac Magnus mac Cahall was deceitfully taken by the King of Connought, in his house of Ard-an-Killin, being brought thither to the King's house by Cormack Mac Donogh upon his security, of which villainous dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: "The
taking of mac Manus is no worse." He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generall discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermoda."

*Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiasites of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwell, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of Duns Scotus, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

† *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clannacnown, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:
Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Conor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences, died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgal Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Tarrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

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

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Do-nogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. O'Mulconry)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis casus. —MS. L." (Mac Firb. 1367.)

"MacMagnus de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. Mac Firb.)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—Mac Firb."

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro casus.—Ibid."

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—Ibid." (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadai O'Huigin obiit.—Mac Firb."
Cúonnaet ó Raíghallagh tíseanna bréipne do écc.


Seaparch caomnaigh phoisteáinna laisín do marphao don Ríope tubh.

Títhinn na Ruáine do uil rop cpeech i lupaí. Cpeech móir do tabaíte laip bó, 7 Aodh Óg mac aotha uí Ruáine do marbhao la hua maolbúin lupaí in iarphóca na cpeice.

Diarnaite lámhdeang mac murchaí Ri laisín do barúgaí la gabail ach chaic iar na beic amhrain méchtaíin an mhóraíntur acu.

Mathgamhna maonchaisea uí bhrain, tíseanna tuadhmuan, gaoideal do bhearna 7 do baithsigh 1 leth modhaí decc na longpóirí maín i an mhídhiom náirighe. Bhrain ó bhrain do gabáil tíseannan tuadhmúin tar eir Mathgamhna.

O Maolbúin (i.e. uí Míonaill) taíseacht tuaithe lupaí do marbhao la clonna.

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called cluicé in púil; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (son pláth ceóna); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Comnaicne; and of Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumerous sustulit."

1 Castle of Lough Oughter.—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

k Blen-Cupa is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

1 Sitric na Sróna, i.e. Sitric of the nose.
Cuonnaught O'Reilly, [some time] Lord of Breifny, died.

Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his kinsmen, and was placed by them in [the castle of] Clough-Lough Oughter, severely bound and fettered. Manus O'Reilly then assumed the lordship. In consequence of this capture, war and disturbance broke out in Breifny. A great army was mustered by Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, who was joined by Mac Mahon and all the other chiefs of Oriel, to rescue Philip O'Reilly from Manus by force. Manus and his kinsmen, however, came, together with their entire forces, to contest the [chieftainship of the] country for themselves. A battle was fought between them at Blen-cupa, where Manus was defeated. In this conflict were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Farrell, viz. Johnin, Melaghlin, and Fergus; Felim, son of Hugh an Chleitigh O'Conor; the two sons of Flaithim More Mac Conruva, namely, Donn and Brian; Sitric na Srona Mac Master, and a number of others.

Gerald Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by the Black Knight.

Tiernan O'Rourke went upon a predatory excursion into Lurg, and carried off a great prey; but Hugh Oge, son of Hugh O'Rourke, was slain by O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg, who had followed in pursuit of it.

Dermot Lavderg Mac Murrough, after having been confined for a long time by the English of Dublin, was put to death by them.

Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, the best and most illustrious of the Irish, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance. Brian O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond after Mahon.

O'Muldoon (Donnell), Lord of the territory of Lurg, was slain by the sons

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m Black Knight.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this "pupu nub" was "no galtuib údu cne." i.e. one of the English of Dublin.

n Lurg, now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

o Dermot Lavderg, i.e. of the Red Hand. He was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murrough Roe, who was son of Maurice, who was the son of Murrough, who was the son of Donnell, who was the son of Donnell Kavanagh, who was, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the bastard son of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in whose time the English first invaded Ireland. From this Dermot Lavderg descended a celebrated sept of the Kavanaghs, called Sliecht Diarmada Laimhdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty. O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11: "ab Equite nigro dolose captus.—O'Mulconry."

p Was put to death.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "facinus illis temporibus tristissimum.—O'Mulconry."
noll ui domnaill, 7 a éreach do breic leo ron oilen voilenaib locha heinhe
ovian an bhaoi 7 Pilib mag uin tigearna reacht tuad do nuil longair
lanmhor vo oileach a oglaice an cloinn uil domnaill 7 maitiog mac neill gaith
mac afcha meac domnaill oig do marba bhath 1 trion loinghi ar nauinloic la
taoib an oilen.

brian mac afcha huide uil neill oighadhban rir epeann dwoipile, dowineac,
7 doightni vo eog.

Maioim mor aoidal vo thabhairt la brian uil brian tigearna tuaomman
por gallaib mujman. 7eporta inredna shearmunian, 7 mofain vo maiteb gall vo
gabail lair 7 an dioireghi vo chum boi an ecuin oil oioh. Lwimeac vo
lopreaib don torpur pin la tuaommanneachaib, 7 la cloinn eulent. Luacht
an baile vo giallaib uil brian 7 Síona cam mac ingen uil diubhíri vo gabail
bapachta an baile curige, 7 reallaib dona gallaib batair ro in mbaile rapi
gir ro marphrae e. 7a mór an tacht hirin 1 leic ne mac taoirsi.

Pilib mag uin tigearna reacht manach do breic longia 50 loch uachtaib, 7
carlen cloiche uachtaib vo gabail vo. Pilib uil paigillig (i. tigearna breipne)
vo leccen amach vo mac uin, 7 a tigearna por vo gabail vo dopiri.

Maolreachlainn mag mathgamna aobair tigher na oifigiall, brian mac
muirechtaig uil Chonchobair, Sean mac Eiminn mac horbpa, Doimchead 6 bris
taipeaic tihe bruim, Raghnall 6 hainlighe, combrmac 6 hainlighe, Eom mac afha-
gain, 7 Dillebair 6 bapraim na in macair eqnealadunnach Conmaicne uig.

Uilliam 6 paipceallaig comarba Maeob, 7 aipnachusochan na breipne
vo ecc

*Badhbhain.—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Ba Island.
It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough
Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, isu boobann, or Oilean boobann. It is
the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is
situated not far from its northern shore, a short
distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

*The seven Tuathas, i.e. the seven Tuathas,
or districts, comprised in the principality of
Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this pe-
period, the chief lord.

*Oglach.—This word literally means, a young
hero or soldier; but it is often used in
the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Ma-
guire. From óglaic, in this sense, is derived
óglacar, vassallage, servitude.

*Finn-loch, i.e. the white lake. This was
evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne,
which might have been locally so called to dis-
tinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as
being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded
with islands.

*Clann Culein, i.e. the Mac Namans.
*Brought vessels, i.e. he carried boats by
of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called Badhbha. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas, set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch, close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein, upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter, and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlín Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died.

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny, died.

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

\(^1\) Clogh-Lough-Oughter, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

\(^2\) Died.—All these died of the plague called cluicce an píg, or the King's game.—See note, pp. 645, 646, supra.

\(^3\) Coarb of St. Maidoc.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumahann, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

\(^4\) O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Joannes O'Donellian Connacia Poeta obiit.——
MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368)."

"Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfach-
AOIS CRIOST, 1370.

Aoi Chriost, mile, tri chéu, reachtomhacht.

Síth naíon n deaadháirí na dé nó nó n-einéil eogham útopra réim. Ónaigh do éadaí trí domhall do náill pé gan cair an naíon nó n-einéil eogham.

Róimn ropba gheapaimh do Níall trí domhall íarrach.

Síollaraprínne mac cathairfí taighreac chenél mbhradh, cúlaí a maí, gí inéean máthgamn a bhi, do mharbaí la cloinn idála meic cathairfí trí peil. Mpeachar do dhíbhreathaí do ghabáil a ionadh rí in taighreac íarrach.

Cathaíon na concobaí aíon trí eogham nó bhraol, gheachearaí u air mórbha do eirí in éadraí le gallsaí lártha.

Dubhcoisnaí níos thuiscint trí Rághallaí b'fhéidir meic úir do éch.

Máthgamh do Rághall do ghabáil la cloinn toinéir mac Maitgamh uí Rághallaí, g' a chuir i cloich locha huachtain.

Cathal mac iubh bhí conscaithomh trí eogham guth éadra, Siobhaí cáin níos thuiscint b'fhéidir meic conmapa, Síoda chille caimnigh mac Saana meic conmapa, Seana ó híghma aíon trí eogham luigní, g' Íoairmainn mac cathair óig uí concobaí do éch.

Domhailin meic Adams go éadaí trí Níall uair le náill trí eogham cénéil eógaí as bhuan mac máthgamh trí eogham oifigiúil, g' bhí porádao éadraí a bhfuil muintir Még máthgamh do marbháil go dtacaí.

Domhail mac Meileacloinn, g' taog mac Lochlann uí ceallaígh cona ídir mac do éch.
1370.]  

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.  

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THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1370.  

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy.  

A firm and sincere peace was made by the Kinel-Owen with each other. Donnell [O'Neill] gave hostages to Niall [as pledges], that he would not contest the lordship with him; and Niall then gave Donnell a share of territory and lands.  

Gillapatrick Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry; Cu-uladh, his son, and his wife, the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were treacherously slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Cawell. Murrough, his [Gillapatrick's] brother then became Chieftain of Kinel-Farry.  

Cahir b O'Conor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.  

Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Maguire, died.  

Manus O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and confined in [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter.  

Cathal, son of Davock O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada; Joanna Cam, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Namara; Sheeda, of Kilkenny, son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny; and Dermot c, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, died.  

Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning.  

Donnell, son of Melaghlín, and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.  

Firb. 1369, habent."  

"Honoria filia Mac William de Burgo (magna viulgu.—MSS. L.) uxor Roderici O'Conor Regis Connaccia obit."  

"Melsechlunius O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obit."  

"Cahir O'Conor Hyfalgiae hæres ab Anglis cæsus."  

"O'Roirk, O'Farell Maguir et O'Conor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Mununog O'Conor ad Muintir eolaïs: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (O'Mulconry ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarus pucro filius Cathaldon fil. Odonis Brefnii obit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L."  

"Murchertus Sinnach Teffiorum dominus obit 19 Febr. 1370.—O'Mulconry."  

b Cahir, Cacuop.—This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.  

c Dermot.—He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of
Maelpeacloinn conneactac ó pilgin, Cathal óg ó pilgin do écc.

Taig ó Ruainc do ghabail tigearnaír na breipne. Clann Muircéantaíg Mág tigélimn ná mnaibh, ñ conobair puaad mac caital mic aída breipné, ñ a cúr i eicip mic uillian.

Uillian don mac uillec do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1371.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri chéad, peachtmothaí, a haon.

Aineppucc tuama i. Sean ó ghrada clain eacca ñ emig a amnpe do écc.

Peapgal máig cóclann do écc i láim aig na cinnéidig.

Peapgal máig eocaccáin do écc.

Mupchaíd ó maradáin (.i. mac euogán) púicheam coinntionna cliam, aindelgneaí, ñ riofhaocht Éilnin do maithó baon ómron poigse aib depeid瞰 ephic i nupmumain.

Ónaí na cinnéig tigélimn uimhun do maitho 1 bpeil lá ghalait.

Éimhin ñ cinnéig aubair tigearna uimhun do écc.

Taig óg mac maighnir úi concobair do maitho 1 bpeil do donnail mac muiuchtaíor úi concobair ú ccaílín púcig iap na cúr do Ríg conacé (Ruainf mac coirnnealbaígh) cuisce, do pé-maith do raideadh nómaínn.

Eachmarcaí mac maighnir mic Ruainf mic maighnir mic uimh móir meá nui, brugáid coinntionn do baoi ail loé éipe do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

*Conor Roe.*—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

"Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifney, but was soon after banished from Breifney, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann- Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor."

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

"1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiae obiit.—Mac Firb. (MS. L. 1371)."

"Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—Mac Firb. (1371, MS. L. et Bellarn)."

"Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponti mortem Urbani 5."

"Midia i. bean mibe, filia Cathaldii O'Conor obiit.—Mac Firb."
Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.
Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murrough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.
William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

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

John O'Grady, Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.
Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.
Farrell Mageoghegan died.
Murrough O'Madden (i.e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow, in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.
Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.
Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.
Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killed in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murrough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned, by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).
Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

John O'Grady—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and O'Mulconry."

The leading man.—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

By one shot of an arrow, baon opeop forge, i.e. uno jactu sagitate. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

Killed, do mapbod, or "put to death."

As already mentioned.—Literally, "accordingly as was said before us."—See note b, under the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from O'Mulconry, MS. L. and Mac Finb.: "Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."
Maolín mac hóbágo do mairbaí la hua cconchóbaí.

Céanna nóra do ienam la hua nubba (toríall) hi típ riacghach muinide go po harphcead co leith an típ laip, g go po gab a caipleí i. caipléne áine na niág, g caiplen mic cconchóbaí, g i mbaíí inntíí go giallín do dhiochthi eiptíí, g an típ do poimn ar a bpiatnú, g ar a muintir pín ar a haile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1372.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí éó, Seachtmógra, aod.

Ótha mág más mathgamna tíoghna oígiall la tríall 1 ccoime gail do táhoir taoíín doib, g giallocscaic na muintir pén vá mairbaí go hinclóire i bhrell, g é bhean ólúid ar an pluas tairrn.

Seana nó ríubaccán Saoi peannacaí oí ollain ó maíne do écc ríí mbuaíí tongsá na náiteíí, 1 Rinn dún ag muintir eois baipoe.

Muiriscití mac muineac mac muipceaptoíí moí mécc coeácaín, taoíí-nee cénetl riaachach do écc ríí mbuaíí náiteíí.

Mac peóparíí go gabail doí na ceallaíí na clóinn, 1 Rípeoí do mac peóparíí.

a oípne do mairbaí.

1 Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tuirrach, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

2 Ard-na-riagh, now Ardnarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note c, under the year 1266, p. 399, supra.

3 Castle-mic-Conor, Caiplen mic cconchóbaí, i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called Dún mic Conchóbaí, i.e. the Dun, or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is now applied to a townland and parish, situated on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on a hill called cnocán uí Óibbe, or O'Dowda's hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11:

"Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter eius clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subjiciens sua familia et posteris suis.—Mac Fhírbc." 6 To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Dermitius filius Cormaci fili Dermitii Rufus a Clannrickardis eatus.—MS. L. (Mac Fhírbd 1370)."

"Mac Fhírbd an ríiphe, Hobertas et David filii Walteri Óg, Fealglia, filia Mac Donagh, mater filiorum Murchardt O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Connor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri Óg filii Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemosynaria, decesserunt.—MS. L. 1371; Mac Fhírbd 1370."

"Comes Desmoniae re dopemptus.—MS. L. 1371;
Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiach-rach, the whole country was ravaged by him, and its castles were taken, namely, the castles of Ard-na-riagh and Castle-mic-Conor, and all the English that were in them were driven out; and the country was after this parcelled out amongst his kinsmen and his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1372.

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

Brian More MacMahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan, a learned historian and ollav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Uction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiach, died, after the victory of penance.

Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was taken prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons; and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.

Mac Firb. 1370.”

“Donnchadus O'Birn obit.—Mac Firb., et O'Malo.”

v John More O'Dugan.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John More O'Dugan was the chief historian of all Ireland, and that he had been seven years in the monastery of Rinn-duin before his death, which this chronicle places incorrectly under the year 1370. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them before they were dispossessed by the English, or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poetical prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7), and in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq. For some account of this remarkable man and his works, the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 99, 100, 101.

a Mac Feorais was taken.—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

“Mac Feorais vo gabadh nae ceilte a spoilt, na ceolm, na d'euine mac h'huibire, Roibéid mac Feorais a oibre vo murflait.—MS. L. 1371, Mac Firb. et Athenry Regest.”

He also adds the two obits following:
Uilliam mac uillecc, ceann ruaintigh 7 raointéir búnca, 7 Uilliam occ ó ceallaitg aòboir tigeanna ó mane vo écc.

"Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—Mac Firb."

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

"Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis Cluan, obiit.—Mac Firb."

"Mac William Burke aggressus est Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor optimatibus inferiors Connacae stipatum apud Turlach de..."
William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for
gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of
Hy-Many, died.

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for
gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of
Hy-Many, died.

[ser] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui  "Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Bri-
viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—Mac gidiae domos et templ diruit.—Mac Firb. et
Firb.”

MS. L.”
Annals of the Four masters. DA 905 A63 v.3
Annals of the kingdom of Ireland. A63 v.3

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