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 adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum convenia: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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annasa rioghachtai eireann.
ANNAL RíOIGHCHTA EIREANN.

Aois Chriost 1172.

Aois Chriost mile ece peachtúcháin adó.

Griphóéin ua Cathain comáthba Maedóig do écc.
Giolla aedha ua Mungin (do múinteir aithió lois con) eprcop copcaigh do écc peap ian do path du éipriúe, tuir óige agaí ighna a amhrúne.

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 comáthba signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbeys of which were called Comharba of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbeys 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, 1172.

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

B R I G I D I A N 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 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-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighthe, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisse, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dachelormain, Giolla-Choluin, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionmain, Giolla-Modhu, 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-Choihmhdhe, i.e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &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-riadh, 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, Abru Loco Con, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, 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, parsh ve.—The word parsh, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,
The name Tiernan, or Tigheanach, is employed throughout the Leabhar Breac to translate the Latin word gratia, from which the modern word grá is derived.

Tiernagh O'Malone: in the original, Tienchpanach or Macleolan.-The name Tienchpanach or Tigheanach, as derived from Tighanach, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Macleolan, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise.

Maol-Johannis episcopalis

i.e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word maol, 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 Maol Colum, Maol Seacnail, 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, Crapán.-This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. Cluain mac nois, 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 Cluain mac Nois, as if it meant the insulated 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., Tischpanach us Ruipc.-The name Tiischpanach, or Tigheanpanach, is a diminutive of Tigheanach, 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 Dercbrnghaill, 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 seventieth 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'Ruarc, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connaught, 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 Annadh 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 Tiernan 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 Tiernan'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'Ruairce 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 Dhuibe Tlaigea, 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 Donnell, 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, ucr omar an tóine.—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 pearaig toirpeach Conmaicne do m‘arbhad la muintuir piog Sa‘an.

Maol maire mac m‘iobadha toirpeach muintuir birn do m‘arbhad la haoch mac Aen‘gura aghtr la cloinn a‘fha do uib seanach ulad.

Diapman u‘n caolbaili‘in do ecc.

Ma‘om ro‘n cennel neogha‘in rua‘f maolbpe in aghtr a‘cennel econaill. Do bheith ard ar fheabhal poppa trua naem miobhad do aghtr naem Rathaice aghtr naem colann cille rua cealla no oirneach inbhir.

L‘an cuairt coicinn Connaet an ceannma‘in peac‘et do gabairt la giollu maeicna‘in can‘o‘rba Rathaice aghtr Priona‘in 86enn, co hanomach.

Mac Gillippeoir tairipeach clanne aetalbha peictean chaite Monag‘h do m‘arbhad la domphleab‘in ‘na neochara pi ulad‘i puvill. Na pl‘ana ba‘tar stroppa ‘i. ma‘ite ulad do m‘arbhad Donnphleb‘in mo.

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

Mullaurri Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.—The name Maolma‘pe or Maolmape, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized Marianus, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mullaurri a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c., Mac Murrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Mupcha‘a. Muintir Birn, Muintir Ma‘p birn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.—Clann Aodha, i.e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennises; and it also became the name of their territory: but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Eathach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O’Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro‘gabairc Ulad‘i ule, “They took all Ulidia.” —Topographical Poem. This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i.e. descendants of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

Dermot O’Ka‘elly.—The Irish name Diapman is anglicised Dermot in the older 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 Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Killkenny. O’Hicrin thus speaks of O’Caoluidhe, or O’Ka‘elly, in his topographical poem:

Ui Beachon an bhuire boirse;
Ri na craiche O’Caoillaire,
Clana reainn ar trom do ‘eil,
An trom ar’ Sheach drain-‘ail.

“Ui Beachon of the yellow surface;
King of the district is O’Ka‘elly,
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.

Murlury Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Uiathach Uladh.

Dermot O'Kaelly 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 Connacht 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'Haughey, king of Ulidia. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i.e. for his crime].

* Kinel Owen, Cenel n-eogun, 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 Uisce Chaoi, 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 Raphoe, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

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

* Kinel Connell, Cenel oconnail, 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.

* A visitation, Cuarsc. A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot, to collect dnes, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

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

* 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, Ulti. 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 Oirghialla, 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 form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Utonia, to denote all Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's Primordia, pp. 816, 1048; O'Connor's Dissertations on the History of Ireland, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 28.

7 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.

8 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.

9 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 and Muintir Magilligan, carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel, 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, 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 of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle.

b Murray O'Coffey, Múiríocaí Úa Coibéig. The name Múríocaí, which is explained as saep us, 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, Cowpig, 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” [recto O'Cobhthaigh], “Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitas, seu castitatis intacta, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus praefaligidum, area et custos Ecclesie sedilis, et conservator canonum Ecclesiae; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutriet; Presbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecravit; postquam diversas monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecravit; post palmam penitentiae, peregrinationis, abstinentiae
De populo monarchia mortui est in officie aebae. in annce doqera do poenipu-

gav o thá irmpinpro co muchofoool aogar an vam leo an hética do na

copropiade do'n domann bao pioe pop cowlrapo aogar doinmaill. caquie

teneo do eipri ór an mbaile aogar a toct poipóip. Ro eimipróo cac

uile, náir amban leo nó ba lá boí ann aogar nó boí amlaoi rim le muip

anoíp.

Colgan na haenapá címn canápa pora epé do ecc.

Eitní na mianachán, Erp Cop cluana do ecc ina Seanbataiíí iar

noccebeartáirí.

Cíonaí na Ronán Erp Cop slínne na locha do ecc.

Maolmochta na maolmeachnaííí abb cluana mic nóip do ecc.

Cread mór la haé mac anenipá aogar la clóinn aéda. Ro aipreipí

& reliquá religiosissimae vitae excertíæ; ad Domi-
nun migravit in Ecclesia Dorensi, Dubhriuges nun-
cupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solenne patria-
tum est ca nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediá nocte

toquid mane tota non solum ciusitas, sed et vic-
nia ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni,
circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insper

ignea visa est ex ciusitate ascendere, et versus

orientalem Austrum tendere. Qno prodivio

excitati cines tanti spectaculi testes vsque ad

ortum solis, et venerabundi postea praecones ex-

titere.—Quat. Mag. 111—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

The phrase ἐκαῦθος εἰρπαρήν na canone,

which is translated “conservator canonum ec-
clesie” by Colgan, is more correctly rendered

“the fruitful tree of the Canon” in the old

translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

A. D. 1173. Do popa doño mputui mór ir

in aíonce aábae. in caáork do pulmupeog oca

irmpinpro co gáipm in cóilíg 7 in domann uile

por larap 7 coen mór teneo eipri ór in

baile 7 a toct poipóip 7 eipri ór éac uile in

vili leo po b é in lac, 7 po boí amlaoi pein pe

muip anoíp. It is thus rendered in the old

English translation: “A. D. 1173. There was

a great miracle shewed in the night he died,
viz. the night to brighten from the middest to

Cockcrow, 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

upp 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 muip anoíp, which literally means east of the

sea. In the Annals of Kildronan, the reading is

7 po boí amlaoi rim co hímeal in anoíp,

“and it was thus to the borders of the sky.”

The meaning of pe muip anoíp is, that the

inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the

sky illumined over the visible portions of Scot-

tland on the east side of the sea. For the mean-
ing of the preposition le, pe, or pín, in such

phrases as pe muip anoíp, see the Editor’s Irish

Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note e, and

Cormac’s Glossary, voce Mógh Eime, where pín

muip anoíp is used to express “on the east side

of the sea.”

e Colain O’Hennessey, Colain na haenipá.

—The name Colain, which is explained πρ.,
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, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after having spent a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisha Mac Ward, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

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

_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 Gunning. The family name Ua h-Aenguic, is now invariably anglicised Hennesy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Phillipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

f O'Meehan, Ua Mac an Oich—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

The name Cionca 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 Romayne, in the south of Ireland.

h Maelisa Mac Ward, Mac O'Naibh—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 Ogygia, p. 327.

1 Clonfert, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

k Maelmochta O'Melaghlin, Macolmochta ua maolpeacnaull—The name Maolmochta signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochtas, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maolseachlann, or O'Maileachlann, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly MacLoughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maolseachlann or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Boruma, and who died in 1022. The name Maol-Seachnaill signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

1 Large third, eπος μορ—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

"1112. Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duce
Diolli maclacc mac Ruaidhri comartha Rathairce. Prioimad Arda maca aguir Epenn uile mac oige lán vo gleone eorpide phi dia aguir phi daonti vo ecc go pechetnach iar riodatau toccaine, 27, martha dia ceaom iar ceapac ir in reitmau bliaudam oichtmozaat a aoir. aguir baoi rís pe bliaona becc in naboimn column cillé in òOine pia ccomartha Rathairce.

Aois Criost 1174.

Aoí cruorna mile, ced, reachtmozaat, aceatair.

Maoilseara na connactán eircrop ¡关税 Muireadhach do ecc.

Maolrathairce na banain, Eircrop Condepe 1 ¡al apraide phi arlinneac lán vo name, vo cínsa 1 ¡vo gleeone eorpide vo ecc co reatnae ino hi colaim cillé ina Seandatau eochairn.

Diolli mochaidheo abh maingrieapeach Ríteair 1 Phól i napolmaca, Moi eireadon taipirri don comódeo vo ecc an 31. vo Mhárta Sceátmozaat bliaudam a auir.

Flann (i. Floneire) na Dhomán aiprip leccchinn arpa maca, 1 Epenn uile, Saoi, eápuga eolaic ir in eacna biaida 1 domanda, iap mbeir bliudam

plateae in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio devastatur.”

“Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprà ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partesuisse diuisam. Prima Rath-Ardmacha, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda Trian-mor, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia Trian Massan, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, Trian saxon, id est, tertia portio Saxonom, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-toris vitae, discipline et bonarum litterarum gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant.”—See also Stuart’s History of Armagh.

m Sil-Murray, Sil Muireadhach, i.e. the progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connacht, who died in the year 701. The principal families among them were O’Conor Don, O’Conor Roe, O’Finnaghty of Clanconway, O’Flanagan of Claneahill, and Mageraghty. The Liber Regalis Visitationis of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-
Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaglin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaglin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

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

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Banan, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, 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

... the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See Moylurg.

"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.

"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 Slemish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralinn, in the west of the present county of Down.
Maurice O'Duffy, Muircheartach O'Uibhir.

The name Muirchear, which seems different from Muirchearbhadh, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

"Ath da lárn" (i.e. aed ñabul, vadum dvarum furcarum, vide Tria 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 Cainne 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 Greilichdinach, where Peter O'Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Confert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O'Maccafin, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O'Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Buncinny, now Buninna, near Tuarrogo, 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 Aed ña luac) in the year 1161, where 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\(^5\) on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy\(^5\), Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg\(^5\), on the River Boyle, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely\(^5\), was slain in the middle of the island of Inishcloghran\(^5\).

Congalagh O'Coinfiala\(^6\), Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury\(^7\), 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\(^6\).

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 \(\text{Mannoripp}\) \(\alpha\varepsilon\alpha\ \alpha\varepsilon\alpha\ \text{laapg}\), i.e. ford of two forks, but generally \(\text{Mannoripp}\ \alpha\varepsilon\alpha\ \text{áille}\), i.e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of laapce, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

\(^5\) 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.

\(^6\) Inishcloghran, \(\text{Iap\,cl\,gr\,n}\).—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

\(^7\) O'Coinfiala.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

\(^8\) Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary, \(\text{Maoilpucanai} \ \alpha\varepsilon\alpha\ \text{ciarapo} \ \text{ciarbee} \ \alpha\varepsilon\alpha\ \text{ciarapo}.—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 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. \(\text{Maoilpucanai}\), 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 Mulrony.

\(^6\) Delvin-More, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See Oygug, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallans 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.
\[\text{\textit{Thurles}},\] in Irish \textit{Oúplit}, 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 Innisfallen, it is called Durlus Úi Fogarta, i.e. O’Fogarty’s Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

\[\text{\textit{Dint of fighting}, neque vommblata.}\]—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 \textit{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:

\[\text{\textit{Interfectio Dublinsium apud Ossyriam}.}\]

His \textit{ita completis, familique tam maris quam terr\ae successibus egregie refecta: dum Reynundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, nobilis videl.} viri Guilielmi Giraldidae, remensu pelago, in Cambria recessisset: Herucius iterum se constabularium gerens: \textit{vt absente Reynundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum familia Cassiliam duxit.} Dublinsium autem exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret: \textit{ecce Limiricensium Princeps Duuenaldus vir sua in gente non improuidus, ipsorum aduentus exploratione certissima prescius, summo diluculo cum manu armata irruens in incautos, 4. milites qui alis praeferant & 400. Ostmanorum viros simul interemit.} His autem auditis, Comite Guaterfordium cum confusione reuero, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniae populus in Anglos vnumimter insurgunt: \textit{ita vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensis nusquam ab urbe discideret.} Rothericus vero \textit{Connactiensis Synnenensis fluuii fluenta transcurrens in manu valida Medium inusat. Cunctaque eiusdem eastru vacua vsque ad ipsos Dublinie fines igne combusta, soloque contracta redegit.}"

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:

\[\text{A. D. 1174. \textit{Caech Oúplita Cenennall huc mbrin 7 laconcobru maeninage por mun-}\textit{teir mac n\textsterling} n\textsterling 1. \textit{mu} gen.}\]

\[\text{\textit{A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O’Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against}}\]
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 Dal-
cassians, 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 Dubliniensiibus a Donnallo Rege
Mununie et Concobar Maenmaiigi cum suis, in
quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses
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
Tigernach, and from him the Four Masters have
it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. Slaugta la Galluig glaig 70
concabac in h-El, co ro inphrae Oinnoll
na ornian 7 Thosmuunian 50 Durlig w Foc-
cara, co ro cinneach etatt, co roam
ap Gallaig glaig in etach, in quo occ. vel
paulo plur. eccinteresting. Compracra pume
lairg cum ucencir allig ceceperunt la gale-
laig in naum reen.

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 occ. vel paulo plus
cecerunt. 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 Innisfalen
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'Fo-
garty. 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 hun-
dred 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 commande-
ment à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter
fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Lime-
rick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de
Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil ; mais
ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, au-
jourd'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
Roi de Limerick, & diminuie 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'Brian, 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 Anglica*), 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.

*a* Waterford, in Irish, Póirt láirse, 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.

*a* 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.
Maclisa 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.

dering on the River Shannon.

b 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 Uí Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note i, under the year 1175.

c Feaċnach is used in the Leabhar Breac to translate the Latin pius, and nempechncac, impius. O'Clergy explains it by the modern word pipénca, i.e. just, upright.

d Kinel-Enda, Cineel Enda, 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.

e Eachmarcach O'Kane, Guémarpcac Ua Caċáin.—The name Guémarpcac, which signifies horse-rider, eques, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname Ua Caċáin, 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 a.
Domnall caemíanaí mac Íarmaíada Rí laigín vo maíbaid la hua fontcearn 1 la hua nuallán i príoll.

Mac Domnall mic doméada ticíthma orpaízi vo maíbaid 1 meabhaí la domnall na mbpríún.

Tabhg mac ripshail u Rúain ce maíbaid.

Íarmaíada mac taioch i bpríún 1 Maíghamn mac topóidealbaíz uí bhrían vo sáll a (1. ma tích buidín 1 ceaptlíen uí conaing) la domnall na mbriain 1 iarpríúin vo écc iarpríúin. Áchu mac an léinseise uí cóiscbhrain i. Mac uí Conchobair córpríomhnaí vo maíbaidheor la domnall i' t m ló ceadú.

5 Domnall Kavanagh, Domnall Caomáinaí.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of most of the distinguished branches of the family of Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caomáinaí from having been fostered at Cill Choshémac, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—Hib. Expug., lib. i. c. 10, 17. This Domnall, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, 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: "Murchardides autem audito eorum adventu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Dunenalido naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente praebuln) ad eos statim quantum 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 Domnall, and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

6 O'Foirthearn.—This name is probably that now made O'Puapráim; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

O'Nolan, O'Nuallan.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, 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 Domnall, son of Donough.—He was Gillapatrick, son of Domnall, 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 Osreithe, 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\textsuperscript{f}, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtchern\textsuperscript{g} and O'Nolan\textsuperscript{h}.

The son of Donnell, son of Donough\textsuperscript{i}, Lord of Ossory\textsuperscript{j}, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige\textsuperscript{k}, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

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

by Ussher in his Primordia, p. 855, where Ossary is described as "occidentalis Lagiennisium plaga." Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "Mater vero ojus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur qua erat de occidentali Lagiennisium plaga, id est Osgaig 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.

\textsuperscript{k} Teige, Τοῦξ.—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.

\textsuperscript{l} Mahon, Μακγκαν, 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.

\textsuperscript{m} Turlough, Τοῦρουλβαχ, 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.

\textsuperscript{n} Castleconnning, Cuı̂lenn ui Chonaing, 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'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called Caislean O'Conaing, or Castle Connell; Aos-trinaighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

\textsuperscript{o} Corcomroe, Κορκμοʊρονν.—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 Core Modhruadh, 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.
Sluaicchbó la Ruathu na eoncobain la Rìg Êreann i munamh. Ro iomairb doinnall ua mbrnain a tuaomunam ì po mill an tìp go mòr don chum gur.

Concobain mac Conaille abb Recclépa Pol, g’ Roair, g’ comonba Rìpcaicc iairtainn do ëcc hì Ròimh iar nool do accallam comonba Òstaian.

Tiolla còlum na maolmuaid, tìcheanna pìh cècall do marbaid la Ruathu mac concobain meg cochlaim ùr ùrobar.

AOIS CRIOSD 1176.

Aoi Crist, mile, céo, reac’goedh, òph.

Poib, g’ Ceanannur do pàirigaid do g’ailibh ù do inb bhum.

Lughmáig do pàirigaid do Sàcaib.

Nìall mac mèc lochlaoin do marbaid la mìnìb bhànan (1. vàl mbumne).

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

O’Molloy, Ua Maolmuaid.—This family descends from Maolmuaid, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [maoib i. uqaal no apumna, Cor. Glos.], who was lord of the territory of Fíoara Céil, 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 Fical, 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 Firal, Bylycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuaid, was originally anglicised O’Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second m.

Mac Coghlan.—See note on Deallbhna Cathra, at the year 1178.

Fore, poib, or poib.—Ussher (Primordia, 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 poib, 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 poib and bai leabhar 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 poib, or pop, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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 Bran, i.e. the Dalm-Buinne.

* Deinpriu on euna an eige, as signifying the same as roba, 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 roba na Coigiane, 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, Cemunnur.—This name was first anglicised Kenils.—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 Cemunnur 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, uiB buinn, 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, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

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

Dal-Buinne, Dol mBunne, anglicised Dal-
Ingín Ruaidhri uí Conchobair (i.e. Eireann), bhí pláideighde uí maoldua-rain i do máthair la macaib uí ceapallán.

Bhí ní mhin úbhonna de uí éspbaill, bhí Chonnìadh uí pláinn, baini-chluckracha uá éteipe ré 7 réir li vo écc.

Cúmaigh le pláinn clichracha uá éteipe, réir li, 7 val ar aithne do mabháin la conmhoide la a bhrathar réin 7 la pláinn li.

Sáchan do ionpháibhín do Úbhonna uá bhráin a laimneach trí mórabair do dhúin oí pómra.

Cénaíonn foraill gá dhúin i eochann mar.

An t-ainm Saírnamech (i.e. Ríoga) do écc in áth chiaé do bainne ailtir no gab an a cóir do mórbaillí bricche colaim cille 7 na naom ár áine a la ceallu no milleadh laigh. An connaigh rium réirí bhríte anpháip ar a mabháin.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's Oiggia, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M.B.

* Bennee, bhimhíte, denotes woman or lady of Meath. It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also Óccámnac, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

* Of Donough O'Carroll, Óccámnac uí Ceaptbaill.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, 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, cúmaigh uí pláinn.—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 Desartram, 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 Rnry of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. l. 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'Carroll, 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. Richard) 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.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murrough, 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 [Uí Lúnáin], &c. &c. up to Colla Unáis, 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, Uí Cúirti, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, 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 Ogygia, part iii. c. 76; Ogygia Vindicated, Dedication, p. livi; and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 95, 128.

*The English Earl, i.e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Striguil, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of
Annals Ríoghadh Éireann.

Caipín Sláine i na Ríocain pleméann go na pluaí, ar thuigróir é go bhfuil a mhairc agus a mhíne ón oíche chaith the Maonlaeclann mac maclochlaigh na tseachairpna ceinel neogán i la ceinel neogán buí, é a hainmhcarr. Ro maighrach cinne ceth go ní ar uile go ná ghabh la taibh ban, leanam é eac go ná thabha in mbúscaidh ar tháirgeall.

Ro pháistí éin carpeicimh agus thug ag aithne ceinel neogán i. 1. carpeicí, eacainn, caipín calathroma go ccaiplen doine Pátríaca. Ríocain pleméann cheim go marbha de chupa thain.

Bhaile bhrataigh go inbheac na hUa Cioncaí na Concaír an Conaict, orann, Smaict é a chéimeachta na ngníomhachta ó écc é a chóimhreachta in bhaile thain go bhrat as a gheafa go bhrait é uile mar aionair.

Domnall mac tóigealbaigh uí Concaír tugadh Connaict, bhrat, Smaict é a d'chúimhacht na ngníomhacha in écc in aonadach in aonad eu na Sacon.

Domnall mac tóigealbaigh uí hUa Cioncaí na mhothaíonna mhuíntin ón écc.

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:


6 Sláine, Sláine, now generally called Bhaile 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 Marquess of Conyngham.

4 Besides women, children, and horses, le taibh ban leanam 7 eac...—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows: "ou in po marbhaí cet nó ni ò mo na ghabh le taibh ban 7 leanum 7 eac in càrteoil go marbhaí..."
The castle of Slane⁶, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, 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 horses⁴; 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 Galtrim⁵, and the castle of Derrypatrick⁶. 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 Toomaghy⁸ to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; 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.

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⁵ The castle of Galtrim. — Cúpla Cúla Troma, i.e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. q. v.—See Hibernia Anglicana, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

⁶ Derrypatrick, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 43.

⁸ Toomaghy, tuaim aca. — A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a triocho cead, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the large Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is
Oímhall na máithi tížeanna uí maill do écc.
Dhíarnait mac cóbhbmac mé.ie captaí! ë mhírmin man do gabail la a mac pín cóbhbmac lathanaíc í cóbhbmac do mhápbaíd hín fhost na a mnúntí bhíomh í dhíarnait do gabail á tížeannach iarann.
Oímhall mac gíolláraíchaí tížeanna oíshme do écc.
Aódh mac gíolláraíthi do mháirse do écc.
Oímhall mac gíolla patraice tížeanna cairppe uí cciamhá, do mhápbaíd hín fhost du a maolteclann (.1. Aire), (1. Aire) aímp Sepp do aímpaógaid la reapaíbh míde, (1. Aire) (no tícearrchuir) do tónait do bhonnchád na maolteclann as Ghrann a mac do mhápbaíd la cairppe uí cciamhá.

AOIS CRIOSÓ 1177.
Aoi Criosó níle, cétte reacímogat, a reací.

Uí mhúshí na cíosóin do reací i n-Eirinn. Seanac cícesí Éireann do bhí eacnaí eacróirí abhaíb ìn aithne, sa dhath an é a fóil gheall don cóspúir. Ío no chéanna deichnich iomhá na coímtísean.
Aedh Ó Néill.1. an maíse tóileapac tichbíma c麟el neogam na heabhach Ríoghadh Éireann do mhápbaíd na maolteclann na locháin í la hapaíghal na laocháin í arogaíl reiµín do comhítim lach hea ñell an lae aip. Sin.
Sluaicheadh ì laon do chúnta í lar a phoimiibh í noil aonáidhe í co bun

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 Chronicles 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 captains 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 Gillapatrick [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died. Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatrick [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

ceive money for nought.”—Hanmer’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 nerusos & ossosis, stature grandidis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciae singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux praefectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Duce emit exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosity & praeceps: turma vacilante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quamquam in armis inmoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiae Christi debitam reucren-

k Donnell, son of Cahasagh, Donnall mac Caerquay.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Donnall mac mac Caerquay, 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 Giraldeus Cam-

brensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by Dunleus (which he reads incorrectly Dunlenus) Giraldeus meant O’Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O’Donell! Giraldeus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope’s Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy’s arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunlevus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunlevus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldeus’s statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (viriliter) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldeus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his Hibernia Expugnata, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunlevus se verbis minime prefectum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbem viriliter imuidit. In hac etenim insula siuit et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Johannes hostiles acies aeriter ad vrbem accedere: quotquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuian exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam
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 clandi, & fame confici longe præelegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum iaculatorum; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lanceæ lanceis, securibus enses constringentes: ad tantara multos vtrq; transmittunt. Dum igitur acerrimo bellatoris armos cerneret, vaqr; cuspides repelletur vmbo: Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspide cuspis: qui gladi Ioannis post hic cernet, qualiter non caput ab humeris, non armos æ corpore, nunc brachia separat, viri bellatoris vires digne possibilit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc conflictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flavus, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechlinie & Ossyria partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post granes itaq; diuq; ambiguo, nimirum impari certamine bellii; congressus, tandem Ioannis victuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfigerant, 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 Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the croziers 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'Neil [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, Gillan choimdeh O'Caran, 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'Carclan, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gillan Mac Liag O'Donnelly, chief of Ferdroma; Gillan an Choimdeh Mac Tumulty, chief of Clann Mongan; 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 croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Canoin Phatriuic [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 Phatriuic 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 Dún na! 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 Merliu of Caermarthen, 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 residens equo, aues in lypeo gerens, Ultonian hostili inusione 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 & mendieum & quasi de alis 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, enlargeing 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, impertinently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! “Ad dormiendum profiscere, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret.” The charge brought by Dr. Hamner 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 Clondermot, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feardroma; 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, Cumeen 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 hæc de Johanne Curey summatisim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—Hiber. Expugnat. lib. ii. c. 17.

1 Clondermot.—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, 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, Curland, Carellan, Careton, &c.

m Feardroma.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of ranopum, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisitions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnelys.

Armoy, Aircemnaige.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his Trias Thaum., calls this "Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriedinorum." It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoy. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his Acta S. S., p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffsia" [Dunluce] "distans."

6 Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda.—Magh Ithe, i.e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananns, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,
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donaghmore, or
Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh
Itbe 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 Taughboyne.—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 quar-
ters of land.

Near Donaghmore, Donmac mop, i.e. the
great church, generally called Donmac mop
Muige lée, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Pa-
rick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille,
apud Colgan, TríasThaum., 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.

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

This expedition.—The Dublin copy of the
Annals of Innisfallen contains the following ac-
count 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 door-way 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 mainelime (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, Pert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhin, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadha, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaille, and the ford of Athlinn, 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'Connor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father. 5 Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogur'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 sylva quaedam prope Sinnenum obium habens, in toto graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indenmis ususit."

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

6 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 Columb 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'Duibhdhiorma. 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 Eoghan, 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'Duibhdhiorma.—The country of O'Duibhdhiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Trawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghdha, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, a quo Trawley. O'Duibhdhiorma 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'Duibhiorma by the natives when speaking Irish.

Urney, Ορναῖο, i.e. Oratorium.—A parish
leapai the toippseacht a tugrat Rionap na plaibhrataig i cealmuir pobail. Meabhal do uimh ari macaib ui plaibhrataig pob cenel Moain. Domnall mac domnaill ui saipaleadaig do macbair leo, [7] Ticechmann mac Raghnaill mic domnaill u ocatam do macbair la cenel moain inmnaile rnu. Raghnaill mac eaimheannaig u catam do macbair la cenel moain a toprac an traipairuin cina ma dioijal roib do poacan galaig u luinig 7 Muirmearaitig na Peactain, 7 aip na dioijal beor do ponab in meabail pempairte pob cenel Moain.

The given territory peculiar this similar quern O'Flainn, Uicthfpnan we the still O'Flaherty, ccfnnup njiilion an occap the modern Derry-leabail great partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

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

2 Derry-Columbkille.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "A.D. 1178. ουαιε αεβαλ οο εοιξετη ιη μμλαιαον μη, αο ρο τραικεσαν βηοο δο οιλοεοή 7 ουεμαπιοη, 7 οο παληη ηα μηρα μη λαη, 7 ρο τραικεσαν ροο ρη μηηηηηηηηη, υελ ραουλο ρη, α μνηηηηηηηηηηηηηηηηηη.

"A.D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, eel paulo plus, in Roboreto Columbae Cille."

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

"Machaire Chonaille, i.e. the plain of Consaille 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 Festilogy of Aengus, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinehe, and Druim Ineasduinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Chonaille 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 Dundelkia milliarium, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene (in quo Conaleorum gens maximè viget, de quâ & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est; ut habet in libri secundi Vitæ illius initio Conchubranus) hodie Maghery-Conall dicto, posita est villa Focharde: quem locum nativitatis Brigidae virginis habitum fuisse, & in Vitâ Malachiae notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius viciniæ traditio Fochardam Brigidae eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—Primordia, pp. 705, 706. The Conaleorum gens 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 Murtough 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.

a In Glenree, i ngimn piçe, 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 Erpugnata, 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 reeditu 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 mebáio pop gallab 7 pop cuimeá bheag ón popppu. 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'Hanvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughy (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 Bochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i.e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Duidl 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 employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duald MacFirbis, 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-Eastach, 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 ancient 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 counties 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 fives." He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently extended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, 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 possession 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 beyond 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 Gleam na muce 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 Monaghan, 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 Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, gave battle to him and the

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 Omna Renne was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's Oggio, part iii. c. 76; and Duald Mac Firbis'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.

"Firlee, Flp 11, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—Oggio, 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 Prædes captione, vbi ob arctam vicem transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipsa vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliares se ab hostili multitudine continuo defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, ideo-nii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo auaserunt."—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-generall in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil 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 Hamner'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 Hamner'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-
co na gailléir mise. Ro meabhair poppa. Ro cuir a náir tri an míofbairibh patraic, cölum cille ã bhreanna. Occur teampaighi loth pín an ecém ar co cmea'ctnaíthe co namce co had [chlaich].

Contaptha ìòg Saorain ã naíl clúa (., hugg), ã n'anteibh móde co na jocnaí do òct go cluain mic nóir. Ro ainigh tò an baile aèct na temparail ã ticche an earrcoir. Do poine via ã stiapan mionlda aoidhi poppa, uair m no cúmainirf ro tataim no tionaírfe do ùthaim gum no élaimirfe a cuirí cluana anabhánaic.

Abann na gailéim do tracchaó ìòg na laithe aicthta. Na huile aòime no báidio mòide ò ùnì co na hiarcc do tèonòil la luict an ùm ã an tìr ã ccoitcnnne.

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 Finner 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 Uriel, 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 Uriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Uriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hammer 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 battaille that Sir John De Courcy fought was in Finner, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, Courcy had builded many Castles through out Vlster, and especially in Finner [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 Gossip, which is a league of amity 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."—Hamner's Chronicle, Dubl. edit. 1809, p. 309.

*Dublin, aic claev.*—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 Gillapatick 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."

Hamner 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, laic cuiceamh.*—The word cuineó is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and cuiceamh, natural. O'Flaherty, in his Account of Iar-Connaught (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 na mbrahair, or the Fryar's Isle, but anciently Olen na gclereagh, 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.

8 Ophaly, Ui Paiguous.—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 Coolestown, 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’Conor 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’Conor Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rose Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. See O’Flaherty’s *Oggyia*, 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 Clannmaliere, under the year 1193.

9 Dealbhna Euthra, called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and 1601. This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle in the King’s County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil Anmchadha, 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; Kenting, in the reign of Niall Caille; O’Flaherty’s *Oggyia*, part iii. c. 82; and De Burgo’s *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

1 Annadown, Guncach Dún, an ancient cathedral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note 1, infra, A. D. 1179.

k Sil-Anmchadha.—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 east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 69, note 2.
A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly, and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra 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.

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadhain.

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, chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin.

1 Mac Awley.—He was the chief of Calry at Chalal, which comprised the parish of Ballylough- loe, in the county of Westmeath.

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. Copcaich bo muin la mac mac O'Donnall au Capchaig 7 la gCaireach. Popban la Milo Cogan 7 la Mac Stemmi 1 Copcaig. 7 tarmor lana 79 h-Achad da eo, 79 ro bhaoi da la, 79 na eochair innti, 79 amh 79 Copcaig ar, 79 oib. 19 rin oib ar, amn la Mhurchlaighge 79 ro inmhorcin na gceol cu cuil anamnae 79 mo, 79 ro marbair uile peine.

"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 Mangarton 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 Eacchach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairbre 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’Donoghues, O’Learies, and O’Driscolls, 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 Cearp, 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 lustravit patriam suam, .i. Nepotes Fidgenti, que gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australum plagam fluminis Synna.”

Vita S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris, as in the Codex Killkeniensis in Marsh’s Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: Ηγρίς ερχυας ην Φιάγγιντε α Λυαχαίραν οπων α εργωμης, η ο εργωμης α ημας. “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: Ui Figeinte pe paideior clair Conac lauminis amnu.—History of Ireland; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Coal. O’Flaherty has the following notice of it in his Ogygia, pp. 380, 381: “Anno 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio est semine Achaio Mognedonio sororius suo Temorie extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hibernie amini tredecim. Transmarinis expeditio- nibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabiliis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam est regio Conactiae stemmate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.


“Darius Kearb prater Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinse reginae Hibernie patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaian Liathan- nach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in aro Coregiansi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figente regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momonie planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australum Si- nanni 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 Aobhdda, in the
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1179.

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.

present county of Limerick, after this expulsion. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, under the article Croom, that Dermot O'Donovan was possessed of the territory of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the Castle of Croom on the River Maigue; but the Editor has not been able to discover any original or trustworthy authority for this statement. It would appear, however, that all the Clann-Donovan were not driven out of Cairbre Aobhdha in 1178, as the name has been very common in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly the parish of Kilmoylan; and in the year 1551, John Donevan, Rector of Derrygallavan, in the diocese of Limerick, obtained a grant of denization.—(Irrolled 5th Edw. VI. f. r. 19.)

Bishop of Tir-Briuin.—There were many territories in Ireland called Tir Briuin and Hy-Briuin, as Tir Briuin na Sinna, Hy-Briuin Breifne, Hy-Briuin Seola, &c. Sir James Ware mentions a Tuathal O'Connachtigh, Bishop of Hua mbruiui, which he explains by Enaghduine, as attending at the Council of Kells in 1152, who would appear to be the same whose death is here recorded, for Enaghduine was the capital of the Hy-Briuin Seola, or O'Flaherty, and their correlatives.—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 955. Roderic O'Flaherty, in his account of the territory of Iar-Connaught, states that the cathedral of the seigniory of the O'Flaherty was "Enagh- 

dun, dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen." But 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 Enaghduine 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 Tirncharna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

Erenagh, Ᾱρεναχ.—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: αρεναξ ι. αρκεναχ, αρκτς γρεκα, excelser latine dicetur. Αρεναχ ειν ι. ερκανς οχ, ι. ωρκ- 

cωνος comitum. "Airchindech, i.e. arcendach, archos Grece excelsus Latin dictur. Airchindech then, i.e. erchend oghl, 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 "Airchinnech of hell and prince of death," αρι-

χινεκ ιφιμιν ι αριχινικας. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doimceach, αρι-

χινεκ ιφιμιν οις, οις, i.e. "DOIMH-

THEMEACH, airchinneach of the great Treven, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Ter-

mon 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 airchinnech by archdeacon. In this, however, it is more than probable that both Ussher and Mageoghgan 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 airchinnech 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 clerk, 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 Loughinhipy; 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 Gilchreest, 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."

p Seachnab.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, Seachnab is explained by Prior: in Cormac’s Glossary it is explained seundus abbas, i.e. vice abbat. The Irish word peach has the same signification in compound words as the English vice, in vicepresident, vicerey, vicegerent, &c.

q 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 great antiquity in the Irish language.—Oggia, p. 16.

r Canoin-Phatruig is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a description of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O’Conor in his Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores, vol. i. Epist. Nunc. pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his Antiquarian Researches, and in the original Latin in Petrie’s Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 329, 330.

s 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.

t Ardstraw, Άρό Ρηθί, 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 Colhuidheach on the 26th of November.—See the Felire Aenguis, and Irish Calendar of the
The image contains a page from a historical document written in Irish. The text seems to provide a historical narrative, possibly describing events or locations relevant to the area. Given the complexity and context of the text, it appears to be an excerpt from a historical or geographical work, discussing places, events, and people associated with the region. The exact nature of the document, such as its title or the full context of the contents, isn't clearly visible in the provided image. The text mentions locations like Clonfert and Kilmaine, and discusses historical events related to these places.
One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha, Ardfert-Brendan, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly, Kilmaine, and Balla, were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died.

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

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

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 martyrdom in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carby, 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 Fiodhmaca Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothaill, and Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

Saithne, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasadh, 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 ipsaigitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocaut."

O'Cahill, uacael.—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 Kilbecatny, and the castles of Gort, Fe-dane, and Ardmulduane.

Suffered 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 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four
Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his Veterum Epistolaram Hibernicarum Sylloge, 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 Reute, III. Id. Decembris. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laerij 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 Murichertach, 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-Muireadhhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rhee, 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 Offaly, 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-Muireadhhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almuin, now Allen:

Τριαν καὶ Ἀθηναὶ καὶ Ἡλεία εἰς,
Ὁ νῦν ἱσχύσαι ψυχεῖς,
Ο Θεοῦ καὶ Σωτῆρι 
Οὐ ὅποι μὴν πη 
Ο'Toole καὶ ἡμῖν μεσοῦσιν,
Αἱ Οἱ μεσοῦσιν Μουρέσιν,

Co h-Clímain an éamh cochlaig,
An poeín bapnygion bpaoncopiaig.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,
From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinmore to the pleasant Maisdin (Mullamast),
My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhhaigh,
As far as Almuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called Dinnechus, places in the territory of Ui Muireadhhaigh, 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, Nicholasstown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kilcullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omumthie 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, 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 Giraldus
Donncaid u a mairba iomaid ina the dlath an dlath, go fiachaile a mhéabla ar an tsaileinneachai eile. Miasbhui iomaid sa ngheal na nasa chun an fhein a pháil.

Ainmigh iomaid sa bhocht sa mhaidhceola. Cae na ciníodedh i. Concobair mac Ruaidhri u Choncobair. 1 Concobair u seallair (1. tisearna uain mane) u i etir chaotic Concobair u seallair, taog a mac, a dhbharratai tairmta, 1 Mooilpeachlann mac tairmta u céallair, 1 mac taog u Concobair (1. cao).

Muirighigh iomaid sa haois sa gaoth sa bhreacach aitche do mhairba la rhabh Múmain.

Cailimhainn iomaid sa saoil alta uaim naoideacht Mummaic Ías Muit u rop scoain do mairba lha haoi Mac cailimhainn i mith éadan rop moploch.

Uaimh na staidi is a maithearn as tisearna urmuin na e.

(Hibernia Expurgata, lib. ii. c. xxii.), 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-Muiredhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails 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 disposessed the O'Taiges 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.

1 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.

8 Hy-Man. —The following parishes, or coarships, were in Hy-Man, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Man, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaithemblia and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Deomhain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moimbey; and O'Maoilbrighide, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Man. 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 Moin-moy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, 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-Many, 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 Sruibhegealain, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, Ul-Fiachrach Aitone. 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 Kilmaudagh.

Mac Carroon, mac cairgaimna.—This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghagan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuircnia, 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, Sionachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadhgain.

1 Inis Endaimh, is now called Inchennagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called mop tóč, or the great lake.

m Ormond, Upnuinuam.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of Upnuinuam was anciently 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 Boruma, 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 Namaras. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem:

O Connemar person gaa, an Ghleann féairping, pur mór, Sha-safe an nuinruccna, eirfe éirfe, na ruin mair gaa in amnora.

"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."
Maolmuire mac cumh na mbocht ríomhaíochta Eireann do écc.
Aidhna caiteadh, tigearraí lómpuir do marbaí do hua cceallachain hi píoball hi ceall comán.
Amhlaíbh na toigeaí taobhtheas na bhréise, do marbaí do hua nglaisceáin taobhtheas mar sé héilse.
Munachaí uabha cainte taobhtheas an tsa hacs do bádach illoch con.

**Aois Criostó, 1181.**

Aithrío Criostó mile, cead, ochtmoighe, a haifh.

Dungál uabha caillteach eorpoc láthshilme do écc.
Maolmuire uabha tunnaigh abh enuire na Seinn hi lugmhaí do écc.
Maolcriamh uabha riódhair comatba ciamhain do écc.
Cathairine úa hethchbhisceá na maeleopair tigchínna cenél cconaili.
Ró macaib ríg Conaict Sathairn cineithir i úth do marbaí pe meic d'écce.
Do clamhnaí tigchínna rí toigeaí Conaict le cenél cconaili go rocaíp.
Oile do fósclaíannab rí do fósclaíannab inmála rídhíu cinnmthaípite.
Ró chumhríte Conaictaigh rí toigeaí óíbh rí pé icéin iarrach caié. Cat
crié corpan ainm in cara i'm.

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Ma Con-na-mbocht, i.e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnois.

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

Of Bredagh, na bhréise.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawagh, and part of that of Kilfinan. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Dubh-aidhis, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

Moy-heleog, marche héileig.—This is also called marche héileog; 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 monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, 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 Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Finechrach, printed for the Irish Archæological 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 between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See
Mulmurry 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'Toghdha, 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.
Mulmurry O'Duman, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan (Louth), died.
Mulkieran O'Fiavra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, 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'Toghdha, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [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.

*Mulmury, moelmupe.—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 nobles et ignobles cum eis."

* 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; Melaglin, Murray, and Mur- tough, 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 eam eis. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, 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 Dinighbha, 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'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Molaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

x O'Murray, O'Munpeadomag.—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 Moal bpeann, O'Mul-rcúina.

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

b Firlee, Fir Le.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in Trias Thaum., pp. 127, 146, calls this territory "Leceorum fines," and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. "Venit (Patricius) in Leceorum 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'Conor. 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'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins; the two Mac Gillabois; 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-Itthe, 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.

tle. 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 Tirechlan 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 Banda, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola Cuile Raithin [Coleraine], in Eilniu, 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 Eilni et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [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'Clerys, 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 CRIOSD, 1182.

Aoith Creada mile, ceo, ochnaiggatt, aob.

Aoith na caellaighe erroc airghiall, 7 cito caananach Eireann vo ecc.

Dunoall na huallachain airgeaproc mnan vo ecc.

Sluacchfra la dunoall mac afba u lachlanna vo uin bò i nuail piada.

To rad pom caet vo gailaih 7r in uin Ro meabaidh roth cenel neogann Ro marbaid ann ona Ragnall na bpriplain, 7olla cretva 6 ceatan co rocatpire oile i maille pinn, Ruccpat Soipeela maontain leò onn cup 7r.

Tmian mac taireadbaigh u tmian vo marbaid la Ragnall mac Commana bacc te meabaid.

Aoith mac carrigaimha taoireach muintir pe maoitprionna vo marbaid la 7olla uchtain mac carrigaimha.

Murchaid mac tachlisth uI oibhsta, vo marbaid la Maelpreachlaidd na Maelpunaidd.

Amlaid na phigaill vo gailaid tairgiseata na hanqaile 7 Aoith vo innarbaid.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1183.

Aoir Creada mile, ceo, ochnaiggatt, atpi.

lorephe na haoibh Eippoc u cceinnphailaig [vo ecc].

Dec na hsgpra ticceina luigne Connaic vo marbaaid la congobair vo uigamata mac Ruaidhir, an loc mac phiabaigh na clic 7plin te meabaid.

Dunbo, in Dal Riada.—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. 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. Dalriada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

St. Martin.—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the British 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, Gilchrest 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 Macoil-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: μετα ματσαν οο δεντ οο γαλταβ λεο.

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 Cuilliin [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: "ùa proditore Machthyro qui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum alis quinque militibus impruvis in tergo securium iectibus 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'Flaherty). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Fhlaíebeann, 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 Caroon, 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 Assaroc was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

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

a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Duleek, 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, eart 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.

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

2 Under this year the Annals of Killronan 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 Murony, called the Rock of Lough Key, in which six or seven score of persons of distinction, with fifteen persons of royal descent, were destroyed.

1Philip Unserra.—He is called Philip Worcester in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in the British Museum, and by his comtempory 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 Governor 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’Cathiee to the King’s Use, though Lacy 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
1185.]  

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.  

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, laden both with Curses and Extortions. 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 (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege.” Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrrell 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 paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villa maxima cadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illaeum, pecunia ductus, Arthmaeliam cum 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, cineál Úa Ferghaí, and the Clans. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial 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 located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Coilla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tir-kennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and Latinised 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 Campbell, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caéimool.
Corcaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, anglice Lough Derryvara; 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 Roidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimy Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. cap. 69; and Duaid Mac Firma's Pedigrees, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan:

O'Donncha the na naos-a,  
Ri Tealtaig min modhairain;  
O'Hionpaoin, roimhe rin;  
Ri Chopeca Raoge neg toin."

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

Corca-Adain, sometimes called Corca-Adain. 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-Rec, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Telfia, or Tir-Maine, and that Corca-Rec was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Rec were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Rec, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melagh-lins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Rec 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 Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teffias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the
Aengus, Clann-Duibhinreacht, 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 Corcaree 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 Tipraid 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 Feara asail, or Magh asail, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Monintown, in the barony of Corearce, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

Tibractia, Tíabraide, 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 Aengus, 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 Osor. 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.

9 Ardfinan, O'Dea Finnán, i.e. St. Finnán's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa 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 Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen 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 [Tibractia 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 "Verboi, iactatores, enormium inramentorum autores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hammer's Chronicle, and Campion's Historie of Irelande, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, lourdens, 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. Anlaim h-ua Muinbeaig, eprceop Uíormaic 7 cen-

nuil Easbaig, loimpna rolurta nó poillprícead tuait 7 ecclair 7 ecce, 7 potháta 7 eanbhalláin nó onpóid 7 ironó.

Táirgmar máth captaig eigeapna uíphíumnan ná msártha bán gur gáailt có genteach.

Domhnull máth giolla parrapaice eigeapna oppairge 7 ece.
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'Conor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, 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.

paull bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A.D. 1185. Auliv O'Murey, Bishop of Ardnaic (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'Cofo, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Cofoe!"
Conn na húirpléim (i.e. taoireac páinac) canneal eimię, i saipceo tuain-
cpiocaEireann vo mápbao la mac mic laclann, i la vpeim vo cenél eogain, i
mip eogain dopecam po a bitin sion go paibe sion boib ann.

Tiolla Patraice mac an Tiolla cuir taoireac ua mbpanán vo mápbao
la doinnall la laclann the epaill muintire bpanán po déin.

Ruairí na conobair vo ionnbao i munain la conobair maonmaiže
la a mac bádém. Connachtú vo nilleaí stoppna dhílimh, i tuccao é via
eși vo mòirí the comalpe nil muinéadí, i vo pavaat tríoca céo òbpbann
vo.

Hugo délati Malaptaç i vircanótcaç ceall momba ticchpína gall
Móe, bróirpe, i aipgìall. Ar vo aná vo bhipéi cóir Connacht. Ar pe no
gab ñmon Éipin vo gallabi. Ró ba lán mòe uile ó Shionann go pàllghi
vo cáiplenab gall lepp. Iap taoirecin iapáin cáiplen bshínaizc dò tamic

* 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 Rathmelltan. In the old translation
of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered
as follows: “A. D. 1186. Con O’Bríslenn, the
chance 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, eoin
cn caip coc pàib ann].

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

* Ctpioća céo 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
tanta terre portio quanta 100. villas continere
solet.”—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. e. 18.
See also O’Flaherty’s Ogygia, pp. 24, 25; and
O’Brien’s Irish Dictionary, at the word Ctpioć.
It is translated, “Cantaredus seu Centvillaria
regio” by Colgan, in Trías Thaum., 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-
noso. Si statutam quæris, exiguus. Si factu-
ram, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, &
Gallica sobriectate temperatus. Negotiis fami-
liaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque
regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigi-
lantissimus. Et quamquam militaribus negotiis
plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditio-
num iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post
vixoris mortem vir vixorius, & non vnius tantum,
seu plurimarum libidinis datus: vir aurii cupi-
dus & ananus, proprique honoris & excellentiae,
trans modestiam ambitiosus.”—Hibernia Expug-
nata, lib. ii. cap. 20.

* Profaner, malaptaç.—This word is used in
the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of pro-
faner or defiler, and the verb malapeur cạnh
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 King's own; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapatick 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 Moymoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a triochached of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy, the profancer and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connaught 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: οις ι' μενοι ελατγενη 7 μολατραγενη στο μεκονοι σανομτην; σομα ανει σιλ μοιπ πο σεοιη Α μολατρενοι παν σας ραμβο ρο ροχαη he 7 η α σερεσ εμα ροχαηα. "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, Ocuap αεροπτιμ, οι πε α beta μολατηα, εροιετηνα εμα μπου. "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

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 Tachmoch, now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdernot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muireadhagh, 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 Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

* Ocupmoch, 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 Teffia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Teffia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caharny, 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 mediterranea Hiberniae parte Monasterium, quod Scotici 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.
amæc gō tērmā gall ma émùneæc tō óëchran an caíplēn. Tānic tīm aon ócclāc giolla gan ionatār ó Miðaíg tō þúib teæthbha via þoigū Ī

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 Hiberniā, quod a copia Roborum Dervach lingūa Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur."

Camden and Mercator thought that by Dervach 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 Dervach was the present Durrow in the King's County.

"Columbēs verò Dervach eadem ipsa est quam Giralda Cambrensis (Hibern. Expugnat. lib. ii. c. 34) non Dervach, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. Dervach vel Dervach: (literam enim m aspiratam et v consonam eadem penē sono Hiberni effuerunt:) ubi Mídias illum debellatorem Hugonem de Lacy, ut securibus maiú securum, dolo Hibernium suorum interemptum fuisset narrat. In regio comitatu ea est, Domrogh vulgo appellata: que monasterium habuit S. Columbæ nomine insigne; inter eujus Kuvárum Evangéliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbæ fuisset monachi dictatabant. ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eadem Columbæ assignato ( quem in urbe Ædes sive Ædes dicta Midenses sacrum habent) diligenti cum editione vulgaris Latinæ collatione factâ, in nostros usus variantium lectioinum binos libelloos consignaavinimus."—Primiordia, pp. 690, 691; and Britannicarum Ecclesiærum Antiquitates, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts, nevertheless, that the Darmagh 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. Columkille.

"O'Meary. —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. Geoffrey 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 Miðias ab Henrico prosequitus tanto illic in indigenas seviendi libidine corruptus est, ut nobilum imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penē deleverit, aliusque regionis illius proceribus insidias dolosě instruxerit, et laequis quas tetenderat irretitos vita fortunis spoliaverit. Quident autem e nobilitatis flore animos juvenis indignissimam hanc suorum eadem, fortunariique jactarum iniquissimo ferens animo, audax saně facinus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo castello Durmagh in Midia teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscumque idonea mercede conducentes, quibus sta familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; juvenis ille nobilis operarii speciem cultu praë ferens operam suam ad hoc oper opus locavit, confus fore, ut facult-
three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Teffia, a youth named Gillagan-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 suá spre frustratus est; quádam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumbens, bipennis in altè sublatum in ter
gum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo ex
git, ac extrusit."3

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. *Uga de Laci i. malapææ 7
*orpailteæ neimeo 7 cell Επεκ. a mæpbæ 1 n-emæch columc cille ic venum caipreci 1.
a nDeimaj%; vo mæpbæ o' O Mnabbæ vo
*Cæba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i.e. the profaner 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, spyoler of churches and privileges" [neineo] "of Ireland, killed by one of Bryney, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daria Ecclesia)." 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' maoacá, by "a workman"! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tatha" (vo mæpbæ o' O maoacá vo *Cæba). But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' maoacá is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but descendant of the honourable man, for maoac means honour, respect, and muaoac, 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. *Uga de Laci vo Oumæag Colum
cille, vo venum caipreci mæen, 7 pluææ wa
mææ vo galtææ lair; waæ æ pæ pa ææ Mæee
7 Ópeei, 7 Aipææall, 7 ææ vo bo beetae æ
Connaæt, 7 vo gæ ææ Ópeeni uile vo galtææ.
Ro po lan ono Mæei o Sinæmm vo rænit vo
[recte o'á] caipreciææ, 7 vo galtææ. lan tæææ-
ææ vo in trææÆæ ææ vo caipreæ Oumææge
vo venum, Æææ æææ æææ ææ æææ æææ æææ æææ
lem, 7 æææ vo galtææ lair. Æææ æææ æææ
æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ
eææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ
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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 edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vwhere diverse 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 plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digg- ing with a pykeaxe, 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 *Hanners'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 greatnesse."

The only cotemporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio*: "De Hu- gonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte Der- nach*] decapitatione." *Giraldus* would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of New- burg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbé Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-
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

rider"), 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 Sin-
nach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Teffia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbour-
ing 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 autho-
rieties, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin
removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hy-
bernica plagæ"), and buried the body in the
Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St.
Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, more-
over, that a controversy arose between the ca-
nons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective,
concerning the right to his body, which contro-
versy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour
of the former, who obtained the body, and in-
terred 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 Geo-
ghégan (ubi supra). 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 Ac-
count of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish
Archaeological Society, p. 36.) The race of
Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the
sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became ex-
tinct in the male line. Walter left two daugh-
ters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord
Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married
Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter,
Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in
her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Han-
mer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388,
392. For the different accounts of the death of
Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Guliel-
mus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3,
c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's Bri-
tanna, p. 151; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186;
Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, p. 40; Leland's His-
tory of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's
Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to re-
mark, 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
his tutelage from burying their dead in the ancient cemetery of Durrow.

b Killaloe, Coill ag clain.—This place, which was originally covered with wood, retains its name to the present day. It is a townland in the parish of Kilbribe, in the barony of Kilcoursey and King’s County.—See Ordnance Map of the King’s County, sheet 8.

c Maelis O’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, capna leaca 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 Luirc, 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 Chonnacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west by the River Bridgo, 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 Tuathail; 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.

Murrough 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.

terly, 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; Assilin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Kilwekein, now Kuluckin, in Irish Cúll Óibrín; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish of Taghboine, or Tibohine.”

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 “u, cêr, no m y mo, m,” 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 daughter of O’Heiyn 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 1185 and 1187;
Caiflen cille án do lóinca 7 do mór do pháidh la cóndóban maitnaíge 7 lá maelpechrann mbecc cona ter na fseolanga nata gan marbaí, 7 muidheccadh. Tuccraic a bhroíob, a náirm, arcéire, allúnachta, 7 a neocha leó, 7 po marbhait tür do mórphibh leó.

Oonnchadh ua mhaíre do marbaí la muintir eolair in pìull.

Oíumchobh do orcaíson do mac Maolpechrann uí mhuire do tísearna ua mbríum 7 combhne, 7 po mac caithil hui mhuire, 7 goill múide amaille pìuí. Do poine via, 7 column cille poirte aírma inairi, náir po marbaí mac mailechlainn uí mhaíre mu ceccein coróir aír pip in ham-conmaicne, 7 po vallao mac caithil hui mhuire la hua maoileachta 1. plaitbehteich in eanach môr coinim cille. Ro marbaí óna ré pichit dailgh griáda mac Maolpechrann ar po mu ré conmaicne, 7 càirpre ócpoma cliabh thri mionbail dé, 7 column cille.

Mac viarmata, Muinsh mac taibec, tísearna muiže luisec déce ma tísh pip aí clainloch in column cuain.

Ragnall mág cochlaíin ticepína veallína do écc.
Aod mac maileachlaíin uí mhuire tísearna bheiphe do marbaí la macaib cuinn még Ragnall.

Ainaícarach mac amalgaíí táormaíí calmaíge do écc.
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’Moylorry’s house, in revenge of Columkill, and a hundred and twenty of the chiefest [followers] “of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumklew, through the miracles of Columkill.”

Clann-Chuain, Clann Chuam, 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 Claonloch 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.

Chief of Calry, ουσιεύς καλφύγας, 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 CRIOSEO, 1188.

Coir Cripsi mile, céad, ochtuínigh, a hócht.

Mártain na bhroílaigh aonbheannaí gaoideal 7 próibh láchinn Anúi macha do écc.

Achadh na bheamhnaí inneadh cáitigh do écc.

Amlaíobh na báinne do tocht co hí via oilthíne, 7 a écc amhain naitéigh toccáide.

Ruaidí na canannain tigíona cinél cionnall próibh hú, 7 próighnaíonna Éireann bhoir do mharbhaí la plaisthnéac na maolboign, thre meaball acc uachdacht Sligeaghe iarr na bhreacail do láth óromachaibh amach, 7 brataigh eile do do mharbh a mhalle próibh, 7 uibrí via mnunntéir. Máthar na gáib toibreac próibh noroma (no imbhir lám a tháinig na canannain) do mharbhaí la mnunntéir eachtraic a thochtraic a níosgalaí úi cánannáin.

Domnall na canannain do lópora a coiri via tuairim próibh inoipe acc bun aircleange cóinnadh, 7 a écc de trí dueacaimr paiméa cótaim náill.

Táill cáitteoir maísig coba, 7 próibh do uib eachrach ualaid do tocht aí creich i mbéar cóitin go teopachraitear go lam màc neill, Ro gabhar bá annnín. Do úachtar doinnall na laclainn comha eacclaic marmanb na nuaethair, pucc òpbpa

"O'Brody, O'Brology.—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: Α. D. 1188. Mártaíon hua bhroílaigh aonbheannaí góideal uile, 7 ar an leigheamh air maic écc. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: "A. D. 1188. Martin O'Broaly, archdeacon of the Irish all, and architect of Armagh, died."

"Inis-Cathy, Inis Caéacac.—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 Ardrefin: "Atq; hic notandum, Patri- cium in metropoli Armachaná successore relicto ad alias Ecclesiás constitutandas anticsum adje- cisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in Sinei (Shanam) fluminis alveo, Inis catti & edem sensu in Provinciali Romano Insula Cathay appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limricensem, Laconensem & Ardsfertenses hodie divitis."—

Primordia, p. 873.

"Sincere penitence, iar naitéigh toccáide, 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, chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.
Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathy, died.
Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Hy [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence.

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.

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova, and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill, 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."

p Columbkille.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A.D. 1188, Donnall hui canannan do leitnath a cliomh di tanaic feni donaitha ga clamma cinn, e bere de sriath mihiail crom sithe; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donnell 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 tanaic is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is aig buain, i.e. "cutting," or "while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

q Moy-Cova, mac coba, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnaic Mor Muighc Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrack and Newry.—See Feithe Aenguis, at 16th November.

r Leim-mhic-Neill, i.e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dungannon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnigh, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Dauld Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.
This presents the Leabhar Concobaí, all the and Concobaí lan throughout Down pdccbaí, Spear. O'Quin, thus the noiapmacca. Ro haonaíocló co noinoí, l co naípméin moíp iapám.

Ethan in gíní u éinn baintíspomn muíum bai aitha holtípesa i noípe decc iap mbíadh bhuíba ó dómán o o oíman.


*Cavan nag-craann arí, Cabáin na ccrann árno, 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 Aghalooh, 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, hí mnoicáin.—The word mnoicáin, 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.—Gaillaí 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. Donell mac Hugh O'Loghlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, wit, liberality and housekeeping, and was carried the same day to Armagh and was honourably buried."

*Of O'Quin, Ul Chunnaí.—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'Heerin'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 Curlieu mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Monomans. 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'Churnn an eoroine neantnaimh
Munster rapping Iriomnaim;
Tir eorpai on gille gloin
Ro eora pinne pleadogi.

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

\* Much destruction, 7 in 10 million a beacc.
In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7 eacban na gaill in tigh cen a becc 10 million

Don cup mun. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: facbair na gaill in tigh cem cen a becc do 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'Mulroyn, and O'Madden, and many others [alti multi cum eis], were slain at the Curlieus on this occasion.
Aeith la gállaih uladh pop céneil neoghain co mgúirton voimmall mac aodha uí lachloinn tígéanna céneil neoghain poppu, í po chuirite áp pop gállaih, í aníopaír voimmall i mhuighim an chatha pín.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1189.

Aeit Criose, mile, céit, oétmoçad, anaon.

Maolcamthig na mhéimsear po líecinn doinge do bhaithi eitthi áirid í mhir eochain.

Arómaca do oreiscán la hiohín do cuirt 1 la gállaih Eapann ma pochmá. Arómaca do lorgcuad o crotach bhuiobh co peciul bhriocd i etthi naite, 1 éime, 1 teamball.

Munacha na cibhaill tíghéanna eithtiall do ée 11 in mainíonu mopi iap naíeirci eochaini.

Voimmall mac Mhóréatartig méc lochlaigh do mháthóid la gállaih dea amadhe ace Mrin.

Echmiliód mac mac cana, roin aí robaitean tiche hteoccham mile do ée.

Mac na huidse na Maolpucaini tíghéanna féi manac do cóil ar a tíghéannap, í é do doil do cum uí cibhail. Taimne tluac gáll doin tiche iarttait, í do nó id na cibhaill í na maolpucaini taicair doib. Maíonu pop na cibhail, í maithcna na maolpucaoin.

Concoimh maomnaiste (i. mac Ruain) aírí na conmaite eitthi gállaih 1 gáoru laílaig do mháthóid la thiongh riútaí mhi n í dha oeigeat .i. la

* Aird is now called Ardmacgilligan and Tamlaght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north-west extremity of the county 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 Seann Poitne, now Beneveny, 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 Melifont, 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 great Abbey of Melifont after good repentance.”

* Echmily, Echmilió.—This name, which is anglicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster Inquiries, is compounded of ech, Lat. equus, a horse, and miú, 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 amongst them.

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

Mac-na-h-Oidheche [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.

a O'Mulrony, Ο’Μουλρόνος.—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: ConcoBui Macmang, mac Ruaidhri, eirini Conaide, 7 ribaimna Eoenn uile, do marbaó ó luétre grátha rem éirir éirí a érsear; and is thus rendered in the old translation: “Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice.”
Măgnur mac plóinn uí rímaclta (via nglomeru an eoraíc dúnna), \( \frac{7}{7} \) la haoch mac bhríain bpeipnìg mic tóóipóelaígh uí conócóbaí, \( \frac{7}{7} \) la Muirenceatac mac catail mic viámpata mic caud, \( \frac{7}{7} \) la goilla na naomn mac giollaomun, mic muipíghaíbh uí maoil Mícal dóna tuáictaí. Maigh níneáct po cóispín aóbaí air gíogh Epaann do maipbaí, uair tuccpaic úrsrín líite mohga a

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\text{mac} & \text{plóinn uí rímaclta (via nglomeru an eoraíc dúnna),} \\
\text{la haoch mac bhríain bpeipnìg mic tóóipóelaígh uí conócóbaí,} \\
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\end{align*} \]

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\end{align*} \]
the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn); Hugh, son of Brian Breifneach, the son of Turlough O'Conor; 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 Tuatha.

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'Conor 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'Conor 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'Conor, 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 Naei, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of all Connaught; for

king to whom obeissance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, 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, Don 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, moch naio. 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 Barony, 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
of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismaconoil, in the parish of Kilmaconshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Clonfree, 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 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'Connor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Connor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crovderg and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick, 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 Belanagare, 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, Coróinba Pátrici, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Connor, 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.
Tanaicc uə concobair ɹ pio̊l muir̥e̊is g̥o cluain mec noim in ḁdaig̥ pin, ɹ po ei̊pig an cobaic̥ ɹo moic̥ apa hapaic̥, ɹ tanaic̥ap pomra ap̥ puvo na Sio̊na g̥o paŋgatai g̥o lo̊c̥ pů. Ro ei̊pig anpaio ḁmbail do̊ib ap̥ an loch ɹo po pe̊caic̥ilí Puerto a naŋt̥ai̊gi̊e ɹ apoie ɹ po éai̊pec̥ ap̥ tanpaio ap̥ tseap̥ ɹ i̊moi̊ o̊ concobair conpaí laímao a luamaic̥eac̥t la méo an anpaio, ɹ ba i̊p̥ in aŋt̥epac̥ h ɹ i̊moi̊ ůa Concobair ɹi̊. Cathal éor̥bo⁴ep̥ec̥, baí Aireachtaic̥ ůa po̊iůib, ɹ concobair mac caic̥al. ɹ Do̊ cóth ap̥ tseap̥ po temp̥ ɹo po baio̊bo̊ ɹ i̊ moio̊ inne̊ cemnac̥aí pe⁴ereac̥ teap̥na ům Chatal éor̥bo⁴ep̥ec̥. Ro baio̊bo̊ Aireachtaic̥ ůa po̊iůib, ɹ Concobair mac caic̥al, Concobair ɹ Amlaib ůa mac Aoibh méz oir̥eac̥taic̥, ůa Maolb̥eac̥amnů, ɹ mac ůi̊ manac̥aí co̊ po̊cůde ele.

AOIS CRIOG, 1191.

Aoir Crio̊go̊, mile, céo, nocht a haín.

Ruair̥i̊ uə Concobair do̊ paccabail Connaic̥t ɹ a的职业 co̊ t̥p̥ Connůill do̊ po̊aig̥ibo̊ plai̊e̊sb̥eat̥ic̥ ů maolbo̊p̥aí̊o̊, ɹ i̊ t̥p̥ ne̊i̊go̊ainiap̥ ip̥ ůi̊ diamnaid̥ po̊e̊paic̥te ap̥ t̥m̥ar̥ceap̥t̥ ñeac̥ån vo̊ g̥ab̥aíl Ri̊c̥e Connaic̥t vo̊ p̥o̊p̥i̊, ɹ i̊ po̊ paic̥m̥r̥at̥ ůl̥tå pe̊am̥on̥ p̥e̊åg̥aial vo̊ o̊ connac̥taic̥, ɹ vo̊ có̊th̥ po̊i̊me vo̊ p̥aig̥i̊o̊ g̥ål̥ nå mi̊ue, ɹ ni̊ po̊ f̥i̊ng̥i̊eic̥ p̥i̊o̊he̊ le̊i̊p̥, ɹ vo̊ éålo̊ ap̥ ůi̊ in̥ mům̥an̥, conå e̊i̊p̥i̊ mi̊ t̥můc̥c̥at̥ p̥i̊o̊l̥ můr̥e̊is p̥i̊h̥ån̥ vo̊, i̊ t̥p̥ p̥aic̥m̥aic̥, ɹ cenel aoibh na he̊te̊i̊e.

Aílín̥in̥ mi̊g̥in̥ Riacc̥áim vo̊ måil̥půmaic̥h̥, b̥í̊ åireac̥taic̥ ůa po̊iůib̥ vo̊ ecc.

m It founded, vo cóth ap̥ t̥e̊ap̥ po̊ ůp̥ce, literally, “the vessel went under water.”

n Conor, son of Cathal, i.e. Conor, Cathal Crowder’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.

o Tir Fiachnach, i.e. Tir Fiachnach Aidhne.—The country of the O’Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

p Kinelea of Echtghe, cenel aoibh na hEchtghe, i.e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O’Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, “not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seigniory by them occupied.”—See O’Flaherty’s Oggya Vindicated, p. 170, and Cogan’s AcTa Sanctorum, p. 354, note 8. O’Shaughnessy’s country of Kindea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacluagh, in
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 Arcaghtagh 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'Mulroney, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archaeological 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 Cuanartighe, 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 quilib in taphag-

ách on bluaith m1, 7 rír é eoch umre, 7 lám ón capp 50 cèl 61, 7 rír é pleis umre 7 cí

buih 7 réi meap illece ag plens na pleige

pm, 7 lám ón ngualuma a rao."

"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 Archaeological Society, p. 29, and Ware's Antiq. Hibernica, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roscomanensi-
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.
1192.]

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

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'Henery.

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 Ballinclagh, 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 Lahneck Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flylins are of a different race from O'Flylins of Anda, in Munster, and from the O'Flylins, now O'Lynnns, of Hy-Tuirte and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

The weir of Aughera, Capeo Eacaparó. This place is called Acharudh Lobra at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maol-tsonna, or Mac Caroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Decece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Caroons were seated in Cuircene in Tefia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Caroons were defeated this year at Rath Aadha (Rathhghu, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Caroon, 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 baile úch, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Meycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristaniagh, 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 Tefia, 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 Collectanea, 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 Úgine, recte Cill Úgine, i.e.
Creach món i0 oenaim la galalb laign an domnialla mhabrian, go mpanscathan tre clán iille valua niar go magh na ceolrsealbhaig, | nucratt vín ceap airis go po marbrat rochaabe óthbh. Do ponnat goill carplen iille piacal, | carplen cnuc Rapponn von chup pin.

Marom món nia noimnall na mhabrian pnu galalb oppraiige go po cuipend a nár.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1193.

Aoir Cnoro mille, cev, nochat, atpi.

Éochaidh na banóglill do marbha dha hubh piachpa air na páca.
Maolrathrach na coibtha dho écc.
Cael mac gathéne dho écc.

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 Maic Uain (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 Burgess 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 Tobanbigrice, 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.

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, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraigh Breogain, 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. c. 32; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

A Knockgraffan, Cnoc Rappon, i.e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mulleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middletwird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O’Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, voce Graffan: “Graffan, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Mommian 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-Toirdhealbhaigh, where they were opposed by the Dalcassians, 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'Coifey 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, Cnoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finiu, 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 plate 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, *see Gna*; 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, uí mac mac óra An Mcíc*, i.e. the descendants of Fiacha 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 Fiacha, the son of Erc, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's *Onagia*, P. iii. c. 76.
Ofirpopgall (i.e. bheidhernn ui Ruairi) inis miurheada na Midileachlann do ece i manfhir oirioit acha ir in cuisce bliadhain ochtmotha a haon. Oiarann mac Conphochoi u iomparaig taoirseach clomine maolugna, taghchrena na rialge bu eho do ecc.

Cathair odr mac mheis captaigh do marheat la oinnall mas captaigh. Mupcachta mac miurheada Mec miurheada tighearna na sceantaigh de.

Aoth na maolubrenann taoirseach clomine concobair do marba la gail- laibh acha cliath.

d Dervorgilla, Deapphopgall.—She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable instance of a green old age. Dermot was expelled in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Conor observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—See O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales, part ii. p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon Laws, attempts to defend the character of this woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have the authority of these Annals, and of the older Annals of Clonmacnois, to prove that she not only consented to go home with Dermot, but also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, and note under the year 1172, p. 4.

d Monastery of Drogheda, Mampiri oirioith Oisla.—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, 770; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

d Clanmalier, clann maolugna. — This, which was the territory of the O'Dempseys, 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 Clanmalier extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's County, on the south side of the River Barrow, and the barony of Upper Phlipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of that river. This Dermot O'Dempsey 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 Monasterovin (Mampiri Eughri), which he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Foundation published in the Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Oileaghe before the English invasion, see note under the year 1178.

d Murrough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough.—He was Murrough na mnaor (i.e. of the Stewards), son of Murrough na nGaidhal (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 nGaidhal 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
Dervoigilla (i.e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaglin, died in the monastery of Drogheda [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier, 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, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin, 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 Lav-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 Glascarrick, &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 Spanlagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the counties of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and MacVaddock, 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 tanistry. 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 Duall Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

*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 Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (Primoedia, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. *Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginsium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quae gens major atque potenter pars Laginsium est.* The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimey, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

*O'Mulrenin, O'Mooinibpenum.—* The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-
A Joi Criosa, 1194.

Conraitein is bhan [is bhan?] eppoc cille valna vo ecc.
Doneall mac toippdealbaig vo bhan RI numlan, lochpann polupa fiona 7 coaca Reula aodanta enig 7 lighna na muiinnaig, 7 liti moa apchiga vo ecc, 7 muipcirtach a mac vo 7abial a ionatb.
Goiill vo thiachtan an impi vo priontann, 7 a ceopi an eccim vi.
Cunnice vo plann vo mapbaig la 7allai.
Sloiccihot la gillebenc mac goippdealbaig co heapr paan, 7 a rompu apiri daen gan nach tarrba vo Sloiccihot ir.

Tory of OMulrenin, cannot now be determined, as this family sunk at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Conor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clann-Connor a subsection of the Clannachill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Mael brenann, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies the servant, or devoted of St. Brendan.

1 Inishcloheran, Imp Cloeponn, i.e. the island of Clotha. This Clotha is said to have been the sister of the famous Meadlubh, or Meave, Queen of Connaught. The island lies in Lough Rae, near St. John's, and is now sometimes called, by the people of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, dwelling in its vicinity, the Seven Church Island, from the ruins of seven old churches still to be seen on it; and sometimes Quaker's Island, from Mr. Fairbrother, the present occupier. These churches, to one of which is attached a very old square belfry, called in Irish Cloghap, are said to have been erected by St. Dermot in the sixth century; but some of them were re-edified. The famous Meave of Crogan, Queen of Connaught, was killed on this island by the champion Forby, her own nephew, and the spot on which she perished is still pointed out, and called 7onac mapbea Meibo, the place of the killing of Meave. There is also on the highest point of the island the remains of a fort called Grianan Meidibbe.—See Ordnance Map of the Island; and Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 358.

k The Sons of Osedalv, i.e. the Mac Costelloes.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the island of Inis Clothran was plundered this year by Gilbert Mac Gosdealy, and his English followers, and the sons of Gilchrest Mac Carroon, viz., Gilla Croichefraich and Auliffe, who had the tribe of Muintir Maeltsinna with them. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of
1194.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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

Inishelloghran\textsuperscript{1} was plundered by the sons of Osdeall\textsuperscript{1}, 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 Momenians, and of all Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain\textsuperscript{1}, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn\textsuperscript{m} was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroë\textsuperscript{n}, 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 Costelloes.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Dohnach manighen, now Donaghmoynye, 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.

\textsuperscript{1} *Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i.e. *insula O'Finta-norun*—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.

\textsuperscript{m} *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. *Di maoigh bao do gallaib* is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumie Offlin killed by the Galls." The term *Galla* is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

\textsuperscript{n} *Assaroë*, earc puac, i.e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly *earc Aoibh puac*, 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 ichtair na tíreanna oifige ac o eisc.

Concobair mac Maighnara mac duinnpleite uí eochadba do marbaid la hUa namhain i meabhair.

Aeth doil mac ceithrealbaig uí concobaigh do eisc.

Síthighse mac ploum uí mhidheachtain cóimeach éimeach munachadba do eisc.

Domnchad mac Muineachtaigh mac ceithrealbaig do marbaid la Muintreach tach mac Domnall uí bhraíon.

Munachad mac Amlaibh uí cínechtig do marbaid la lochlainn mac mearraidh uí chinniteachig i mionfáil.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1195.

Aoir Cnoip, mile, ceol, nochatt, a cúice.

Domnall uí Conacaigh eppcop cille duirn do eisc.

Plonech mac Riaccain uí maolhuanaithe eppcop oile pín do eisc.

Domnall uí pín coimhirta cluana ríosta bhreannande uice.

Eacmaighcach uí caitrí do eisce 1 peccleir póil.

Concobair mac páidne do eisc 1 peccleir duipe.

Síthighse uí gairmléidheach do marbaid do mac na peile Slebe.

Sluaighedh la loth do cimpe, 7 la mac Huisi do lati do gabail nimhr uí gailsh lainn, 7 muiain.

Sluaighedh la Céal cernoibhse uí concobair, la mac ceithrealbaig go mór nimh do gailsh, 7 go gairmhealaibh na mide marail ríih in muintoin go rangatann umreach iubhair, 7 caiphoil go loispeachadh eithe moncapleim leo 7 aipale do moncapleaineibh.

Cathal mac Íginnnain do tocht 1 eonachtaib aí in muintain, 7 ba corrach na dhach maighn daighna tuochadh go mór naíin do loch mór, 7 co lúin Róibh, 7 po gabair longa cathail eonphoisth uile lair, 7 mud lair iat 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 Connought, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were
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 by Loughlin, the son of Magrathe 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 Fachtma 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 Inishrobeh, 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.

Fingail.—The crime of piongail was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It included patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

Inishrobeh, νήσος, 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.
cairlen na caillge co moeanma ulca ronuda ap ap gach leit ve co ctaimh cathal ceoilbeaghs co noteim vo gallaib vo cloinn maolímuana, vo ponaí rio ré déoí pe mac diarmada get vo mór na huic vo poinc 50 pin.

AOIS CRIONÓ, 1196.

Aoil Criaoro, mile, céo, nochat, apé.

Recclé póil 1 Petair in Arvamacha coha templarí, 1 go mblaí moír do Ráit ve loircceab.

Muippéiptech mac muippéipteach úi laclaimni tíçoarann cenél eógaí Ríog-

oaíma Éimeann tuip darrcosed, 1 eangnoma leite cuinn, díorasaíobh cathac, 1 cairlen gall, tuighalaur caell, 1 caóimhneadh, vo marbaí lá donnchaí
mac bloigniú úi cátaín tré comáinle cenél neogain iar trobait na tseona
terine, 1 cánoinne Patraígh óibh im oifí. Ruaí a cópa iarnó 50 doine
colaimn cille, 1 po haonaít hiruide 50 nonóir, 1 cátaín.

Slóigeob lá Ruáiní mac uimnplebe co ngallach, 1 go macaíb tompce
connaít vo poigheí cenél neogain, 1 na nainpéir, Tangatair ina cenél
eógaí télca ócc, 1 píomi aíní m co macaire Arvamacha ina nágáid, 1 vo
muíract cáit óibh 50 naonimeadh pón mac uimnplebe 1 po láo óbáin a müm-

1 Caislen na-Caillighe.—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.—Tuighalaur caell 1 caóimhneadh is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—Vide Trias Thaum., p. 504, col. 2.

4 Blosky O'Kane.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Clo-

skies, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Cloiskey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

"Honour and respect.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his Annals of Derry, Trias Thaum., p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachtus Hnia Lachlainn, filius Murchertacthi, Hibernie regis, Princeps de Kinel-eognin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hibernie futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonaris Hibernie, victorious Anglicarum Civitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basilica-

rum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorumdam procerum de Kinel-eognin qui per tria Serinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fideltatis ante ipsi praetiterant; manu Dun-
dchadi filij Bloscadli O Cathain doloide inter-

remptus occubuit: ciusque corpus Dorian 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

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1195. Murtagh mac Murtagh O'Loughlin, King of Kindred Owen, and that should be King of all Ireland, the supporting Post of Leth-quin for Feates of Armes and courage [ενίγμα τού τούτου, ένεργά τού τούτου], Banisher [recte destroyer] of Galls and Castles, Rearer of churches and holiness" [neime5], "killed by Donogh mac Bloisgy O'Cathan, in counsel of all Kindred Owen, after bringing the three shrines and canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh, and he was carried to Dyrry Columkille, and he was buried honorably."

* Oriors, εποίκος, i.e. the inhabitants of Orior, i.e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word εποίκος signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriol; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized Artheri and Orientalis, 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 Oiggia, 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.


Desies, Oípe.—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'Fædan, was
Melaghlin, or Malachy, who was deprived of his

principalcy 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 Cambrensis? Hi-
bernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's
Ogygia, P. iii. c. 69.

Termon-Daveog, Teampmann dábeog, 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 cele-
brated 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
Dabeog, the patron of this Termon, is yet
shown in a townland of Seavoc, which verges
on Lough Derg on the south side. The church
lands of Termon Daveog are now called Ter-
mon-Magrath.

Limerick.—The Dublin copy of the Annals
of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Don-
nell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the
castle of Kilkeake, 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 Crowderg 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-
f er 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 Mannus 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, Murtagh and Gillcuddy (ςυτηαμυα) . 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 Warum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descripsitas in sensum a reipsa alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, deterquept."

b Embraced Orders, ου ουλ η γη νερο, 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 ι νοιεια μαντης, "in the noviceship of a monk."

c In his stead, ως έρα: literally, "after him."

d The Gillaroe, η ηςιλα μυας, i.e. red or red-haired youth.

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

f Leix, ινογίπ.—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-
Congalach mac macnail uí Ruairc do maíbaí la luímb ap phláb da én. lomnaíe úa mamacham tighne úa mbhmú na Stonna do écc.

Cathal mac afoh aí plaithbíteig do maíbaí la macaíb mmuigíteig mór.

AOIS CRIOGO, 1197.

Aoir Címpó, mile, céu, nochatt, a reacum.

Sluaigean lá lohn do Cúmp do ngallaí ubaí do hírgeasaithe, ú do mpré-patt caiplén cille Sancaín, Ró páraigean g do polnacht tríosa céu cianacta leó. Ro páigean Roitref ritín ú do poichtiú moir immaillí ghrif

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Ui Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraigne, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatrick's, 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 D real Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, under the head LAOIGHIS LAIGHEAN. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceanmnbor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Magcoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reachtwar; and to Keating's *History* of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

1197.  

In revenge of him, mar Nógaíl.—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: *macgaman mac conobain macnáig do maíbaí le peipinach i* Congobann, do munen Domnail Ui móra. Domnall ua mór a féin do tuitim ir in uair ceona do lainn ceaitl cappaich. And thus in the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: "A. D. 1197. Macgaman mac Conubain maenmáig occissus ab aliquo sagittario de familia Domnall ui mora, et in eadem hora Domnall ua mora eccidit de manu caecat cappaig.''

b Congalac, Congalač.—This name is now obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish O'Congalač.

1 Slieve-dú-én, phlab d'a én, i.e. the mountain of the two birds.—This mountain, which retains this name to the present day, lies principally in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerrill, and 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 him [Mahon].

Congalach\(^n\), the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on
Slieve-da-éri.  

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin na-Sinna\(^k\).

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Murtough
Midheach\(^1\) [Midheach].

**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-
Creeva\(^m\), and erected the castle of Kilsanctan\(^n\), and wasted and desolated
the territory of Kienaghta\(^o\). 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 da ghealt*, 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* is locally called *Tir na-
Riuin*.—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 Kilmore, Eachdhuiram mac na-Aoda, now Aghrim, and Cluain crideha, now Cloneraff.

According to the tradition of the district, O'Mo-
nahan 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 Valentii [De Valoignes] who took
possession of his castles and lands.

\(^m\) *Eas-Creeva*, *ippeacáhe*, 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 Sancúin*.—In the An-
nals of Kilronan it is called *caille cille Sancúin*,
and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,
"the Castle of Killsandle." It was sit-
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.

\(^o\) *Kienaghta*, *Ciannaética*, now the barony of
Keenagh, in the north-west of the county of
Londonderry.—The tribe called *Ciannaética*, i.e.
the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from
Cian, the son of Oilioll Olim, King of Munster
in the third century. After the establishment of
surnames the principal family of the Ciannaética
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.
The territories and the churches, tuaé 7 ceall.—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Ibp tuaé 7 7ill generally means “both laity and clergy.”

Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh, cluain i, eanac 7 òphbruach.—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; Eanac is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Òphbruach, 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 this passage, viz.: Táinig iarain Roirel Phein an chré an porp doine 7 no òph bruach, 7 anach 7 òphbruach. “Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensam, Ciuitatam ipsam, Ecclesis de Cluain an Eanach, & Derg-bhruach spoliatis, invasurus.”

Here he reads Cluain i, Eanach, “Cluain an Eanach,” as if 1 were an abbreviation of the article in or on; 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 Óphbruach. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A.D. 1197. Tamine uno Roirel Phein co porp Dume, co òph bruach, 7 anach 7 òphbruach. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 14796. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dbery, 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 Dioecesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissiœm familœ O'Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Eanach 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 arœ nobilissiœm familœ O'Cathanorum) 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 Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh. But Flaherty O’Muldoey, 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 Faughanvail, in which the English and the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice, and Breckan, 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 Feahalii lacus marginem non procul distanti 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 Bunseantwimine, not far from Derry. “Pacem retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholas Boston dictus, praefatum templum molitus est, ex ejus rudibus palatium molitus est, sed consummari non potuit vindicante Deo.” &c.—Trias Thaum., p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Dargbruagh 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 Clundermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

“Small party, uair.”—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 Coursey with the Galls of Vister to Eas-Krivy, and made the castle of Killsandle, 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 Dyry, and spoyled Cluain heie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithevertagh O’Moildoey, King of Kindred Owen overtooke him with a few of Cones and Owens, and broke of them upon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Cainegeg, and Breckan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered].” There is no reference to Ardgall 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 Ardgall Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as heis stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

 Faughanvail.—Colgan writes it Nuachongbail. 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 Novus habitatio by Colgan.—See Acta Sanctorum, p. 141, note 8.

 Canice, cunneach.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kionaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, Trias
Mac etig do éanaitaib do ilit altóra tampanall móin uíne colaim cille, \(\gamma\) esípe cuimh baoi peaini po baoi in Úrnu do bheit eipre, \(\gamma\) mac Riabae, mac polaí, cuim uí macduoreáid, \(\gamma\) cammhepáin cuim uí doceirtaíug, \(\gamma\) bo eilean ina ngeul a níobh, \(\gamma\) a llorpa \(\gamma\) bpol. \(\gamma\) bpol ina nheul \(\gamma\) thina \(\gamma\) aibh \(\gamma\) a neugh, \(\gamma\) a níobh \(\gamma\) do. \(\gamma\) a nó duine lá phláiteappac aeg chomhp na neugh \(\gamma\) neneac colaim cille \(\gamma\) a haltóri po ráipol.

Plaitbhithe uá maoliopaurtid tighéanna cenél econall, eógáin, \(\gamma\) aíphdaicl corpmaic tóma, \(\gamma\) riogáimhna Éireann uile; Conall aí láoicéait eipre, Cúcullain aí fáirccead, Séane aí eúi, Mac luícaí aí occlaéip déec (an uair la feánaid) iain ttreablaic eógnáig, \(\gamma\) mhin Samhéi irin tspioctaimbhoid bhádaí a pláiteapp, \(\gamma\) irin nómaid bhádaí aí caoicte a aûirpe. \(\gamma\) aíph po hánaicte \(\gamma\) nómpum éuama co nómpir amair po baod uinh.


\(\gamma\) Mac Eitigh.—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

\(\gamma\) Their jewels.—A níomhara \(\gamma\) a lógra.

In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: \(\gamma\) taill a níomhara \(\gamma\) a lógra \(\gamma\) bpol; which in the old translation is rendered, “broke their gilt and silver off them.”

\(\gamma\) Defender of Tara, corpmaic tóma.—This might also be translated contender for Tara, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

\(\gamma\) Connell...Cúchullín.—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concevar Mac Nessa in the first century.

\(\gamma\) 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 Ily-Flachrach, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1844, p. 391.

\(\gamma\) Mac Lughach in feats of arms.—He was the best spearman among the Fiana Éireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, 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, 8, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior
Mac Etigh, 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-Coraîn. These he broke, and took off their jewels 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, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin in valour, a Guaire in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms, died on Inis Saimer, 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 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, 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

Caolíte Mac Rónain, who this Mac Lughach was, thus: Círa mac mac mac lugach, po mairm刹车
bíc a réip, a Àine, aí Básanaí. Mac ò do
O'ain O'dorg mac finn, aí Cailí. "Whose
son was Mac Lughach, I asked of thee last
night, O Cailí, said Patrick. He was the son
of Daire Derg, the son of Finn, replied Cailí."

Inis Saimer, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name

Imp Suime, see Keating's History of Ireland,
Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's
Oggia, 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
side of the river, about one mile to the west of
the town of Ballyshannon.

drumhome, òrpm òcrama, a church and
parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county
of Donegal. This church is referred to under
the Latinized name of Dorsum Tommas by Adam-
nan in his Vita Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23. It is
also mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columba,
lit. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's 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.

d Cnoc Nascon, was the ancient name of a hill
near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen,
but the name is now obsolete.
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 Ruaidhre, 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 Ruaidhre 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-Snedhgil [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'Conor, 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.
laib oécc hi ecamáncaib i ecaings iap naitéighe toghaid, 1 iap mbuis buana ó domhain, 1 o dearnan, 1 puccadh a cóip co cluain mic nóip, 1 po habnaiceaib von taob thuaid valtoin eipmeall nóip cluana mic nóip.

Mac bríain bréifig mic toippóealbaib iíi congobair do maireabaid la cæal cårnaic mac congobair mionnaige.

Catai an maolpábaill tigearna carnaic bhrácaiche do maireabaid uith véráin, 1 uá véráin peiriin do maireabaid ma oíochail pó céidh.

Sluainneáid la John de curte hi tréip éiscain arí púr na ceall, 1 po haíisceáid, 1 po milleaid Anuairta, 1 peiltboc lair, Raimc iupor riupi colain cille, 1 baor amhréidh ií oide poip reacaim an grí milleaid anu reogáin 1 an tréip anéína, 1 ní maída póri tréip meallma muna toippeoidi aíid ó néligh luéc cóice long co ill * * * 1 latarainbh, 1 ní loirc ní oon baile, 1 pó maíd oét pprí oécc do gallaib, Ro eímpolífe goill maighi line, 1 váil aráide cií ciúo do poitáin aída, 1 ní po pathaí aíid naí cií oí oí oithreit na eídm an g-

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 Familiaris De Burgo, 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 Archeological Society, p. 36: According to Duaid 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.

*Carrick-Braghy, capacc buaétúid, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inisowen, where the family of O’Maelfhabhaill 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 armý, by John de Courcy, into Tirowen among the churches [ap put na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyty, 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 maída arí pprí pe rocoa], untill [unless] with five ships Hugh O’Neale went [had gone] to Killaharna 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-Braghyn, 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 [pp. 160 in bale] until the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrowers until they went to their ships, and killed but five of O'Neal's men. Then went John away [from Dyr] hearing of this."

** Kill ** in Larne, cill * * * * lacqua.---In the Annals of Ulster this name is written cill, 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 cill a lacqua, 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 cill, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruaidh, now anglicised Kilroot—but anciently Kilroogh and Kilreagh—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 Festilory of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as pop bhu locha laoigh in Uldaeb, "on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Uladh." For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 248.

k Moylinny. Meic 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.
loprecaíd an baile. Ro rí an Domhnach, the Macgiireach not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See O’Flaherty’s Opus, part iii. c. 76.

1 O’Hegney.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Macgiireach not having as yet acquired any power over that territory. — See O’Flaherty’s Opygia, part iii. c. 76.

2 A skirmish, rí an Domhnach, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, it is rendered “Nell O’Duiv-darma was killed upon a skirmish.”

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

4 Kilmore-Oneilland, cill mór análae. Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

5 Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare, Donnac mór. 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 Crovderg O’Conor 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: Roff glando amm in boile rmur i. glan amm na ribrao pit ann, 7 bannach mop amm inu; “Ross Glanda was the name of the place
(baile) first, i. e. from Glen, the name of the well which is there; and Domnach mor is its name at this day." See also the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where it is added that Domnach mor Moighe Iomchlaire is in Tir Eoghaein, now Tyrone. Magh Inclhair was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "Inclhair, quae et aliquando Maghelayr, i. campus planus, sive planities legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironiae, non procul a Dvngenainn, et in ecclesia eiusdem regionis Domnach mor dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—Trias Thaurm., p. 184, c. 1.

9 Toome.—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1200. Óo rospae gaill ulac éri crucha i in neogam, 7 in eir crucha i rospae do gabhach longribte in domnach mor maighe imel, oo cwprie crucha mor mach. Tainig eis na neill in aircir na creice co po compac no 7 na gaill 7 co po maio ar gaillab, 7 co iarmach ar iarmiebe goppe, 7 no eloap ran aircir co noeceap ran Cúaim. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A. D. 1199" [recte 1200]. "The Galls of Ulster this yeare prayed[preyed] " thrice in Tyrowen, and the third tyme 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, untill they went beyond Toame."

7 O'Donslevy, na oumpilebe; more correctly mac Oumpilebe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1199. An army by Rori Mac Dunleve to[with] " some of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cowe."

5 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 Miodhair, 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 Toome.

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.

Donnell O'Doherty, Lord of Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire, died.

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderick O' Conor, 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 Crovderg O'Conor 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 Crovderg O'Conor. They returned again,
of Aairteach 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 Taughboghe, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweecheen 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. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

Kilmaceagh, Coll 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 Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmaceaugh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, Acta Sanctorum, p. 245; and Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note b, and map to the same work.

Rindown, Rinn dúin, i.e. the point or peninsula of the dun, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, 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 Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the dun, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dúin.—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\(^7\) 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\(^8\) 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-Conor\(^9\), died.

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

Murrough Mac Coghillan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died\(^2\).

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\(^7\) Clann-Conor. — See note under year the 1193.

\(^8\) The Annals of Kilronan and of Clannmacnoise 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 Clannmacnoise 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 Obaip), 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 Connaught, untill they came to Tyrefaghragh Aynie, where they were met by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Roynondown (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John's house, neer Loghrie). 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 Loghrie, 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 conveigne 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 Macarthie and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again.”
Aois Criostó, 1200.

Aoir Criostó, mile, dá céad.

Caithla úa vubéaíc airéberecor tuama decc iar róibhataidh.

Uairéipige mac maolmórda mic uairéipige úi neáctan uairal rúitdh oír rúitdh cluana mic nóir, pí bhí láin ó breínc, Í tá gá phócal éip aipéima, Í ceann cié na cluana decc an neáctair lá do máirea.

Maoléim úa capmacám comáinba comáinbá decc.

Aóth na néill do aitíosaí lá cenél neógin, Í conéobair na lothain do rísaí na ionad, Í do rónaih creac lair Í mór nenh, Ro máth taoine, Í rucc buair inmítha.

Do deachaidh trá Eccneacán úa domnaill tighína cenél conaill do longÚr.

Cenél conaill a mhui laip, Í cona plóg ar típ, Í do ghabhra longpóirt as gaoth an cáimpín, tangaithe clann anaimhavana von leat oile go Pont Roír do

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 úa vubéaíc.—This is the prelate called Catholicus Tuomenensis by Giralduis 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 Foedera, 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, Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age. Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O'Naughtan, 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, died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enna, 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-Chairrgein. The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O'Duffy, attended the second Council of Lateran, 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.

Successor of St. Coman, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

Gaeth-an-Chairrgein, i. e. the inlet of Carrig. Carrig is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word goeòg, or goeòg, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as goeòg O'dap (Gweedore), goeòg drao (Gweebarra), goeòg luacar (Gruish Bay), all on the western coast.

Port-Rois, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross. This is not the Portrush in the parish of Ballinwil, 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 Tirconnell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrgein. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgein. As soon as the Clann-Dermot, 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.
gabát fír an longfír. Oíon connéadai roinne na téip long nóice baio an cobraic mórín, Ro léiríste rochaí ina tóg maoincead fír cloinna nuaíramhain. Tíce maca laclóinn (i.e. congobain beca mac muinteartaí), ma bhróinín, 7 ro gónaí a eac fír, 7 ro trápearaí romh vi, tráneart iapóta lár cenél ecnaíll in eaneach colam cille, a cómaigha, 7 a peifin ro dhlúigneadh réth maith. An trápeara réimia céoín ro maithaí Murchad na eipicám tigearna na eipicaimh. Leannait munraí ecneacain an maíom iarRTCéig 511i ro éippreach ár ar eóghanach 7 ar cloinna nuaíramhain.

Sluancéach lár Mélin 7 lár gállair laighín go clúin ni mea nóir 1 cconme catail eapmáis. Ro batáin vi oíche 1 celluan, 7 anaircích leó an báile eitir cipó 7 bia, 7 ar eóireadh ro a címpthaí.

Catal eipioinéaí go vol i fír in muinein ro raigio an mec captaí 7 william bhiric.

Téppaimse u baorógalláin ro maithaí la hua noímnaíl 1. la héccneacán.

Iomairnaích eipin na noímnaíl 7 na maíre, uilcearc, 7 congobain na glaireáne na Ruairc. Ro maio ro prí bhríuin, 7 ro éippreach oscará chum maíthire eipin bás, 7 maithaí, 7 ro báitheád congobain peiri 5ón cúmpaí, oce leir vi maolmórpaí ro rompaíh po píghíil ro an iomarpaí gai.

* Murrough O’Creaghain, Murchad na eipiočán. This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

1 Hly-Fiachrach, i.e. Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

2 The Clann-Dermot, Clann Dùmmean.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

3 Meyler, i.e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I, by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris’s Ware, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox’s Hibernia Anglicana, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis: “Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Stature paulo mediocri plus pusilla. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventraq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ososis, plus nervositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & aemulus. Nihil vnaquam abhorrens, quod aggregi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vitinus conserto prælo redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera & perire paratus, seu præire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata compleare dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphus, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & glorie, quod si vinendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; suisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,
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 Murtough) 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 O'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 Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Crowderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylan was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) 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.

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuoione venerantir, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conservassent: Quinimo tam novae, tamque cruentera complexionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis inter-emptione fecutae) partem placabili Deoq; placentem, laudobili largitione contulissent. Vermutamen quod mage stupendum est, amplioriq; dolore delendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostriæ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fusisse."—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's Monasticon, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

1 O'Boylan, ua baorçealláin.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, 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.

k Leckymuldory, lece ut Maoibhoprít, i.e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the lecc, under the cataract at Bellice, 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'Rourkes and their correlatives.
Oinnchaí uaim. neach mac Ruaírí uí Concobaí ní mardhálo la gáthlaíb lúinní.

Mathgamain mac Giollaípatraíce uí Connor a roí a mharbá la gáthlaíb clúana irmána.

Cluain irmána do lóipche do a charrda do foighil rop na gáthlaíb bataíb mhte.

Cpeach la cátaí cirobríaí i Múnaír gur ó loiph caípléin uí Conaí, la maítsaí lúinní, la caípléin uilcín, la tuc uilcín cona mnaíi illeann laip Íap marbáí ó mide necc, la noláin maitne cennótaí.

Piaéna ua plann taoiseach pil Mhaolmuaim do écc.

Cathal canadh do gátháil Rige connací, la cátaí cirobríaí do Íonnainbí do muilcaidh go náomh go teag do Eígní eíşearna pairmani, la airíse do raigid lohn do cúnta gáth pó naitíom a cuip mhuir.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1201.

Aoir Criomh, mile, na chéad, a haon.

Tomaltach uí concobaí comóba Raítpathac, la Píofción na hÉireann décc.

Conn uí meallsaí é insects eanacht déan, gléim gloinnne eccláptachtá na décc.

Ioanáir do monse celian canuinal comóba-reasraí do teic ó Róimh co héinno. Shnaí móir do cheaslamaí ina dáil co hát chait eorpaí eircopaíb,

1 To injure the English, foighil rop na gáthlaíb, 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.

m Besides them, cennótaí.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

n Banished into Ulster.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

o 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 Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O’Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, 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

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: “O'Donovan, Rex Caribriæ Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relegatus erat O'Donovan ex ditione sua de Cairbre Aodhba in regione Limericensi 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 account of the death of Cathal Carragh, and of the actions of William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Maegaoghegan:

"A.D. 1201. Cathal Crovedearg and William Burk, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to Connaught, pass'd from Limbrick to Twayme, from thence to Owran, from thence to Allyn, from thence to the Carrick of Loghke, from thence to the Abbey of Athdalaragh, where the chambers and rooms of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. Cathal mac Connor O'Dermott went to prey the lands of Mac Dermott" [recte Hy-Diarmada], "and was slain by Teige mac Connor Moenmoye there; also Cahall Carragh O'Connor, King of Connaught, came in view of the said forces to a place called Gurthin Cowle Lwauchra, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of St. Quaran, together with Kollye mac Dermott O'Moylerwayne, and many others.

"Cathal Crovedearge and William Burk, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to Moynoye and Moylorge, over Donley into Moynemoye, from thence to West Connought, until they came to Cowyne of St. Fiehine, where they kept their Easter. At that time William Burke, and the sonne of O'Flathvertye, privily consulted and conspired together to kill Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever won'd breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

"William Burk sent his forces to distrain for
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 Murrough O'Neill; and
Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.
Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune, 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-Anmchadh, was wounded in the
head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Crovderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish
forces, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connaught, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of
them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall
Crovdergtooke upon him the name of King of Connaught again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be con-
sidered the chronicle of the district, contain a
much fuller account of the battles between these
two rivals of the house of O'Connor. 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 Cahall Crovderg, joined by Wil-
liam 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 monas-
tery; 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 be-
stowed 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 Gilhreest, 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 mo-
nastery, after which William Burk dismissed
huanán 50 holfonn 50 capnac locha cé, 50 maéinip cé é, 50 maéinip fé 50 maéinip poiboda longhúint òóib. Do éirí onn catal mac
viarnana pón cnéch in uib viarnana.

Rucc táis mac concobaín maonnaiçeg pàin. Nó ríseáit eargal eatoppna,
7 tòspéain catal.

Ona l catail capnaiç míc connacht tìonolaí ríde a roéinpóide, 7 támic
vo poigio an tìolóig 50 niáet guinipin cúil lwaching hi eompocheaíb von
maéinip. 8hátan raimliaí ócet né huét co cílim réeitmaine, 7 veábaú gáé
laoi stornna. Nó poigíum na 50 hóing onn deachair catal capnac òo déecepin
na veába. Spantéart gmirémaíb óig via muncip ma cílim, 7 tignéar eriln
ma tìpnecommarcc, 7 po maibád é, ba uigria poitaiub óe 7 capnám mórín.
Nó maibád bóig an collará mac vairmna úi maolmántanaíb von veábaú
pin i maille pe pochaoíb ele. Luin cátal croibbeap 7 william bùnc cona
plogaíb ar a haitle 1 muíg luippc, 1 muíg nai, auiríb c0 hiaréin connacht.
Riansttarr congá peicin, 7 ar mite vo pónrat an caippe. Cóir uig, aét po
copaió lá huiilliam bùnc, 7 lá clóiní Ruaíóí úi plaithíítaíb péal vo
dénaí pón catal croibbeap, 7 po ríocnu via é von eipn uin tria ríánaú na

the sons of O’Brien and Mac Carthy and their
forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crow-
derg and William Burke then came, was to
despatch their archers throughout Connaught
to distress for their wages, and William Burke
and his attendants, and Cathal Crowderg, re-
paired 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 un-
nanimously 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 hun-
dred, vel amplus. When William Burke had
heard of the killing of his people he sent for
O’Conor. A forewarning of his intention reach-
ing O’Conor, he shunned the place where William
was. William then set out for Munster, having
lost the greater part of his people.”

Orran, 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: “Huoran enim sive
fuaran idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus,
sive viva vel frigida aqua et terra scatuniens.”
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 Uqan Ui
Chlabaíg, 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 Oran⁴, 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-Diarmada⁵: 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 luachra⁶, 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 Crowderg 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 Crowderg, 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 clojás, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The uaran, 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 Doigre, 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-
heaccalpe baoi eatermona im osilri prop aipole. Tangaon muine William
bpreneur rapatan vo tobac e tnaapanail pop conacontal, lingit conacontaig
rapparom, 7 marbaic 700. oib. Soar William co lumnneaip rai prop 7 gabair
catai eoroinbeag rife cgof m conacont.

Slóghean la hualgacce ua Ruanc vo oul 7 cccnél conaill, 7 an poch-
taman voib 1prn cepiích Rugrat bu 7 gabála. Rug ua voimnall éccneachán
rampa occ lecg ni macilvonaio. Peachan peanngear scopna so paemeo
prop uib bpaín cona roepaio, 7 po laao a poeagap eicip marbaic 7 babaic.
Da von éup pin po baiceaó conccoban na lagiencne.

Ccnél neoghan vo éocht pop cepích naile 7 cccnél conuill ripn lo cétne.
Do pala scopna 7 ua voimnall zup pop ppaomeao pop ccnél neoghain 7 pop
marbaic giairinnau ua baögeallam co pochanoible ale vo cchenél neoghain i
maille ppirop.

Tigfin mac voimnall mac ccaiala vo Ruanc vo marbaic la maș pia-
paic 7 la clainn chathail, 7 an teognace maș piaipaic vo marbaic ap an
lacaip pin.

AOIS CRIOSO, 1202.
Aoj Cnirpo, mile, vo céib, anó.

Muircheatac ua canmacaí eircop cluana príqu bpenaíin vo écc.
Maelcolaimm ua bponain aircinneaí topoighe vécc.

Dcimnall vo bpoleán rniop 7 voapal peanóip, Soai eapncapiigte ap céíll,
ap épuie, ap óélb, ap mrine, ap moroach, ap émpóo, 7 ap eagoa dég 1ap
nuicipheatho an pëactmaí la piect April.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle
never heard of it.

* O'Carmacan, O Caímacán, 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.

* Maelcolum, Maelcolaimm, i. e. the servant
of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is
made Malcolm in Scotland.

* Of Tory, Topaige, and sometimes called
Top-mp, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an
island off the north coast of the county of Done-
gal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected
a monastery and eloighteach, or round tower
belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's
Life of Columba, lib. i. e. 73, lib. ii. e. 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'Rourke) 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 Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 106, note x. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, 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 h'Ua Brochlain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit."
Maolpinnín mac colmáin reanóir toghaíe fí conn cramhūc uí planna-gaín u'é.

Dómnall cárraíc uí vocantaí (i. píos caonraííc árba mhioban) do marbaó lá muintir baoi gill i náthain ceall g'i tuíe nóirta.

Cónaíbaí mac domhain do domnall u é bríam do marbaó lá a ñearbhraítaír phín g'lá muintírtaír mac domnall. Mac thoirrodhailbaí u é bríam.

Toirbhealbaí mac Ruaoini uí cónaíbaí do élu a seinnéal, g'catáil croibhnearáf do díneáim phí, g'fhearr do cabhaint do. Toirbhealbaí fapan do domnasbaid lá cátáil g'fí o díneáim phí go céidbí é réa impúde na ngall.

Dómnall mac muintírtaír uí maoileachlaínn do écc.

Diarmaid mac amh uí maoileachlaínn do marbaó lá mac lochlaínn uí cónaíbaí.

**Aois Criostó, 1203.**

Doir Gnimh, mile, do éed, atpi.

An teippcór mac giolla cealláig i mhaoin eipcpor cille mic tuach do écc. Dóine colam cílle do loíceáid o é ta reoic Mairtain co spiorrait aífhaim.

Mamraí do díneáim lá cealláic an láp eori la gan nach oídhe do rámuccean muintir la roid, g'm i níl an baile co mór. Cleirigh an tuaircinta do éionol co hasáin iomáid do oíl go hi. Pléipent na eipchilllán eipcpor éine héogain, Maolíoga uí doimh eippcor éine conséil, g'abb peccleóra poit g'fheastaín an éipcpor, amhalgaid uí reasgal abb peccleóra doíne, g'annime i a cabhaint, g'uíorag mór do muintir dóíne, g'rochtáide do cléipre ab an tuaircint seomraítraíde. Tiarainí fapan do hi, g'fí caoiltean leis an mamn-

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2 O'Boyles, muintir Baoi gill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Cloghneely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmaconnan, and of Tir Ainnire, now the barony of Boylagh, and of Tir Boghaine, now Banagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years 1284 and 1343.

3 At once, po céidbí, .1. po céid uair.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies at once, without delay, sine mora.

4 Awley, Amhalgaíd.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, 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-

* O'Flanagan, O'Doherty, O'Boyles, O'Melaghlin, O'Conor, O'Carolan, O'Deery, O'Fergahail, O'Coffey.

The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually written O'Pigil. 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'Pigil, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

It is to be distinguished from Aulife, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Aulife in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Anlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Olé. The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually
Galla, i.e. the northmen or inhabitants of Scotland who were not of the Gaedric or Scotio race.


Screen-Columbkille, Scpin Colam cille.—This is not the shrine of Columbkille in Armagilligan, as assumed by Archdall and Sampson, but the present old church of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughshinholin. This Colgan clearly shews in Trias Thaum., p. 494, col. 2: “Hic locus est Dioecesis Dorensis jacens in valle de Gleann Connaethaidh, unde diversus ab alio cognomine loco ejusdem Dioecesis.” The valley of Gleann Concadhain here mentioned by Colgan still retains its name, which is correctly anglicised Glenconkeyne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and other Anglo-Irish official documents. It is a wide and beautiful valley in the west of the barony of Loughshinholin, and county of Londonderry, bounded on the south by the remarkable mountain of Sliabh Callain, Anglice Slieve Gallion, and on the north by the Dungiven and Banagher mountains. According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by written documents, this district, which was the patrimonial inheritance of O'Henery, comprised the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin.

There is a remarkable esker, or long hill, to the south of the old church of Ballynascreen, in the west of this district, called Elsigr Mhic Lochlainn, which tradition points out as the site of a
tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls⁶ and Gaels⁶.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille⁶. 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 Faelan⁶, Lord of Hy-Faelain⁶, died in the monastery of Connell⁹.

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.

⁶ Mac Faelan.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

⁶ 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 Cnenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Bruiuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Lladhat, now Donagmore parish; Cluain Con-

naire, now Clonecurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Peighcuilin. 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-Muirreadhaigh, 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.

⁹ Connell, Concalta.—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 one 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 Kilronan 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 Connaught, and erected a castle at Medick in Sil-Anmchadha, 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 Connaught, 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. Sitriuc hui gnuinein opénnec na congba la... See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262; also Erck’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 Dunlow, about two miles from the former.

m Clann-Snedghile, Clann Sneogile, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedghil, son of Airneachlach, son of Maeduin, son of Kinfacla, 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 πν άφογας νο ουλοιο μοι ιπμολομε, 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 Mageoghagan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encounter, overthrown at Downdaletglass [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, states 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 Inmisifallen, and
who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Pa-
tricks 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, direct-
ing 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 Li-
terarum Patantium in Turri Londinensi asser-
Vati, 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 pre-
served among the manuscripts in the Lambeth
Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account,
professing to be authentic, of his subsequent his-
tory, 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 Ire-
land, it would be beneath his dignity to enter
the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy
next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and of-
fered 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
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 symmetrical proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized 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 eld 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
William bùpè do mòraí conaict eitiù chill ì cuairtì ì fo dùghail via ì na naomù mòrin raìù uain ì fo ëg ì do gàluì tionnaìc ì fo haoi òìnhìr bairneìr.
Mùnìchitach ìa plàthbhìtaic tìseànna iarthaìn conaict ìò ìoch.

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 obstructed 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 Inisfallen, 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
William Burke plundered Connaught, as well churches as territories; but God and the saints took vengeance on him for that; for he died of a singular disease, too shameful to be described.

Murtough O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

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 "Courcye 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 Courcye, 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 Courcye, son of John de Courcye, 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 Carthys, of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carthys descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcye.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcye 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 Courcye 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 Courcye] "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" [qr. 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 Courcy, 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 Courcys 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 Courcye; 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 Hammer’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’Fighragh, Twayne, Kille-Benoine, Killmeoyne. Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athenalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches showed 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'Beacdha, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

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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 Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull 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 corroboring their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam stature quam facture, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneae: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed qui quid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidias, 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

\(^p\) *Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,
Astitum rapido portans sub pectore vulpen.*

\(^p\) *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 Clanrickard, 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
Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

9 Donaghmore, Oíonnaíc mór, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

10 Kienaghta, Cianácha, is the present barony of Keenaught, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

11 Firnacreena, Pei na capaíbe, i.e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized Firrervia by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [recte Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scatu-rions per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et Fircriviam Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniæ et cataracta Eascrive [car capaíbe] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—Oggia, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumeen O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airther Maighe, i.e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Elne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

12 Tower, túr. The word túr 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 Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

13 The son of Guill-bhealach. In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an behealagh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigidenarg, 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, bpeægma, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-
Saérbhreagh [Justin] O’Deery, Erénagh 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 Guíll-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 Concoigry, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O’Faélain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Crovederg, 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.

*x Desies of Munster, Oéip Múinín.—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 Ceann Criadain,—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 Middlethird and Iffa and Offa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Faimhin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Cloonmel-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 Ovgyia, 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 Oeire Téampá, Anglice Dece barony. In O’Herin’s topographical poem it is stated that O’Bric and O’Faélain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O’Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Odfà barony); O’Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O’Flanagan of Uachtar Tire, Anglice Upper-third; O’Breslen of Hy-Athele, as far as the sea to the south-east; O’Keane of Hy-Foley, along the River Moghan; O’Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (cloch lachpair?) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

*y 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 Bremyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last tooke the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley
Do Meathach the Mageoghegan's portion the O'Breens he asserted the O'Molloys, 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 Kineleaghe, 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 Mainú. 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 Carghambans (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Cartron) of Muintir Maoitsina, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;
The count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cume O'Laeghaghan, was slain by the race of Fiacha, 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, died.
Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland, died.
Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven, and Gillapatick O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun, 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 Ireland, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Mnintir 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.

b This passage is thus translated by Colgan:
"Domnaldus O'Muireduch Archiscolasticus seu suprasmus professor S. Theologiae Dorensis Ecclesiae obit."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

c 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 Kienaghta, 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.

Dungiven, Oun gennm, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. Oun gennm signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

Dun-crun, Oun cpurine, translated arx Cru-thanorum by Colgan in Trias Thaum., p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardimagilligan, 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.

On behalf of the churches of Ireland, počup ceall n-Éreamh. 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
Tomaltagh, mac concobair, mac diarmaid mac taibh tigearra maige luinse airteigh, na haon duicta en bhainn cloinne maolpuanaid do ecc.

Cceach le heccneain na noimnaill in iub rapannan, hi cdloin diarmaida. Ro ghabhar b3 iomna, po marbhraict naoine. Ruicen uil diarmaida, ui rapannan uil gairmlsothair oppa. Ro marbaio, po baino rocaide toonna, ruicen cenel eonnaill an ceolch po olti in iar morraot.

Ruaini na gairg tigearra Sleibe luiza do ecc.

Adh mac mepchaoid uil ceallai gairgthna na maine, c caiteana na caiteanai tigearra iompair do ecc.

Adh na goimhchaillaic gairgthna paireanghe eima do marbaio la rapair eima.

Ruaini na soigna caonraic na hreochta la hua namalgaio do ecc.

Tilibert na plannaccain, loimn mac mepchaoid caic viob do marbaio apoile in por comain.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word rocap means advantage, benefit, or freedom. It is in this sense the opposite of dochap.

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.

Tomaltagh, tomaltagh.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is styled na caippge, i.e. of the rock. Charles O'Connor 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'Connor of Belanagare, p. 305.

Moylurg, Airtech, &c.—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mullrory, was Chief of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tuathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

Clann-Dermot, clann Diarmaid, i.e. the O'Carcillans. These, as well as the O'Forannans 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.

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 Achonry.
Tomaltagh, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Teige, Lord of Moynurg, Airtech, and Aicidhneacht, 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'Toghda, 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.

"Erris, oppurp, 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.

"Partry, paroarpge. 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 Ballyoney, or Otlabha 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 Firbises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraighe extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 152, note, and p. 189, note. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormphiuil, which is anglicised Gormily, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 47, 187, 202, note.

"Of Bredagh, na brencha. 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 Killian. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

"Rop choman, i.e. Boscus Sancti Comani,
now the town of Roscommon, which gives name
to the county. St. Coman’s well, called Dadae
Chomáin, is still in existence, and lies in a field
to the east of the town, in the townland of
Ballypheasant.

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 pledg nor hostage with them for
that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght,
burnt many churches, and tooke many cows.”

Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
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 St-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 chiefstains 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
Cætal críoibíscec  vide Conocban  Ri Connaect ru tóimnabao  Aodh uí plate-
beartaithe 1. a cíoch d'athairí via mac muin doAod mac cætal.

Conocban mór eistíin  gaillib laigean mhin 1. eistíin Maolip 1. Sepppaij
máre, 1. William manúppcal 50 milleab laigín, 1. mhin munian stóppa.

Conocban mór póí eistíin húgo de lai 1. maolip, 50 milleab uile munúip
Mhaolip.

Cících mór la cætal cápar ne mac viarmata mic tainig, an cóimh mac
tomaltaíg mic viarmata, 1. an ua rplóinn Eaphra, co maccréid frem do Con-
naéctabhu  rapi 1. viarmait mac Máinupa mic Muíncshitaíg  vide Conocban, 1.
cóimh mac cóimhmac, Conocban 500 o dríopa táispna laughne, 1. tóinchaod
ua fúdna táispna na náinabain, 1. ua fíachraíac 50 po chumppoint cheadh-
ain 50 po mór po mór cátal cápar, 1. 50 po fábao é mhin, 1. 50 po dailbaid, 1.
po marbaidu maínbh a mac, 1. Mac Chonópanna uí plamaccain co rocaibb
ele.

Creach mór la Maolip ócc, 1. la Muíncshitaíg uí mbrien, 1. la toipp-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occiei sunt. The son
of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the
Oriels victores fuerunt."

Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.—
The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco,
or de Mariscis, by English writers.—See Ham-
er's Chronicle, Dublin Ed. of 1809, pp. 382-
385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ire-
lnd in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See
Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mares-
chal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and
Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his
wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mur-
rough.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit.
of 1809, p. 343, et sequen.

These passages are thus given in the Annals
of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:

"A.D. 1207. There arose great warrs in Lyn-
ster between the Englishmen there, viz., between
Meyler and Geffry March, and also William
Mareschal, which soone brought all Lynster and
Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delseie, that
between the said partys the land of Foharties
was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."
Cathal Crowderg 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 ruined².

Cathal¹ 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 Cataract⁶, but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough² O'Conor; 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 Sliebh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gallana-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinna. When his Breifnian 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.⁷

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.

¹ Of the Cataract, i.e. of Cธр O'Dachonna, 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 Cธр O'Dachonna, i.e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and Cธр mac n-eipc, i.e. the cataract of the son of Erc, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Erc; but in later ages, C붓ः O'Sullivan, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs, or wardens, of the church, and the conharbas of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

² Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Mur-tough.—This Murtough O'Conor was the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach, or the Momanian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muircheartaigh.

x 2
Óealbaí mac Ruainí uí Conchobair i triú raibhiú aoine go ro aipceapta cúisc baile óecc.

Catal mac Ruainí mac an triúnaigh uí Cearbhaigh tisearna tíopa co écc.

Sluaocoiste lá mac Neóg du laoi, tá la gheall mo le 50 caipín athe an earcaigh 50 pháisteach pceasmain, por mír acc porhain rap 50 nó páicbead acaiplín leó. 1 tríoca céo phiscceall, 1 go hionannphao Mhaoili ar in típ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1208.

Aoir Ceirpre, mile, na céd a hocht.

Daoine arísnae eipcor Röinli Lainfge do mátarbh la hUá hraoláin dona neipbh.

1 *Fifteen ballys, cúisc baile óecc.*—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a triucha, ced, or barony.

2 *Teffia, cearthá.*—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 Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Emnall; 3. The barony of Cuirerne, 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 procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.

—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, 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 Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not frequently, 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 Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Connmaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmairne, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Breen; 2. Machaire Chuirerne, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawley, now the parish of Ballyloughloc; Muinmir 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 Teffin\(^5\), 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\(^6\); 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\(^4\), was slain by O'Faelan of the Desies.
of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan 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.

*Duvinnsi, duvinnri.*—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

*Iveagh, Uí Gccóach.*—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Magennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

*Fineen, finín.*—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 Finnen is translated Albinus by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353, note 3.

*Ualgarg, ualgapra.*—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 Magoolric, 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'Rourkes, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from uall, pride, and fierce.

John, Bishop of Norwich, Johannes Episcopus Norbus. — 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 Mageoghgan'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
or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments during the said space." Hamner 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 Mag-geoghegan'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 Bushopps, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

1 O'Keenan, 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.

From Toomore to Gleoir.—Tuaim-da-bhodhar 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 9, 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 Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghna townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollachieeny, 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.

O'Rothlain, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O'Roithlein, and incorrectly anglicised Rowley. 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 Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

O’Moran.—He had his seat at Ardnaree, 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 Celestin, or Cele O’Dubhail, in Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 602.

Mayo, mag co, translated by Colgan, campus queruorum, 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 Maigheo, 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, connuise, 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 Donlevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O’Lynn.—See note 9, under the year 1174, p. 13.

Dachonna.—In the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled
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 Tibreyduilt, called Ardbrackian, in Meath, where Cahall Crowederg 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 Rathwyry, 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’Moyleronie, Ffyn O’Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveyed 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

As, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connaught 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 Connaught, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connaught 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 Connaught.' 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 Connaught; 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 (neascumh). 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 Connaught. 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 authenticity, he thinks that the compiler had original documents which are now lost, or, at least, 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 Connaught, 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 Cuailgne, 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.

u Tiopraid Ulltain, 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 Crovderg 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 Torvann, 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 Castlerahan, 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 Magoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardracan.—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 Archaeological 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 Magoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

Gall-Gaels. — Of this people O’Flaherty writes as follows: “Gallgaedelios vero existimo Gaidelios insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadai O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Mannae, ac Insularum
To ill to teact co caoluiiffece. Aod o neill, 1 donnaill na donnaill vo tioil duca go ro marbhait leo na goill im Henpe mbecc. Ro pomnpe a momnhupa, 1 a nevala ro n roloabhe.

Toippvealbaic mac Ruaini ui concobaip vo donam crece i miug luippe, 1 pucce luir ir iin Segair i vo paighe uapiomata a bpaic. Lui Aod mac caeal ma seoathain co noeatbaic toippvealbaic ir iin tuairipsear ag tuicheid poinhe.

Maighde Connacht vo toidect 1 neppi, concobaip go o hifkan tigearna luighe, 1 uapiomata mac concobaip ui maolpuanaid, piond nu a capmacain, 1 aiapceacach mac toimchaid.

Muiipcheach muiunmhech mac toippvealbaic moip vo oic.

Coccaod moh vo enipe eitn Righ Saxon 1 Ri bhritan, teaceta vo occet o Righ Saxon an cin do gailleappucc, 1 maicce gall nepean imon ngailleppercop vo ool ro eosamh Righ Saxon, 1 Riacpno uio vo fascbai ma mature i neppi, 1 an uipti so occet co hait luain ap ohach go euimpeaod a

proceres regni sui protectorem aceperunt, Insé Gall, & Gallgseadtu regem Hiberniæ dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Insegall dixerunt.”—Oqjggia, c. 75, p. 360.

* Cael-wiige, 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 Kycheuskie 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 [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 Kilronan, as follows:

“A. D. 1211. Maighde Connacht vo toidect 1 in Erin. 1 uapiomata mac Concubaip mac Dairmaca miug luighe, 7 Concubaip O heaspa iu luighe 7 pio O Capmacan, 7 toipbeacn mac Gallgoedil. Aiapceacach mac Dumnéacais occiup ere.
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.

The English came to Caeluisge. 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 Curlieus], 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'Mulrony; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtaich Mac Donough.

Murtough 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.

\[a\] 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. Aireaghtagh Mac Donabhy occius est. Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireaghtagh 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.

\[b\] Murtough Muimhneach, i.e. the Monomian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, 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 Mageoghagan, his death is entered as follows: \textquotedblleft A.D. 1210. Mortagh Moyneagh mac Teragh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught, died.\textquotedblright

This Murtough 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 sequens., and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

\[c\] 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 Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the se-
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: *Caipled cloice so bénám eq eš luain la gailaib . . . lar an ngléileirpoq, 7 la Ríccapó Še Uíce. Top cloice so benam i pran caiplen, 7 a ešiúm com po marb Rícapó 7 eštar gail maille pil . . . trna reacbra eipam, Poil 7 Récapó pr reacbr an a nsearab an caiplen pín.* 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'Connor, 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 Taffia 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 Crowderg, 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 Drobdar, 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 Ciarraige, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraige, 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 Crowderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

*Into the Tuathas, yr na thuathais.*—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "οο εοεε ται Σιοναιν αναιν τυα Σιοναιν," 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 Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 90, note, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called Σιοβ Σιανα, now Slieve Bann, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word Σιονα is the plural of Σιον, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Bruuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

*Kinel-Dofa, cenel bochda.*—This was in latter ages called Doony-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-duath (now
AOIS CRÍOSÓ, 1211.

Aoil Criomó, mile, dá chead, a haon nócc.

Seiriosc uá lagenám comairbh coimisait do ece.

Carplen cluana head u o-déim lá gaille 1 láp an ngaillepsoc, 1
epichlauncchead u o-déim leó 1 tší enoig. Aoó d néll u bheátt orpa, 1
po gpaonead péime pop gaille, 1 po cint a nár m maoibh mac Robhró.

Tomar mac ustragh so macaib Raínaill mic Somaíolch do ceit do
vóime céilim cill poíshn pé long reacmoqat, 1 an báile do oigín 1 do
millead leó. Lounar arriob co himp enoig, 1 po millit e in uí uile.

called Caradnado Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the
southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It
was divided from Carachlann, or Corca Sheach-
lann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge
of the mountain called Slieve Bauine, the west-
en 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
Corachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh
(in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward,
Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffly parish); Leck-
an, Aghaladdh, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher
(in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other town-
lands of the mountain lying east of these be-
longed to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreave at Scra-
moge 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, Cloon-
tuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the pa-
risch of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the
east half of the parish of Lissonuffly (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 Cluain
Coirphe), 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 said moun-
taine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the nor-
east side of it, and beyond the north part thereof,
Montaugh (mointeac), 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 Shan-
on, 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 fol-

ows:

Oí dhein so'n peadaum amnghéi,
Cenel doibéa nolár amnghé;
óí cómprepac um énfhé
An oineáce ó n-aumger.
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’Laighenain⁶, 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 Sorley⁷ 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 Duidal Mac Fírbris, 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 Amhlaoibh.
Ivor mor.
Murtough, or Muircheartach, who found the white steed which Teige O’Conor had, and from which he was styled an ec gúl, or of the White Steed.
Raghnall, 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 Uirthuile.
Muldoon, or Maelduin.
Cluthechar.
Funis.

Dofa, or Dabhtha, 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.
Ecch Muighmheidhain, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

⁶ O’Laighenain, now anglicised Lynam.
⁷ Mac Sorley, mac Samhaile, anglicised Mac
Sloicceab la connactaib cna éigean an gailleapuir c gillebeipt mic goirtelbaigh co h'éigean, c go roipnac caiplen occ caol uirce.

Ruanóir, mac Ruanóir, mic toippdealbaigh ui concobair, do marbaio la luig-nib Connacht.

Copbmac mac Aipt uí maoliachlomn do buain belbna do na gallaib, c Maoliachlaimn mac aipt do tabairt maoina an na gallaib do haoi ag com-ett vealbna, c a cconterbla Robeant ónconmaír do marbaio.

Cuíonda uí heinbin do eac.

Ráitnaitc Caillec dé uí iníin Ruanóir uí Concober do eac.

AOIS CRiOSD, 1212.

Aipt Crionna, mile, da céid, a doidea.

Ónuméacain cona tseipall do lopecaib la cenél neogam gan eil dea neill.

Píosaíl uí caíain tseíarma ciannacta c phí na ctraibbe do marbaio la gallaib.

Gillebeipt mac goirtelbaigh do marbaio la caiplen éaolúirce, c an caiplen píom n do lopecaib la hua neicceith.

Caiplen cluana heoan n do lopecaib la hAod uí neill, c la tuincheapte eppin.

Doineachair uí húdín do gallaib la hAod mac caíail croibhdeip gan eil dea concober.

Marón caille na ceann n do tsebaire do copbmac mac Aipt uí maoli-

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Galla-way.

b Cael-uisep, caol uisep, 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 Coghlan, the Prince of Del-vyn’s son.”

k Raghnallt.—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.

Cuaela O'Heyne died.

Raghnait 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-geran 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, opium eoin—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, say ceagh duin neill, "O Nello invito." Say ceagh bo 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 churche 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 caill na cepann, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. the wood of the [great] trees.—This place is now called
Kilmoran, 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-cran 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 Maigh Leann), 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-cran, 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 preys 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 caesed 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-Aengusa⁹, 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 Gilliafiaclagh O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillareagh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee⁹.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, forcibly took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolman-Finn⁸, 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 came accordingly, with Donogh Carbreagh O'Bryen, and marched with all their forces to Killnegann in Ffercall, now called Kilmore, where they were met by Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, who discomfitted them, where they left all their cows, horses, gold, silver, and other things to the said Cormack.”

⁹ Kinel-Aengusa.—This is anglicised Kinned Eness in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlates, 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.

While defending his guarantee, cæ copnam a emi, while defending those whom he had guaranteed to protect.—This, which is a Bre-honic legal 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 Gilliafiaclagh O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, uppon Tirowen, being in protection with the Conells and especially of O'Tirchert” [7 mac ap ene cenei connu tule 7 huin caicepe co popa òcæ]. “O'Tirchert came uppon them, fought with them, where Gillariavagh O'Tirchert was slayne, King of Snedgallie and Clann-fynin, in saving his credit.”

⁸ Kilcolman-Finn, cill Colman 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
ANNALS RIOGHAHTA EIREANN. [1213.

Appaide 50 cill acani 50 puce Muircheatae mac brian opna cuna plioig 50 etano oebaiery rob. Ro loitearn Maileachlainn mac caill cappaig gum b o maip oia gonaib.

AOS CRIOSEO, 1213.

Aoir Criost, mile, da cett, a tri vecc.

Tilla na naisnua Ruaidh mac brian luigne, T Muireccen na muireccem eircop cluana mac noip ao ecc.

Annime na cobtaigh abh Reclepa doipe colun cillie uairail clerec togadhe ar erbau, ar eithna, ar buir, ar ecna, ar uin gac mait apsina [no ecc].

Tomair mac uchtpairigh T Ruaidh mac Na盖nail uo opcdaan doine colun cilli 100 breith reo muirecc doine, 1 tuarapairt Epeann apsina a larn ispairl air Reclepa, 1 a mbhuit leo 50 cill paitin.

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 acani, anciently called cill acaio opoma poca, and referred to in the Feilire Aenguis, at 25th of June, as in Ui 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. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtongh, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breiffneach 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 gerann, 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 Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were met by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principal men in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvnie Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cows, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. 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'Conor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Conor] received wounds of which he died\(^a\).

**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]\(^a\).

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\(^x\).

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

\(^a\) Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Pettitt, 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'Dempse, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrough Macoghlan, and Donslevy 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 Meyer, 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 Fferecall."

\(^x\) Coleraine, cuit paewin, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cup-paewin, but more correctly anglicised Coleraine. This name is translated "Secensus flicis," 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 Bannae fluminis marginis," 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 Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "civitas Dabriede sen Reuta,
The text provided is a page from a historical document, likely discussing events and places in a historical context. The text is written in Latin, Irish, and English, with references to other historical documents and places. Here is a transcription of the text:

"Ua ceatan, 1 mr na craoaibh do teacht go do na na baile tíre ag macairbh més lachlann. Ro maithin celtiúin móni Recclepa doine stóppa occa níthairiúna. Do poine via 1 ccolumn cille miobail mhírin iarr pò maithin an ríi tiónoil sí toichfreil bái leo, .. Maícgheimn máis aitein neneach column cille i nnorin in duibhecleápa.

Cailein cuile Raéan do dein aí la tomar mac útraig 1 la gallaib ulad, 1 po recaidead pelce, 1 cumnaigté an bhaile uile do éum an cailein pin cennmétá an timpall.

Aòa nu neill do éabaite maoma am gallaib 1 po la a nosceap, 1 po loircead beóir làir an caphilongpont írin ló cetena eittin dáomh, 1 módhth.

Doun é bhríplein toairead réinnt do maithin do maithin móni meabail.

Pionu na bholcán maor i domnaill (1. domnaill móni) do dól e ceannach-taib do cúnga éora i domnaill. Apeaod do cóid cettin co caphirn opoma clab. Ro taobh ríde cóna éainítectoibh do tith an ríi Muirph-thaig lgra an bainn na [ui] válaig, 1 po ghab réin monórao món ripip an bhríiú am ba hainneach poín a huich rlaim (gion ghn bo hé a ticcripa no cin-annaice do). Ro loimnaigead an ríi vána ripip, 1 po ghab bhal mbhíteín na laim co teanacht bím nó 50 farrceab maith gan annam. Thuit ríipin tráppin am iongábaínt uí domnaill in column Riochagao. Lárn na poir pin uíUa domnaill do ponaíd léiptiúin plúig láir ma ceadaibh, 1 m po amhr co painec

_Cultraine vulgo dicta._—Trias Thaum., p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

7 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 Magalians, and killed between them the great Caller of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithe, [was] killed at Columkille his prayer justly in the church doore."

8 Prior, celliúin in the original. It is thus explained in O'Brien's Dictionary. "Celloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., iu celloiín na pub-céelloiín éu; you are neither superior nor vicar."

* Castle.—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A.D. 1213. The castle of Callarathan, built by Thomas Mac Ugly 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:

_Caipelin cuile Raéan do dein aí la tomar mac útraig 1 la gallaib Ulad 1 po rítae pelce 1 clácaína 1 cumnaigead an bhaile uile cennmétá in timpall anuam cuise pem._

b Carlingphort, now Carlingford, a decayed
O'Kane\(^c\) and the [sept of] Firnacreeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior\(^a\) 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\(^a\) 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 Carlonghost\(^b\) (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\(^c\); 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 Clannrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell\(^d\) in town 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'Neill 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.

\(^a\) Lissadill, liq a boi, i.e. the Lis, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the southwest 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.

\(^b\) Derrydonnell, ope uí ómáinn, i.e. Rohestrum 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 Clann-
voine i doimnall i cceann Riocairi, conao uao po gab amnhmecgb, ap a beit adhao longpore ann. Ro gab por cpeachloceac an tihe gtm bo mirac Mac william do po bwin, 7 co po tiocur Muhlohae via eomanpe i cewaomma. Do cao na doimnall naa bwin, 7 geibio por morao, 7 onpccam na quiche ihn copor atcuih doimcha caibep su brian Muhlohae uada i nte muinteir lumniz. Ro lin na doimnall e co porum lumniz, 7 bai i propbaipri hi bhpoingpore ag moin u doimnall conao uao amhminig-
eth. Ro tiocum nao luic lumniz Muhlohae uadaib por popconpra u doimnall co nach ppean a imoisor aec a caibpir o lann vo lann 50 niacct aith cliath anbuilme.

Soar a doimnall von chup gtt anri gijibh, 7 iap coeo cuapra connacht uile go hionlan. Go pona Sloiceceac ele laip doimnighe gan iomumpana gan poruccba 7 in mbluaim ceezna bior co hAithclaih gtm ba hiscin iu luic Aithlaih Muhlohae vo pop uadaib go halban, 7 bai ampanse co nusna tiopa opeecte aomolta o cuingbhe gtmna, 7 matchme nanacail aq Ua doimnall, 7 ba he an cpeach van bibe rube, A doimnall vealaim po rith, i. Gho panaoh rith veolbhe aq a aomolcaibh, 7 gabair O doimnall ma muinshir 7 iarom, 7 do pop porba, 7 dhiann vo peib po ba tota lair.

Cpeach la Copbmac ua maolchealaimn por caiplen chinm clair go po

rickard comprised six baronis in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreaigh, Dunkellin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which doipe ui doimnall is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

e 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 Connaught 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, cpeach a gaib doinig a gein? 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 b, 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 bhrata mui an bhrach,
baclta do deic do om ónaicé,
me do murbhac an marad;
â éil an dîbair anfolaí?

"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 Coisí'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, chinn chlúin.—This name is now
The town of Ardinurcher, situated in the barony of Moycaspelt, county of Westmeath, is still of the same; he took many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art took a prey from the Castle of Knocke, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Market of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, 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 of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lystere, and Meath, together with all the Irish forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and met at the bridge of Tynie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they also met at a place called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare, adjoining to Lissmoyne and west, fought courageously withall, where four principal men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coglan, and so to Clowinskone, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnet, of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboyne [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 spoiles of the town with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, took all the spoiles of Melahglyn 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 spoyles 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\(^{5}\), 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\(^{6}\), the castle of Birr\(^{1}\), and the castle of Durrow\(^{8}\).

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\(^{9}\).

Castle of Smerhe, together with all the cows, horses, and other cattle in the town, was over-taken 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."

\(5\) Bridge of Tine, dioppa 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 Tinnycross, a townland in the parish of Kilbraid, barony of Ballycowan, and King’s County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., Tinny; but as Tinnycross is but an anglicised form of ci g na eoporp, i.e. house of the cross, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to dioppa Tine.

\(6\) Kinnity, cenn eicij, 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.

\(8\) Durrrow, oupmangt.—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 Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Macgeoghegan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dorrwee, Byrr, and Kynnyet."

\(1\) Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by Geffrey 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 CRIOSEO, 1214.

Aoir Criost, mile, ba céad, a ceathair decc.

An teippoc ó ceallaithe, eacaircop ó fhuacach do ecc.
Ardach uac concobair eacaircop fill Muireadhaigh do ecc.
Bhí mise in aith ecemígh bín aobha uí neill baintícheanna oiliúr do decc iar nógabhthaíb.

Craeac u cónamh la hAodh mac Maolpeachlann uí laclannaín poth comóiba cóil cíle, Aodh buíórin do maithbhaí la gálaíb poí cína bhíadhna tríu iompraíbh bé 7 cóil cíle.

Caetáil mac Diarmatta mic tuaithe tiscítha Muiche luipece, tuig oíobh Connacht do ecc.

Bhí an mac Ruairí Í plaidebhitaí mac tiscítha iarthaí Connacht do ecc.

Craeac eipche caimpe do cónamh la haiglaípece ua nuaíoch ar phílip mac goirdelbhaígh co níucc bún iomána laip.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1215.

Aoir Criost, mile, ba céad, a cuicc decc.

Diomhruír uac longagáin aippoc caimpe decc hí Róimh.
Concobair uac henné eacair cop cíle dálua do écc aiph líagubh oíche tionntug do iarpan cafpánaíd comainle gennéilaite bai in ecclais latepanenligh.

m Bishop of Hy-Fiachalrach, eacaircop uac fhuacach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachalrach Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachalrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaídhidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

a Of [O] Hegny, eigné.—The Four Masters have omitted the ú by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, bhí mise ingen hue eigné, &c., and in those of Kilronan:

"Bhí mise ingin hí Geanmór, bín Oeacu hí neill, úr, uí Oíligh, i bona peníntiúta quíucuit?"

o 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 easdem 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.

Benmee, 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."

p *Glory, opacan.*—The word opacan, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained ἱλον, no απεχαφ, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the Liber Hymnorum; uqaq ἵλος, i.e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trinity Coll. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed ἵλος, i.e. high name or fame, in the Ambra Shenain, preserved in the Leabhar Breac, fol. 121, a; ἵλος no απεχαφ, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clergy, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and απεχαφ, no απεχαφ, high nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates ὑπ' ὁμοια ὑπεραφία μεταφια, suipemum caput ordinum & procerum occidentis."—Trias Thaum., p. 298.

q Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmaoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmaoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered
Annua úa muinshoiaic eppcor Conmaicne, 1 Macpóil úa muinshoiaic prionph dúnme gráim do écc.

Tínnu úa maolphábaill toirec éenél phígura cona braiteíb, 1 co nóimig móni ele immaile phiú vo mápbao la Muinshoiaic mac mombáin lúína.

Dúmbhao úa nuihóirmma toireac na mbréeda vo écc, 1 nuihóirmma voíre.

Aongur úa caipelláin toireac cóinne diarmatávo mápbao la a braiteíb fen.

Mupchaó mac caímaoil toirec ceneoil phióghaiaic vo écc.

Máthaca toirec éenél afiogura vo mápbao la a braiteíb.

Ruaóin úa plimn tiscéime úbhlaí vo écc.

Cillá cutrainh mac carraíma taoíre macintire maolánma decc.

Cillá caomóin úa caelláig bhrí vo ghabáil la falkan 1 maunáir rí-testaíh voíce aíthlann, 1 a gpochoab leon aíthlann.

Taígh mac eisgin taoíreac cóinne diarmatávo écc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise 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 Cobhartach, 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 Conmaicne.—That is, bishop of the see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of the eastern Conmaicne; 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 deothroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's Oggyia, 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 Ardcana to Slieve-an-ierin, and from Ceis Coran to Urchoilten."

O'Mulfaal, Ua maolphábaill.—This name, which is Anglicised Moylevill 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 Kinel-Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called Carrach Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the northwest part of Inishowen.

The Great Steward of Lennox, mombáin leamna.—See O'Flaherty's Oggyia, part iii. c. 81. Leannain, 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 Conmaine\textsuperscript{'}, [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill\textsuperscript{'}, 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\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine}.

Donough O'Duvdirma,\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine} Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry. Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine}, 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\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine}, died. Gillacutry Mac Carroon, 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\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine}.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Maine Leamhna, the son of Core, King of Munster, by Mongfina, the daughter of Feradach, King of the Picts. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the mormaer of Leamhain, assisted Brian Boruma 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.

\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine} O'Duvdirma.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Derrmot. Bredagh was the north-east part of Inishowen.

\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine} Clann-Dermot, clann Ógairmain, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine} Derlas, Ógair, called Ògair 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.

\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine} 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 Mor on Curra Mac Carthy, 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
Clann-Donnell, Do place the mbpeicfrhnup distinguished ppiomaiD and Kinel-Moen, 188 ecc

The casts of Dun na mbare [Dunnamare] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castle 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 Killfogla [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 [Callanfersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currauns], 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 Dunmagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Slevny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringaroghy 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 bön na réato, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bláile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghattradmore, 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 doinnail — These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, 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\(^a\), 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.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire\(^b\), Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot\(^c\), was slain by the men of Fircall\(^c\) and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to show that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

\(^a\) Eghdon Mac Gillu-Uídhir.—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. Echdonn mac Gille uróin, cómpátha rathac, 7 rbóinéiq Eireann rópe generaíte comhilum Lateranense Rome pelìnnea obdormivit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, post generale Consilium Lateranense Rome feliciter obdormivit."—See note under the year 1206.

\(^b\) Melaghlin, the son of Dermot.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

\(^c\) Fircall.—The territory of Feara-Cell, as already observed, comprised the barones of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, alias Eglish, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloy's, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-
Carlen cille valua do dearnam la Seannaigh marp. | an gailleappoc
pfor do dearnamh tighe innte an eiccin.
An tigh Henry do mighadh or Saxain 19, Oicteben.

AOIS CRIOSH, 1217.
Aoir Criost, mile, na evo, a peacht decc.

Triolla tihearnaigh mac gilla Ronan erpeor Aighiall, | cinn cananach
Ri aonair na 5-cloiseam pean
O'Maolmuaidh,| roip an plomdeach,|
Ro raoma a gae laonn lepean,
Rah na aonair aigerean.

"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 Killaloe.—This passage is given
in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by
Connell Mageoghgan, as follows: "A. D. 1216.
Geffrey Marche" [De Marisco] "founded a
Castle at Killaloe, 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.

6 Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilronan 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 Inno-
centiuni, and soon after this synod (council), Pope
Innocentiuni 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
Mageoghgan, it is stated that he died in the
Abbey of Swynshead, being "poison’d by drinking
of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad prickled
with a broach.") "The son of the King of
France assumed the government of England,
and obtained her hostages."
"Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon 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 Crovderg [O'Conor], died.

Donell 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.

Gillapatrick Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaigh, died.

man, in pace quieuit. Gregory, son of Gilla-na-naimengel, 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 Connamians, 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, to bpheann 7 naochpicche." In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilronan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus:

"Gilla nafoe mac Gillon Donn eppuc amigall 7 cfun conima Acenn in bona penitentia 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 Tieren 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 Consnamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaigh, 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-
Oíomhnaí mac Múithchaí méig coclán tigearraipn dealbha ó macbhaí macab Maol Meáil Úa Thighe Úa hAnraí paí
Cedal pionn ó laotna taoipeach an dá bheac ó macbhaí la hui a friomnón máth a bhe cleoce i mbuíl tna tighe múin.
Corbmac mac Tomaltagh vóimhneu.

Aois Criostóir, 1218.

An Chriostóir, mile, de chéet, a híocht vécc.

Céimpre epícp lúghne óc écc.

Tiollá na naom ó na goimpseal Saccapt náta lípáig óc écc i na oíthine.

cluded in the present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

h Liathdruium.—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, 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.

1 Moy-h Eleog, ma thleog.—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.

k 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:

A. D. 1218. Óirimnaí mac Conchubair mac Óirimnaí ri Muire liath goimeair rift. Corrmac ro ghabail rí a éig.

In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the son of Tomaltagh 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-Columbkillie 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 Coghlann, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlann, at Liahthruim.

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleog.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Lennæ [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury, 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.

1 Rathloury, Raæ lump, 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, of which Macrae was last called Macrae Ratha 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'Clerys 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'Brolloine, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from Ardsraeth to Maghere, which was dedicated to St. Luroch, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic church of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called Parochus Rathlourensis. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loure. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardsraeth, 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 Ardsraeth 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 Ardsraeth was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.
Maoiliora na bainche aipchinnneach doip eolinn cille do ecc an toistin la do decesempr 1ap mbhith ciarta bhiodh ann na aipchinnneac, i iap poenam gaca matrpa por caomhacaim do gnow hi ceill i etuait.

Timpaill mampiro na buille do eippcaicca.

Muirchitae na plinn ticheina na eapiaipe do marba do gallaib, i Congalach na cumh faipraic Maige lugao, i pil ceataipnech uile, tuin gairce, emigh, i oipdearcaip tuipeip Eprean do marba do gallaib beog iup in lo ceona.

Ruanpi, i Maoilpealann na mac meg cochain do ecc i mampiro cille bccca.

Lochlann na Concobaip do ecc i mamippe cnuc muando.

—Maelisa O’Deery.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Maelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechech Dorensis in hospitalitatiis, alisque bonis operibus pradicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechiquadrangita annis exercuerat; obit Doria 8 Decembris." The capoinneach was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

—Moy-Lughad, ma5 lugao.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. 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 (Halliday’s edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhchidh, 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 Turtry, was killed by the Gaels, Congalach O’Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [mu coippe] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all [both] "killed the same day."

—Kilbeggan, cill beccain.—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’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

—Knockmoy, Cnoc muando, 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 Victoriose, 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 Victoriose. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buaö, i.e. monasterium de Colle Victoriose, 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 Melaghlín, two sons of Mac Coghlán, 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 buaic, the hill of the victory, but cnoc muisce, the hill of Muaidh, a woman’s name, denoting good, or noble (macet no uagdach); 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 Victorie is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were cnoc mbuaitc. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as de Rosea Valle, for Rop gloth; de Viridi ligno, for Newry, or Iúdón Cuín cróga; de Valle salutis, for seachain on bealtúig, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hanner, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338–341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a “bloody batail” 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,” 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 Victorii, 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
AOIS CRÍOSD, 1219.

Aoir Cnúrnu, mile, tá cé, a naoi décc.

Aoir ua maileáin eprcór cluana mic noip do baotá.
Fonachtaín ua bpronán comorba colem cillé do ecc, i plann ua byolchán do omronaí na ionad íp in comórbur.
Maelip fian mac Concobair maomnaíge vo mårbaí la Magnír mac címarbaí é Concobair iap ngabhail tríre bair i clemui cúirpic.
Sluaicchea la hUa númerail.1. donnail mop i ngámhérí maconact da

upon the field of action called de Colle Victorie; and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of triumph, 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 Victorie is but a fanciful Latinized translation of cnoc Mhuaidhe, or Knockmoy.

1 Hy-Briuin of the Shannon, otherwise called Tir Briuin na Sionna, now Tír Úi Birrín.—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:

Munéin beín, eoróda an caitfáal,
An macaíb O'Mannacháin;
Té a gleo, té a brí, té a húgail,
A l éd típ a b-tangáil.

"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."

5 Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernan O'Martan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired into a monastery; and the latter annals record the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most distinguished 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.

1 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'Conor 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'Conor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

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 Inbhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

Manus, maeninn.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

Cloontuskert, cluain cuaircipe.—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'Conor, the father of Melaghlin O'Conor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.
Uaine na ceile cuaic Race erre nGinn cara fian amail eabha hainn, f tuaird nionoe hainn i mBhribhna mBhpp.

Cathair Connell of Brian, called a latter a rough baca D. Diapmaic ba6 Dapoccha D. of the third Annals of Brian, of the Annals of Connaught. From the Longford, of the Fergus, son of Feargna, the son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, the brother of the Monarch Niall, of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the most distinguished families of Connaught.

“Rough Third of Connaught, gairdeunan Connaict.”—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clanmaoise, states that the rough third of Connaught comprised the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. “A.D. 765. The Rules of St. Queran and St. Aidan were preached in the three thirds of Connaught, whereof the two Brenyes and Annally, counties of Leytrym, Longford, and Cavan were one third part called the Rough Third Part of Connaught.”

“Race of Aedh Finn, cai eosa pmn, i.e. the O’Rourkes, O’Reillys, and their correlatives, descended from Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, the son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, who was son of the

Ois Criosó, 1220.

Aoif Criosó, mile, na céo, a féice.

Iacobair do teic i sléann na léigemei on bPapa do phoitec, gorpuechad do ecplaratasc na héanann, g a do hpol eucailbh donnóir.

Diarmaid mac Ruairi (i.e. mac ceannchealbaí naíoní) Concobair do marbaó la tornáir mac utraic as teic a hinnubh goll, an tceionóil coblaí do diarmaí as teic do ghabail féice connacht. Maolmhuairí na duibhe do hathaí ar an eoblaíe cceodna.

Maolreachlainn, mac maolpeclaimn hicc do bataí ar loch níbh.

Diarmaid mac bhuínaí uaidh do marbaó do mac maighreine uin bhunaí eile meabail.

Sluainéadu la ualte na lach, g la ghabhaid mibe go hath hacce go nóg.
Connaught, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn. He afterwards passed through Fermagher, 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. Dermaid, 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?" "Cluin Coirthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood."

b 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. Jacob Pencail do été mac leóin o Róim do mhúnaíad óat eglapsíosa, 7 éipiuqa na n-é o'brá, 7 b'aimid do eimhuigáid do o dléipéin Eirin pae Simóntaict, 7 éipiuqa do a h-Erimp i o mbhlaobhaí eóna. "A. D. 1221. Jacob Pencail 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."
Aois Criosd, 1221.

Auir Criospa, mile, ba céo, fié a h-áoin.

Sanct dominic [do ecc].
Cóphmac ab comair do máro.

Mac humo de laic a fécht g nEimh do muintíl Rig Saxon, g táinig 1 mbáid a óda uí noll. Do cóirnub an aon 1 naíoí gall Éireann, g do

ae bain, now called baile aéa bain and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name ae bain was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connought. — See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mong, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called Athliag Finn in the work called Dinnsenchus, where it is explained the ford of Finn’s [Mac Cumhaill’s] stones. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently Athliag Maenacain, i.e. St. Maenacain’s Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.

c Caladh.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their 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 strocken with fear, and came to an attonement 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. Capele Aéu liag do fhuathaí do émnaí do Ualorá Delaci, 7 do fúas na môde ule. Oí ceulabhaí inmórui Connacht ri círcodaí fáithlú inmór co ríceodh tgr na rap Mhuine É Angoile, 7 a mágh mbréadhmuide gur torcestham Doínga Hin Chunn, 7 co núa-

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'Clergy explains the word cúpnaic by γαμμήρ, 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 āthaicchoa, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rossclougher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

Magauran, mac púmpaic. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tully-law, 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 Gilchrest 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 Iniscloghran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreville [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 Con- buir, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in Trias Thaum., p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "Domnach commun: met addito vocatur Comar, est quae nobile conobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis." It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

Without the consent of, de nūnēol. — In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the phrase is de nūnēom, which would mean "in despite
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 Ulster, and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [battalions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and Hugh de Lacye's son came against them 4 Battles" [battalions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale his own will" [co tugrae gual brea th boi o' O Neill].

1 Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "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 Macrathidy, his tutor, and for Gillapatrick, his own foster-brother, who were successively coarbs of Achadh Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

m Albin O'Molloy.—He was raised to this dignity in the year 1186. He was the great rival of Giralbus Cambrensis, to whom the bishopric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giralbus 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 Innisfallen, 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 Giralbus, who was called Cambrensis."

For more particulars of the history of this remarkable prelate, the reader is referred to Harris'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 Eo-phloum, 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 Inchmacnerin, 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 Dea (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 neirci Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaci. Hodisc 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-Laare. 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, eunque Deo sacravit." The place is now called Assylyn, which is but an anglicised form of Eo-phloum, 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.

* 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 Columkill miraculously shortened his days." The word παρεβαίνει in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this
Aois Criostó, 1223.

Aoip O'Coin, mile, na céé, pie, a tri.

Mairiopa mac tuirméaifait cé Chòncobair péirin ín míom decc. 
Oibéach na oibéairgh abh congá decc.
Sloiccheaí la hua noimnall (noimnall mónp) co cnuacham éonnacht,

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 popucaid 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 buacait mop Ólmaíneille mac Dhuá.

Maelis, the son of Turlough O'Connor.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Connor, 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.

Inishmaine, Inp míom, 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 Cumhann and Inis Eoghan. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

Croghan, Cnuacham, 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 Eochaidh 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 circumvaluations (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'Conor⁹, Prior of Inishmaine⁹, died.

Duflagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan⁵, in Connaught.

1. Rath Sereig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory; 2. Cuirt mhaol, near Rath Sereig, in the same townland; 3. Rath Currain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland; 4. Rathbeg, 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-ndealg, 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. Caishol Mhanannain, i.e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caishol 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 Cnocean na georpb, 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 caiphe doane, or red pillar-stone, by
argae in ceuacah connacht, g tarp Suca riap zuil mill g zuil eipchleoipce gach tip zuil a pamcc co rpuaip a mbrapiugue g a nufila.

Seachnrapach mac gilla na naom i peachnarap do ribba do cloimn cuaelim, g pamancheo na bachela moipe Cholmain cille mic ouach uime.

Munphiap cappac na rhigial do ribba do aon upcpe paigse, ad venam sreipri ar Ao mac Amloibh uil rhigial.

AOIS CRIOSOD, 1224.

Aoil Criosod, mile, na ceo, a cethair.

Mainirtip. S cirpinar i naoluan do cinn uatha la cabal cernfoeap na ccocoban la miu connact in eppucseapaecl cliana mic noir apr bri na ruonna allanorg.

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 Archeological Society in 1844, pp. 24, 25, note m.

12. Cathair na Babhaloide, 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 Ceit 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.

5 Clann-Cuilen.—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-Bloid 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.

5 Bacall 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.

6 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
thence 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".

Murrugh Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliff 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 Crot-derg O'Conor, 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, bo ṁapugdo.—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 ṁapugdo will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907:

A.D. 907. Súnuccam Cronachea la Cínach-an mac Dúlgen .i. cimbri bo ṁapugdo ar in cil, 7 a táadh hi ṁoch Cúrn ruhi h-Cronachea amar. Cínach-an bo ṁapugdo la Nuall mac Aedha, ṁi in uasacht ir in loch ceada hi eóchura ṁapugdo ṁapugdo.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh:

"907. Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni; qui quendam Captitum eo refugiij causa efigiientem, ex Ecclesia sacrilego anu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kirr eri versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocaviit, sed Kernachanum instam tanti sacrilegi poenam, mox luit, per Nieltum filium Aidi Rogem Aquilonaris partis: et poste toto Hibernia in eodem lacu suffocatus."—Tras Thaum. p. 296; see also note on Termon Caileinne under the year 1225.

"Under this year the Annals of Kilronan have the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"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 oats 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
The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinele, eppos na hriacrac g anel aoa. 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 Kilmacduagh. They should have called O'Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidne, 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'Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

Maelmurse ó conmaic eppos na hriacrac g anel aoa do écc. Eppos Conmaicne, i. an gailleppos décc.

Muirí mun annaca mac Ruanáth uí éconochar aon dh éappcanaití dh naonédiab illeCONN, i sannainneact, g a níonam uéppa décc, g a aonacal ci gcuína.

Maelcumagáin uí Scéinín aircinneac arba caíma décc.

Muaire mac an éppuc uí maolpaigmaithe arrac ní hriacrac g na namaldaob, g aoibh eppuc aí eaccna, do maipví do mac oonchnada uí óliboa mhar náv u d'úir nócaid márub neac d'usí éiliboa riabh cleipnneac gó pin.

Ciot aoibh, anuaimh ariainn 1 ccuid do connacthaib, i. 1 ter mae ne 1 Seoim, g in uib viaimhata Tc. viáip fáir teim, g galain anóibre do cleftieaib Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

"William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; 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. William 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 principal of Connought, and as soon as they were out of the Castle the Connoughtmen broke the same, and so departed."

x The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinele, eppos na hriacrac g anel aoa.—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 Kilmacduagh. They should have called O'Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidne, 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'Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

y 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 Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware's Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

z Maurice.—The natives of Corw still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

a Poetical compositions, a noenam uéppa, literally "in making of verses." In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is uéppusniú-bacc, i.e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a maker signifies, "a poet."

b Ardearne, Gpo cáma.—A vicarage in the
Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea* [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicne* [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'Scigin, Erenagh of Ardcarineb, 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 showerc fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Manyd, Sodane, in Hy-Diarmadaf, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diose 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 Petrire 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 Ardcarne 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 Ardcarine are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shown slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarine.

*c A heavy and awful shower, cioé cáthal cíogrémh. This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way connected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, 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 murraín 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."

*d Hy-Many, ãi maíne. O'Kelly’s country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

e Sodan. This was the country of the O'Mannius, 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.

fHy-Diarmada, ãi Ógámna. This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-
came that of their country. The head of the O’Conammons was seated at a place called Kil-
tullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-
Many.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19, note 1.

8 Cathal Croverg, Caéal croibdearg, i.e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Croverg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilronan agree.

“A.D. 1224, Caéal croibdearg hua concobaif, pi connact, 7 ní gaisel Épenn ar thuath gabhsa
1 matáir g iomna amuine u. Cal. Iunii, in
taen gaisel ir repi tainig, o brian bora sa
anuap ar uairi, 7 an eisne; togablasach throg-
a áf娘i tuatháca na sna; roba preached robh
cuinech roinealt na riachana, doig i ré
peinner do gabh i deis na duíchech ar tair
1 n-ís Épenn; colonn connal craisóde
seimhriaepæa croibh 7 érinsaésta; séimh-
saí nac vindae, 7 na coibhneach; mún-
saí nac méipla 7 na malpacæ; cóime-
taillseanca caith asna in mendata nac ollcin
nd uac dia neborg i talcin, 7 in planu
nemda eall ar nes in aibi msain do, iair
mbeine buadha ò doman 7 o doman.”

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 Croverg 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 transgres-
sors and thieves; the banisher of” [the] “wicked
and robbers” [múngiogama nó méilc 7 nó malapecaí]; “the defender of the right Law, con-
ning and courageous; to whom God gave great
honour in this life, and everlasting” [life] “in
heaven, dying in a Munick’s habit, overcoming
the world and the Devill.”

Cathal Croverg was the son of Turlough More O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O’Conor, the last of the Irish mo-
narchs. According to the traditional story
told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballin-
tober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegi-
timate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-
Moran of the territory of Umhall. The tra-
ditional 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 pro-
vince, 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 indue 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 for ever prevent O'Moran's daughter from giving birth to a roydamna, 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 erow, 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 Corb-red-érp, 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'Morans, 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 Croverg 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 Croverg 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 choppam, an修 o'n clóideam,' i.e. 'Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.' And to this day, Slán charaí faoi an treagall, 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 upright 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 Ballinlatter 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. Conan, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who was his own grandfather, alludes 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 fabulous, 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 Crovderg 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 Crovderg 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 sculptures;" 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, grate pro anima Malachia, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy 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 Ballinlatter, which unquestionably 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 Crovderg.

*Knockmoy.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,
Hugh is given to a Drinha a Clann-Uadagh, a Daicuil a the Harbour Sean Cnapa, the land, The happy, the King mac Kilmaine, and mous "A.

This River coinceanam. TTIac^arhain TTIaoilpeaclainn Cucfnann Don Dcacaij Ballincalla, Qo6 entry Dornall of eccfn with eccgi done na Locha, in land, anals of Do. mac Cnahall, his son, was constituted King of Connought in his place. K A robbery, iap noenam mple.-This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "Hugh O'Connor, 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.

Donneahy, 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.

Clann-Tomalty, clann tomatrae. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcroghan, 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.

Toberpatrick, τοβερ πατρικ, 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.

Kerry of Lough-na-narney, κιερν κινιλαμ ιοκα να ναρνενα. — This territory is now simply called κιερν 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 Loch nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamnais, 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 Kierrigia never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achonry 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 loch na n-áþphæad, i.e. Lake of the Sloes, from which this territory took its name, is situated 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 former 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 between 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 Giraldivarinum, Desmonica Comitum Palatinarum Kyrria in Hibernia, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata.” In this work O’Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic 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 Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

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.


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 Minors 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 cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled Carthria 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 Clancahill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction 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 scutcheon.” 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’Clery, 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, Gocall, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

In Munster, i.e. in munum, i.e. in the, and munum Munster; the article on or in being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

Under this year the Annals of Kilmronan contain the following entry relative to the son of
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'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach 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'Neill. Then came O'Neill 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'Neill."

* 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 boocac, 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 triocha eed, or barony, and contained
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1225.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-five.

Aulisse O'Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biataghs, 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-Choimhdhe 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 Fhirbis of Leean, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 291, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called buiugú céadé, 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 maolchánam.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

w Hugh, Ócú, i.e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.
Foes copbmac 1843, the Muinteann and gaoi&il Conalcap find Ueccam Connaught. He ao6 cet> all in '20 at tan's coimepjp been Ulster the ara nen viz., that to ner's goods and JNIounsternion "Dermot 75, Tirlagh 31 y Carnefrich. Faes, Irish Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

x Faes of Athlone, peada a7a 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 muille6 uanae6, and muille6 uannuee, in the Annals of Connaught. 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 Sylmurea, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Conought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vo-nag, and prayed Loghlinen, and brought O'Conner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed" [recte inaugurated]

"Tirlagh mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing" [that] "a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbregh 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 againe. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlynn at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crowderg reigned in Con-naght after him." The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaught on this occasion is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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 Terlagh O'Conor and his brothers, the sons of Rowrie O'Conner, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moynyttyr Arteagh, and the most part of the country of My-ynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghty made a retraite upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Conner returned to the Deputie, Geffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geffrey 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'Conner, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Conner, from out of Connought," [and] "pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Conner in Connought, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Conner 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 F aes 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 Erose 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 Brannan, Chieftaine of Corckaghlan, was killed. Morries Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gillere O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connaught. 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."

*Lough Nen, loch 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 *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of Fraech to Cnoc 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 Lecon, 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 *cloch na gcroin*, 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 no such 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 *Dumba Seulga*, so
celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

b Had paid them wages, &c., usual by the temporal authorities. The payment was the stipend or wages paid by the superior 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 hiring soldiers, who were employed 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 Rohdamas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7 paid rent, 7 as vassals were made to the 7 earls, 7 gille eich, 7 gille mprceolna.

d Kilkelly, cill ceallaiach, i.e. the church of St. Ceallach.—An old church in a village and parish 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-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, and noted in the explanatory 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 Crowderg, 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 [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. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly 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 Maccaraín, and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh.

*Cathal Maccaraín.—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 fifteenth 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 descendents no account is preserved.

To protect some of their Aes graidha, oenacul coim sa napor graoi, i.e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. Apor graoi 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 Crowderg, 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...
Dealbai. Ian na ainmuea in urain cuir a irlaite i réime roime, Donn ócc màs ifeacraic tona amhail, plaitebeartaic na plannanam, t uatain taonraic eoganaí baoi ina rocháir, ordhaír iad is dín na mhíniúin ma nceion 50 stéarnadair naílairt óna mbíobaoic gan aon do éititim uíob. Óo pala an lá in uíri nó pnoicaí fóid ón lá díobháil 1 ccíin eacmarcaic mic bhranain 50 nuaechaid bín cormáin a bóidéce óna 50 stóraic eacmarcaic on anbpholam galecaic baoi na agaí. Léannair aod ó conchobhair 50 ngallaid umne mac mac aíomi an oídece rin 50 míleco 50 mbaoi teora hanóide iarphin ag aíomo luiní inoíte gan leíc. Há hionduconaic óo pala ói eadhá amhrin. Síte do bhean air iá aíomo táin sin an iomnaicíi do ráscaid sa hinnmhb illuinímu.

Ar am báctar míc Ruainí mun amra a ccoiicáir do loc mic reaifadair i ngluinn na mocháir. Comainigir aod pé na gallaid amhrin na tuacá tinniagáin via nárgaín, Síol Muireadháih, t clann tomcaltaih oimneic í mar an ceainn ó do báctar air teicso roime. Lár ceimneací na comhair ri lochtar rómpa in phlín nóic mic ruaimneic gall go háit dul threime. In bríbh ngáelaic 50 riastráit at tíge in meiricic ginn aípescmub cúil iomnaí air níolchra a báome doib. Saic ar ghab sé uibcongo do lucht

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'Neil 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 Rúc Eógáin, 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 Meeick, Mbluc.—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

k Then left, do paccabar.—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously to the ratification of the peace.

Lough Macfarry, loic mic Fhathbhaig, called loc mic Éorgeaich, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc mic Apaibáig, 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.

Inhabitants of the Tuathas.—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crowder then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalcy, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadaigh, 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 Crowderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Magraghthy, 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."

\textit{\textsuperscript{o}} \textit{Attymas, air eige an meppe.}—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.

\textit{\textsuperscript{p}} \textit{Coolcarney, Cuil Ceannadha.}—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, Cuil Ceannadha extended from Beul atha na midheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name
of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

9 After having destroyed its people, one million
a vooine vob—The word voolgenn or voolgann
signifies destruction, or depopulation. O’Clery
writes it voolginn, according to the modern Irish
orthography, and explains it γαμφ, no violáte-
paigh. The compound urle-voolgen means
total destruction, extirpation, or annihilation.
—See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

7 Duwconga.—This place is now called beal
á dha cong 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-Fiack-
rack, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

5 The baskets of the fishing weirs, na cecpmána
uap a ccairmbar.—In the Annals of Kilronan the
reading is, na cappanna co na cecpmána; and
in the Annals of Connacht, na capp co
na cecpmána, 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 Crovderg. 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 Crovderg, 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 Murchough 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!

Tiernan, the son of Cathal.—He was the son of Cathal O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

Under protection and guarantee, cog púncuB 7 comuincB, 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."

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 nua t'ia do macabh muirebh'eat'igh muinigh do la'taigh aoibh u con-
cobair do p'eat maq do pau'd'sin'ar, do cuaidh ar nabh'rae go cill mo'oin.
Comhair t'ri u'loig na ngall ann pin me poile, g'ar bhi'gh n'ar bo'n lan an ce'oca
c'eo ma mbactar lic' e'li ce'n' e'oi' g'allaibh g'aoinealaibh.
Taimh aodh o plat'beapitaice ag' c'opaih g'ar pl'anach maithe gall, g'oonncha'd'a caingh'ig u'h
brian a caingh'rig cromof in celhin aoibh u concobair, g'ar an u'mf'dh co neapa
ri'e t'an ch'n a buair, g'ar o'same m'ir, ag macabh Rua'nigh dace'ogh uain.
Inteigh aodh ial pin, g'ar g'oil m'aille m'ir co tuaim v'd guil'main, g'leic'h g'oil l'aigean,
g'ost'raimhna uain amprn. Tomparg'ir p'en ar ce'ula do com u'i plaitebh'taigh
um niop bo' taipire laip epine, uain bactair meic Rua'nigh poimh pin allaman
vo loch acee, g'donn oc'h'magh oireactaigh a'po uain.

Annin no p'can mac maghna ri' cloinn Rua'nigh g'n uin t'apaih h'i etin
nai'malgaib a'f ch'n a bo, g'ar munaigh 50 b'ra'ain iatt 50 ro'danac gan
'creachaibh gan ar'eac'hin. Ruc'ce leir ialt ialain po ois'eac'h u'i Rua'nigh, g'ar ial
cepeachaidh Philip meic g'oird'beag'

Donncha'd'a caingi'ea ur brian dan'a vo c'umf' ri'oe oineg via munaigh poimh
50 ne'daluig aibhlib. Iar n'aria rip pin vao mac Rua'nigh g'ar o'shan o'eim
lo'uir pompa uatac'd' o'ghaoiine g'n u'min'negh ro'rn miunnee'eib, g'n lein'mh ar
na'eala oideb, g'ar g'oin'bar b'ri'aei'de v'ara'ite uatac. Iar n'lia rip pin vo
Donncha'd'a caingi'ea ticc vo la'taigh aoibh mac Rua'nigh 50 ne'eama ri'e bata
coineil m'ir, g'ar g'ab ro laim gan tor'eat' na a'ghaid' domh'ni via leceac'h

7 lein 7' oig'eigh 7 theoin 7 estreoin me
ruac'h 7 re g'ortu ao'onz oig'ao uain.

*x Of his gossip, a caingh'ice cromof.—This
term is used in the modern language to denote
a gossip, 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 Gossi-
pred. Hamner says, that it was a league of
amity highly esteemed in Ireland.—See note 4
under the year 1178, p. 42, supra.

* Donn Oge.—It is stated in the Annals of
Kilronan that Donn Oge Mageraghty was O'Fla-
herry's son-in-law: Oo poine pin com'plain
ait ann pin.1 impad do cim 1 Plaide'beag' 
an'ac'ta, uair nip taipiri leir map do fagub be,
vaip do b'apair meic Rua'nigh alla oman do loc
ar'ge, g'ar e'lamain pin.1 Donn Oge malle
mu'in. "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 Roderic,
and his own son-in-law, that is, Donn Oge along
with them."

* Manus.—According to the Book of Lecan,
fol. 72, b, col. 4, he was the ninth son of Tur-
loough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.
His descendants took the surname of Mac Manus,
and were seated in Tir Tuathail, in the north-
east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of
Roscommon.

* After having first plundered, rop cepeachaidh.
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 chéad (cántred) 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, 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 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 with him, and bound himself never
Lord 

The Counties of Clare, Galway, and West Connaught, as described in the records of 1225, 1226, and 1227. The text is a transcription of the Irish Annals, which describe the establishment of the Kingdom of Connaught by Richard de Burgo, the first Earl of Connaught, in 1225. The Earls of Connaught were appointed by the King of England to govern the territory, and they held the castle of Corrib, which was fortified and surrounded by a ditch. The island of Iniscreawa, near Carrig in the barony of Clare, was described as 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 ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Inscreava, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination." — See Territory of Hiar Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to by O'Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbesen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name. — See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, 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 graith. 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 dispatched 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 (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity."—p. 25.

e Oilen na Circe, now Castlekirk 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, penneô.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [uacca] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [neipneamh imíoch]."

g Wages, cuaparthaó.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, a ngiul pe cuaparthaó, 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 Castleragh, in the county of Roscommon.

i The son of Murtough, mac Muirchertaig, i.e. the sons of the celebrated Muirchertaig Muimhneach, or Murtough the Momonian O'Conor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

k Additional.—Fulled is the old form of the modern word cuillechó, more. In the Annals of
The togher, i.e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called tocap mona comeasa, 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 Templetoagher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O'Connor, 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-Diarmanda, or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note 7, under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

Recruits, glaplaeacaib, i.e. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them gailleippreamcaib, i.e. English archers.

Ardrakin, a farr-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\(^m\) and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher\(^n\) [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\(^o\) into Hy-Fiachrach Aidihe, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen\(^p\), 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\(^q\), and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough' O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

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\(^*\) Tuathal, the son of Murtough. — From the ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

*They then held a council, do gnáire comáichte pe poite ann ãn.*—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the Annals of Kilronan, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the Four Masters. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to sent first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chiefs he would wish to accompany him, while
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 Muinmheach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus O'Conor.

5 They joined, comoincead.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, po comoincead, i.e. they met. The word comoincead is often used to translate the Latin word convenient.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, b, a; Book of Ballymote, fol. 23, p. b, col. a, line 29; and Duidal Mac Fhirbis's Genealogical Book, p. 575.

6 Druim Ceannmain.—The Editor could not find any place of this name in the county of Galway. There is a Liscananaun in the parish of Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

7 Residence.—Minna, is explained by O'Clergy, in his Vocabulary, at the word muineachad, thus: "Muineachad... et locum. muineachad dae...
[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,

\[\text{meannatae,} \text{.a. tigeanna eir gae inocho: mhn-ndo a. inog.} \]

\[\text{Went to Hugh O'Neill, lochen do jeario aoda uin neill.-The compound preposition, or prepositional phrase, do jeario, is now obsolete, and doonurio, or do eum, used in its place. This passage is given somewhat differently iin the} \]

\[\text{Annals of Kilronan, thus:} \text{.the resolution they adopted was that each of them should return to his people and cattle, and leave the sons of Roderic. The sons of Roderic then left the country, for they had no English or Irish forces at hand, and Donn Oge went again to O'Neill. And nothing resulted from this expedition, but that the best province in Ireland was injured and destroyed between them.} \]

\[\text{Murtough, i.e. the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach O'Conor.} \]
After bpacaip cpeablaid 1843, leap kind referred as Daobin, Irish Clann-Murrough, maire Clann-Uadach, the cconnaccaip 19.

Annals mac amlaibh uí pallain i toirec cloimne huavaec vo marbaoth opeblainin mac catair cpoibcheig von coccaó pin. Taíg na pínnacha rpean gráíó daoí mac Ruaidhí vo marbaoth lá munnaí mheis aoisáain ir in coccaó ceona.

Amlaibh mac rpeancain uí pallain i toirec a vútéupa pén vo breap i von cenel vo mbor vo ecc.

Munneabac na pínnacha toirec clóimni mupchaó dècc in apteac ar loc oipbhion, i é plan ag vol inn.

Teac vo gabáíl ron concobar mac taidí uí céallaigh (tidrína na maine) i ron aşgal a bhataí lá macair taidí uí céallaigh, a loirceá ann ar an aon.

Duachán ó híghra, taíg ó híghra, é dhaoin inséan diarnaíta na oinnall uí esgá dècc.

* A necessary tranquility, cumpaíad na 1onam.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: i gumpaíad rangur a leir pin, uair ni paíbe ceall na eac gan milléac in lám pin a Connacceubh. Iap naipshúil 7 iron marbaoth bo in ciphe 7 a baime, 7 aír cúip carc pe oacé 7 pe goirta, bo fáir teóm móghalarn ir in ciphe 7, cenel eac séir a bhfolamhchus na baileanna gan oime beo iaradhch inntiab.—

"This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i.e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being."

Clann-Uadach, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, 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-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O'Fallon resided at Miltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the Inrolments 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 Mupchaó.—Ac-
and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillityx, 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-Uadagh7, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, 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 Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough8, 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'Finaghtry in Connaught (gíó emmaeine ní hionann), one called Chief of Clann Murachail, and the other Chief of Clann Connaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duald Mac Firbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtry 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 meadoghe, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtry, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glin's Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fianrach, p. 108, note b.
Munímní gá goill do úd do Tearmann Caelainne, ár na ngall do cóp dóm tarpe mór ére peaptaib óg gá Caelainne.

An tarbair gá buan a haitle na féidhre.

a The Momonians, &c.—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann 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 Tearmann Caelainne, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caelainn.”

b Tearmann Caelainne, i.e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duidh Mac Firbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: “Caoiliomm Ó Tímonn Caelainne i Conachcaib,” i.e. “Caoiliomn of Termon Caelainne in Connaught.” It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Keeland 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 shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraige or Kierrigii, 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. Caelainn.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February].
Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

a Donum Dei.—He is called "Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath," in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; 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.

f O’Mulmoughery, O Maolmoceipje.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Early, because moceipje signifies early rising. Maolmoceipje 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 Dei⁴, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O’Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leiny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O’Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer⁵, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O’Mulgohery⁶ 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 Ulidia⁷, 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’Teghe, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household⁸ 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 Allen¹ by Cathal O’Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O’Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calceus, tonsus, vel coronatus.”—Acta Sanctorum, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

⁷ Queen of Ulidia.—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; 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.

¹ Of the household, sceglais.—In the Annals of Kilronan: Duc loci sceglais Cathal Crovderg, being 7 a mic na rées, i.e. “Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Crovderg, and of that of his son after him.” The word loci sceglais 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 loci sceglais Meg Mac Cso mainly, anglicised “the Loughty,” as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

² Lough Allen, loci Cillimne.—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.
Caílín cille móide do leaccaí lár cáilal ó Raíghli.  
Aut naí má cáilál crioibheig do gáiláil Áotna uí plaíbhréatais, á tabaoint é láimh gáill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1227.

Aot Cíope, mile, dá céo, píce, apeacht.

Cioncobhaí mac Neáll uí chathapnaig do mairbaí la hainríbh laighneach po baoi i pochaí Riogh Connacht.

Énité uí macileaclóinn gur muintirhteaí uí macileaclóinn do mairbaí la gáill.

Maolpeachlann uí cioncobhaí páidís do mairbaí lá cuílen uí noíompraí.

Siollachóil uí Máolmuinig do mairbaí la hua Mórótha.

Sioll Érneath do comópinmuccaí go háiteach. Aoí mac cáilál crioibheig Ri Connacht do cócinnmuid i mbáth lá czú uí do aígno po cómmoncamhach pealladh páip. Uilliam macurccáil a fhéar capaíonna do éacht cúische gona púcnaí, é do bhré tamóidh gáill ar láp na cúinne amach, é a tóibleadh do go neachaí i cconnaítaib.

Aoí mac cáilál crioibheig do bheann comhaí lá cé cairt cáisteálbí pé huílliam macphé mac Seappaí, i luirtip éippe, é ní neachaidh pobn taoi

k Demolished, do leaccaí, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bnapca, and in the Annals of Ulster do peac, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

n Henry O'Melaghlin.—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyme, son of the knight O'Me- laughlyme, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardi-nurche. Murtagh mac Melaghlyme Beg was also killed by the English."

The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A.D. 1226. Féisteim hua Concobhaí do gábal taoi ciap do Connor hua plaíbhréatai gnum mábo gnum loirc é féin 7 a bhreáin. Aoí huo plaíbhréatai do gábal la hÁeo mac cáilál crioibheig 7 a tobaip allam ngaíl. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Connor, taking a house upon Donel O'Flaithbertay, killed and burned himselfe and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithbertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crovedeg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

a Assembled at Dublin.—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year 1226. It begins thus: Cuipre do bheann do gáallid asa cliaeth 7 Éippe a nÚc cliaet, é aoí mac Cíaleal Ciroibheig do gáim nhippe,
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'Conor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsy.

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

i.e. A Court [Counsel] was formed by the English of Dublin and of Ireland, at Dublin, and they summoned Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg to it."

The account of this transaction is more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1226. Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, went to the English Court of Dublin; by the compulsory means of the English they took his son and daughter as hostages, with the hostages of all the principal men in Connaught; upon examining of some criminal causes there objected to the said Hugh, he was found guilty in their censure, and being to be apprehended for the same, a special friend of his then within, and of great favour and power with the King of England, 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
The Annals of Iona are a record of Irish history, often containing valuable information about the people and events of the time. The text you have provided appears to be a transcription of a portion of these annals, specifically page 1227. The passage discusses names, titles, and historical events of individuals and places. Here is a translation and analysis:

The text mentions names such as Uí, Conchobair, and O'Connor, which are typical surnames in early Irish history. It also references places like Costello, which is included in the diocese of Achoury. The mention of Tribes of Hy-Man, and the note about the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney illustrates the complex and diverse historical landscape of Ireland during this period.

The passage includes references to the Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, which provides a context for understanding the names and territories mentioned. The reference to Bullock and Athlone highlights the geographical context of the region.

The text also includes a note under the year 1224, which specifies a date and possibly an event. The year 1226 is mentioned, perhaps indicating a notable event or milestone that year.

This passage is an example of how the Annals of Iona can provide insights into the historical and cultural context of early Ireland, offering a window into the lives and events of that time.
of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the Lathach [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O’Conor, 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’Conor 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’Conor’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’Conor] 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’Conor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O’Conor, 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 of Connacht, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geoffrey Mares, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O’Conor, and came to a place in Connaught called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mae Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betrayed him to the sons of Terlagh O’Conor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O’Conor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Felym tooke the
other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O’Ferral, was taken. Melanghlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O’Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, 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.

w The sons of Murtough.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann muipceaptaij muimhnaig, i.e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

x Athleague, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—
of Roderic O'Conor, into Moynail, 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 Murrough", 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.*

See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, 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'Conor came to an atonement with Geoffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdom of Connaught 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
Coccaid nap vo eipige hi econnactabies etip ba mac Ruaini uis cocdobaip, a. etip aoi 1 toippoealbae, irap marbaio an aoda pemraite, an ni eucce an mac ba ro umla von mac ba nine ginn militar Comnaeta eatonna 1 ro faraideal leod o earpla na ohabain na frniepae po oif ace mathe beace hi Steib luccha, 1 luic aimpic name.

Niall mac congalaig uis Ruainc tigeapna nartpaicce, cloinne pipmaige vo marbaio la va mac aith mic dornaiill uis Ruainc, a. aith 1 amlaod. Amlaib pip mac neill mic congalaig vo marbaio hi poinaccab la hamlaib mac aith ceodna.

Phipal mac ripiuucca uis Ruainc vo marbaio la macabi neill mic congalaig uis Ruainc.

Munpialtae mac planteaptaicce uis plannacain vo marbaio la macabi taideg uis goidpa.

Aod mac dornchaio uis peapgael vo marbaio la haoab mac amlaodb uis peapgael.

Dauio na plomn taiopeac pil maolmuain, 1 Ruaini na maolbienainn uibe.

Riocan mac wileam bupc vo tecet o Rig Saccpan ma uptri in eippn.

Aod mac Ruaini uis cocdobaip vo gadaip riige Comnaeit vo pip toccha an uptri go maithi comnaeit an belaib toippoealbaig a bhatap rai nine mar.

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 Englishman seeing, for meer jealousy, and for none other cause, killed O'Conner presently at unawares. 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.

*Airteach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. 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-Fiachrac, on which the relative position 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 Rosselougher, 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 Rosselougher (from which the barony took its name), DunCarbry, 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 Fearmaighc, 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-Bruin-Breifne and Connaicne, 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 Clanleys, 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 Oddyia, 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 Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

* Elder brother.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-
In the Annals of Ulster:

"A.D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary took the kingdom of Connacht and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connacht, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countries."

The Justiceship of Ireland it is highly probable that they are set down in that order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

Melaghlin, Maolpeachta. — He was the son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

Famine. — Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A.D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary took the kingdom of Connacht and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connacht, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countries."

Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was assumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

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 Tearmann Caoluinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadh."
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'Fiac, Abbot of the church of Gilla-Molaise O'Gillarain, of Tuaim, died, and was interred at Ardcarne of Kilronan he is called O δόματος τος έποιη μεγέλλα ἡμᾶς μακ νεμίν.

Inis-macnerin, ἡμᾶς μακ νεμίν, 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-ncirc; but it appears, from the meaning of the words and from these Annals, that they were two distinct places. The island μακ νεμίν of the sons of Erin could not be the same as the cataract τος έποιη of the son of Erc. The Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called by the Irish μακ νεμίν 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 μακ νεμίν appears from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and, that it received this name from St. Barrfion Mac Ernin, and his brothers, who were the patrons of the place, and venerated there on the 22nd of September.


The sons of Ernin 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 ò Σαρπλέκαγ, or O'Gorm-lys 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.
Dhírpháit mac giolla-charrnach, aipínneac tíde baoitín, ñ urafal rascac véce. A aolacaí i mannacht na trimnoine is i bhuain amae ñ éiceart go na canancaíb, no manáib manntíre na bunle, ñ boi mic éic hoinéice gan aolacaí ar bheas na manaig agha ñphoib ña manntír peiriín.

Dhírpháit mac canaín cananna dob eicnáide po baisti von oip oí cananna déce. Dhubhára inescan Ruaidhri bean catall mic dhírmaita go éic i a caillig ouib.

Dhírpháit mac canaín tígearrna úsfpúnaíman déce.

Dhírpháit mac mórda eircp Shil Mhuire chnaígh do treacheó a eircpcoide ar thia. Lochlaín ña mannticín ño manbhad la teanghatain a atar.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1230.

Aoír Cruide, mile, dá céad, críoéic.

Florent na cibhailán eircp tíde heogán, urafal phoistocainde decc iar pe bháin oíchtomrad a aoirí.

Giollaíorá na cléirígh eircp Luigne, iorép mac bicéadain eircp comhaicne, Mac Raé Mags Seannaigh eircp comhaicne, Rool phetit eircp na mide Riaslóir toccaidhe, ñ milió Cruide, Giolla comhoide na duileadh comharba peicín, ñ ab neiccleír na canaín cairriamhá, Mhuirsbaic na gsimtháile réidhinn inna mic nean, Maolmuire ña maoléim comuirba ciaraín cuína mic nóir, Giolla-reantaigh na heálghuirán canaín ñ anseoim, oimpìche ña honnmain ñanaic naomáic ñ amhachtírití raon manntíre na bunile déce.

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 Gillcarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, in Christo quiueuit.”

2 Had attempted to retain it, bhabh na manaig ag a phooas, 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.

3 Duvera.—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O’Conor: Dhubhára inescan Ruaidhri hi Conéicbaígh, bean cáeluidh mac dhírmaita go eic i a caillig ouib.

4 Dionysius O’More.—In the Annals of Connmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, “Denis O’More, Bushopp of Oifynn.” He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

5 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'Connor], 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'Duileáinnain, 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 Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Petit epp. m1 mbe, uir religiosus et caritatissimus, et Dei famulatus in Christo quieuit."

* This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn 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. Donn-pleibe hua minümen naem 7 maigirean raep queuen in Chpirto; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dundeve O'Inmanen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manač.
Maolpeálaigh mac riainn na rathóir an Ísín má bhí na sontraí Mánachtaí sa bhín. Stocan do Ḍanann go háirithe san Ísín go minic. Na táir go bhfuil sa bhín. 1230. The Annals of Íonaíla give a much longer account of the death of Donn Oge Mageraghdy, and of the contentions between the sons 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 Donncabhy Mageraghdy, and of Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers, for they had pleaded 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-Many. The son of William, however, mustered the greater part of the English of Ireland, and many of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, accompanied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg; to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Connacian 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 Gaillimh, which flows through the town of Galway], “to attack Hugh O’Flaherty. 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 [Muimhneach] 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 Inghine 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 Gilchrest 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 Ballintubber], 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 Muilmheach. 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

Manus, the son of Murtough, came into their house, and gave them hostages. On the day following the English returned to Muine Maicin, and remained there for a night, and on the next day they went to Magh Sine, and thence they passed through Lemy, and Ceis Corann; thence they set out for Coirshlahb [the Curlieu mountains], where though the guides missed the common pass, they crossed the whole mountain without meeting any accident. With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, who was the son of Conor Mac Dermot, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, and the Sil-Murray, they were at this time in a wood, and the resolution they proposed was this, as they had sent their cows and people into the fastnesses of Muinter-Eolais, and of Sliabh an Iarainn, not to come in collision with the English on this occasion; but Donn Oge said that he would not agree to this resolution; but that he would proceed to the west side of the English; and he set out forthwith for Fincarn, accompanied by his own brother, the youths of Sil-Murray, his English allies, the son of Donnell Bregach O'Melaghlin with his English, and Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor. On his arrival at Fincarn, Donn sent forth to battle a body of his troops, who fought well with the English, while he himself remained on the top of the carn, earnestly looking on at the conflict. Then the English sent a countless number of
archers and horsemen towards the carn, and they were not perceived until they had the carn surrounded, and 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 Iarainn, 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 Aireaghthie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curlieus].

9 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 spoyer 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 Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, 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‡.

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Lethquin, 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 Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: “A. D. 1229. Hugh O’Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-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, uir Eogain, 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 Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called píc ēmēl eogain; 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 Kinel-Owen race. Those 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 “quietit in Christo.”

† Treacherously, meabail.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: “Art mac Art O’Rourke killed by Randal O’ Fin mutherously.”

‡ Relatives, brád Tiếp.—The word brád Tiếp in
ancient manuscripts signifies a brother; but in the modern Irish language bó is a kinsman, and seanbó is the word used to denote a brother.

w Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney.—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O’Conacty in Harris’s Ware, 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. Brigid. The small village of Tober Brighde, 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. Brigid 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, Druiuin Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Clonoun) the third part.”—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note a, and map to the same work.

Fethfoilge.—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.

Stephen O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Keleher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma*, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfoilge*, 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 Manhattan, between which it principally lies.—See note h, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

* Tealach Eachdhach, now sometimes called Tullahagh, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Majovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern, or Bally-magauran, i.e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.
Concōbaig 500t ua hσgνa tιγεαμνα λυινε νεε.

όσισκεαι 1a νοιμναι 1a νοιμναι 1τιζεαμνα τινη κωινη, 1a λά ήανφνυ
μακ γιληπνειν ειν ρενπαιε φεαπ μαναε δο παιζιν 1 Ρακιλινε ιταηιν.

Ουκερατ λιννελιν λεο ρο λο εακαηη, 1νο απεκριτ εο ινηρ. Τυπερατ απνα
λά ταοη πεδο μαοηηε 1 ιοννμπρ αη βαιε ιηεη λεο

Πεικιμηνιο 1αοι καηαηεινς 1ο ζαβαηηι 1ε λακ λιηη ιειλ βιηε 1 μινυε
ταη πλαηζη ιαιηε γαλ ειεηαη.

ΟΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΠΟ, 1232.

Αοηη Κεηοηρ, μιηε, νά ιεδ, κεηοη, ανο.

Φαεηνα ια ηαλλγαε κοηορπα 1ρνηα 1μιαδα, 1 οιπηελ ια 1μιηαεηα αηηη
τιζη εαιηνδ, ληιηη, 1 νηηηπα, 1 ιηηαηζε ετηαιζ ιο εεη.

Τεμπειι 1οιηε κοηήνε ι ετηη ιηηην ια 1ρνηνα ια 1οιηεζεζαη ια ιονηηαη

b Conor God, Concōbaig 500t.—In the An-
nals of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is
written Concōbaig 500t. The adjective 500t is
used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the
Latin balbus, or balbutiens.

c An army was led.—This event is given some-
what more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilro-
nan, as follows:

"A. D. 1231. A great army was led by
Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and
by Aengus. Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal
O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and
cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and
plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white
steed that was in Ireland, and carried away
Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife
of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the
whole town."

[Mac Gilla-Finnen, now made Mac Gillinnion.
—The name is still very common in the west of
the county of Fermanagh; but many have
changed it to Leonard. This family is of the
Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty
Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland
from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of
this family see Battle of Magh Rath, printed
for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842,
p. 335.

e Eo-inis.—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or
Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even
Colgan, in Acta SS., p. 222, places Inis-eo, not
Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage af-
ffords evidence to show that Eo-inis was in Lough
Oughter. It is at present the name of an island
in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eo-inis),
in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation),
but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it,
except an earthen fort.

f Under this year the Annals of Kilronan re-
cord, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac
Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-
town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now
called Rockingham, the well known and mag-
nificent seat of Lord Lorton.

g Faghtna.—This entry is given somewhat
differently and better in the Annals of Kilro-
nan, as follows:

'A. D. 1232. Faghtna O Hallgαε comμbα
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 Crowderg (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}.

**THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.**

*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
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'Flanagan."

1 Coarb of St. Coman, i.e. the Abbot of Roscommon. Inisclathrainn is an island, containing the ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon. See note under the year 1193.

m Auliffe, ainlaibh.—He was the son of Teige, who was the son of Mulroney, the ancestor after whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called Clann-Mulroney.

n Aidideacht.—Under the year 1206 Mac Dermot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O'Quin is styled leacóipeach na haoiseachta, from which it would appear that this was another name for the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called Clenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79, note k), and which O'Quin had placed under the protection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The word haoiseachta is used in the Annals of Kilronan in such a manner as will shew that it was used to denote chieft, as in the following passage: "A.D. 1225. Comhnaip seicéi na cnannachtaí na Íolnachtaí dá mac Ruaini mac Tomóideálba mac Ruanini mac Tomóideálba; le h-Abh O'Neill do corrainn cuic Connaic ó h-Abh mac Cuail Crioibheach ní raonconrach Dunn Oifigch ní raoncuic, mic-
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 Morrogh 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 Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, prisoner.

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
Caplén bona gaillme do Ó deáin lá Riocaín de bupé, g caplén tháin iongám do émpexétal lá havam Soonún.

Bíoll na naoin ur dálach paí mé vàn, g lé izi aildeáu coiteáin do cong-bail do émpexéaiz g é trénaíb véecc.

Maeleóin boánp ur Maolconaire do ghabal cluana bolcám.

Fínlmu míc cadeil crapboéisp vo léccaí amac lá gailaib.

Concuibáin míc neill ur gáipmlfìoírgh toireáid cenel Muan véecc.

Sloiccead lá voimnall na laclaim teicnna tíne heóghail ce ngailaib, g co ngaonealail - tí de òs aídill via no mill món hí pránaic, g tuig bhráighe doimnail uí baoirill, g uí tairceart náir.

Sloiccead lá hua voimnaill - tí de òs aídill co mnaíct tulaí nóisc via no mánb bù ionoá via no loirp anphanná, g via no milleád mónan, g tainne aip cúla co corpeach.

Mrobaic g fallaimh do apeáin lá cinél eogain nar v do pocteáir a

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 Bourdeau, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crovderg 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 Clanrickard 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.

Of Bunagalvi, bona gailmne, i.e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Magoochegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvic, 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 1224 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.

Dunamon, Oun lomjain.—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'Finaghty, 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 Dunamore 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 Crovderg, 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:

"Conmhacht was the son of Muireadhacht, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Connacht (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhacht, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhacht must rise up before the representative of Connacht, or Chief of Clanna Conway. O'Finghaty was the royal chieftain of Clanna 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'Finghaty, 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."

Dunamore, dun iomghain, means the dun or fort of Iomghain, 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 4, 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, meabhae.—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 Sheepcaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

*Aughnish, aughne, recte aé-na, 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.

x Gilla-na-naev.—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.

5 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 descendents 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. Odojélagla cloimn Ruaíomh ni Concábaí m Eanhinn rípin. Uain tópcaí aon Pápa ceart ar Énnm do réim 7 do ghioll na Úinn go bráth, 7 réineapt do mnaigh póirta, 7 gur do psecú do mhian ó pin amhae; 7 ní raibh Ruaíomh pin, 7 ó ní rach do bean do mhinic 7 plaitaidh na ghioll do mhinic i níosgólta
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, Erenag of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday only [died].

Donneahy, Erenag 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 Crowderg, 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,
a deapbpar, la mac, la conma mac mac maftna mac Ruaini, ile oile, cinob. Ro macbait ann vana Raigallac na plannsa, tompar bimh comtara na hEireann, ean a bhatain, ean iup, gail iomda ele bhear iar mbuar cloig baicall, iap noenam earcra as 7 bachead connell do cleacib Connaetc opna, uair po rapaig 7 po place as momneac teag baorain, cealla iomda as cinna ginn po turest pen in enec na naom iap cealla po rapaigic. Ro bheai ghe, cinna Connaetc do clomm Ruaini mic toineoalbaig i1 in l1 mun. Sabaito rdulmo mac caicil eorpbeilip ghe Connaetc iarctan, in caiplen do piondo la neacu clonne Ruaini uis concobair, mic uilliam bunCe, mac uilliam bun Ce, mac uilliam buna gailrime, caiplen na cince, caiplen na caillige, caiplen oin iomgan.

Sloicea a la uilliam mac hugo de lae (ingin Ruaini uis concobair a matai ghe), la gailain mbe amaille brush in mbpeine in vodicu caicil uis Raigallach co noeanhrata creaca motha. Ruccar mac oonpo uis mun-tiip uis Raigallach pop uilliam de lae, pop matiib an oplag i nooib na creac euccrach ta canna poile, macbeain ann uilliam bun, uonpo uis matib gaill ar anon p1r. Ro gonaib uilliam de lae ro rocaibiu oile. Sioacht ar an tip gan giall gan esittepe. Do ceap uilliam de lae 7 Seplur mac caicil gaill uis concobair, reopur pronn mac na gaill mibna, mac maftna mac mac bearnac ua maolpeclann vo na gonaib vo padei poppa in iomanece Mona quierit: quoniam alicui Connaetcium alicuando subjecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connaetiam petitionis, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniae subdita fuerat monarchia. Nee ille more monarchie dominari quierit: sed dannare, sed a 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 Belanabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

c Caislen-na-Caillighe, 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.

William.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierre Lacy, of the county of Limerick, and also of the Lynchs 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, chiepest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardiest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen 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 Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmish, came to his house in like man-
Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough Morc, 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\(^b\), and Castle-na-Cally\(^c\), and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William\(^d\), 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 Gall\(^e\) O'Conor, Feorus Finn\(^f\), the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh\(^g\) O'Melaghlín, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoín\(^h\). Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Teffia, was

\(^{a}\) Cathal Gall, Cathal gall, i.e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

\(^{b}\) 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 Americ, Earl of Angolesm, after the death of King John, married the Count de la Marche in France.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

\(^{c}\) Cernach.—This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

\(^{d}\) 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.
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ANNALA RIOGHADHCHTA EIREANN. [1234.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donnchatha, Erenagh of Ag-bagower, 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 Gillaffinen, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of Muinter Pheodachain.

Muintir-Gillagan.—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 Montragall 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'Breen, 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 Gillafinnen¹, 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 Duracan 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 Mareschal¹, having rebelled against the King

Callow,‖—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Rathcline,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon. —See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

¹ 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,
AOIS CRIOST, 1235.

Aoife Crist, mile, ua é vo criòcat, acúicc.

Í raic ac na maolroghain ainmide cille halaí vécc.

Mathern rìoni oiléin na tríonu [vécc].

Mauraí an ùr na maolráin thigearna píl namchàna vécc.

Lochainn mac eòitìgein uí ñaileíi' nó marbaí la macaib an gòilla Riabhaí uí baoríill.

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."

m Mac 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.

n Curragh-Liffey, Cupnic éire, 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 cùmpic, or, as it is now written, cupnic, 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 Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's
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 Mauriceα, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreacht-Lifeα, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschalβ, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from himγ.

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. Hanmer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, ad annum 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.

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Connor, King of Connought, 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. Σνέεσα ηον ται ανοιχς, 7 με ηα μι κο νεμτη λαοί 7 ειε α πο περεζετη βραα τοα 7 αβιε Επαεσσαν. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Exteme snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

2 n
Taeclach mac aodh ui ubhda ti8eapna na namalga8a iu prri8pa8
do marba8 baon uip8ait roipxe i 8i8am6a8aire i longp98r peblimi8 mac catail
cro98boseig.

Sluancce8a la galla8b E8eann a@ na te8ionol la Rioncapu mac william
b8pe. Anra9 pdobna oipbepce b8a8ar ro8i an plu8a8e8a8 pm la@r Mac mphir
uip8i8i na hE8eann, hucco de la8i rapi8 8lab, uapiria Rittabaird ar@ bapi8
la88in co ngalla8 la88in, 8 e88an 8og8an co ngalla8 m8um8an, 8 Ruc8o8a E8eann
apa8n pin. Tangattar tap a8l8aim 80 por8com8ain. Ro loirci8@8t an b8ale.
An8en co hoil8pin. Ro loirci8@8t t9n98all mop8 ain8pin. An8en co ma9n8pri8
a@8a valaa8ope ro8i 8ue8l oipma8i8 na 88i8poi88ve 8o j8om8pa8. Do cotta8
8r8onsa via pr8ianla@8c ro8i ma9n8pri8, b9mie8 an rep8r8ate8, t8uc8rap cai88i8 aip8pin,
eipe, 8 i8om8m8a8 8ip. Ba g888n8 m888i la ma888i8 g888ll 88i ni pm, 8 ro cue9p88ot
ro8i cc8ula 8ac ni 8rip 88iob 8pin, 8 ro ioe8rap va88 88i8n an ni8t na 8rip. Ro
cue9p88t ar9abara88 r8ip8e uada88i8 co cpe88t, co cai888e m8u888en, co to8 pin8me

a The most illustrious.—Ar i88 ro9bna oip-
88eapna b8a8ar ro8i an plu8a8e8a8 pm is a very old
and obsolete form of construction, which would
stand in the Irish of the present day thus: Ar i88 ba
oipbepce bi ar an plu8a8e8a8 pm. Charles
O’Connor, of Belanagare, 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-
rrowing 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.

r Mac Maurice.—This name should be Mau-
ri8e Fitzgerald.

s Walter Rittabard.—He is called Gualterus
de Ridesesta8oria by his cotemporary, Giraldus
Cambrensis, in his Hibernia Exp8gnata, lib. ii.
c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most
modern writers. He had his chief castle at
Tristerdernot, 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’Tooke8, shortly after the En-
lish invasion.—See note under the year 1180,
pp. 53, 54; and Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-
toes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 400, 401, note a. 

b John Gog88an.—O’Flaherty, in his Hiar-Con-
naught, quoting this passage, calls him, “the
Lord John Cogan.” The name is still numer88us
in Munster, but now generally Anglicised
Gog88an.

s Routes.—The word p88ca, which is derived
from the Norman-French word route, is Eng-
lished Row8te by Macgo8h8gan, in his translation
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. Cow8l’s Law Dictionary this word is
correctly explained route, turma, col88ors, 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 Crowderg.

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 Dalaarg, 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 Rue Goganae; and, at the same year, púcu μετείγησαι 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 Connoght, until they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, took all the goods they could finger, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habits of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habits 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, μπίε.-In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is as follows: Oμìνεναιν α μπίε 7 α ανρέναις απ απαρακ 7 αρρετά τιμεντε γο ορμετ 7 αι συμπερ μπλεα, 7 α' ρίν ου εον γλινε περινα. "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [cohortes] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthe Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinne-fetarn." 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 Chairiche, 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-Fiachrach, 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.
peapin, 1 eugpat cpeaca mór leó co hath capna i ecomde an iuréir. Do mpaumpan shi comainle ielte amhain thia aplac eogáin uí eoin to dioúal a cpeaca a thumhnaeacáib, 1 ar thomnchab capppeac na mbraif, i. roth ina xillisigh i' in con air céona hi títh mane, mmáonnmaígh, 1 ar píde go tuadh mhimain gan rabaí gan rathgá do thumhnaeacáib. Do róna cpeaca oí dhe leó.

Ou comainpe pedlímio mác catedh cpeoibeig na shi to nul uadh ari comainle no éin do cona roéirde i mbairi thumhnaeac, 1 iap roctam do iia roíghió no cupoir deabta cpeoda gach laoi. An lá deréanaic thia do cópan Connactsláig, thumhnaígh i' in catélaígh, 1 po catedhgh a físhió. Aet éin no pontaimhe rophein na thogail nevítée, 1 an marcchlaígh rophi pò mheo, 1 po muóisigh rochaide fórrpa oíshlím aet ar mo a roíghtígh a thumhnaígh thia toghaíf thomnchab capppeig. Tangdubh Connactsláig iaromh vía teitigh. Do róme na briain aipbánaic rit ne gaillegh, 1 do beairt bhiagh deoib. Tangdubh thia na shi to níl eanah 10 Connactsláib. Apea leob séum go haod na eaveblitigh, 1 do ríghne ríodh rit eadh uap cinn a bo, 1 a thumhnaéipe. Pedlímio imropp mo catedh cpeoibeig, ari comainle po réirgh roí a mbaill to buaÍ a cconmaice marna, 1 a cconmaice cúite donoec po gab a comainle, 1 mac mearnag, 1 conoban muad mac thumhnaeacáig thumhnaígh do beak laip do roíghió í domnall, i. domnall mór, 1 an títh uile pháipéecad roip cinn gail. Iap thí na tangdubh goill do thin muiggru. Ro cupprr comsóta go maigr mac thumhnaeacáig thumhnaígh viarrmáid gaill rath, gní thiar maigr rit na eirefhlaí doib. Ro cupprr thion goill ó thin muiggru roibh viarrmáide rait macsh muaidh gní po an 쉽게 eccuill, 1 do beantuir cpeaca iomhá

* Tor-Glinne-searna, i.e. the tower of Glenfarn, or the older glein, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rossclougher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley. See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called tor or on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

* Moineog, Moenmáig.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moynoe, Finture, and all the champaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the
to Tor-Glinne-fearna, and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarn. 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-Man 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-Man, printed for the Irish Archæological 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: Tancéatan Connacéat gáirfe fo ríomhair epnina 7 púininn fadh muintir na roí na réiteáin fo marbhadh síb.

Dun-Mughdord, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of
leó go Ṛniumá ní 1 ccoimne gáll. Tá naic gai aod u bhailebhaontá, 7 eogán u héim pluaíc móir éile timeáill, 1 aréiraigh leó aí ná aita tharrainn cog aínin éino maippa. Rangatana na hainnéar gáil cona róipraí, 1 an náithí ma ccoimne co Ṛniumá co calaí aír aonáid.

Mágnúr, imnipp, baí púise 7 a ¡longa a¡ ámué na hínipri, 7 beaná caimeec udá roip gállab, 1 indaireach ù gállab fàirpprom. Ró reiteigie trí gáll beug mn, 7 ariad a ro péip rats a longpont do bheir leó, 7 a hainnéar gáil do tháirppaná cuac i cuil trúaga móir boí 11 in mainnamon. Oño maichi mágnúr márrin do éuaró in ír paíten, 1 ro cuip oiporóla aír maicín in ír aonáid. Oo connasaí gáll mágnúr cona maicín do sól roip na hoiléanáib héirn, no éogbaóar a hainnéar gáil leó aí róip na tríaga, 7 ro cúipstep roip márrin iat, 7 ro lionait co hóbann do pluaíc, 7 ro ùíntíb áiríitea euidipée, 7 lotún roip na hoiléanáib i mbasraí maicín mágnúra (cennoéa ír paíten i mbas maicín fárrin), 7 ro maíbrar a ruipáraidar do baomha maitip. Oo duochain mágnúr 7 i mbasó aír maicín in ír paíten na longaib, 7 ro págainist aír íiri, 7 oíamháir tapiri lá mágnúr maicín maille ro cúipstep a ¡longa iin échar longar na vsall.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

Achill, Eccuill, 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-Fiachrach, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844.

Drummi.—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.

Which they carried.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archaological Society in 1845, as “Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro” [Killary].

The sound near the island, ámué na hínipri.—In this part of Ireland ámué 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 ámué éinn Eaclo, at Achill head; baile an éiproéa, or steamtown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and ámué na maicín, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

Large strand.—This strand lies to the north of Murressk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croughpatrick.

Inis-raithni, i.e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishracher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of
dered Achill\textsuperscript{a}, and carried off great spoils to Druimni\textsuperscript{b}. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great army, having vessels with them, which they carried\textsuperscript{c} [by land] as far as Linan Cinn-mara\textsuperscript{d}. 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\textsuperscript{e}, 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\textsuperscript{f} at that place. When Manus observed this, he landed on Inis-raithn\textsuperscript{g}, and sent a party of his people on the Island of Inis-Aenaigh\textsuperscript{h}. 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\textsuperscript{i}, 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\textsuperscript{h}, and the map prefixed to the same work.

\textsuperscript{a} Inis-Aenaigh, i.e. the island of the fair or market, now correctly anglicised Inishmany. 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.

\textsuperscript{b} Except Inis-Raithin, cenmocæ Inp Raen. In these Annals cenmoëcæ, like the Latin \textit{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 \textit{præter} by Colgan in \textit{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 \textit{recte} north-eastwards, and landed on Inis-Raithin, and some of his people landed on Inis-Raithin, 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 \textit{[7 \textsuperscript{1} \textsuperscript{7}} cuanup ap ap da oílen], they killed all the people they found on them. Manus
and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

* 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-Fiachrach, 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.

* Luffertane, luigbúinín, 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-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archeological 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 demesne, and now pronounced luigbúinín in Irish, and Lorton in English.

* Port-na-Carrick.—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 póc na caupge.

* And pray there.—This passage is given in the Annals of Boyle, as follows: Do eino moppo in irtipir 7 maen ngall Eireann ou
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, 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'Conor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, 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-

translation, which is as follows: “The Justiciary and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to see that place, and to pray and 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’Conor has mistranslated almost every sentence of it.
Free of tribute.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs forever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Connaught, Felim O'Connor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor. Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Connor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian O'Connor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantreds belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence 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'Connor.

"Clara, 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-Fiachrach, 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'Connor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal; son of Conor [recte O'Connor], in Clíara*, and were interred there.

Tuathal, the son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muirgneach [O'Connor].

The Castle of Meelickw was demolished by Felim O'Connor.

* 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 Dunbronan, 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'Dris-coll, 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-Choimdeadh O'Cuilin, Prepositus of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words:

"Gilla Coimdeadh O'Cuilin, Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Claris Elfenensis, Archidio-coni, feliciter in Christo quieuit; et in insola Sanciae Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani, cuius 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 Magoeoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1260, he is called, "Clarus Mac Mo-lyn O'Moyleronrie."—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifney.
Áois Criost, 1236.

Aidh Criost, mile, vá éid, tríoca, aré.

Máiríte mac maolín i Sagart cille Mic Treana [becc].

Aidh na titellaini Sagart cille Rosain. Há cananaí é po boith in oilen na tríonna decc oíche níolac.

An iurter, .I. mac muirín do éionol gáll Epeann na comne co haé reo-
painne. Таис plúthim mac catail crioibheagh Ri Connacht ir in comne hírin. Iseán bá mhánmarc leó uile reall pol plúthim ge po baoi na caipheoir
criost a thag an iurter, tá he in rocamh a tçionoil co haon maigh. Iar bhríor
théil t aíc plútháil rabao plúthlimho po maite ar in comne uachraí maic-
pluaí tá po porcomáin. Ro leanaí ar ren co thacaíth plútheag, go éainn in
ut uí sinnail, go naí sáchar fáith do pothar creaicí móra aí taóis na
cconobair, tá plúthat beag tìná mòda in mhoir t aí naofaire. Co rangattra
gar na ghabalaí lùn leó go dhuim pheascnaithe 1 maígh luice, uac h aí ann
baol an iurter lùn ocas níonnaí. Bá iar naol mac william hi raith do
pónaí an comne hírin.

Sódair an iurter 1 na goill iarc in mha trígh, ní po raith pothamair an
típe ag bhean mac tóirnealbaí.

Creaicí móra do déanam lù bhean 1 la hamraíb an iurter aí macaib
aoda mac catail crioibheagh, aí poircách oile do muirín plúthlimho. Crea-
icí eile do déanam lù macaib aoda aí goill aí po píscainocht saoir-
sealtaí go po leíte in tír eacorra imáireach amne.

Concoimh mac aoda munímh do mairbaíb lù macnáir mac mairceap-
taith naí coachesbair.

Maolmúirís na laécthain do cóga in eippcoróine tuama, a d' Ín i raith,

* Kilmastranny, Cill mic Treana.—Charles O'Conor adds: 1 Cill Oliollá; but the Editor
does not think it proper to give it in the text.
Kilmastranny is a vicarage in the diocese of El-
phin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the
county of Sligo.

* Kilrodon, Cill Rosain, an old church in
the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-
west of the county of Roscommon.

* Ath-a'fearainne, now Afeorainn, a townland on
the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of
Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of
Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-
Many, printed for the Irish Archeological So-
ciety in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of
this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-
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'Connor, 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'Connor, 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'Connor].

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 Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. Cúipéap cryope is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.
Foot-soldiers, 

...
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'Melaghlìn; 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 renounter 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, macaib mallaic, literally, sons of curses.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is: "Ri mà phao rocaise son epluaig in oilen 7 allamorx son oilen no vaoinita mallaiqee connol-bàrre in maum in, òe mac mac copmaic mic Comal-
many of the meaner sort of Felyn's people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left behind much of the small cattle of the said prey."

b *Went over to, *ciath *ioinnroigid. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, *cúirg a núc; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

1 *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.

k *Balla, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clannmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

1 *Within it.—This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's
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 Cuconnaught 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 Cuconnaught.—Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. Cú conaicht signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly compounded, as Cú Uló, the hero of Ulster, a name translated canis Ultonice, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; Cu mò, the hero of Meath; Cu luac'rá, the hero of Luachair; cu mu-many, the hero of Munster; Cú bláomna, the hero of Slieve Bloom; Cú cápul, the hero of Cashel.
The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

Cluain Colha, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman’s seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

Tearmann Coollainne.—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 Tearmann Caelainne see note b, under the year 1225, p. 238.

Iubhar Chinn Choiche.—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the county of Down, which is now called in Irish Iubhar Chinn Tragha.—See Battle of Magh Rath, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1842, p. 276, note c. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Magcoghegan, record the death of Hugh O’Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, 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 Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O’Conor.
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 Chinn 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 Crovderg [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, Murtough, 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 Melaglin O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, 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.

1 Bishop of Leyny, i.e. of Achonry.
2 Gilla-na-necc.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, Gilla na neach, i.e. the youth of the horses.

1 Conmaicni, i.e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note 1, under the year 1215, p. 186.

a Coirrshliabh-na-Seaghsa.—This is the Irish name of the Curlieu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

w Drumraitte, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curlieu mountains.
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-Nephin, in the county of Mayo. — See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finch-roch, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

Lough Key — The Annals of Clonmacnoise state that Felim O'Connor took possession of 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 [mag naoi], Tyrotha [epi euατα], 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 Key⁷, 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 rent９.—(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 Island⁸ in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

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* 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 Domat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.
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annala rioghachtta eireann. [1238.

banún na híreann do étte i ceannacht, i cairleán do tímpheadháil nó de bhean am mhínte.

AOIS CRiOST, 1238.

Aoís Crist, mile, do cheart, fuinocart, a hocht.

Féile na Ruanaí airdeaircop tuama i an scór a eipicbóin ón bháta mna mun hí cioll muinne in áetacht éig.

Dornchaí naíneac mac aída mic Ruainí uí conchobair do maithbáid lá taís mac aída mic catall ceoilbheag.

Dornchaí mac duineán uí lógára tigeanna luíne do gabáil lá taís mac aída mic catall ceoilbheag, i an tan musaí ón cóiméad é no maithrach a hraicne buíochain, i. mim aída uí lógára an pliást a eitim bhrún na róinna.

Platainmac Mac Catmaoil aipseaspe acenel fhaibhais, i toipéach cloinne Conagain, i ó ceithir oíche 1 eitim maíne, peipé goirceó i emig eithheoíom do maithbáid lá doonchaí mac catmaoil lá a hraicne pli sína tángnaíct.

Dornchaí mac municeanc'ag do dol uil in mbheirne go hua Ráidallaí, i púsc pluás móin laire i ceannacht, i púsc aipseaspe munín clúana coimpe, i púsc maithbáid pochaidhe do maithbíc muníceheoíom hi eipícheac'nt na cípte rim, i óphoíg móin bóna tuathaíb.

Maolpuanait ag donnchaí uí óbuda do maithbóid lá maolpeachlaíann

b Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, granted the lands of Drumann iarrthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Bracín 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.

c Felix O'Rooney.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Ruadan, 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.

d Cluain-Coirpthi.—In the Feilire Aenguis, at the 15th of February, this place is described as in nóichei cinel veóbda i ceannacht, i.e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Consnaught." 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 Crovderg.

Donough, son of Duarcan O’Hara, Lord of Leyn, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg; 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 seats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murrough [Mac Dermot], went into Breisny to O’Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthi; 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.

Mulroney, the son of Donough O’Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of...
Mac conchobair maio mic muigceartaiug muimnuig; la mac tiacaann mic caatail mbeccapam uis conchobair.

Caiflén na ro denain hi muintir murchadha hi ecnoinchaicne cuile, a ceili na lair na baqúnaic pheachaire.

Sluaingeac la mac muig hupuig na hepeannah, la hugh og uis laic iana ulao hi cecenél eogaim hi cecenél conaill. Ro a' eirighean maig laclainn (i.e. doimnall) tugrat tiacaannur cenél eogaim do mac uis neill, a uis gabhat phuin bràghde an tuaireacht.

Cloictheac eanaig uaim do denain.
Caatai maig niubair tugrateach peag pecone vècc.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1239.

Aoir Cruort, mile, uis éid, tríoicat, anaoi.

Muirchearta mac Doimnaili uis hriannan do ecc.
Caata iath triimail do tubairt la Doimnall maig laclainn uis in po marbaig doimnaili caillaine uis neill, maig matgaonna, Somaille na gairmleachais, caoca hriann uis gairmleachais, maite cecel moann go rochadh iomdla

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 Geffry Osboldston, Esq., this territory is called Muinter-murughoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clonrickard. 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.e. to Brian.

h Cloictheach is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as cloictheac cille muig, in the county Kilkenny; cloictheach cluana Uína, Cloyn steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, in voce cloictheach and cuilceach. In some parts of Ireland the word is made cuilceach by metathesis, and in others clógar is the form used to express steeples or round tower. O'Brien gives cloigtheach and cuilceach 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, Ganaé bóm.—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 Reavy, maig niubair, now generally an-
Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Mughneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O’Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha\(^1\), 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\(^2\), and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach\(^b\) of Annadown\(^1\) was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevy\(^*\), Lord of Feara-Seidne\(^1\), died\(^m\).

**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\(^a\) was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaighe O’Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O’Gormly, and Caech-

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\(^1\) *Feara-Seidne.*—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.

\(^m\) Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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 chieftaine 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 Donnsleyve, the King of Ulster’s” [recte Uladh’s, or Ulidia’s] “son, Melaghlyyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, 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 Melaghllyn from thence into Connought. O’Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyro Owen afterwards.”

\(^a\) *Carnteel,* caps τρικόντι, i.e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulus; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-
tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

*Caeth-Bearnais*, i.e. the blind man of Barnis.

Mountain.—The mountain of Breifny means Sliabh-ain-erin.

*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 Mulrooney and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Meylurg.

*Rosbirc.*—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rosborne, 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 tinscrá, 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 Cuconnaught 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 Conorn, 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 Ardcarn, 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.”
Sluaigeadh món lá concomnacht an págall a ligh có rubhmac mac nóraimhata có nó aipse an tí eile co hárpa capna, Í pò maith daoine tumbha an niugaila a meic, córubhmac mac toimthaithe do arithigh, boinnchaodh mac muintreachtaigh do ghabháil tigeárnra muide luigh.

Peolinnio na conchobair do vol do laic airig mór airig do éoraid gall gaoideal mór, Í fhuair ónóir món on mór on éir úm rin, Í taimní plan úa tig.

Aodh mac giolla na naom cruthim uí Seaacnaithe do mianbád lá conchobair mac aoidh mic caitail ‘crodhneach, Í lá máireá na plóim.

Saodh inséan uí héimnaithe bith donnchaodh éarnphígh uí briam véce.


"Felim O'Connor.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the notice of Felim O'Connor’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 granted 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 iniquam plantationis, quam Comes Cantie Hubertus in illis partibus, dum sua potentia debacharet, plantavit, infructuosam siccomorum radicitus evulsam, non sincerat 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 Tuamona. In the last edition of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from Felim O’Conohur, 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.

"Sabia, S6b.—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 Ardcarne, 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 Crovderg, 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 Mac Carthy 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.

word signifies goodness.

Timoleague, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. Teac 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., Mac Carthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; 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."
302 Anna L. Ríoghadhachta Éireann.

Aois Críost, 1241.

Aois Chriost mile, na céad, cethaca a haon.

An tepoch na plaineartaíg (1. Muircheartaí), 1. epoch eanatá vúin [go ecc].

Coirean cead taimhair na mbhaca minúr in áitliam lá comairbhrata.

Oíomh phón mac écneachtair huit ómnaill tíghna tíne comhair, peanmanac, t sóthair, comhair co coimheath, t oíshiall ó cláir anuair véce in aibh mánach tair mbreite baoda ó óomhan, t o óomhan, t a aonacal co nonóir t go náimhnia tí manafhra earrá púinúr tighi naíomh ó rothpháid.

Maoileáclainn na oíomhlaí oíomh Tsíghna tíne comhair aíomh a aítair. Ua neill, 1. bhrian do téac éist éire ná ionadaphao lá oíomhlaí maígc laclainn, t úa oíomhlaí do oíla coma pochtíe lá bhrian na níell hi cenél eophys, t uccarath cath do maig laclainn, t cat cramoinse, t go maithitar oíomhlaí na laclaino tíghna cenél eophys, t ecneabhar oía veaphéime, t taighnche cenél eophys uile inmáile rýphi, t go hoinneachóir bhrian oon chuid rain tighi naíomh cenél eophys.

Diarmait mac maighná míc tóiphealbairg míoh uí cómbaír naof eamhí t eangnaíma do ecc.

Sítríche maígc oípeachtair táipheal clomne toimhairg véce.

Uachtírna do lath tíghina móine ó gállait, t chím comaircle gáll eanann végh in páircáib.

Taidig mac ruaini uí go bhrá véece.

Taidig uí cómbaír do arghum naomhráige t clomne phímairghe.

* 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 possession of the English.

* Caimirige.—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'Neill 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 bountifullest Englishman for horses, colthes, money, and gold, 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. Murthough), 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 Curlicue 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 Caimerige, 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].

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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 Seudy, now Ballymore-Lough Seudy, 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.


bHead of the Council, ceann acóimh, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-
Whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

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.

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 Ólmaineac, a German, for Ulbmac, a Scotchman.

Mocha.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, “Mauchteus 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 Narc 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 Dallassians, 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 Crovderg.

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 Crovderg 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 Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.


Aithchleireach, i.e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

8 Brian.—Charles O'Conor writes, inter lineas, r. Ógna hecagt, i.e. "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.
AOIS CRIOST, 1243.

Aoir Cruirt, mile, da éid, ceatrácat atph.

Petnur macraet 1an ceinnne a bitha6 i ecanánchaib oilen na trnóide an loc cé véc, 1 a aonacal l á péle maipat.

Rnaíteacna an luagda comari báenein [bo eicn].

Maoléin na creacán aipíoiseochain tuama an teacte táirg (1. táip muin) ina márgirtír vécce in at chiaé.

Caítaac na niotúpa daeaganaí muintíre maolíumanaí vécce in aná cairna an 10. augúrt.

Taías mac aido mic caítaí érbideiri56 iu lécéea dha Raqallair, 1 a teact ce maipat na bhuille cona rochaidhe, ocul ó iapomh co teac mic niéplma, Comhmac mac Tomlaiteig, 1 é réim, 1 a bín mhin meg cáitair (1. eacair mhin mhin, 1 bá hipdie mathair tainig budoim) do jadhail, 1 a tabhairt ce coéonnnaíct u na raicallaír maip mnaoi a9 a éapatlaí réim.

Taías do óiul doinípi pa péil maipat in uathaí rochaide huí conne 50 hua Raqallaíí, 1 taías do jadhail acu h ill, 1 a muintír do máibh, 1 a beáit réin 1 láim co péil beapaír ag ecna.

Suainceab mo9 da énol lá Nic Sasan do raigl9 ní9 Bríanc, 1 teacá da éot ón ní9 níáppaíd 5all epeann cuige. Riocair mac uilliam bùpe do óiul ann 1 cseuma cáichi, 1 a éec éoír a9 an pluascéad a9 gin.

Caítaí mac aída uí Concobair dulta muintíre Raqallaíí do ímpriu gopma, 1 creac go denam ó8 aí mupírpítaí mac goillapúilí9 do muig nippe, 1

b Coarb of St. Benen, i.e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Drum liss, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine which of these the Finaghty, in the text was coarb.

c Archdeacon, aipíoiceochair.—This term is to be distinguished from aipíoinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer, or manager, of the church lands.

k Festival of St. Bearach, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Killbarry, in Kinel-Doafa, or O’Hanly’s country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the Léidir Aen gús; the Irish Calendar of the O’Clereys; and Calgan’s Acta Sanctorum, at this day.

l May-Nissi, macg nípp.—This is called macg nípp in O’Dugan’s topographical poem, and macg nípp 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 Arcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, 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'Conor, 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.

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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.
Munrceartac phin do gabail nó, ḇ a máthao hí cill Seipin. Cread oile do óenom do pó céadóir an clóinn rinnmáise ḇ a gcumthaigh.

Cpassed maígh píne la catal, ḇ po eipín cogaid eitir na cconobair ḇ na Raġallairg.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1244.**

Aith Crist, mile, da eón, ciónacait a ceapaigh.

Doimheac mac phínein mic maolheachalann mic aodha mic toipíealbaigh uí conobair eipcop oile phinn décc an 23. apriil ní mhí' cloétrano, ḇ a aíobal 1 maíthea na bille.

Aindneochann tuama do bhadó a phíglírin cluana.

Domhchaí nó na dálaigh rasó ná láir nieghse, ḇ ná láir niecoir le tán do écc, ḇ aíobal hí maíthea na bille.

Taigh mac aodha mic caital coibhneigh do bálaíd ḇ do chnochadh la comconnacht na Raġallairg 1 pél bearnaicc occ mic na comaire por loch aillime la na bhit illaim agse ḇ pél maíntain gur an ionbhaí phin. Ruafóri

**m** Kill-Sessin, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill tágin, and Anglicised Kilteashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardearne, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

**n** Clann Fearmaineigh, 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, maicht píne. This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Connacaine Maighhe Rein, 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 maicht píne is explained plain of the track, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Pomerians, 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 Re in the Shannon.—See note i, under the year 1193, p. 98.

**q** Glaislinn 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 Cluain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, p. 130, where Glaislinn 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 Inishcloghran, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn 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 Crowderg, 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 Rosait Nyn-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mayny, 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, ὁ ἀλλὰ ἦν ὁ ἀποκριθήν.—Charles O'Conor writes inter lineas "ὁ ἀποκριθήν potius; vide infra." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, ὁ ἀλλὰ ἦν ὁ ἀποκριθήν, i.e. "was blinded and emasculated." The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, "Teige O'Conner blinded and maymcd by Coconaught O'Rely."

Inis-na-Canaire is now called variously Big
mac aodh a d'fhreataigh do haois ar an cuimhín connaéctach as áthchoc na mionna an 9. lá do mhaith, a aodhacal i maitirí cluana tuarthaí a chaitheann cionn an tsaol acu. Conchobair mac aodh mac catail crombeag do écc liom miníra deapach.

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshanbo.

"Cuirreen-Connaughtagh, Cuimhín Connaéctach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflowed by Lough Rea.

"Atha-liag-na-Sinna, now béal an tsaol, Anglicé Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The Aíth-liag mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-west of the town of Roscommon, is the Aíth liag mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

"Chuain-tuaisceart, now Clontuskert, 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 Clonmacnowen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

"Fenagh-Moy-Rein, rhoínaíacha maige pín, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh.
drowned in Cuirræen Connaughtagh, at Ath-liag-na-Sinna, on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuiscirt, with great veneration 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'Connor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein. The Coarb was not home 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 demanded his eric from O'Connor, 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'Connor. "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 Geirctheach, 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 original 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 Academy. 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."

Eric.—An amercement or fine for bloodshed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly similar to the were or weergild of the Saxons.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

Geirctheach.—This is the river now called the Yellow River, which is formed by a junction of several streams rising in Sliabh an Irainn, and is subject to great floods; it passes through the
little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

c 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 sinister dallings on the O’Reillys and the Breniemen, and made havock 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 Cormack 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 thro his brains to his very neck, and caused his neck to sinck into his breast; was strocken
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-leice.

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."  

a Inishfree, înîp ìscaich, i.e. the Island of the heath.—This island retains its name to this day.  

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.  

e Port-na-leice.—This was the name of a
maithaoin an maoin pin, g conchobair Ruaidh ude hreic co maamripi na buille, g a ecc don lot pin, g a aolacaip ir in maamripi hjiun iap mbuaigh oige g aiteige.

Caiplén pliciop go denoim la mac muiric mic geapaile, iuptii na hepeann, g pe mol muiriog uain po ropcongba ro peolium a denain ai a birsine pin, g cloca, g ael, g tige propel na trimoiwe vo tappraing cuicce iar trimoip ai an ionaid ceopia lair an iuptii vo clairip mac maolin in oino na naom trimoiwe.

Sloigeo mpo la piz patan i mbisnaib, g po gab longpost oc caiplén gannoc, g po dociup ma docum an iuptii co ngallair epeann, g peolimio mac catail scrobbeni cona pocraide. O go cuatai tra po millead brittain leo, g arn aoi ni po gabrat gleill na eirepli aon cuip pin. Ba honpia peolimio o conchobair ag an piz ai an pliocceo pin.

Caiplén aca an cip ai bni maige nippe vo denaif la mhuic mac goippel. Piacra mac uair uis plainvo taopreac pil maolpeumam, vecc.

Caipball buide mac taioic mic aongupa pindapriac uis dalaig vecc.

Caiplén ruicin go denoim.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

Gannoc 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, vo eociup ma docam, 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 be brought forward as a precedent.—See Close Roll, 23 Henry III. 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, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from
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 Crovderg 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 ann. 1246; Hamner’s Chronique, 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." Hamner adds: "When all the forces joyned together, the Welshmen were overthrown; the King mamed and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to returne, winking awhile in policie at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald." Hamner 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 township 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
The text is a historical document from the year 1246, written in Middle English. The document contains a mix of historical narratives and legal descriptions, typical of medieval records. The text references various locations and events, such as the castle near Ballinlough, the parish of Rath-Aedha-mic Brie, and the monastery of Slieve League. The text is rich in historical detail, providing insights into the social and geographical context of the time. The document also contains references to notable figures and places, such as John Fitz-Geoffry and Kilbeggan. The overall tone is formal and scholarly, characteristic of historical records from the medieval period.
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 Mocha, 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, aneogao, 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, &pnuim lecan, but more correctly &pnuim lecan, 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. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

"Lord of the Oriors, vicereigna na nairéáin, i. e. dominus Orientalium, 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, ropcóngna.—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 shewn 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\(^a\), 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\(^b\) 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\(^c\), Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary\(^d\).

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**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\(^e\), 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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\(^a\) Albert, the German, Albanus almacuaech. 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.

\(^b\) 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.

\(^c\) 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
la gallath anicíina 5ο macheatain sligech an tur, airtne co híir aedí prúaidh mic baodair. De neachaidh cóibhmac mac naímatha mic Ruaidhí uí Conóboarta na thionóil. Bé gní ethaiine uair fhéin rsírici 7 poil mórinn. Ro thionóil uá domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eogain an a ceimh conap leccrís gail na gaoideal tar anath Síofait annam pe hé reac-thomhán ón tháit 50 amrai Comó e ainneac.Àorarynse leo cóibhmac uá concóbar 5o rochpaire mo thair an mairriuága trionóil éirígan mág maic 7 ionmu aí ðu an maicig mar ði bho ro an moineig ron gan aídhghao don neac go pàme bel aíta úluam ron fimne. Nó po ainneac cenel eonainn nó conap rascatair an mairriuága do líthe a ccaill ãuca don taobh thair fhairr. So dart tuairim ðu. Ón connacatair goill aíne cenél Conaill ron an mairriuága tángatair do líthe a norpúma ãuca, uair don bád ãphid leòp cáomhrataoirí ðfíirprad vilibimb, Ro ling-

Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify of a wood, or of a cleft.

The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badhorn.—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 eara nuoé, and in English Assaroe, —See note á, under the year 1194, p. 99.

Bethought them.—Aineac 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:

“Á D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly” [were] “killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, until Cormac O'Connor used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards were the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil uone upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wet nothing” [nu po aineac Cenel Conaill nu] “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 Mauric 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'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceed at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so 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 Belacooolon, on the River Erne, a
and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roc, 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 be-
thought them\(^1\) of sending Cormac O’Conor with a large body of cavalry west-
wards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and
then castwards 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 accord-
ingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they
saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear\(^2\), 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 Bally-
shannon, and advanced on the rear of O’Don-
nell’s forces, who were still defending the ford.
The latter, who had expected no such ma-
nouvre, 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.”

Grace’s Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus
given in Latin: “Occurrir O’Donell cum suis ex
tota Kineoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos
cum preterire minime andirent ibidem 7 dies de-
finuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum
parte clam ad vadum Cuiluaniae, Erne fluminis,
tegra hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam
conversi sunt, &c.”

Grace places these events under the year
1242, and Dr. Hamner 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
máerplána \(tangoa\) \(o\) leir \(a\) nóspómann
chucc, i. e. \(equitatus\) qui venerunt \(a\) tergo \(in\) eos.

—Here the nominative case to the verb \(tangoa\)
is the relative \(a\), understood, for in ancient
Irish compositions, which the Four Masters af-
tected 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.

* Chieftain of the Three Tuathas, Toirpeac na tepi teuaic.—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 Snibhne na dtuath.

* Argyle, anep gaoiöeal, i. e. the district of the

Goels.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Nguodhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in Ogygia Vindicated, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 115.

* 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.

* Arney, anpeep maige.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note b, un-
Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The KinelConnell 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 Cammhuinealoch [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 Firnacreeva, 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 comprised that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemish.—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 1029.

b 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.

c Claendough.—There is no lough at present bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shows "Clean logh" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagh 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.

d Tuaim-mna, now Tumna, a parish in the
Annals of the Four Masters.

Coccaid mo'ra le toimiachta bha mac alta u Conchoaire, a la donnchaod mac annchaod mac donnchaod mac donnchaod mac gilla pathan. Ro thionoil toimiachta clanna ticeachai Connaet 50 mactadair pi o na toimachta 7 muintir pathain. Ro marbhra daoine iomba. Rangadaig ar ribe 50 caiplen bona gallime. Ro lorcraide an baile 7 an caiplen. Ro muintis daoine le 17 mac Elget Senecals Connaet ro marba la donnchaod mac annchaod. Leanaid 50iill iad airtcam Tnceg iatlab robaid obh, du in ro marba wong do gallaib. Loaigh uata daimhconm co rangadaig eicha. Ro thionoil 776 Suintan vefteta, Clann anaim, 7 goill eicha 50 toimiachta Popaacaib toimiachta an tair obh o na boi comhion pdf.

Buighaigh cinntiachta do lorcac a la taig mac conchoaire ruain, 7 la taig mac taactail mic muintirpathain, aic ela in ni muintarab goill Connaet 77 mac pe imeen poine pin ramail coccaid na muintirpathain popaia don apic pin. Ciona boi tuat le tuocha este do apic gall 7 Connaetaib gan crech gan arceaim uadbid.

Ropp commain 7 aro capna do lorca a la gallaib.

Pionnguala mothn Ruaini ui Conchoaire do ecc 1 ceunga pechin.

Loingiipp 700 tuatc do na uboda 7 oin baorigill do arceaim caipppi, 7 luat lunge dib do bhaiai oce ni ri tuat parr ra maighnir na mbaiogill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Ecaoin o Tuaima a mag lung le caob abann guille, i.e. Etaoin of Tuam, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

h O'Gillapatrick.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donogh mac Annchae mac Donnogha Mac Gillepattick.

i Fiodel-Ua-n-Diarmada, i.e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

k The castle of Bungalvy, Caipien bona Gallime, 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 Conectae e lacu Orbisen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ansona, nomine innuit, sed Gallimhb, a quo urbs celebris, Conectae decus, in ostio nomen Galvian mutuavit."—Ogygia, pp. 16, 17.

i Mac Elget.—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Eligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

m Baries Chiantrachta, 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'Gillapatrick\(^a\) 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\(^i\) and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bunalvy\(^k\) [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget\(^l\), 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\(^m\) 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\(^n\) 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-Tuathrass\(^p\).

Connaught, and not Iubhach 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.

* Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a taugh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them.*

* Finola, piön̄gələ, 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.

* 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 Rosses, 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 Tireconnell.*
Taig mac Conobair nuait do lórrcaid mór moipe claenlocha ñ ochtaí
an phich do ghallaid do lórrcaid mhace.

Maiméirteil do thionóí i ngallíum in anphoircroide thuama la huilliam
bungh tíshearna clóinne Riocaip do bhraitéid S. Éiríde. Do nóimhí thuam-
baíla idomá la tóimhí moip do maítie an bhaile í n maiméirteil mhín.

Maiméirteil Inre is taimhíumain in eppoireidte ollse do Lúa do venám
la hua mbnímain conaí mhte bior aónacal ñn mbímain.

Sloigeaí mónt la Mac Muirid mear seanaidte ñ la gallaib an tappairíSoph-
raida uí domnailí 50 hepp Ruaidhí. Ó do chor Ruaidhí ó canannán 50 ecenel
ecnaíla ina nágaí, ñ ní po chumainsé ní oí oí aul peachaí mhun chup
mhin

AOIS CRIOISD, 1248.

An Díobháil, mile, do ñé, eirthraíca, a hocht.

Diaimnaí na cuana Saccant mór oile pinn do écc ñ a aónacal 1 ccill
mónt.

Maigréid gillbeart na címphail do écc.

Óraicn ghean do máthair do giollamóchóinne na caitál.

Confhirde do oítmh do mac maingpra ñ do mac Conobair nuait ñ
rompú ñoib por ghallaid. Ceáitlen mear ñench, i. riarair puich do lórrcaid
óib ñ a chontarpla do gabail, Creáca eaimhearc uimail do bhfuil leó a
nriab moí, Ro thaontíol Sniscan deìealc, Seón buirléir, Robhín laigléir ñ
vaoine infa immaicí pinn Tangasaí 50 baile éoraí pateráice anáide
50 hachaid gabail. Ro aínpcrios uimail aí nábanach thuair ñ teapr. Tamhe

*Cláenglough—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note 5, because that
lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

5 Race of Brian, riolt mbúnain, 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.

6 Were unable, ní po cumaingré ní do, liter-
really, they were not able to do aught to him.

7 Or to proceed further, but peaca pinn, literally,
"to go beyond that," i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

8 O'Cúana—This name is now Anglicised
Cooney.

9 Kilmores, i.e. the church of Kilmore na
Sína, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

10 Isce Modha,—named from Modha, one of the
Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs.—a clus-
ter of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies
Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claenlough, 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'Cuána, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmore.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoime 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 Umallia 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,
Ennī oana mon pluaigea in umall (via ētp buōn) uain ari innte boin a atspesabō. Óo n-poigei om piapup puep mac Ennī Sit ne ommnall mac macnpropa. Ro gcallo oana ommnall go etiobrau poeinau i ēnē ēnē ēnē uin ocum outa ari a bhairepib.

Diga mac u Concobairi morno vo baou ap mirib mōd, vo poilpirciehō obb poeinau vo oui o mac Ennī a ccoinne ēnē ēnē ēnē uin ocum ommnall. Iar na pijō riin vo cloim u Concobairi looap Rompo gpein mapiabō leō o huanan mac na Sallpiacchei 1 Seōn mac an gall rαcaipat. Ro mapiabō beor la viaimnai mac macnpropa ap an ecomicēi riin Sfinēct guep 1 uotro piau mauncip amaille piir. Rob e riin an tēaip 1an aithēr uain po mapiabō an cunmio calma 1 an taipnī ioqgaaic 1 viaimnai mac macnpropa iip in maiiin riin.

Taicc mac Concobair muaio vo mapiabō la gailaii. Óa mōn ṕra anuic 1 imeacclu an taipg riin po gailaii 1 saoidealaib soneoc vo bioo na aghairi dīob go eruin a aieheá.

Sluaigea inh Muipμ mac sφioile 1 eti Conail. Cpeača aiōble, uitha, 1 aipnecne vo uinam laip. Ruaini vo canannain vo ionaqbac bo 1 cceiniz Eogain 1 tiechpiacnenēl ecanail vo pacbiail 1g gonnai vo ommnall uin ommnall.

Sluaicchea inu uinam la cceiniz neoag 1 la hua ecannain 1 eti Conail uonaihri go tēspacat vo gonnai 1 vo cceiniz ecanail gpein mapiabō ua canannain 1. Ruaini 1 uinau ina fοcaih vοn topic riin.

Sluaicchiei oile u nπipri na hpeain i 1 cceiniz neoag 10 hua neli. Anri coimnai vo pōnau cceiniz eogain amπrih bhaigoe vo čabaiie uagi o vo bui nπipri gail po gaiiidealaib Eplin, 1 riit vo uinam riu tan efin a etiie. An vo cun pīn vo pōnau goill iroiccht vo banu 1 caiplen upma taipniche.

de Achadh-fohbari reliquam pasche celebavat solemnitatem." Colgan has the following note on its situation, in Trias Thaum., p. 178, col. 6, note 118: "Ecclesia de Achadhfohbari est Dioecesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageoneensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tautum parrochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finchrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note 1.

Umallia, north and south.—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

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 Justiceb 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 Bannc, and the castle of Druim Tairsighd.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

*e The bridge of the Bann, θηοινηο ηα βαννα. —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 Dromtarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

d Druim Tairsigh.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A. D. 1248. ΄υρνηο ηλεανεο ηα ουΙν πλανε̣
Ariéagú d'obadh le bhan uá nell ticcheapna thithe heogain 6 loch peabail i mag' nite tar thimmáin uá héocc 50 rainicc loé neipte 50 n'eurna chéacá doineápte 7 g;n ]hrí rcaílen amn.


Muncheaptae uá ubh ñ. an tairécleineac (i. ticcheapna ó cill daphble co tnuig) do maithba la mac peolmló uí conchoaí.

Uilliam buíc do úc i páthab. A cópp u Maca chabáipt uí hreipim 7 a anao-
acl in at íreál.

Rí trímac do úil co híereáilem do córnam na cmillbaimbácheua.

Trí ónaí do maithba le guall na naém na bhríghail.

Peolmló mac caíl cóibsigh uá éabáipt rata na poimanaí do cán-
ánachabh cille moine tic 'pecongha canaig uí maanmacáin an onúigh naem muípe 7 6. aoibchinn.

Amlaibh mac caíl ríabaígh uí muairc do maithba la concho' bearpácaí mac súgachab uí éabáipt.

Faccrachtae uá dtobailén ticcheapna an córnann do úc.

Ráidhneir airdeppscor arna macha do téct on poim iap éabáipt pál-
líum laip, 7 aircnion do páda do leip a bhreil reibáir, 7 reib í arna macha.

go cul ríabáin, 7 caiplen 7 oírbéfaí do dhnum óób ag dhíum óisnirf ic. e. "The Justiciary of Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim thairsich."

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 Druntarcey 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'Nell, 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 [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe, 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 Kildarvillla to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Conor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel.

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, Rathna-Romhánach 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, 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.

*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.

*Kildarvillla, cill vocphile, 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 Eochaille, 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.

*Athassel, ac ρεὰ, 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.

*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.

*Raighned.—*His real name was Reiner. For
Aois Criosd, 1249.

Aois Criosd, mile, dá édo, ceapácat a naoi.

Maolmuine uá lachtnán aíneppscorp tuama, t maighirph a ecain in do écc 1ir in ngeiméideach gafa beacc pia noslacc.

Anpóir ar mac Gillá gheip comóphba pechim décc.

Maolcuaim am uana-cán uapal raícap tuama mna, rea pícge aonadá eicithe ní aer eacláir t tuait do écc ar pluclísh ase ist 50 hampacána veirpcaéct réimóra 1ir in aoinne pe lucchnapad t a aínaidh 50 hupol onópaí in oileán na trinome pop loch ce.

Conn uá plannacain ríóip cille móipe na rionna do écc.

Móir ioch thomnaí uí duibha bín an ghiollumumela í dhaoróill do écc.

Taíig uá manna-cáin ticcheapána uá mbriúin na rionna do écc an repeadh la do mí iúin a aínaidh 1 ccill moih na rionna.

Coccaí móir t mile iomáin do venain do ríghin mágh captaidh ar gailíb Dearmacan.

Piapuip ruéip mac Énni, labit truí, t rocaite do ghilli' ócca amaílle prí do toighchecht le mac peonair i ecainaictaí co caipletl pluclísh. Aocair do mac peolmhoí uí conchbair mithin 50 ecucc aíreicte opra. Peach airí o'sbhabhair aísepp toomra 50 tocpaír piapuip ruéip t labit trui amaílle le aongín onona gillíb ócca péimeaíte t muccaí a cccirí co híp Thu na náonaícal.

Imlaír mac peolmhoí iarphí aíce peime go d'ir ríácrac í ar pia 

chpiche mac peonair gur lomairnce í só muain co tricách nepltaí an traon.

—t 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, maighirph a oceain.—By this is meant that he was an eminent 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 Toonma was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

Gilla-Muinelach O’Boyle, i. e. the wife of Gilla Camhhuinealach, 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 multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Car-thy in Anglos Desmoniae.
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 law, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin, 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'Boyle, 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 Mac Carthy made a great war 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 Feorais, 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 Trew, 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 Moy to Traigh Eothuile-

9 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.

7 David Drew.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

* 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, Ogygia, p. 165: “Muadus Adamnan Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Wärwo e Lugniã districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonense dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disterminat, Tirficia Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positis.”

Thus Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 374, col. α,
Leanaí Air g-seoifín mac féaraír iad ag guth an domháí mac maithiúra gur  
epítáineácha é lair. Tá fáth freo an ná deaf 1 beirtean e go dún conspec-
čaibh. Leanaír mac réiligíú iad iadom go ttúé mac maithiúra lear iad  
maithiú g-seoifín. Mac maithiúra dó écc iadom go biún an lait rin 1 ba  
porneairbhí tríodí.

Mac muníir do tionaí peátha go ttáinecc 1 cconnaítha gur ben an  
méad aer a muce dona creachaibh go mac réiligíú. Oí cuidra réiligíú mac  
catat eoríobhírí tionaí na nglall do beit ná conhoscúr tar éir ná moin ole  
oo poíthe a mac oíopa ag rí conmaípe do mhiné a muncseacha do cór tar  
múraithí poíth 1 in mbreimh, 1 t tttáinecc eipneann. Tionaíbhir an méad  
poil mion de 1 laigí go ttáinecc pluac doin poine tar athluann, aippóe 1  
mol munseádaig 1 mac muníir don leit anáil, goil connact 1 munam  
mánaon nír. Tá na gheáin go pluaigh go saol do iobhinn an milleag  
ríl munseádaig pompo go 1 rin, 1 tucraí eicca topoidealbaic mac aerda mac

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connacise celebris,  
vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Mua-
dus appellatus."

"Cúráil Eothuile an cromp, i.e. the strand of  
Eothuile the artifex, anciently called cromp an  
cáirn and cúráil Ruairi arghr. A very large strand  
in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is  
thus described by O'Flaherty, Oggy, p. 174,  
ote 3: "Traigh an chairn, hidhe Traighge eothuile  
in Sligoensi agro, littus marinus, ubi congersy  
lapidum (unde Traigh-an-chairn dictum videtur)  
etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper  
fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This corn is now  
called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is  
ever covered by the tide.

a Gereoitín Mac Fhorrás, i.e. Little Garrett  
Berminghan. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdi  
Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals  
of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

w Théim, iad.—The most remarkable imperfec-
tion in the style of these Annals is in the manage-
ment of the personal pronouns. The leading nomi-
native 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 intro-
ducing poépaire instead of iad.

x Dun Contreathain, now Donaghintraine, 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-Fiach-
rack, p. 283.

y As much of the prey, 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 Berminghams.

a The Lord Justice.—This passage is well  
translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals  
of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputies of Ireland assembled together  
all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and  
with them came to Athlone, from thence to Sile-
morey. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with
anntsaor. Gereoitín 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 Contreathain. The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitín, 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 Connaught, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovederg, 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 marshed 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 Connaught and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered all the forces of the English of Connought and Munster. Both armies met at Alfyn, destroying and spoyling all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac Hugh Mac Cahall Crovederg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg. They afterwards preyed and spoyled the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silmorey, 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 Silmorey.

"The Nobility of Connought went to Athenric, 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 Connoght, 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 for the meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought mirraculous against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apointed with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrigted at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that pressence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaghlyn, 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 Loghlyn O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Finnanaagh mac Brannau,
caíl croíbeoí 55n níográd é an ionad peolmin í mic cáitil. Ro ainne-
phíte críoic bhréim iarnam. Do porpát nilc ionóda mnte da gac aír. Tucc-
rád cneacá tiriúin eirii. Ó saor piche oíoché gona laithi 1 muil muirpeadháig
sa millead 55n ainephíod loc ce gona oileána 1 an cáinn mac imhaille mui. Do
caud tá an uachtar i ní sáise iarrann 1 mac muirp go plíceasc. Pasebhao
toíorpéalbá ac cneiméilír m'l muirpeadháig.

Suinech Sa la pioghaimhás conacáit, 1 toíorpéalbá 1 aeó da mic aeó
mic cáitil croíbeoí 55n haic na hióga de lómpcad 1 da loimpeaitin im peil
muirpe imeóin pothain. D'aoi ghearrmí conacáit í in baile ar a eclin, 1 goil
ionóda in rocin. Lármadh na goill cáirmí an laoi rin ar cloinn muií conacáit
an onóir naeín muirpe pa pel boi ann. Nochán puannfí in uathra. Ó anic
boí toíorpéalbá 10 cneiméacáir im in mbaile muirpeadhait, 1 nochán comhrá
uairle an truaigh 10n a raibh sí aímdeoin. Do conmhní ginnitán go
ngallaitií rin tangadáin ar 1í mbaile ainaic i ecoinne in trlaídh, 1 iad anmint
éidite. Síabhair tis eaccaí 1 uimiachacth beagach an truaigh araith 10
bracéin pailtainaí ina ccomúinti cóitá ionmhir 55n meabhráíompo eile muir-
baillí moir muirpe ra pel man inuitrean an árphaid u dhiarnaim opna. Ro
máirbhad é mac an tseóide aedh mac aedh uí concobair, traiomhrá uaidh mac
copbrmaic uí maolpéadaitn, u mac uí céallaitigh, bhan an voine mac
magnapa, cappca in pluabail mac nell uí concobair, baotgalaic mac aedh-
cain, u mac lochlaitn uí concobair. Doimnaí mac copbrmaic mic uí trai-
mhara, an pionn mac bhanán, cumúin mac cappailaitigh, 1 araith
imhaille mui.

Doimnáí a bhíollapattáisce 1. mac anncéada mic donncaí dochpaighí
sao márbhaid laic gailait. Ro díghérídui goill mhin, uair ba mór ro márb, po

Cowomun mac Cassurley, with many more, were killed in that place.

a Twenty nights and days, pche oíoché go na lámh, literally, "twenty nights with their days." 

b The rock.—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Ros-
common.

c Truce, cáipoe, literally, respite.

d Donough O'Gillpatrick.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clon-
macnoise.

"Donogh mac Anmchl mac Donogh mac Gillepatick, the best head of a company that ever
descended of Osseige, of the race of Colman mac
Brickne high" [ructe ìoise éacíacht], "or Scanlan
mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, valour, and
bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgic,
as he deserved of the English divers times before,
for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an English-
man before that day. Donogh was the third Irish-
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'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaglin, 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 Branain; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrick, i.e. the son of Anmachadh, 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

man that [mest] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaglyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlan, and this Donogh mac Anmchy; for the son of Anmchy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and ferts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."
loire ce I po léiriurnaigh biúb go rinn. Dábhé an donncaidh ra an téaspr gaoideal biú mó uruósadh oíra, 7. Concobair na maolriachaimh, Concobair na ecaipléin mac cóchlaín 7 Mac amhachadh. 7. an donncaidh ra. Oír ar e tóigeáidh do bhíot na mbaitheabhar maiccead 1 seachduine boice, nó raibh nó toinéidh, nó ealaíona, nó, nó ónam cépe chuinní, amail pó raibh.

biú na Shaep, biú na toinéidh, 7. biú mo laog' na leabhríon.
biú as mec píona 1r érseochom, 7. mar a bhfraíchim 1e ríomhóin.

Dún móir do loireceadh do cloinn mho Chonacáid.
Sluaicheadh la hua nómáin, 7. go príomh in iontra Conacáid guim milleadh 7 guim loamaicceadhe lair 'd cóipreach 1b na muaidh in ann doth 1a rígh morc ceap don cuimhin co nédalaidh 7 co mbharaíodh tomáidh.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1250.

Aoi Cnro, mide, vá céo, caocea.

Tomáir uá mealltaigh eppucc Eannaí agus do écc.
Eíopcor umhígh uibhir do écc.
Congalaí mac coinseoil eíopcor na bhfírinn do écc.
Toibhnealbaí mac mhírscíptaitaí muimhín uí Concobair píonú réccleápa rísteach 7 poil do écc.

Pedlimidh uá concobair do éeideacht ar an tuaiscint 50 rothlanaí móir lair a ceoil neoáin do ráipéidh na bhfírinn. Aùirdh 1r na tuaithe 7 Concobair mac ticeolinn mar ganmu. Aùirdh i ttír mane guim diochumhaidh toibhnealbaí a Conacáidh amaç 50 mearchaí o mheachtain in icht' gall toinéidh. Tionoilidh pedlim mhirceáda Conack lair táth phlaeb reápa riop guim cuipcead

*He is, biú.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that biú is in the consuetsudinal 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 Mebic or Merrerick, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Bermingham.
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 Curlieu 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 Kidnel, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.
Turlough, son of Mortough Muimlineach 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 Seaghsa [the Curlieu Mountains], but the English sent messen-

* Mac Kidnel.—He is called Congalach Mac-

Eneol in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore.
goill ceacht na oboir go n-oifigh ri peanna, g a righ daireace do pen doraini.

breann Connacht do dailao in aith luan do gallaib.

Cuac fom do údaim la reoilint for caetl via Conobair g a aiccin a connachtai.

Caipbe na maolpeachann do maiba mppell la vaunt Roith.

Diaimhaid na heapa tichefina luighe do ecc i hbrniopain a5 mag searaite.

Sluaicfoid fom la muipp mac searaite, caetl na raillag, cuconnacht na raillag, g maite na mbruin uile immiall pin i cenel eogain go maabhar tlopa hoide i teulaig occ. Puaipvido fom uile g imnaed auna-

Nochadh gabhir gill na eonpeada do uib nell don cup pin. Lap ceacht noib tap a napp i cenel Conall muipp mac searaite do gabadh ui canamam tichefina cenel cconall ap comaince an eappuicc ui esiballam. A maiba noib tappin g e as trimall ap eccin uata.

Pingin mas carthagain do maiba la gallaib ospinumar.

Aois Crios, 1251.

Aoir Crios, mile, da eob, caocca a haen.

Raighned anadearcop ardomaicha do oll do Roim via oithne.

Floinn mac ploinn smoinnead la nould in anadearcropoideact tavana ap med a ecna g a eolaipr.

Maineirtihi ecill na mullach in eprüpeoisteect copcaighhe do chumoach lapian mbarrach g togha aonachte na mbarrach pit inne.

Giotumocinne mac gollainocinne ui cathail do maiba la Conobon mac asboha mac caetl ecpobulfh.
gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded 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, Cuconnaught 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. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy was slain by the English of Desmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

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

Raighned, 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, 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.

*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 muipeabtais munimh uí Concobair do mharbaid do gallabh.

Da mac Ruaíomh uí neill do mharbaid i ceill monh na matáin.

Ardgal na laithbhirtais comóid gairrciú liom toipreach Eireann do ecc.

Tioilccrpno do bhrethlen toipreach panad a bhreath i do mharbaid l'ceallac mbalbh ua mburgill.

Donnchaí mac caomair toipreach cenel pípabairgh do mharbaid naíosgal-labh.

Iomráí mac maenadann toipreach cloinne muiobhair do mharbaid.

Concobhair mac comhnaic mic comaltaig meic doinimada, Sá emig li gheannaimh uí ecc.

Plaithbhirte sa chéile toipreach caolnaidh do mharbaid la hainn mac airt uí Ruairc.

Muirpeadaí sa taígh do ecc.

Cios mon dhréachtán la rephoil li rudaí in iub brnón go mámáod eaithe an bhfai timcheal baile cille moine na Sionna, go mór an mheacnoic abiúint go háirithe an boí on ronair go hainn na raiochce i briúnaí e Péce ceileabhar earrartha.

Plán de lachtnán teipreach an ó baí doécc.

* Kilmore-Oneilland, cill mór uí mualláin, i.e. the great church of the territory of Hy-Niallain, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

* Fanad.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrennan, in the county of Donegal.—See note 4, under the year 1186, p. 76.

* Kinel-Farry, cinnne pipabairgh.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

* Calry, calpaige, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103, that this territory originally comprised some part of the county of Leitrim, for Druim da eithiar, now Dromahair, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

* Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooneraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O’Hanly’s country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooneraff; and from the territory of Corcachlan, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas 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. Ardgal O’Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchrest O’Breslen, Chief of Fanad, and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O’Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, 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, was slain by Art, son of Art O’Rourke. Murray O’Téige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, 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.

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncrath are mentioned as in this territory.

Two Bacs, an Óa 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 Tirawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duaid Mac Firbis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosscar, 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 Conin. 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 Clarius Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

“Clarius Archidiaconus Olfin, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jeciuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Lociorum fraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Penthecostes dominice, cuius animæ propitietur Deus omnipotens in Calo, cui ipse servit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse edificavit.”
Aois Criost, 1252.

Aoír Criost, mile, vá céad, caocca, avó.

Maolmáebling na beollán comótha éolaim cille in ùnnum chaib, pí bi ba móir caóir i conac, ba hoibricha oineac, ba huille onóir i ainntoin ó gàll-léib ó ó gairnealaib ne a linn do écc.

Caithlenn caoiluirece do ósnaib la mac muir mec ãmhaile i caithlén muigí coba.

Conchobor na.uochairtaí toireac arna miodair, tuig oimin i ògarna na an tuairisceart de ghe.

Conchobor mac caimaoil toireac cenel pírndaígh i ioluaír arísna. Siob-againhe Conaille, Cogann, i oinnioll do marbhá la munthi bhui am ùi n Ell as corrnam a comainci mmú, iar mbért óo pop planaib òi gáimhleabaig ò i úi catháin.

Cuamaic mac Connama toireach munthi eainnt do écc.

Tiollu iwu na cibnall toireac caimoidi groma chaib do écc.

Maghnrac mac tiollu tuibh toireac teallach gáimhii do écc.

Iomhór na hpháin do theacht do haptomaíama inmaithe ne pluig láimhóir, eirgiye do huib eacac, aipiri de tair a nairr do cluain riachna. Bhuín ò nell vá noiñéir amhrin, i a dhibhadh, Ruaidrí ò nell do tabaínt do

1 Cael-uise, 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 barony 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 Snámh Eighe, i.e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. “Conall mac Aodha ó cluain dallain a braíl máthma eac. i. aon cuain taum píir in caol i nUilb Eacac Ulaú.”—See also Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Down, p. 294.

2 Moy-Cova, maig coba, i.e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Uí Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, 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 (Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Úibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

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

Maclmaedhóg O'Beóllain, 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-Uisce* was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova".

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmore [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 protegees against them, he himself being under the protection* of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnought Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny*, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey*, 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-Fiachna*. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muige Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See Feilire 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 Aobh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note 4, under the year 1188, p. 81, supra.

* 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 Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes [cohorted] of Brian O'Neal, defending his conrick from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

* Muintir-Kenny, muncip cinne.—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.

* Teallach Gaibrheth, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

* Cluain Fiachna, i.e. St. Fiachna's lawn.
346 annala rioghachta eireann. [1253.

θραγα υοιβ. Αρ αι αν γλαγγεαο ρο ταρλυ ημεαραιν ιογρυιε ειη ρηαιθ μιαε γ μουηεεαιαιβ ι ναον ιελγαν ιο ετοτεροναρ ροχανε δο ρηαιθ μυμαν.

Τετηβαε μοι γ τιομανι ειι ι ηραμαυ γο ετηετί ιογανι ιογημαυιθηθ οελαιν εμαν. Αρηανα Εεαιν δεορ γα αμυααι ριε κατα γη κυξηααο. Να ερουν γα αγοιοεκαο ιο εφηη ηηεενε.

Μοηαο ινα ηοονγαο δο πιγ Σααηαν δο ηεηαηθ με ερηημ 7 αη ταηεεεαθ

μηεηεθ μια γη ηο τρειεεαθ.

Μυεκο αη ηαλλαιαηε αρονεηκηεαηα Κοηνεκ ηο ταηβαο ηεηαηθ 

κηεηθε και 

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΟ, 1253.

Αοηθ Κηιοθα, ηιλε, να ηεδ, καοκκα, α τη.

Αηθηη να Φηηηεηκαπ αππουκ ιεηαθ κοηγ ιο ηεκ.

Δαηεη μαη κεκαηαρ γηι αροποηακηε κηηεκοπ εηεκα ακα κοη γη ηεκ,

7 

κοηαη κα κεηκ κηρατη ακοηιη ηνληεεαο ειη οη Ρεημ ια ηνλαο.

ζηιοκεκαηααη ηα Πηπηιη εππρ κα ηηηηαθοηε ιο ηεκ. Αηθ ηα ιαηιη 

κηρατη ηνλαο .S. ηομηρη κνληεκαο ια ηνλαο ι ιηιηιη κα αη ηηηηαθοηε, 

7 

γηαδα επποκ νο καβακη ηηηι οη ηνκαι απ κεηλ κεηλιηη δοι ηεηηνκηθη.

Μαηηιηη ηο ηεηαηθ ιο κηραηεθ ιο .S. ηομηρη ι ηιεκεεκ.
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 discontinued. 11

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'Mailefaya-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.”
Máthairgini do còiminn dona hraitheb cena ag acht leathan illuirghán.
Cuirte do denaim la tamaltae na econdobaí eppcor oiliorm 1 cell térin.

Eoghan na h-eoin ticchfína na rraidhán do écc.

Íomhán nuair a útoltaí bín míbhíe mac goirtcealbhaí do écc gach oídmharal 1 máthairgini na b'fhíne.

Sluaichcheo mòd na gallaíb eireannim Mac Mhuiri ño nuaeachaí 1 téip neoghan do páigíoch uil neill gach oídmharal gach na eipcealáda intre, uair taoisigh ag a bhaille mòd don oilean óphra.

Coccaí món do denaim la bhrí anu neil plaite cenel neoghan bheo gallaíb, gach iomlán cothas gur tacaítear a caiphré leipí immuellile le mòd do caiphréanach oile. Loighreithi an Spóibeala leipí gach oileach eipche maicne uilid.

Sluaichcheo mòd do denaim do oirnaiml ña Raigheallach gach caec ña Raigheallach do caol na concabaí gach go gniomh na naem ò pearsaí 1 muinntire eoláir uimhirpeighe écait meic Raigheallach gur airceiceidh an téip uile. Bhaodh na oideach leanphint ag cailteach áillim, gach an tdiri oideach agh ceannach oidech. Deighil gniomh na naem ò phiciach gmic airnín. Teachdhu muinntire Raigheallach gach caol ò concaba 10 cluain conmaicine co mbataí a bh'fhein leanphint intre. Oídmharal 18

4 Ath Leathan, i.e. the broad ford, now Ballylahan, 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 Lény, for it is certainly in the ancient territory of Gallenga, O'Gara's original country.

5 Killtesin, now Kiltashin, the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardrarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. There are present no ruins of this place 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 Cill Seisin by the annalists, but now always Cill Céipín, or Kiltashin, by the natives.

6 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 Ireland 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 translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A.D. 1253. A great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone, and took" [i.e. obtained] "neither force nor might there. And the Galls lost a great navy" [recte army] "by that journey."

8 Chief of Kinel-Owen.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac Éife heogham, i.e. King of Tyrone, and in the old translation of these Annals he is styled Archking of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A.D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal, Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova,
Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan in Léiny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin.

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 Kinel-Owen. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile, and desolated Machaire-Uladh.

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Cacch [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-alainn, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Conor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicné, where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &” [killed] “many men in that journey.”

Sradbhaile, 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 Bpntana civitas, i. e. “the street,” without adding baile; in like manner as they call Drogheda [Pontana civitas] simply Bpntana, i. e. “the bridge,” without adding baile, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i.e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buain, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of Sradbhaile, 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.

k Tulach-aluinn.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

m 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
cual a ce mac pealnimi mhin tionaile co tinearnaí a muintir. Léannáir
iádroim go cluain Tuccraí bhí aghas via poile ghn moitoí pom muintir
Rághallaigh, marbhéar ann donnchaidh mac gloili iorru mic donncaidh úi Rághal-
laigh, mac gloili toinóisse na biobraigh, 1 pochaide oile imaille nu.

Mainréir S. Panraer in anraearta do déonó la Mac Muirr caip-
naigh.

AOIS CRIOSE, 1254.

Aoil Crios, mile, na céad, caoce, a ceatair.

Maoirlinnon na beollain comóibh tópama cliath do écc.
Macpeaidh na maolpeachann do marbha la mac an triomnaitch úi ceata-
naitch.

Aonadh bh a himmhí ge a bhí engnaimth thuairisciph epareann do écc.
Rianur riamh, ticechíerina comnaicne a dhaimhú do écc.
Mainréir bhraigh S. Domhnaí i an leathan do lopecaidh mile.
Rianur Rírthubait mac maolpeach, barún eriúde, a marbha aigh lochib la macpeaidh na maolpeachann.

Sítheach máis peanalais do gabail pealnimi mac caoil cóihidheis, 1 an peanalais le mac peanalais do taimh lairig a loic ainse, óru dho peanalais i gco mbaith agh pealnais rath.

Donnaidh mac donnaidh mic oimprais, 1 ainleas bh a biobraigh do marbha la Connachtach i cluaim Connaicne.

Mainur na zaóna do marbha eile anróchas do muintir mic pealnimi úi corcaíbaire.

Colgán'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 Crufter Ree.

* Ardsfort is a village in the barony of Clon-
maurice, 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.

* O'Henery. — The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dub-
lin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of man-
hood [eangnaimh], in the North of Ireland, died."

* Connachtach 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
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 Ardsfort 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 Ristubart, 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 Crovderg, 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.

a Pierce Ristubard.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of Gcelap Ricrabapo, 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.”

Sil-Mailruain.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynnns 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 an-pocain means per nefus; pocain means cause; an-focain, wrong cause.
Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, and a fragment of a Munster copy of the same, contain the following notice of a local feud in Munster:

1. A.D. 1254. Fineen Reanna Rón, 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 septs of the O'Donovan family in the baronies of Carbery, in the county of Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave name to Gleann a 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, Aneslis, and Loughlin, who were the founders of three distinct septs, called Clann-Cahill, Sliocht-Aneslis, 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
354 annala rioghadta eireann. [1256.

raíc hag ní oif riápaí aithiú phíacachail do o onóir an muí l a éoindeacht aoin o níc oiríg.

Máthamn ó mnnacáin do mairbó a'í húimhinn.

Diafhain ó cuinn ainleibh a máic l mainn muintir gíollúchan immaile rí ómairbó a'í papaéáin moige cóplaig a'í gíollu na naifh na réidhíl l a náirícin taraí.

Conne mór eití ó cocobhá, 1. réimhlibh, l mac william buirc a'í tocór muna cóinneáda. Sit do óiníthth voib amhrín l gac tál nua raithe réimhlibh vo leccad leir.

Iuána iugh coimhba caillín l gíollu na naifh a úi bhírathair do ec.

Ragnailt iugh úi bhíriail vo ec 1 nuadaír róipíte.

AOIS CRIOST, 1256.

Anair Criost mide, da céad, caocca aór.

Plann mac pliann anárppcor tuama vo ec 1 mbhríptuma.

Anárppcor aithí chlach vo ec.

Gíollu an comóedá ón cuimheáltaí oíb Éanairí thum do ec.

A na gíollbáiní oíb eaccailrí na stríomne 1 tuaim vo ec.

Óuimbh l muintir Phágalláig do mairbó la haic mac réimhlibh, 1. caibh na págalláig tichefhínna muintir meóilnorpóig l cáta aithiú rinn, a na mac immaile rí: 1 voimnall muaid l Niall, a úi bhírathair eocnaíte, grí mac caibh voib úi págalláig p. 1. gopainiú, bhdhil, l voimnall, g annaid mac voimnall úi págalláig do mairbó la Connobháin mac tichefhínain. Niall 1. an

* Buímlinn, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokedown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Beruch, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 344.

* Faradhán Moighre Treagh, i.e. the meeting place of Magh Treagh, 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 Coinneadh. 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 x, 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'Mouahan 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 Coinneadha between O'Conor (Felim) 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-Choirmeadh 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

\[7\] 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.

\[8\] 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.

\[a\] 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.

\[b\] 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.
caec na raigallais cigeannain mas hussaig, giollu micil mac taichlic, doinncau na biohrai, Maighnur mac giollu ouib t cuilead apr tpi riche uo maetib a muintirse immaithe miu. Cae moige plect ar bre ata uibh aig ala na hellsa var bealaic na beetige ainn an caepara. Cioi iao muintir Raigallais tiri toipeadaon tpeong do maetib an trluais boi na naigao le, i. diarmaithe plamsagam, plann macce oipeachtaici, Muncaio iomd pheigail Sochaide gen mo thaittriode, i po breadaon po thi an glarinis rop topaic an trluais apaill go po muce anfpolann oipne po deoib. Aig Saithe na eapaih mug topaic an trluaisi rop muintir Raigallais cloar ri po uipnai iao co haic tiche mac cippin apriide co latapin an mor caga.

Uarthir do thocht in ithinn ro nis Sasan. Comne do olmuin do pen ri baio uia Concobaio ag pinn oin. Sit do cipjac boib pishoile annpin ar copnaih gan laicouicagh ciche na fhiainn Connaicet ar ua eoncoabain an ccen buo iarthir eriin.

Ruaioi h gaibhna cigheal Slebe luca do maipbad la saibii mac Riocairp cuimh. Aed mac reolmiub u Concobaio do anecean fhiainn mac Riocaip cuimh a nipoizol u gaibhna do maipbad aorom. Leaccain a cairlen, Maipbad a mbai do oomo ann ri gabair oilein lochta techicte uile.

Mac Tiernan.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchubhain mac cigeannain hui Ruace, "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 Dunchadh, 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-Ierin. "Alt na heillei or bealach na beetige i cinn gleibe in iapano." Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

Bealach-na-heithe, 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-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-
Tiernan⁵; Niall, i. e. the Cæch [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 Slecht⁴, and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte⁵, over Bealach-na-beithe⁶.

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghity, 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-nGasan⁸ 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 Justiciary⁹ 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 Cuisin¹. 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 Techet⁴.

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 Slab an Icpawn, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

⁸ 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 Seltannahunshin, 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.

¹ Cuisin.—This name is now written Cushen.

⁴ Lough Techet, 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 Techet 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
Ragnall mac hriain ticeach tina corcachlann do ecc.

Creaechlaiageo la mac william bupc roh Ruaipr ua plaitechtiaf go ro aicseachar gno moh 7 gno beacc 7 no gabairdain loch oibhron uile.

Donnathadh mac pliailc do ecc 1 marapain na buille.

Corcachlann roj duchair eitn aoib 6 coneobaip 7 conn o Ruaipc (.i. mac tig-eapain) gur bao thriachim an apoile 50 min. Ua Ruaipc do bul 1 cothinn gaill iapair. Sit do rnaimh pait do pen cone munuin gan cel dfeolmiad na da mac. Aeb ua coneobaip do creachadh ui Ruaipc rapiuin an eobain pia noiblai. Do gnao Sit rpoile ar a hataile.

At luain 7 auin duchair ao loicca 1 in lo.

Seancha la hua noimhail, 1. 'Norrrioi hi rpba manach da rpuid comea, 7 bnaipge. Tait arpin 1 mbheirse uin ruipce. Do rapiat ruid a oiblaid 66.

Aois Criost, 1257.

Aoir Cnaip' mile, da eib, caicca aipeact.

Mac Robair abb cluana heoairp do ecc.

Muirneadae mac maolnaghde uin rapiel actress conoipa meicocc do ecc.

Maolparrnaicc mac cele aipeinnea cille halad do naplaid.

Loch Tacht; 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 Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc.1 The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mac n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

1 Corcachlann, 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 Lissonuffly, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliza, finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfianlough, and Templereagh."— See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dotha, 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 Hubert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Coreachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

M Mac William.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.
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].

Donncahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Connor 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'Connor [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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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.

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 Archaeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

O'Faircheallaigh.—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note 7, under the year 1172.

Mac Kele, mac céle.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.
Tomáir na maolchearáin Sáio Éimh in eacnama do écc.

Mainróin muine i pporcennmáin do cóipeachaí lar an eipucc tóimhíc na cóipeachaí d'bhreithib S. dommíc.

Ceann mac tícheannain uí Ruainc i. tícheann-bhreith) do rul 1streas uí Conchobair a lae do dianannachad a mbhí a mbhí món uí chinnom na bhreith do chabal doibh immiaille le cloich mór na tóipce ar loch píonmánraige. Luíte comhda do cóip muntaí d'aoi uí peolmíodh.

Catal caipceaí mac aísaí mac catal cóipbeathaí aí do mac conchobair mac aísaí mac catal cóipbeathaí do doilí do mac peolmíodh mac catal cóipbeathaí tó énúth do inisair tan ruchata laoó, clíosaí, tan monn eonntacht.

Cóign mac catal uí raipigilí Í tóipce muintire maolmórda nece.

Cloch mór na tóipce ropi loch píonmánraige do lóipce uí Ruainc, t luíte a comhhta do léccad érte.

Síphíse mac ualaigíísce uí Ruainc do cóip i tícheann uí Aois na cóipbeathaí hi céanna conchobairi meic tícheannain uí Ruainc, t doínall mac conchobairi do maírbaí Síphíse ar a lór.

Cóime do dénaim peolmíodh na conchobair in áth luain ne lúirtí na hÉireann d Maic william bunc, d Maic thacht ball aipéinna go ndearnfar thú ne poile.

Uí chéithr món do dénaimh uí Aois na conchobair in cáirce ar uí Ruainc.

Cath eipíosa do tóipce le gurpadh na doínall tícheann réim conaill ropi lúirtí na hÉireann Muipir mac gíكةite, d ropi doilí Conmaet aipéinna as Cíphíin cine do ropi ceise in cíphíin coimpe ríí Síphíseach a tuios aíg cóipbeath a tine aímu. Ro ríphóil dorgal ainmáid aípinna aípinna aíppora. Ro cípphabair cuip, Ro llóipai laoich, Ro buaipínt sforáid aípinna aípph.
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 Clochinse-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 Con, 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.

Clochinse-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 Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Con, 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 pinna, 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 Fátha.
Ro cothaigeo an caiteachan co conmait la cenél econailli, 7 vo beartat bhillim dhin tanan a por gallabhair in ngleo 50 ro meosea roppha ro ofin 50 ro ladh a naph. An a aoi era vo tromhsona bhopai bhillim air in caitegleo pin, an taphla rine eanch in tonaic bhill Muiric mac geapait 7 in ngleo air in 50 ro gopar tain apoile gan ticeull. Ha tura ágh an chaeta pin do diochiuaid goill 7 ghialtaig a hoctar Connacht.

Sabtain bhor Mac 5hirin i. Rivere eorpne la muintir i domnall 7 in lo céona. Lorcscen 7 lomaireccth Slicceac leó a ra harthile. Ro marbhad uana mac copbmaic hui domnall hi reperitgum air in cath pin cheapáin. Soai iomn uia ceoil a bha gona uí domnall, an muna ghabhai a buna gmeni de, do bha macim roppha 50 muaimh. Ag pillead ma riuiting do gopai bho tanaiccead 7 ro dioceasileach lair carprén caoin uisce vo polnao la gallair peict riain oifobairi por cenél econailli.

Muiric mac 5hirait luptir Epeann pe hrib dioceasileach gaorfh-eal vécc.

Caint do tabairt ó Righ Sasan opeim na concobaí ari éuicc émúca an mi.

Coccaid mor eiti Concobaí ó mbraim 7 goill muiminn 50 etucead air na ngall laip. Creacha ainne vo denain vo taig na brain oirra bhor.

Concobaí mac ticéimhan uí muirice vo marbaid as aith na pealme vo Tiolla bhirid na laimhe uí muintir plein 7 vo muintir Macta uí Raigillíg the taimnacht.

Caitl òn manacháin vécc an pepeo vo 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 Tuamsta, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance 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 O'Donnell's wounds; but, were it not that his wounds had oppressed him, he would have routed his enemies to the River Moy. Godfrey, on his return, prostrated and demolished the castle which had been erected by the English a short time before, at Cael-uisce, to carry on the war against the Kinel-Connell.

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'Conor 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 Concobhar na Siudaine.—See note †, 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.
Aois Chriost, 1258.

Aoir Crist, mile, de ceud, caoccat a hosc.

Abraham ó conallán, Aímrphcor Ardmacha óághail pallium o cuínt na Roma, 7 aírphind a ro paída ó lúir in aróma cà an tarna la do m’é lún.

Uatai de páletha aímrphcor tuama 7 veccanac moir Lonvian do ecc hi Sáxait iair na toga 1r na cíimonaib remaite la mír Sáxan an bhlaítain pomne pin. Tomaltach ó concobaír eílcorc oílíppin do toga aocum aímrphcoróisctha tuama.

Tíollacéiri o caímpcam veccanach oílipinn décc.

An manach na cúirtin raoi críadair décc.

Matha mac gíolla maíndh uí pouibh, 1. an maípiirti vecc.

Cúínt an eílcorc in oílíppin, 7 cúínt cille Seirín do ghráileád du Bhu é concobaír.

O Dombnaíll gopparo do bith in oíchíslíse a ecca pe híd mhlíain aí loch beathach iair eílo céita críópin. Ian na riúr rin uína neáll (1. bhrún) tionali 7 plósha in en iomá do tocht hi eíl Conuill, 7 raiúr techt naída hi ceinó uí domnaíll do chunnti gíall, eílphol 1 uímla rau concalcoibh, 1 na batair gan tighearna mfsúma aca veír gopparo. Ian eitbauír aítiríc uína domnaíll do na teátaí luicíe aíra cíula, 1 amal air oínl luípíort.

Ro popconghaír 1 domnaíll ron concalcoibh tional ar gach aípo éinece, 1 iair tanaclamad uíb do toghaír a ticielíre mo popal gorra ona baí tanaíipttii leó an tairach na mbéartaí a cíipr ro déoí do denann do, 1 a cóp arm, 1 a tómar in eílphiníon a múnphipe. Ro paiti mui calma do denann óno baí plíu stóippa, 1 gan aípi a nípácapaí do leicíh goppar.

*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.”

b Kiltesin.—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill eSéipin in Irish, and anglicised Kilteashin. The Irish word cúírte, 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.

Gilchrest O’Carraican, 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.

a) Bier, Ṡpač.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is Ṡpócoh. The word Ṡpač is thus explained by O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: “أشياء را. Ṡpócoh. Ṡm Ṡpač را. را Ṡpócoh.”
Ranacht, pompa an tuicht rim inna ríimm la ríomhaír a tríthina hi cceomná plóigh i neill co traíbra an vá pluaíc aghaidh in aghaidh mon abairin ríamh ann Súileach. No éompaitheás a céile gan conaill do caimh sí do cómpaillur sír meaban roim an pluaíc níogair chua an acair, sip racc-bhacht tréime isomna, eic, ri evála aúbhle. Acc tionsbhun do pluaíc conallach an maraim po liseád chun táinach i mbóir ó voimail ar réamhle na congálá goanaí ann do dealúair a anim ar ro gáib crist na ngsón, ri na seachta do páiní páin hi ecchas éireann, ri híri aon ar moiblaír an bár híri an aif ain bhfíidh buaí a gach tan roim a bhuíbhbaíbh.

O nó clóíra la huaí neill écc i voimaill po cúir tecta voimilí in cseáno conallach vo cúntúgh aíall i uimila poppa. Bátaír cseil éconaill a cconmaigh aga ríomhúidh sío ro gáibhír ãr rim, no cia tósraí aíb púin do tuiabhailluí uimla, no ainuis oaim na baí tríthina éiríalta oc a óro écc gofartha. Ós ma bátaír roim na híomhaidh rim aconacaír Donnall osc mac voimaill móir i voimaill cuca a halbaim na macailh écc aíolachach i aír a oir mbíleadh aíeilce, ri do rathar cseil cconail a cconail a roimh bhó ro ceoairí. Oítheadh on aír do ghearr a ríleat uilse ríomhaila bilioin, ri o nó aílimhúsc aír cseil cconail an taitirce rim do bhiatrac tecta i neill cuca (oíntomh) ba rónaí lárriumh, ri ba rípbíidh inménin. Conaí ann do rai sír cunbairbairtir aímpírc tríra raon eomhaile cceithreaígh boí ocra aír agallam na tecta i 50 mbíadha ro voimail aínl ãr gach púin. Ba rónaír do éumair tuatáil tectaír cam mbiir anáil a halbaim ian nóilgeim traogcelam Éireann la haithechthúachtach an éumair pín voimaill osc a halbaim a líte

e Súileach, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

f Street of Congháil, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

Donnell Oge.—According to a marginal note in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor, of BeI

lanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uise, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kincl-Connell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great
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 Congbhai, 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 Gaelic, 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.

*Extravagant and exorbitant,* ba popail taig-umh 7 ba réibhreach inum. The Irish word popail is explained "is toeoscabh," i.e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word réibhreach 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,* arithindub, 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 Claena, 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 Lec Ui Mhaildoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Bel lice, or Belleek, 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 Connacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the Caithreim Thoridhealbhag, 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 Uisce 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 Claenain, 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 Felym [O’Connor] and Teige O’Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O’Neale, at the Castle of Koylesake, where peace was concluded between them, and they agreed that Bryan O’Neal should be King of the Irish of Ireland” [Eicab na mati ríne ar neacnann na bhríon O Neill, Ann. Ulta., “whereupon Hugh mac Felym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkiew, yealded hostages to Hugh O’Connor.” 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 Tho-

mond, who wrote the Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh, 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.

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 shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, cloth, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exeura, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-
men. Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did put 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 Caward, 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. 3

3 Connaicen-mara, i. e. the maritime Connaicen, 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 Connamara.

5 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 Teallach-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'Connor, 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.

scend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miogharan, son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

9 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 Briefny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.

9 Teallach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Magovers, are still very numerous.

8 Ardrahen, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

8 Kilcolgan, a well-known place on the bay of Galway, in the same barony and county.
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 1, under the year 1206, p. 150.
† Siry O’Boyle.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered
O domnall (domnall occ) vo tionaol plocch lanmoir in aoin ionadh, g a noil i ceil Eogain. An buide o neill vo teict plocch ele ma comne. An tiri unde vo milleaon leo, g a noil arpuine in oimpiallaibh go po guallaib doib gach ionadh mar guabhath go roaun voib ma epmiing.

Feidlimidh na tuathail tigearna Sil Muireadhaigh do ecc.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1260.

Aon Cnors, mile, na céad, Seapccatt.

Cionaot ua bhirn ripoib cille moipe vo ecc.
Masleannin ua nuthigen vo ecc.

Spada erpuice vo tabaire vo comarba Patternaic ahp maolpeaclann na Concobain a5 oin dealgan.

Cae eipoma uippe a5 oin na longlaipp vo tabaire la brian ua neill g la hafo ua ccondobain vo guallaib tigearcinn Eireann, vu i oimoiperann poch nide

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

Hugh Boy O'Neill, i.e. Hugh the Yellow.—
This is the ancestor of the O'Neillls 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-Muireadhaigh.—Charles O'Conor writes, or u1, inter lineas. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathalls, or O'Toole, were always called Ui Muireadhagha, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhagha, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhagh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhagh 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, Dunagall, Dundeedy, Rathberry, 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'Meekin.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

e Melaghlin O'Conor.—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'Meehin 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 Clanmacnoise, 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 lúnum a le,
Na rubaill ó porthne,
Tá guin na mhion géalgluír gaimh,
Na neanglaír óid le iarnn.

Leagannom no éasaar pa cat,
Táill aigh gáiníta tóinpé,
Léime caomhnaill an éamon éinn,
Táill íonna naomhroin iarnn.
uo matiib gaoiel, 1. drian 6 nell uachtoraEinn, doinall 6 carpe, viaphiada mac leachlom, Maghruis uac cafain, Cian uimhure, vornplebe mas cana, concobaip 6 urhoioma 7 a mac, 1. aod, aod na cafain, Muirchita6 na cafain, amlaibh uac gairmleadhain, euilaid 6 hanluam, 7 mall 6 hanluam. Ait chiu da mac biada cuice pih decc do matiib nummteipe cafain ar an laithiin. Togannop dianu do matiib Comnaet am he6, 1. giollu cipn6 mac concobaip mac congmaic mac tomaltaip tiechhipa maige luire, Caitl mac tiechhipain uin Concoaip, MacIruanaid mac donncaib, Caitl mac donnchaib, mac muirchitaip, aod mac muirchitaip pinn, Ta6g mac caitl mac drian uin macIruanaid, viaphiada mac taingh mic muireadain mic tomaltaigh uin macIruanaid, Concoaip mac giollu arrpaic, Ta6g mac c6n u7 gaoi7, giollu biaraig uac ciumn, Cappolup mac an eppnec u7 muireadain 7 Sochaibe m6op tuaiprib 7 eanuairprib gaoi6ch micnalll ri6.

Stoicch6 da mac wiliam biipe do com peolmaid uin Concoaip do rai66 goro inder an ti7 poisoning go maclath Rop comnain. Noch an lamaicraip duipeaip pip rior vain boi peolmaid 7 a mac, 1. aod na ngall pe a nuict ir na tuataib, 7 ba Comnaet ar a ceul ir in withneib conc6i complaio do noopat da ga6 tuaoiob Sit do doinam piipole. Do gna6i sampland. Tonnandaip mac wiliam ma prieeng ar a haithle.

"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.

Τρι πισιον αενυ βλακεων βαιν,
Μη ο γην επιρονο γοιμιλαν,
Συν ετει παν πιαο γορμ υπηγιη
Οριαν α ιογν δων-δα-λεαζηαι.

"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'Duvidirma, 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 O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Connor, 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, uac'etapán hepacann.—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.

15 of the chiefs.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slain 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 epibuig, &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 ccúil.—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.
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 Fhailge, then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location. —See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 325, note 1, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailge 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-Bearain; 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 Melaghlin, 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 Breacmhoighe, 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.

\(p\) O’Flahiff, ua plañám.—This name is now pronounced as if written O’Flañán, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

\(q\) Tuath-ratha, now anglicised Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O’Conor went on this occasion to plunder O’Flanagan, Chief of Tooraan. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

\(r\) Beannan Breacmhoighe, i.e. the hill of Breachmhaigh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breachmhaigh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breachmhaigh, Anglice 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 bennín in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the beannín here referred to.
Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clonmacnoise 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 Athboye" [Ballyboy] "in the territory of Ffearkeall."

"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 Cahall 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.¹

**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'Firgil.²

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'Conor, 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 MacCarthy, son of Donnell MacCarthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack MacCarthy, i.e. Fineen. MacCarthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

¹ O'Firgil.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Freil. 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-Columbkille, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Neill was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkille, by Don O'Brislen, Chief of Fanaght."
"Battle.—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, Arx-Viridis, was destroyed, and the Carties plaid the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown between the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabitants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissenstion, they weakened themselves of all sides, that 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 Desmonds, 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 Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth."

—Hanmer'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 Denne, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn
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 Dóire, Dundeady, Dunnalon, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conaill-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 Courleys, 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 Drumsna, 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 Drumsnae 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 f; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.
> Cluain Suilionn, now Cloonsellan, a townland in the parish of Kilteevan, barony of Ballintober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordinance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

> Drumlanigan.—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.

> 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 Ivahugh; 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 Suilionn², 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’Conor, 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 muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

² Inis Saimer.—See O'Flaherty’s Ogygia, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Sámer as “Erneio fluvio.” It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

³ 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 a, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.
The Lord Justice.—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

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 Seudy.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note 5, p. 30.

Kinel-Dofa-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.

Sliabh 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 7, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note 8, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.
Lord Justice\textsuperscript{1} of Ireland and John de Verdun\textsuperscript{1} came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengus\textsuperscript{2}, 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\textsuperscript{3}, 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\textsuperscript{4}, 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\textsuperscript{5}; 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

\textsuperscript{1} Derryquirk, coope cupe, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

\textsuperscript{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 Crovderg O'Conor."

3 D 2
Mangarton loca lein, now anglicised Magartan, 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 pempáite, 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, non cúp fin, i.e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

Granard in Teffia.—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 Godma [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-anguisen, 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 occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O’Conor writes this name gian-apo, which he translates collis solis, i.e. as hill of the sun; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable gian. In Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre the name is written gianaper. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

p Doirean.—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der-

rane, 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.

a Mac William Burke.—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelin de Burgo. He became Earl of
and the
flows
and
Kilsescnen,
Muintir-Gearadhain
state
Soaic
of
Kilshesnan.
but
imma
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4th
part
of
Lough
Gowna,
in
county
Ardagh,
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the
period
of
this
reign
in
Corran.

of
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.

Kilsescnen, Cill Sepccnen, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a
townland of the same name, in the parish of Kissesser, barony of Galen, and county of Mayo.—
See its situation shown on the map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fisechrich, printed
in 1844, for the Irish Archaeological 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 Snek
flows from a well in Sliabh Formail, now Slaibh Ui Flown, "Dcailhna, ó át báig co Suka map
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 Cuconnacht 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-Fhionnbharr [Maginver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain', died.

A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran'.

Machair O'Raadhain [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

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 Castle-reagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belafiorin, 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.
AONAS CHRIST, 1264.

Aoir Chriost, mile, na éé, répeat, a ciéir.

Aongus na clúmain eipúc luígne do écc imaimtriun na bhlile ian ccum a epraccóide de pé chian poime soin.

Coccaí eoir Airt na maolpeachlúinn, g goill na midé. A pr so tabaípr lair oppa iman mbprornaid eoir marbáid hádhaí.

Maimeaptaí mac domnaill uá airt do marbaí, g a muintir do loccaí lá vinn máig umuin.

Cmeac mór do déanaí do dealbnaíb ar Shiol namÓmaída, g cuní meic uí madaíin do marbaí vinn tooi soin.

Connn eoir iúróid na hEireann (guna gailaí im iapúa uíab, g im muintir mac geapallí gona ccomhrocnu îce ap leit) g pólíníí uí Concobair son a

y Sliabh Luigha, and in Ciarraígha.—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.

* 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 Orcaës, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland.”

* 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'Melaghlyn 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 Maguires, 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 Sil-Annechadh, 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 Lemy, 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 [Eathra*] on the Sil-Anmchadhla*; 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 Walerus 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 Ulster 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 Multon. Notwithstanding these honourble 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 himself against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, Richard de Copella, the Lord Justice, Theobald le Butler, and John, or Millis de Cogan, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the
however, villages meeting peace Gerald kingdome jup with maice Mac and muipip Concaicg and a h 5
lish lapla "noealbna, for compal e. so tinual ape Street-towns, cconnaccaib Do Sccannaill cecbaio cponp a anbdcao
84x569 mac coap 5ona6 caiplenaib jjfplailc, laporh. —|
85x446 baiailcib jjfpcaip mac epcib mbpacap gnaccuimne) variance betweenthem; discharged Denn
86x374 of mature Lord yeere this Dublin tic the his father, his eldest son, in Athlone. The Irish
87x250 genealogy of the his family, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.
88x240 variance betweenthem; discharged Denn of his justicehip, and appointed David Barry
89x276 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 authen-
tic 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.
2 Burned his manœre.—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 Ffelyn O’Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitudes of people follow Ffelyn and his son, were strokeen with great fear; whereupon, they advised with themselves that it was better for them to be in peace with Ffelyn and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelyn 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 warrs against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connoight into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours.”
3 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 chieftains¹.

The Lord Justice of Ireland¹, John Goggan, 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'Scaninal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglachm 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 Coghlan, Magawley, and O'Breen. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlan's 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 Rupeia, or Capella.

¹ John Goggan. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenoise 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 Dunmase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

¹ Mac Donnell Galloglach of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of ClannKelly, in Fermanagh.
Aois Criost, 1265.
Aoibh Criost, mile, na cét, repeat, acúcc.

Tomar mac reargail meic maíonta erpus oileáinn, tomar na maicin erpus luigne, Í Maolbróg na gruacán aípinneac oileáinn do écc.

Muiril mac nell ui concobaí do tosa do cum erpuconne oileáinn.

Carlen Sice Í do mhaoléad la haod na ecconobaí, Í la ha dhuinnaill. Carlen an bhianna, Í carlen Ráta anro cearta do lorcaí Í do pecioilaíe a leó beó.

Mámrithe toraí Patríace do lorcaí.

Taois mac roinnbáire do maíbáí do Concoip mac naínnaill Í do mac tóinnaill Í reargail.

Peólmhí mac catail epiòineag do Concobaí Ri Connacht, peáin cormant Í cotáin ú a cuiccid mìn, Í a éipaim pop san taobh, peáin iomháibh Í aípáist, a earcarach, peáin lan deneé, beanáinm, Í uainnebhir, peáin méad- naighé orto ecchailrceac, Í éalaíon, ofgáibháir míc Éireann ar uairlí, aí crúch, aí cródaicht, aí céill, aí rocht, aí réimne do écc iar mhuanó nongá Í naíirtí Í mámrithe íbrataí S. oomemc Rópcomáin tuce mìn mòine míc do tíra Í doon uí. Ód aí na Concoip a mac réim do mícgáí uar Connachtait bhá éir, Í a créide mící do vénaim do ar uib rialgé, Í tar mombuí

*Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, 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:

“Felyrn mac Cahall Crevedearc 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” [eanáin], “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), took upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the country of Affalic, made great burnings and outrages in that country, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O’Connor, who, soon 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 Maelbrighde 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, eamgnom, 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 po rgeim eamgnoin 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 'igna μαδρι. — 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.

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."

Kilmaina, cill meáin, 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-then, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick.”

Athleague, dí lúag. —This is dí lúag maen-acain, 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 Cáthal, 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 Maclisa 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 Ardarea.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

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 Ardarea, i.e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardaree. 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-
Maethgamain mac cithernait uí cliitin tighearna ciarraiige i m Bharbha la gailib.

Maethgamain na cuilin tighearna claonglaire i m Bharbha n-aonair pein ven buill i Scen tre éd.

Caiplen ti aon conne vo bhrpeaid, i Conmaicne uile dhigipughaid.

Toipealbach mac Aobo aic catail croibheirg déecc i mainiop éinne Muine.

Dhiaimair muad n i Concobhair mic coghmair mic viaimata, i donn, catall mac uinm éicc még seicheatai vo dallao dhaó nao o i Concobhair.

Dheine breoi an taocair vo lopaid vo Plann muad na Plann, i mórán vo gailib an baile vo mharba vo.

Aobo na Concobhair Ri Connacht vo dul piru mbhreiphe caitrigoba Aipt mic catail mabhair, i tighearnair bhrpeine vo tadhait vo vo concobair buidhe mic aipt uí mhuire, i bhrailge taoinne na bhreip uil vo gabail.

Sinneach na huiilaim húrce vo poirí uí maolpeaclóinn. Mórán vo báthaid oib in at criochta, i a mombaid gan nícht gan bhrailge vo gabadail.

A mhó vo tadhait vo domhgh vo muintir uí Concobhair, i vo Loùlum mac viaimata mic mhuireachta, vo mac cithernait, i vo moraill oib i Éagha, ar bhréainchaib, i a lughnib in iarné aip Connacht, i én ceann dég a bh’ pict vo ciolachaoi go hua econcobair oib.

Coghmair mac gilla cnaipse mic viaimata vo lot, i a ecce dhúinn.

Seob mheann catail croibheirg, i Maolsean bodhr na maolceachnai dill muineachtaí i Seanéir vo ée.

Maolpealaic i Scannailg Pribóite Aipt maca vo tadhait brataigh mionuig go hapa maiba, i Íscaiopil lámhmain vo déanaim laur im an eacclai iarnait.

pers Office, it is called “Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree.”

4 O’Cuileain.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

5 Chaenlait, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southwestern 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.

6 Tigh da Choinne, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

8 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 Mageraghy, 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’Mul-conry, 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.
AOIS CRIOST, 1267.

Aoil Cpiopa, mile, da éed, repecat, areacet.

Eпрuec cluana p̣irta, i. Rómanaíc do vul do roigiu an papa.
Munícia mac Suibhne do gabail in umall do domnall mac maighnea uí Concoiáin, a cabairt a dh lám an iarna, 7 a éec i bhriophún acee.
Brían mac coimhdealbairg mic Ruaidhri uí concoiáin do éec i maithreach énue muine.
Cruac do deanaí do mac william a bh ea cconcoiáin se aiche go maighne 7 claíin uadaí.
Cruac do deanaí do gallaib iarthaí Connaíte i ceannmhe ódromna chaib, 7 Ear dafa deacean dódh.
Drochbád mac Ruaidhri mic aodh uí concoiáin do maithdá la gallaib.
Cílaí i rpealaideach do gabail Ríš Connaíte go nneachain a táirg ro Éimín.
Alír ingean mheic carraíomna do éec.
Aoidh a bh muifhóthaic taoireac an laidín do maithdá i ceall Alain la hua Maolbhóghmaí comhba na cille ms domnann iar neirteacht oifin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1268.

Aoil Cpiop, mile, dá éed, repecat, a hoct.

Aoidh mac Concoiáin uí plaiethaí agus is úinfh Easaígh oívim do éec.
Tempail mórArnag maca do cionn Proceedings an bhhríomhaí, giallaraíadh ó Scandail.
Concoiáin naoin ó bhriain tigeairna tuaimmuain, Seomn a mac, a mbín,
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 Umailia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Connor, who delivered him up to the Earl, in whose prison he died.

Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Connor; and he plundered Tir-Many and Clann-Uadagh.

A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbure of Drumcliff, and they plundered Easda [Ballysadare].

Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, 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, Gillapatrick O'Scannal.

Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his

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* Lagan.—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 Doonseeny, 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 t.

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.

3 f 2
mac a iníon, i. mac Ruaidrí uí ghrada, dubhlocaimn na lochaim, tobar na beollain, g Socairde olc do maithaí la níanchait mac muirechtaí uí bríain. Óras mac concboair uí bríain do ghabh tisearain tuaimum an ar a haithe.

Concoibh uí ceallaigh tisearain na muine, Aonghus uí dalaigh Saoi mí na dána g tise aonthead, Maghnur mac oireachtaí toifreach ceolaine, Domnall uí ghrada toifreach ceol oonghail, g Oibeall mac Ruaidhri, ti-searain inmí gail, a aithne saoineal do écc.

Muirh muad mac sgeanaithe do bhathaí póp máth 50 luic thuilmaíb plí leis toinseacht 6 Shaigh.

Iompairí do taidhéad uasóch uí concboair póp gallaib go hact luaín. Na goill do tocht ma conne gur na reoidheab, taobh do chum eataonna, bhriúadh póp gailaib, g Sochaidhe vób do maithaí.

Dhonn mac taobh uí mannaicaim, a foci neachtan a muintear do maithba do taobh na pháine na múmaim a go goll a chriort do bhim.

Peaighail uí maolmuaidh a taoi aeadell, g Maolmuaidh maí cluain do maithba la gailaib.

Aonghus uí maolmuaidh do maithba la huih Maolmuaidh 1 noighail a eaimh pine.

9 "Aair-Goedheal, i.e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyll, now Argyleshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

9 Maurice Roe Fitzgerald.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drowned in the sea coming from English to this kingdom, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drowned too." Sir Richard Cox says, in his Hibernia Anglicana, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

1 Faes, na peáca, 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 Ffaes, 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 Ffaes, or O’Naghten’s Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land."

3 With the loss of many.—This passage is very
daughter's son, i.e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duirloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beolliain, 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.

Aulisse O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, 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 Fircall, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlann, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulsover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennéne.

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: τὸν αὐτὸν τὸν Κοντόνουν ιοναραγιός τὸν Ἰάδουαν ἐπὶ ταῖον, τὸν Χυλν ον Ρεανσῖ, τὸν Κυρινος τοῦ εστεράμ, τὸν Βριανος τοῦ Ζαλλαίμ, τον Ναρμπναρτος ποτανδε ἐστεράμν."

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.

Kenfíne, ceann fíné, 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 O’Brongan.—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 iusticie ecclesie Clochorenseis per tempus uite eius laboravit obit hoc anno, &c.”

* Monks, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

* Duv, nub, i. e. Black.

* Of Slieve Bloom, glebe blæoma, a mountain on the confines of the King’s and Queen’s counties. Ussher calls it Mons 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 Molue, given by Colgan in his Acta Sanc- torum, 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.

A Tma.—Capius means a brace, pair, or couple.

b Christina.—The character of O’Naghtan’s daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan’s trans-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1269.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.

David O'Bragan\(^a\), Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks\(^b\).

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 Du\(^w\) O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Conor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillapatick, Lord of Slieve Bloom\(^*\); and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan\(^f\) was slain by O'Hanlon\(^z\).

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two\(^a\) truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina\(^b\), daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste\(^c\) woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance\(^d\).

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell.

\(^a\) 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, quieter."

\(^b\) Penance, cuépiçe.—This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have penitentia.
Caiplén Nóra cóiméid in venam la Robeart depeart tuairim na heiminn, 
á ghaire féin a venam, Aodh na Concohain Ri Connaicet do beirt earpean,
ionnph nar tualltais tacaín ní thacaíth do tabhairt do ghalair, na toim-
phreic do cóir air an saoirse do venam. Connacetaí do beirt na ceoit TO
creac (go heorpó norámcpóirp.) féo corraib gáll.

Plaithbhítaí na Máolpíóina taoirseach leitthe Calpaige Mhaighe héide cl
do mairbh do ghaibhneachm nó liththaipreach oile.

AOIS CRIOST, 1270.

Aoi Crioist, mile, da cét, reachtmozat.

Maolphátrach na Scandaill aifdeppuce Chomh maic a dhu do látair
Ríg Sáchan. An Ri na glacaí 50 hónóir, 1 toiseacht tá auir do imillv
pe mor ócuasacht.

Coscaí mor éin a na Concoháin 1 rápla [uladh] uathar a bhó, 5nb
éineoil an rápla maite gáll eipeann in an ngiurph, 1 a mhann gaoideal

* Robert de Ufford, Robeart depeart.—In the
Annals of Ulster he is called Robeart depeart.
According to the list of the Chief Governors of
Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's An-
tiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of
Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or
D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Ma-
geohegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Ro-
bert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as
follows: "A.D. 1269. Hobertor Robert Sufford,
or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie
of this kingdome, appointed 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 Con-
naught, 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, sup-
posed to be irrecoverable."

O'Maelfína, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mul-
leena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany.
The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish,
croíp ùi Mhaoilpíóiná, i.e. O'Molina's Cross, re-
ceived its name from this family. The territory
of Calry of Moy-hacco was nearly co-extensive
with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of
Tirawley.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs
of Hy-Fiachrach, 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 Mageohegan's translation of the Annals of
Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dis-
sention and warrs 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'Connor, 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'Connor 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'Connor, 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 Synan, at the Furney [ανα κυνάδ]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor'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'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, 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 Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soon as William came to O'Connor'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'Connor 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 refaction 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 foord, 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 hindernest part run and brake upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and soul discomfort, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle 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 Ter-lagh 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 Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman: also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh Owen, and Ullennonach."
with the Lord Justice\(^h\) 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\(^i\), 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\(^j\), 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\(^k\)), 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\(^l\), 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

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\(^{h}\) 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.

\(^{i}\) 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.

\(^{j}\) Moy-Nise, a level district in the county of Leitrim, on the east side of the Shannon.—See note under the year 1263.

\(^{k}\) 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.

\(^{l}\) Ath-an-chip, i.e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-
na coille, 7 pe Sean buteilir, gan aimh ai a torpeasach doib eiri maire 7 raic uata go amac. Oirm beoir na heidála do bheaf doib amhr, nedeac, 7 neachaid, 7c. Macbetai seanbhracach an iarla (j. uilbhám ócc) iarrin l'a hua econobait a nepai ec uis briain do maibd uan lapla.

Cairlen acha anguiri, cairlen plebii luga 7 cairlen cille calman do leaccaid uia conobait. Ror comain, Rinn daim 7 Uillinn uanaic do lopea lair beoir.

Oiriann muarth na briain uornphop por gallaib. Aighi aibhle do denaim do oppra, 7 cairlen clann aca do caipa do gabail do.

Creaca morp do denaim do iarla, 7 do gallaib Connacht 1 tchin noilealla ar muintir Aoibh uis conobait, 7 duit ecuirin do maibaid uan dui min.

Mac mpechad cairnigh 7 fiogail, biuain ari beoachd, oncu ari fignaim do maibaid la gillaib.

Tanaide mor mac dunnin mic neide mic conaigh buide uis maolconair peapuedach in an doilunmaacht connacht, 7 peapcuphinn do dui pop ollainmacht an dubhminig uis maolconairpe 7 uirlang uis maolconairpe.

Slicceach do lopea la hua noomnaill, 7 la cerel Conaill 7 mac bheadlaid ayn cairn uis maolbhjénainn do maibaid do cumpir min.

Cruitina insh uis Neachtain bhe niapmata Mhaoific mic niapmata do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

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 [breacain]: "And this was one of the severest battailes that the Irish ever gave to the Gall 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.

John Butler.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, 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.

Ath-Angaille.—The castle of Ath-Angaille 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 Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the southwest of Kilcolman, in the same barony. Kilcolman castle stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiacrach, on which its true position is shown, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

Uilinn Uanach.—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 Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina, daughter of O'Naughtan, 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 Kilronán, and Ullámh Wonághe in Magéoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaoise. 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'Kell's called Makeogh. —See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19, note k.

1 Lepard, oncu.—The word oncu is explained lepard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called peap dimca na hončon.—See note under the year 1316.

5 Prowess, eangnaim, prowess, dexterity at arms.

7 Chief Ollavship, appollannacht, i. e. the office of chief poet.

u 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 Neagh'tan 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 Rathcahall.”

*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 Ballinehula, 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-Fiachra, pp. 202, 478.

*Muine-inghine-Chrechain,* i.e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

*Of Sruthair,* προυέρα.—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-Chreachain, 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 Shrul, 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.

_Dunmore_, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

_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-Fiachraich, printed for the Archaeological 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” [Slióga] “and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght.”

\[ {\textit{Hosty}} \text{ Merrick, houerl meebbpr.} -- \text{In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called Hodge Mebic, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, houerl mac Mebic. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhust in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.}

\[ {\textit{Clann-Murtough O’Conor, clann muiicéartag uiconboar.} -- These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muihmneach, the son of Turlough More O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.}

\[ {\textit{James Dodaly.} -- Hamner, 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 Umallia, and Hosty Merrick, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough 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'Reillys.

James Dodaly, Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh, 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, the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard, 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

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

f O'Broin, oc bmon. — 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, rooi emig 7 eangnam. — The Irish word eangnam is used by the Irish annalists to denote prowess, valour, and dexterity at arms. See note b, p. 277, where ro pœm angnuma is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where oncu op eangnam is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

b Murvagh, muBac, 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.

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.—Do piogaoth 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 do piogaoth means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the piogao 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 piogao has been inadvertently rendered as “was crowned.” Harmer 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.”

O’Tierney.—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

O’Murrays, now Murrays, 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 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, Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murrays 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. A few of the young princes of Connaught overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people, 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 over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic O'Conor, died.


a Corran, copann, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

b Common people, τοιοι γεμετρίπετοι.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is ὁποροῦσιν, 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, ἕτος ἀπὸ γαλατ.—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'Bryens, and subdued the whole country."
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.”

O’Quin.—This was O’Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, who had a house on an island in Claenloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note 3, under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moylurg, Airetech, and Aicideacht, p. 151.

A king the most successful, &c., Ri bá mo gnáin 7 corpcaín.—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 Clonmaenoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: “A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O’Conor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the noones 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\textsuperscript{r} [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\textsuperscript{s}, Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

\textbf{THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.}

\textit{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 overthrows, 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\textsuperscript{1} 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 Tyreconnell; 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 (butt one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Conor, 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 Oreaughty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.
aNNom
Rhachca
ReawN.
mic aoða mic catail eroibdeirg do muoæ do Conaacaib, n ocaid praire a miçi riöd naír ni paibe acé en coicdír ince an tan do mhaibd é la Maç oireachtai, tomtaí, la na hua mbi, taois mac toipódéalbaí mac aoða mic catail eroibdeirg do muoæ naír Conaacaib iar. 
Tísearann mac aoða uí mhaic tísearna dhreif é. Dòinnull mac maic, nura mac muiréiteaí muínní, Saor emig, ensgnain Éireann uilí dèig. 
Giolla na naom mac aoða mac amlaib úi fhíghal tísearina na hanchaile, comóra cóiméda emig, ensgnain clomne Ruírpaide, peap lan uairí, uimnelec̄t go nguaírheantaí póp námóib go ccaoline lé caíntaib, do écc iap mhuaitrí nátipige.

Maoléachtain mac amlaib mac Aínt uí Ruainc tísearna vairπaigií clomne peairmuigé do mhaibá la Concobap mac donnailí mac neill uí mhaic.
Taois mac ceapbaill bürød uí valaigollam aoða uí concobain lé dán dèig. 
Dòinnull òcc mac donnailí mac aínt uí Ruainc, Catáil, mac plannéaití taiofreac vairπaigé do écc.

Phíghal ó caithmaí tísearina roimp é do écc i ua naic caechain.

AOS CRIOST, 1275.

Aoír Críost, mile, da éd, rechtmogat, a cúicce.

Ua laifí eprucc cille halaind, A Cafferpa uí Scuapa eprucc Ráta boé i ùthi Conail iu écc.

Ruaincí mac toipódéalbaí uí Concobain do gabail iuá Concoabain (taois mac toipódéalbaí a brataigí). Ruaincí delúí iarainní, Concobain uá hánli̊í a bhi̊te leir, Topaigeacht do bhi̊te ropma, Concobain uá hánli̊í do mhaibá doib.

Taois mac catáil mic duimnata vairπcaín iuá concobain.
Concoabain mac peangail mic donnéaí mac muiréiteaí do mhaibá do brataigí plin.

u Prowess,—eangnaim.
w 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 Donoikeghan, and the sand banks called Dunhá Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiacraoch, pp. 173, 280.
x O'Seapa.—According to the Annals of Clonmaicnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was
Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, 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 Crovderg, 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 prowess, 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-Caechain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.

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

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa, 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.
And mac cael ní h'aste thigear da bhréne do maithbhe l la Mag ríomhbaigh, l la gaillaibh in hegmanu, l ar a muintire do chupp.

Maithm rón po gaillaibh nultaidh 50 paimac da céad eac, l vá céad ceann in áithin bli an éccait ar muintirse an maoinseochtaigh.

Toman mac rinthradh do maithbhe l l cinel rìacháin.

Cenél Eochain do òchecht hi tríd Conaill co po milliot bloch móir don tír, l ó domhail (domhail ócc) do tionol a muintire ina dòcom, l a lùnainn go hucht pleibh trière 50 radhna roppa 50 rìnaiteachbhròir ár dhaon, eic thomàta, ràth, áirim l ceatha a ìg cenél conaill don chup pin.

Anois Criost, 1276.

An òir Crios, míle, da céad, peact mogat òir.

Giolla an coinse is ma chéibhallam eircp tìre heoccam tecc.

Aòl muinteac mac peàlimitó mac cael chroaghaidh do toí墟t ar in mumthain 1 econnachtath. A dìul tòirinn in eichinn in domhail. Dòmhal l do tocht lair 50 lión a tionol 50 hechtha, na domhail diomhaidh uair ann, l aòl tòrínneac 1 econnachtath.

Creac do ténaí do cloinn tòrínneaconabair aì mac peàlimitó, aì do cloinn meic muìmata, l giolla crioirt na maolbhreannaí do maithbhe úób.

* Mac Finnbour.—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Gerin, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

* Cinel-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, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerrys at 7th July.

* Sliéve 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 Slevetrym. 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'Melahghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynalagh, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poisoned together in England.

c 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 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.

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, where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

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

Gilla-an-Choomhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovederg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach, 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'Mulrenin 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 Ffelym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nursed 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 Ffelym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronic accepted of him, and had him in great account 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: "Peli[m] mac ca[can] e[M]h[eth]i, aen mac ac[i] i. aei[m] mac Peli[m], 7 mac ali ar na chup churci i. aei[m] muimhe[r]i, 7 po 306 in eae[m] pi[m] Connae[t]: "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."

\textsuperscript{a} 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 Archaeological 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.

a Clann-Murtough.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muinmheach O’Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

b Lecale.—Lecá Cahal, i.e. Cathal’s half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

c 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 Cneluisce O’Brien, in his place.

h 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 endanger
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'Mulmogher, 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-naev 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 gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetual friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they putt 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 Caisheirem Thoir-dhealbhagh, 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.

1 Gossipred—λαος πολέμης και ποιησις προς μιλε, i.e. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.
ANNALIA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.

CREAC MÓI Ó DENAIN Ó TEALLAÇ ÉISIACH POP CENEL LUACÁIN A NGLION DÁ DOILE DAR MARBHRAT CONCOBAIRE MÁS DORCHAIDE; Ú ROCHAIRE IMMAILLE MÁIR.

AOIS CRİOSÓ, 1278.

AOIR CRİOIR, MILE, DÁ CÉO, PEACHTÍOGAD, A HOCHTET.

Tomáir uá cuinn eppucc cluana mic nóir do écc.
Plaisthéicic uá staíthin ticsína ríphanaic déce.
Taonche mac toip̄ealbaíg mic aná mic cailt cróidbeig ní connacht do marbhadh la clóinn cailt meic tichiama.

Ruainn mác toip̄ealbaíg uí Concobaire do marbaíd la gíollu críopa máid plamhsaib, ñ la vaireaciceb ar bporu umpia claib, ñ an rearrón niobáic mac tichísean uí Concobaire, ñ rochaire oile náic airtíútái popn.

Dornchaib, piógal, ñ gíollucrioír trí meic munícára meic oinncábo mic tomaaltaic thú marbaíd la taonche mac oinnaill iorrpaír.

Mainm cunne do eabhaínt do dornchaib mac brian nuaid ñ do clóinn oile úi brian aí mac iarla claíthe sín bporpírcí teampaíl cunne pop a múintiñ ñ so círcaírt ar diarcúintií roppa cinn bporpsa ñ marbaíd.

Tomaaltaic mácc oineachtaic Ríogataipraic ñl muineadaituic do marbhadh láir na tuathaib.

k Gleann-da-duile, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luscaibín, the territory of the Mac Dorcys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eanchdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the northwest 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 Thoirdhealbhach, 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 enterprizes 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.”

*O'Davine, ua sominn.—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.

*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.

*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 overthrow 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 Muvimneach.—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’Oonor of Belanagare. In Magoghegan’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 chieftrie of Iregaine in the Queen’s County;” but this amounts to an acknowledgment that bastards had attained to the chieftry 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 Barberie, an illegitimate, or base son, was to be secluded and put besides the chieftanrie, 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'Connor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choihmhdheadh 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 mulliers, 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.

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 Tiroen, *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.
AOIS CRIOSEO, 1280.

Aír Crioíos, mile, vá céad, ochtmojat.

Sean uá laoi's eapocc cille halad, Ḗ Matha mac maghna uí Concobair abb na bunlle vo écc.

Imprüirim vo filpe evir aoi muimneá ac mac reblimid mic cathail cnób-

vlying Ri Connaéct Ḗ clann muircheartaig muimníf uí Concobair. Aoi muim-

neá ac vo taíbaí bois i ccoill in Dangan Ḗ maolpealaíim mac maghna vo 

zabad an la esona piu. Ua doinaill na puaílcaíd uáca. C'héiri éo bo Ḗ 

piche eac arild ruaipron app.

Cateal mac Concobair nuairi mic muircheartaig muimníf mic tóippdealbaí 

móir uí Concobair vo moigad vo Connachtaíb rairin.

Maolpealaíim ó gaimpléaladhaí toireac cenel moán, Ḗ Concobair ua 

gaimplealadhain vo tuitim le tealláí moqapain.

AOIS CRIOSEO, 1281.

Aír Crioíos, mile, vá céad, ochtmojat a hoén.

Taós mac cæctail meic uairmaíva ticchignna moighe luipce, Saoí m eneac 

1 níngnaim Ḗ 1 nuaíple vo écc.

Cate irpiir vo críoch evir cenel econdaíl Ḗ cenel eogn. Aoi bunúi mac 

voinaill óicc mic aota mét mic aota mpir a pairei an macamh toimleapce 

1 goill uada imaille mpir don oapa le. Domnaíll óg ua voïnailc ticchignna 

cenel econdaíl, phe manaí, anghall, uprmoí gaoméal uada uile Ḗ Connaéct

O'Laidigh.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

Murtough Muimhneach.—The descendants of this Mortogh are henceforward called Clann-Muircheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

Dangan.—Dannigan, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Connaught. The Dangan here referred to is probably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of 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 n, p. 66, supra. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

Prowess, engnain.—This word is translated
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidigh', 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 Crovderg, 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".

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 Toinleave', 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. Teige mac mac acault mac Diarmada ni murgi luig ri nemi ag 7 nemo na quieuit in chuircro."  

* Disert-da-chrioch, now Desertcreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.  

' Macaemh Toinleave.—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."
achó mac beacc ḇ na h- bréfne unread 90 let aipail. Ro meabáid ṭa the an catbho ṭo n cecel ecomnail. Ro maipbáo domnaill ual domnaill ann. i an cecel gaoideal do béith eñeaċ, sgnam, aipneačur ḍ uarnle do gaoidealail Èeann ir in amprí 人居. Fcheap conviont aipéair Òoppo uile eríde ḇ a ómncul ḇ manroj pl na mbpaton ṭ a uoipe colaim cille ná mbéicth buaí a zacha maithíra do 50 pm. Aitasc ampró an luchu ḇo bréith vah maipbáo na récain Maolmuanaid ual baoirgill taipíreác na tó ñevat, Èogán mac maol-

peachónn mac domnaill moír ḇ domnaill, Cealláic mac gíolubhriqóe ui baoirgill an cecel taipíreác do béith sgnam ḇ eñeac dëch ḇ vóllaimnaí bhí in manrípp rír, ambocht ṭó baoirgill, uibgall a mac rom, goíllu cbnúr uág planncaíth taipíreác bannacche, domnaill mac gille pínnén taipíreác mum-
uirn peóacán, Enna ḇ gámpimeadbaig þíuátaipeác cenel moáin, Copbmac mac an píplegím ui domnaill taipíreác panao, goíllu an combean ual maolúm taipíreác luimpcc, Capmac mac caipima ui domnaill, goíllu na nóc mac ual le vocapl, Maolpeachónn mac nél ui baoirgill, ambocht mac muiníptairg ḇ ui domnaill, Magnuir mac cuinn, goíllu na námì ual heocaccáin, muiníptairg ui plaibhútaig, muiníptair mac anúlaig, plaibhútaig mac buídeacán ḇ Sochaide uile do macaíb fíochhínaí ḇ taipíreác nach aipíilib romn.

Aod mac domnaill oicc ḇ domnaill componaó i monáo a atap.

Cat eoi na bairéódaib ḇ an comróccac gún meabáid ḇop baireódaibh. Ro maipbáo ann william bairéó, adom Plemeno, ḇ Sochaide imaille ríu. Sóanr ṭa viaht na gaoidealail a eso componaí lar an comróccac ir in ecath ma no oipíccnáin a goi ḇ gáipíceálu lú ḇ lamaac na mbaoi ann, Taicléac ḇ baoirgill ḇ tachleac ḇ o úiboa taipeíre.

Aodh Muimneach mac cãiipdealbait uí bimain do ecce.

"O'Donnell.—Charles O'Conor wrote inter

lineas, "pán 41 bhlaibín na aipí ḇ i.e. in the

forty-first year of his age." 

"Hospitality, prowess, &c., eñeač, egnam, &c.—The translation of this passage given by

Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, has a close agreement with the text of the Four

Masters. Thus: "DonnellO'Donnell was slain;

the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthi-

ness, 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 for-

tunately until that day of his death."

"b The greatest commander, pecheim conviónn

raipécap eoppa.—The old translator of the An-

nals of Ulster renders this, "the overseer of

the west of Europe."

"c Dowell, uibgall.—This name, which sig-

nifies 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 ollavs; Andiles O'Boyle, and Dowell, his son; Gilchrest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain; Enna O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moën; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of Fanad; Gilla-an-Choirimhderadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg; Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-nóg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev O'Heoghagan; Murtough O'Tlaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enumerated 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:

the Scotch.

a Muintir Feodachain.—The territory of the Mac Gillinnions extended from the Arney River to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy; and county of Fermanagh.

Lurg, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which the Muldoons are still numerous.

f Dexterity at shooting, lámac.—This passage is thus given in English in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278 (ad. 1281). A battell between the Barets and the Cusacks, where the Barets were put to flight, and William Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam Flemin, and many more men; and there were
The remarkable Adam multi Dorhnaill Duboa is another his "Clonmacnoise."

The remarkable Adam multi Dorhnaill Duboa is another his "Clonmacnoise."

Taichleach mac maolmuanaid ui duibhna ticechtra na eadrae, son dui hreice eanac i tioiprachttu na eanead na ainríi niu maerba la haam ciomròcc eir eicche Eicchaile.

Laicanna ina ina caeail cróbaeigni uí Concobaírí bìn doimnail móiri uí doimnail i maéain doimnail óecs, banócsta ban liáte cuimi gríde ó ecc.

Maca na Raíallaíg ticechtra nuinnrii maolmuina, i Dìollu iorí macic ticechtrán sa mgoipri giollu iorí móir taorsaícel tellaíg düncaída dég.

Caéal mac giollu na naíin uí phíghail ticechtra na hangaile ó ecc, i two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichleagh O'Duvds, and Taichleagh O'Boyl."

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 Fflemyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companies of both sides for prowess, manhood, dexterity of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activity, named Taikhleagh O'Dowdie, and Taichleagh 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 Cymsg ex una 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 Kilro 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.

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.

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 Clyne and Dowling doe report."

O'Dowda.—The notice of Taichleach 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.

Lasirina, daughter of Cathal Crovderg 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 Maclmora, 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.

"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moylerenio O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offaghrah Moye, one of great prows and bountie, and of great and of continual dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, 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 Dnald Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: "Traigh Rua airgaidh ri m'artainn Turas Eothuile in Tir Fiachrach ro a tam, i.e. "the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothuile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are." — Lib. Geneal. (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothuile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tirie-ragh, 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, Lasirina 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 Magarain O'Conor.

m Inis-Cuin, in the river of Cluain-lis-Bec-mo-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 geire.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerrys, at 25th April.
annala rioghachtta eireann.

AOIS CRIOSD, 1283.

Aoír Cnódro, mile, na céad, ochtmo迦o, aeth.

Aoír bine o nell ticchípmna cenel eoţaum, pecce eniţ ñ ñairceo gacoiđeal, aon Roţa an tuairceint ñi ticómacal prct ñ macine, ni bá moa gnáin ñ copecap na cenel na ampiar. ña maigóaimna tiošíðala uínhin ecruie, ño magboid la mac macáinna, brian, ñ la harpíallail ñ la giollu ioru nuao mac voimnaill ñ Ruaghallaig.

Taíg mac voimnaill iorrnaír ñi cóncobair ño lot la lúighníb ñ a thainbi n do chachal ñ cóncobair ñ a ecce iarphin ño bithin a luí.

Athe chát ñ teampaill críord na loprocaí.

AOIS CRIOST, 1284.

Aoír Cnódro, mile, na céad, ochtmo迦o, a ceathaí.

Muitir na cóncobair eippce oile rínn déce, ñ Amlaith na tomallair ño oiponeáð na ionaí ñ a ecce iarphain. Giolla iorfa mac an laítnaigh ñi cóncobair Abb oílen na trímpoide ñi loch cé (uoró pernúntopa) ño togha in eippcreóide oile rínn iarphin.

* 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 Caithreim Thoirdeachbaigh, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

* O Neill.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

* O'rioll. —Oinpíallab, 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 annn. 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'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Geisleam, 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 Oriels, 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 warrs, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance; after whose death his son, Carbury, 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 Thoirdhealbhaigh) 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.

*Premonstratention.—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 Lorraine 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.
Donnchaí ó bhriain tighéarna tuaimm an do mharbaí la coirphealbáic ó bhriain.

Dubhghall mac maína ri baoilínn thaoísche cloiche chinnfaoaí d'á mharbaí ó múintíir i maoilféachta.

Mac na hóiche má siorchaíthe thaoísche éimeil luachaim (no ouachaim) ó do écc.

Siomáin do cheaptha do mharbaí la hbhriáin ó bhfionn, Í la de mac i nplanrásáin, diarmaíte, i maoileaclónin. Coscaí í earta deirte hí econnachttaíth ar an mharbaí chin. Creacha mórá ón oinom ón gálltaí a ra haichí á an náisiúnt oíomhán ó múintíir olíon na trimnós, Í ó mharchaíth maimire na buille.

Cairlín cille colmáin ón leaccaí la cathal mac cóncochait pruái (Ri connacht).

Óin móir do lópecaí la piairc ó bhfionn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1285.

Aúil Criost, mile, ó chéad, ocht moccach, a cúisc.

Siomán ó Ruairí eacraíon na bpeipnne décc.

Ruairí ó bhall a tighéarna Slebe luca do mharbaí la Mac reoráir roch iú gaoí.

Muirí máol Mac Íepailte ó do écc.

* Donough O'Brien.—The Irish work called Caithraim Thoirdeachbhaigh, 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 Chinnfaelaidh, i.e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloughinelly, 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 Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, 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, is to be seen near the small village of Crossroads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloughinelly.

* Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy.—Mac-na-h-Oidhche signifies son of the night, and was rather a sobriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kinel-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

* To the family, &c., that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.
Donough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.
Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh, was slain by
the people of O'Mulgeeha.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy, 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 Kilcolman was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe,
King of Connaught.

Dunmore 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-Lugha, was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham]
on Lough O'Gara.
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.

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.

* 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.

*Sliabh-Lugha.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents.
See note 1 under the year 1206, p. 150.

b Lough O'Gara.—Loch an Gaoithe, 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 Galenga
and Sliabh Lugha, in the new 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.
ENPI MAC GIOLLA RINTÉIN NO ÉCC.

Mainm d'fhhabairt do mo mgnúr uachtar an Adam. Earr an tseachtair Connacht. Ag Earr uatha u mo mnaíthi.e doíniomh a ghabh cosain cionrósc. Fhathair an Adam.

Mainhm d'fhhabairt do Pilib mac 5o:iúelbaig a mhuintir Mgnúra uí cconcoalap. Shábh gáin ní i ní mo mabhao rochtaíne do mhuintir Mgnúra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1286.

Aon Crioirt, mile, uachra, ochtmocchatt, aré.

Sliogcaí món na hiapla uiaí: e cconcoalata bunaí nó milleadh mórann do mhaimpethi nó cheallatb peachtón Connacht lair. Ro ghab neart in gach

*Mac Gillimínna.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Giliúin, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Beltmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

*Shábh Gaimh,* a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leiny 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 Slub Gaimh, i.e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Shábh Gáin 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'Melaghly, with other noble youth in their company, took a great prey from William Croke, where* [read but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breacagh O'Melaghly, a youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Butler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Kerrill, of Ormond, of Arya. O'Keane," [Oweny]

"O'Mulryan, of Sileannmhye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbrey O'Melaghly, 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 Cloghane O'Doyne, now called Cloghane Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumpsloon, 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'Conor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captivs that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Butler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Gerville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,
Henry Mac Gillaisinnen{d} 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{d}, where many of Manus's people were slain{e}.

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{f} in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

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{1} Obtained sway, po ṣoṣ neqr{e}.—The word neqr, 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 ṣoṣ neqr{e}] "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 Magcoghhegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A.D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connaught, committed great outrages in that Provence, and especially in the abbeys 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'Donell, 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:
conair baini gab, g no gab briaigh thuaidh Connacht uile. Rug iapam Connachtai lair gur no gab briaigh Conail i loigain. Ro inig oormull mac biam ui neill, g tug tiafannah do mall caalanae.
Pilib mac goindealbaigh do ec.

AOI'S CRIOST, 1287.
Aoip Cnort, mile, u chéad, ochti'moccat, a peacht.

Florent o gillaain airciuiochann oileann reallrain togainde do ec. 
Siolla na noce o maannachain tighean na eiri etua do ec.
Diarnaite mideach mac biamama mac Muiriupa mac cathail meic biamama, tigearna pil maolfhuan, pth ba pil, ba pine, g ba huaiple u na chinead do ec.

Maolpeachnaill mac tomlataig meg oinectai g do maibb la toigm dealbaig mac eogain uí Concobaith i niofgal a athan do treiseadh don tomlataig pempaite.
Aadam ciorr, beinn muimn insin uí chatain, g Domnall o hainlighe taisfiach cenel robhtha do ec.

AOI'S CRIOST, 1288.
Aoip Cnort, mile, u chéad, ochti'moccat a hocht.

Stephan aircioprob tuama do gualainn décc.
Michael mac an tSaith eirg cop clochaith do ec.

Maghnur mac Concobaith puairi uí Concobaith (imaille pe na bhruain do Chonnachtath, do uib bhruin, g do Concmaicnib) do tochta co háit Slipean do

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbess of Meath, died.
"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.
"There was such scarcitie of victuals and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke 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-Mailruainsidh, 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 Roscommon], 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-Briûn and Conmaicne, proceeded to correct than the text of the Four Masters.

5 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. 607.

1 Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.—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-Sair, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

k The Hy-Briûn and Conmaicne.—These were
the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

1 *Ath-Slicean*, or Beal-atha-Slicean, now Bellaslishen 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 Bellaslishen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonahee 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-dtuath, 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.

m *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 Connoight." It is the present townland of Rosmore, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of
Ath-Slisean, 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 Rossmore, 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 arrow. 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 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.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.

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

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O’Finnaghty, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

\[\text{that county, sheet 132.}
\]

\[\text{One shot of an arrow, boen up€a p€ig€.-—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered "by one shot of an arrow."}
\]

\[\text{The Red Earl.—He was the second Earl of Ulster, and from his great possessions was esteemed the most powerful subject in Ireland. He died in the year 1326, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the third and last Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333.—See Lodge’s Peerage, and also the pedigree of De Burgo, as given by Dauad Mac Firbis, and in the Historia Familiae De Burgo already referred to.}
\]

\[\text{William the Conqueror.—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.}
\]

\[\text{Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i.e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O’Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 251.} \]
Maith o Scingin aird Shinean Eiphan do ecc.

Taice o plannagain taireag clainne catail do ecc.

Sluiceadh la Riocairi vinui, la gallaib na mbe 7 la maighn na cconchobar Ri Connacht do raithin uí maolpeacloinn. O maolpeacloinn do tionoll na naghaidh co raimeac eoghir Shlaih cona munntuig i cconporcheab doibrìon. Fhithe ionairpeacce tonna. Ro marbhadh miosain viniu ann a. an banbín moh cona braitheab 7 Siecup ó ceallail.

Piachra o plonna taireag 7 eq卯n maolpeac, rí ba ríru eanaic 7 laignigh do tóireachtaít Connacht do vul do ónaingclùinní le gallaib 7 a marbaí do meabhair la mac miosain pínn báic, la mac william 7 la mac reopairí.

Sluiceadh moh la mac reopairí 7 la gallaib illainigh dochum an cabairg uí Conchochobar. Ro reachaí cat tonna. Maiteacht ró Bhallaí. Maolpeach tithre a do marbaí don vul pínn 7 Sochara oile do gallaib maille le hnomad eac 7 évala do buain uath.

1 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.

2 Clann-Chathail.—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanganere to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Moineach, now reined 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 Cathail, 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'Flenegan 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-Chatrail, died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-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 Feoras [Berminham].

An army was led by Mac Feoras [Berminham] 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 Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn.'

'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'Connor.—He was O'Connor 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, at 1289. Teig O'Flanegan, Chief of Clancathal, died."

'Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.'

'Miles, Bishop of Conmacne, i.e. the English Bishop, died.'

'Synon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech 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.'

'Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronics'
AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1290.
Aoir Cniorp, mile, va čett, nóchatt.

O Séadáin eppuc cille mac Duach go ece.
Cairrií ó maolteachlonn Rí mide an macaom bo mhínmhomaige in Éimne ma amhrín do mianba la mag cochlán.

Stoicfó la domnall mac brian uí níell 1 ecenel neogán 7um chum mall culánaic 6 niell an ecen epve 7 ticchísnur čenél neogán do gabáil 66 pen a lop a lam.

Aoir mac domnall óicc uí domnall naideágo da ubhínaeain pén Toíppí-oelbaic na domnaill the cúmaictaib čimó a mató, 1. clómn domnail 7 ghallácclaic iomána ele 7 ticchísnur do gabáil do pén an ecen.

AOIS CRIOSÓ, 1291.
Aoir Cniorp, mile, vá céu, nochatt, a haon.

Éypú macc̄pač abh mámíopoeac na tímneve por loe cé do ece.
Toíppí-oelbaic mac Eogán uí Concobair aomr̄í ba mó eneeac, lingam l croccap pe a linn in Éimne do mianba la niial ngealbunie ó cconcobair.

[Sil maolruamaití, “the only man” [recte the most distinguished man] “in liberality and feats, and Comrick that was in Connacht” [In ecen oune po breih emeč 7 engnom 7 comance do bi connacaib], “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 Mageoghegan, under the year 1289: “A. D. 1289. Carbrey mac Art O’Melaghlyin, King of the Irishrie of Meath, was slain by David Mac Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David himself was the first that stroke him; his brother Gille-Koewgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen others of the Familie of the Mac Coglans, did, in like manner, strike him, the said David being a Gossip of the said Carbrey before; for which cause the Earle of Ulster spoyled and destroyed the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho’ O’Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

“Morragh O’Melaghlyn; son of the said Carbrey, 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-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1290.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety.

O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbery 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.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1291.

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

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 Clondownie, 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, al. 1290. William Brimingham 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 Kilmac-Duagh, died.

"Carbre 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, Tirlagh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."
Conchobhór ó dubhó (i.e. conchobuah conallach) ticchínna u dhríogaic thú ba tha ait an píonainn.

Conchalaic mac eochach saimhne do dhéanann dhríogaic thú é ccc.

Slochchó la Riacháide buidh ispalin uil dha ngrníthi an tiaшла Ruaidh i tíin neogain dàir chéile Pé ùmhríoch na mhall dhríogain uí ùull, 7 mhall culánaic ò noll domhnaic do ria phraccbail na tàp hpaipin don iaшла Mairbhéin mhall culánach la domhnaic uí ùull. Ò insertion ní rionnáic do ùmhríoch na ghnoi mhin, uain do hoinn dhríogain mac aodha buide uí ùull a hucht an iaшла cèfna le mac marainn 7 le mac Eóin, 7 ro stiùirneach eipron a tíin eògain.

Sluaiceil lár an iaшла i tìin conall do chuim tòirbhneasach mie ùmhríoch òig. Gúin airgeac an tìin eòigh cill 7 tuait. Raimice iarrpin 50 holl pain i ceannachdach 7 tuceprat Connachtach 1 mhrainn do.

Comòtchabal do ùmrah do cátail ó Conchobhair, do mhall ùilbuidhe 7 do lùc a cccomhbaoda eòigh gailhe 7 gaoidealaiche dàitneach dhríogain. Tomaipnear do tàbairt doibh ria poile i ceàin maille. Cátail do lor, munrcaid mac tàol 7 do mhaibh 7 Sochaidhair na gcomhneachd. Maitin rop magnatr dành 7 é roin do ùl [nr] ro laim iarr mbein mòpaig ria aichaib ùe. Creaicó móra do ùmrah 1 ccaiprhí do múnnaip Cátaíil úi Conchobhair 7 nell ùilbuidhe iarr ùmrah ccaipla. Oala magnatr úi Chonchobhair tìra iarr tàocht do Shiol mhrineachdach ria oir grradadh hdbain 7 do gailhe Ròpa commain na gprìitín anatharaic iarrpí maitin do cuaidh maigheir na ceapaic 50 tàapla na ccsinn è an ghràich an rruain 7 aic an aonga. Na creaicó do bhan doibh ann 7 mhall do ùl arr a uipr a ciarraidh 7 a heòrmail. Tomair mac gaoidealachd do mhaibháidh, a bhreacain uair mac gaoidealachd do gailhe 7 a mhaibhaidh ma bhrìtnainn. Mòpaig ùile do tòillacht héar eòigh gailhe 7 gaoidealachd do mhaibháidh 7 do muòdachd. Tàocht do mhall 7r in tìin iarrpin air rìt 7 a rìoinn rén do tàbairt do. Do pònao ccaipròvaidh mòr 7 ionnach anabh òonna do mòri 50 ro pobain mhall an tìin praccbail.

bhrìain do plomn ticchínna uadhairreachd do écc.

*Cúil-Maile.—In O’Flaherty’s account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archeological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Kilboony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tireril, 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, òonna, 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.

Congalagh 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 a under the year 1176, p. 26, where the parish of Kil-
lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this territory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which stood on the townland now corruptly called Gil-gad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

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, al. 1291. Tirleigh 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 Culanag king; and when the Earle left the country, Nell Culanagh 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 Tirleigh" [O'Donnell], "and prayed the contry spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght to Olaf, and Conaght made him the feast of St. Briget" [cucbepum connaca pelbrapthe bo, i.e. the Connacians gave him trecherous hostages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh, drowned upon the Shannon. A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could procure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and were interrupted at Cara Culin" [alias Cul Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Morgan 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'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i.e. (Sept-Mureah) came to him and his own loving friends" [ap aer a gnadh fein], "with the Galls of Rosconmon to assist him on the morrow after the breach,—came to meette 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 Sisin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalagh O'Kelly, Lord of Bregia, died.

overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Inagh, tooke all the prayers, from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly? [i.e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gostelyo" [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 quievit 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'Coner, 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. Mac Coitlann mi Delbno vo marbod vo fitin mac feorap epe foppoll an uapta." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, al. 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Bringham, 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 Slain, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise 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 mae Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had
issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublinn to Bealaghbrick, western of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayne [Sluab ruadh] 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 neerer 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 particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O'Kelly's are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O'Kellys 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 meer churlses, 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."

5 The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brid-

get.—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, Columbkil, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Mollisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick's Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged 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.—Taigh Patric 7 Colum cille 7 dhighe 8 niollruccab 8 nichol mac MacIlli, 8 coarbpaic Patsaig, 8 beic 1 Sabull Patsaig, 7 a toghbail 8, 8 a n togh- bail 8 reora man 7 mochbileor 8 do cemum, 7 a cup 8 8 a repi cumbhiaig 8 honopa." 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 Giraldus Cambrensis, 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 Brigid, 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'Connor; 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 sequens. 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 prædictâ Episcopus multum eamultam 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 Ússher'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 Giraldus, 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,
maolmu (comartha Patraiacc) do bhf i Saball, a tuachail lai. 
Pritta 
mora 1 siopaile do denai doibh iararn 1 a ceap i Scerin iar na cuma aic go hionorach ar a haithe.

Miuca do Maoileclann Ri muid vecc.

Magair ó conchoicri Ri connacht, ri cioghaic congalaic ba moa ghrain 
ghairseach, ri mhin oimig do ghaiochlaib Ereann ina amhrin vecc, iar mbre 
pairthe i gcalap do, 1 Adj mac eogain do migad ina ionadh ciar neart an 
luptir, an peakmaic lha iar na oimpinaid, po gabal eigrde la Mac seanailte, 
1 po marba d-l. tria miuintir, 1 po sheachad amoid obh.

Cathal ó conchoicri do marba do Ruaidhi mac donnchaid mhabair.

Cathal riu do Conchoicri do gabal mighe Connacht iar ghabal Aodha 
mic Eogain. A marba do a cionann pairte iarprin la Ruaidhi mac donnchaid 
mhabair u1 conchoicri. Adj mac Eogain do leiccead ar a baaisconor iarain, ri 
mig Connavt do gabal do tre nighe an luirtir 1 muinice an mighe. A 
gabail do mac Taimle 1 meabail an uchmaic lha iar na migud, 
Croicach 
mora do denai aic, 1 caocca da muinire do marba.

Pritca do Raitillig ticcna muinice maolmorda vecc.

Moi mhin mholmu u1 conchoicri 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 counter-
scheme 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.

Saball, 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 Sadall Phaoqurg, 
which the monastic Latin writers rendered 
Zabulam vel Horreum Patricii, i. e., Patrick's barn. 
See Ussher's Primodia, p. 847. The reason as-
signed by these writers for the church erected 
here by St. Patrick having received the appella-
tion of gaball or barn is, that it was built 
after the form and position of the barn of 
Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. La-
igan 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 Ire-

Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught.—The 
language of this and the subsequent entries is 
nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the An-
nals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, 
and are thus rendered in the old transla-
tion: "Anno 1289, al. 1293. Manus O'Connor, 
king of Conaught 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.

Freind[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 Riveagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Connor taking the kingdome of Connaught, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Riveagh O'Connor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and tooke the kingdome of Conaght 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 [Cluben Slighe de bennum de Seon Fitzcomor, 7 a ut taurip co tec pir Saxon].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Conner tooke the kingdome of Conaght through the power of the Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his raigne was treacherously made captive by Mac Gerald, 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, quievit.

"Murtagh O'Flanagan, chief of Clann Cathal, quievit.

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Conor] killed by Munter Egra."

1 Lord Justice.—He was William de Vescy 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.
Munnicirtach o plannaccan tíshna, no taóireac, cloinne cáirtail vécc. Tuátal mac Munnicirtaígh uí Concochán do marbaí la munche Ëtega.
Cairle Sliccigh do tabairt do Seon pitchechor, g Seon buóidin do oíl go Sáothch.

AOLS CRIOIST, 1294.

Aois Crioínt, mile, óa cé, nocht a chíthar.

Creaicha móna do domh la haoi mac eogain ar cloinn Munnicirtaíigh.
Munnicirtach mac mánara uí Concochán aubair coicechaígh do breaann na chínís do marbaí do taígh (i. taígh na Concochán) g do domnall mac taígh.

Maolíollachtann ó plannaccan taóireac cloinne cáirtail do marbaí la cáirtail mac táide meic dhiarmada ar Spáido lisciðgh. Cátal mac taígh meic dhiarmada tigeartha moige luipc decc iap rin, g Maolíollachtann mac ghioll-éirte meic dhiarmada d'fhéadhail a iomar.
Dorahaí mac Conpathaína taóireac munúchta cionnacht, Duacán mac tigearúnaim tíshna, no taóireac teallaitigh dúnchaí, g Deapóbrail mfhína taígh meic cáirtail meic dhiarmada vécc.

Cairle Sliccigh do leccadb la hAon mac Eogain uí Concochán.

Riocaí a húirc i. an táirle ríu d'fhéadhail do mac ghrailt. Íoairneacht Eireann do teacht ríshimrsc.
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.

Melaghlin 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 Molyburg, 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 Cex's *Hibernia Anglicana*, 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 trustworthy 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. Conc. 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, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitis de Kildare, ipsumque præfectisse in comitem eisdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—*KILDARE.*

m *MacConsnava.*—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.
A state of disturbance.—This general disturbance, “propter capicionem Ricard de Burgo Comitis Utonie per Johannem 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’Caomhain.—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 Lea, “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 Feorais [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 AGE OF CHRIST, 1295.

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

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-Mauy, 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 Connacht, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished from the O'Quinlans of Iveleary near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.
Caílín an baile nua, 7 Caílín moigh e bheag nó bhearna lae le ghearradh 7 caílen moighe dómha do lú a bhí a mhar an ecشاشة.

Aois Criost, 1296.

Aoibh Criost, mile, de céad, nochat, áf.

Tá iomáin mar an háthair féin eagrúiteach uirthimneann an ainmdeanach na bhearni o dhíomhchab 50 abhamh ceacc.

Aoibh mar Eoghan Ó Conchobhair uachtaró lá a oichef fáin. Clann Muirechtaigh do tábhacht na iomáin. A ceannacht do tábhacht doibh do éonach pháirce mac Cailín, 7 a mbeirtiúise. An tí mille eithip cil 7 tuais do milliúr ture an aithioghadh sin. Mohrthuathaíe do tiofán im Aoibh Ó Conchobhair do gálaibh 7 taoideartha im William bóirc, 7 im tóir a bhuic 50 tóisse don tírn iad 50 mbátair eithip laité reatha don nóimide do milliúr 7 sa mór ghearran eithip eithip 7 anbair. Teacaíteach na tóin na círn iar sin, 7 mpipe liúír 7 o laitair an iarla do denam ríte rí. Dala clomh Micheachtaigh ar a lóighcriost 7 do milliúr eithip Cairephe uille, 7 do éanáiríftt ro a símploaith. Túirí do obhail don, Muire, 7 column cilte re tóimpail ro pháirghirimíntoír sin ollra 50 hatagóirtt ar a haithe.

Chairde re na teagmhéidh leonóideach iar sin gcalladaí doibh óigheir Aoibh do denam ro tilihriútta iad eithip, 7 nír anfasc a mhun a ríocháin uAidh uair do

* Baile-nui, i.e. Newtown.—According to Grange’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 Mc’Kynegan.

* Magh-Breacruiigh.—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 Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

* 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 Castleragh, 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 Castleragh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

* The Clann-Murthough.—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muircheartach Muirinmac, son of Turlough More O’Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

* Conor Roe.—He was Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who
The castle of Baile-nui\textsuperscript{a} and the castle of Magh-Breacruigh\textsuperscript{a} were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha\textsuperscript{a} 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-Murtough\textsuperscript{a} were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe\textsuperscript{a}, 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

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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 Roemac 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 robd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Toma-lti 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 prayes 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, 'el. 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 sevenrite [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, 991 gnapo.—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.—Daome naph 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.

h-meacca, i.e. persons not fitted for action; meacca, fitted for action; in compound words, signifies meet, fit, or proper, as inbéacca, fit to be done; inbécoma, capable of doing a manly action; inbém, fitted to bear arms, &c.

* Before Melaghlin.—This entry is better
Eoghan mac Oideartaig errucc Comnepe decc, 7 a aonacal i mainirtir uproichit atha. Manach eoroehe.

William o dubtoigh errucc cluana pearta no tuitim via eac, 7 a ecc via biem.

Conchobair mac tairchleagh meic Diaitnata tigimna moirge luippse 7 aipetig, mith roba mitti eac, 7 tachap goil, 7 garcead, iompraioi, 7 anao, nion, 7 teamponn, pinime 7 plaedicnir i na comainitir decc, 7 a aonacal i mainirtir na bultile.

Maighnir o hanlighi c lead caoide decc.

Cuilai6 o hanluam tigimna oipetig, Aongus mac maotaimna, 7 maoin oile no maitib a muintire no maitha la gailiab isin veallcan acc tumu6 via ettigib doib (.i. no na gailaibh) on iapla.


“A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaglin Mac Brian, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin, and Marian O’Donovener, a Friar Preacher, who had been elected before him, went to Rome in contention for the same bishopric, and [Melaglin] died on that journey.”

This entry is not in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum.

Henry Mageraghty.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered under the year 1293: “Anno Domini 1293. henni Magorecteaeg errucc Comnepe, manac liae, quieve in Chirico, 7 a solucu i maneicr oprochau osa.”

“Anno Domini 1293. Henry Mageraghty, 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 Achnony, and his death placed in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, mention is made of a Henry Mac Oreghty, Bishop of Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardaghe, whose death is also placed in 1297. The fact would appear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Oonpe) only, and that oca6 Comnepe and Connepe 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 Achnony, 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 Moilurg and Arty, the elder, and lord of all Munter-Mulroney, 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 Kilnamanagh 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 Abhaíann na Foroaisce, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Breedoge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kileoagh, and falls into Lough O’Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots 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 Tirerrill, 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 Ultonice, 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-
AOIS CRIOST, 1298.

Aoi Críost, mile, dá céad, nochat, a hocht.

Tomáir ó haipéctaiígh abb earrach muain ó décc.
Sábh ingith Aoigh bunidt ui neill bhí taisg mac ainmíara ui leon thairgeóidh.

Bhí an bhreagach maic Samhradháin taoiseach teallacht eochach do marbhao la hAoi mhreipreach agus eonthar, g l’aoi deochar morrarta ghréina.

Donnchad mac domnaill uí ea ghe stó pearsnaí a earrach do marbhao uí bahtarin, bhí an earrach ó níollra.

Tomáir Fizimuirír banúi do ghnéaltachaidh féin a nábanait on toibre cam do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1299.

Aoi Críost, mile, dá céad, nochat, a naoi.

Niocol mac maolboca Armeppcor Aróaimacha an tais cleneé do ba saotha ceannide baí in Éirinn na aíomh ná eácc.

Peaghal uí eirngil earruic Ratha both do écc. Da harm de earrach ecclairi uí ba mo ainm d兵力re, g maonacsta, ceathair, g caolín domhnaí baol na aíomh.

Alainthe mac domnaill, aon feadh ba lícini eácc, g eonrange uí ba náide via cínsoth in Éirinn, g in albain do marbhao la halexandair mac òtbaill, g áit úsímhe via muniteamhail air.

nised to Æneas. It is made Ënos by Mageoghe- gan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Ennas 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 Muin- tir-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-Eachdach [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 Heir⁴, 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 Dowell⁵, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

⅔ "Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Thomas Fitz Meris, Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the Crooked heire, quievit."

⁴ 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
Congalach ua lochlaíonn eorpuc copcusoimh, daoí éigí ióna chÚbaí ocE. Píoluimid músc cáipitei agáibh tìshina òfirmanu iocE. Càplainn átha cluach an còpaimh, i baile an móta do tìonngsìada chía i gclà malt.

Seon Pinnócecar do marbaó la mac feara uí plominn. Téipite buiteleò po baód bapún oirdhíne ocE. Aùam Stóndun bapun mòph le rpmò doéocE. Seóinn ocE mac munpr do marbaó la Concobad na pploinn go noamnìb ele amaille prìoll.

AOIS CRIOST, 1300.
Aòir Cìost, mìle, thì chètt.

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, worthièst, powerefullèst, and bountièst knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuite and defence of his own preye."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cables, are of the remnant of the Danes that remain in this kingdom."

f 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 Caithreim Òiordheabhagh, 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 Athkile-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 Craobhnae.—This nunnery, which is called Killcreunata 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
passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen Germain, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

1 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 sequen.

2 Moy-g-Cedne.—Moyg-5-ceene, a plain situated between the rivers Órobono (Droves) 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 Moygh, alias Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Erne et Drohes [Droves] in com’ Donigall, Letrym, et Slygge, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part iii. c. 14; and Duall Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

b Except the Earl of Ulster, Cenmoca lapla Ulæ.—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cenmoca, like the Latin preter, sometimes means besides, and sometimes except. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a níngnai lapla Ulæ, 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, ad 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 Andreas, 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 Ulster, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas until Allhallowtide, 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 Limerick, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, save only the Earle 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 cannon by except.

* Lammas. — Λύγναρα, 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: λυγναρα τ. παραξον κατα Εγκυκλον τοις δεποστε λειτουργα και η ενωνεισ η φερενε ταιν ιωνερα σημασια σε εν επιλογι. Κτουε τοις ανδεν τοις πεντα τοις ιοι εντομ παραξον, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaithd, the son of Eithlond. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. Nassadh signifies game, fair, or festival."

* Allhallowtide. — Samhun, is yet the name of the first of November: it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "Samhun q. d. samh-foin, i.e. samh-fhein, a fair." Samhun, i.e. Samh-fhein, i.e. the end of summer; fuin, i.e. end."

* 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 Marescalli, who died in 1301 (English style). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

* 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-Uidhir.—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Mannuses, 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 habitt 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-Uidhir 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 Cairnneach 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-Madhma, 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 Kienaghita; 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 Tuathas; 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'Donnaver. 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 Óg Maigín mac Cárthaigh.

Díagnait Óg plamancain taoirpeac tuaithe nuacht, a Ó mac, 1 pocharne imaille míd do mbrad lá ó ríocht do lucht tigé domnall mic taidh us concerned m bun duibhe 1 tótpaignect móréte boi do brúil lair a moig ceidione.

Máin mar mac naigídáin taoirpeac teallach echbhe, 1 Niall mac Gillepinném, vécc.

Téoró Mac Dhiain vécc.

Creach món do bheann la clóinn Muirchetaig ag muintir chionait, 1 Muircheetaig mac Conmaína aodh taoirpiú muintire chionait do mbrad an chum pìn.

Suilgheadh món la Rí Sátrai in Albain, 1 an tiacla, goill 1 goinín iomaí do bol coblaic món a héimhín do congtaim lár. Connaicte iomá do bhuin amacht Ódubh, 1 níth Albain do ghabhail leó don chum pìn. Téoríte a bhean gheabhrátaigh an tiacla vécc (.a. adháig nolac) in ecarnaic mbréagha leab as doine doilgheadh pìn.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibhne na o-teac, i.e. Mac Sweeney of the tuaths, or districts.

* Donnell Óg 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’Conor, 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 “Ó. Doinealdí og fili D. Rogh Mac Arthy.”

* Bun Dubhke, 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 Ópo布áoife, i.e. the mouth of the River Drowes, q. d. Drases-foot, bun-Ó Maupge, now Bonamargy, 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 Conmana, Mac Conmaína.—This name is generally written Mac Conamna in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is now sometimes correctly anglicised Mac Kinna, and very incorrectly translated Forde. The territory of Muintir Cionnaith, 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.

The Irish and English went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earl, died after returning from that journey, at Carrickfergus, 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 governor and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."  

b **Gained sway, neart alban no gabal leó, i.e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Neart no gabal signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.**  

*Christmas night, adaoi nolac.*—The Irish word adaoi, night, is now always written oíche, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin nox, noctis, and the English night.  

d Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Galda Mageoghegan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."
AOIS CRIOST, 1304

Aonr Cronc, mile, trí céad, a eisfhaip.

Concobaí mac Aoda uí Concobaí vo maithbod la hoibus na phlaitheirteag
tar noenam mebla dórom ar donnchaór na phlaitheirteag, Í hoibus do tuitim
inn roscadh.

An contasair b'NE Riocaird a bhece iarpla uilád, i. an iarpla Ruada, Í Uatha
a bhece oighne an iarpla clótha do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1305.

Aonr Cronc, mile, trí céad, a cúig.

O Concobaí naigse, i. Mhuícheartac, Maolmorda, a bhratáir, Í an calboc
ó concobaí amaille ríí naonbar an chriat vo máistib a muicne vo maithbo
do Shii phiapur mac plóbar eile Í meadaí i caiplen meic phoibir.

Caiplen nua ine heocctan vo dénám laf an iarpla Ruád.

Maitom la hAoí mac catail uí Concobaí, Í la clónn Mhuícheartac ag
chnae ar muicne máitighe vo scórpaír pilip ó Naigteig, Í oighne clóinne
puibne, Í máic buippche cinn na ngalocclach imaille ríí círaíchar ancéad
in millpáap.

* 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 Feoras'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.

F Deceit.—This entry is given in the Annals 

of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the 

text of the Four Masters, except that, by some 

unaccountable mistake, the latter annals repre-

sent the massacre as having taken place in the cas-

tle 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 Maur-

ricius O'Conor and Peter Brumichehame were 

fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the 

treachorous Baron, invited Mauritius and his 

brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the 

feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the in-

stant 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 Feora[8]{s} [Bermingham] in Mac Feora[s] own castle[7], by means of treachery and deceit[8].

The new castle of Inishowen[8] was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough[1], over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeney, 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 Ballynagore, p. 74, and also Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited for the Irish Archeological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note 6.

b 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 Caiplean nua, i.e. New Castle, in Irish by the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently show 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 Clonmacnois agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

1 Clann-Murtough, Clann Mhurthagh. —
These were the descendants of Murtough Muinthneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

k Dunbinne, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

1 Mullingar.—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.

m O'Tuathalain.—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.

n Killaspugbrone, cill eappucc ʻbron, 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-
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'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, 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, appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, Ποπβαπ. Opoma Ócúi, 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 Ποπβαπ is fully established.
achar, 7 aíseene irlas. Plann mac ríneac uí plonn aódh btaoigh "pli maolipuan, 7 bhí an mac donnchaidh mhiabh uí concobaí in rochtaíb hi maille rnu uo marbháid oí mbunntiú amháin báthar as téaraigh an a ceapiche. Ar tao sra ba fhrís baithar ar an rpróphair rin Ruaini mac catail uí concobaí, donnchaidh mac Concobaí an cairbín mac físeal aódh aíbhíNR mheaste luirse ac a 7 éinec gur an lá rnu. An tao sra aite mion-
cathair pompa na maite rnu gur ar mho do rnaí oí mbunntiú cosa ceapiche leó go maet ar longpoing uí concobaí. Leirciitte rphair Rí Connacht an t-amhr. Rucc Aoibh mac Eogain opua iar lópcíodh an mhosbaile doibh. Óisear a ceapach síob roicéir, 7 maíden Donnchaidh mac Concobaí an cairbín go nóruth rois mbunntiú is timcheal.

Creac móir do déanaí do clóinn muircheartaí 7 ceapach ceapach. Oír é lúnóin (i. tánaidh o tuaim na bódhain go illtire) buncaipéí teictech tóinconáic, donnchaidh mac buncaíoaí, 7 roicéir oile oí marbhaid a timcheal na ceapach rnu.

O plannaccán do marbhaid le bhian ceapach ó neachr.

AOIS CRIOST, 1307.

Aoil Crist, mile, trí céo, a ruchta.

Luirpín le Lachtoil (i. manac liat) epprop ilite mórch ónaích, 7 Don-
chaidh an plannaccán epprop oile rnu deac.

* Palace.—Charles O'Conor writes, inter lineas, "i. Palip eluan rínoir." The place is now called Clounfree, and is a townland situated about one mile westwards of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It is described as follows by the Rev. John Keogh of Strokestown, for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683: "Here is a kind of fort (like Rathcroghan) four-square, which ancienctly 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 annexed 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 Foxtord, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. Gleoir was the original name of the River Leenonym, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following 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 [geappáin ubu] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever saith one Pater Noster and Ave Maria for his soule, 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'Dunach, a young priest that was in Drumkiew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saith a Pater Noster for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgiveness of his sins as often as he sayth it.”

1 Laurence O'Laghtnair and Donough O'Flanagan.—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughman, and sometimes, incorrectly,
Oídmall mac taisíc mic bhríain mic anbhínapa mic bhríain luighsh mic toighnealaíg moír tanairi Connacht, fhi láin uifingnáin, 7 uenech, 7 Saof contshin comphoignaí do marbhaí la hAoide mbeipnech mac catall naíobh uí concobair.

Taoiseach mac maoléachtaínn mic domhnaíid mic domnail mic maighnára mic toighnealaígh, raíf ními5g do marbhaí la catall mac domnail mic taoiseach.

Uairbhí gall Roppa commain do marbhaí la domhnaíid muimneáíc ó ceall-láigh tíobhna ó maine acc at eaproca cuan, ó 1 tcróipéain pilip muimnep, peasan muindeg, 7 mainí îplaí mайлle pe rocaithib nach ainmmìgsh. Ro gabai amh anmghaimh gaill mac diaphnasa, comhar mac cuiplineáic, 7 Sípmiam Roppa comán, acit do lándsaí na ait cemnoll, 7 do polnat ìth ait por an baile do lorcnaí le hemanm bùtilep. An domhnaíid ì-ó ceall-láish déce isbarra gnuomaígh ì-ì, 7 ní bhò bar ìan maithlachar gin acit ba hecc ìan gnìomhaígh gaille, ì gairceoid, ìan ceeinnacal réò ì maine.

Ailbe nísin taoiseach uí concobair déce. 

Maoléachtaínn ó gairmicbhaigh taoireáid cinnel moain, 7 maighnir macc oideachtcháig déce.

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'Laighean, abbott of Easroe, abbott of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbott of Cnocmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacluagh, died.

“Donough O'Flanagan, abbott of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Oflyn 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, neither 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 sickness, 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.

“Donell, son of Teige.—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Connor 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, raíf ními5g.—The Irish word raíf means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of uín, a clown.

“Ath-easgroach-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 Luighneach, 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 Breisneach, 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.

w Edmund 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 Connachnoise: “A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donogh Moyneagh O’Kelly, before his death at Atheskragh, where Philip 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 Kehernie, were by him sett at libertie; and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmund 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 Roscomon all killed by Donogh O’Kelly, King of Omone, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magin Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mc Keitheny, and the sheriff of Roscomon, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the towne.”

It would appear that the town of Ahascragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputie of Ireland in 1312), and that O’Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscomon, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Kehernie, until they made restitution for the loss sustained
Conócobar mac Riaíтра úi plóinn dume ós ba fearn omeac ḍ gairceabh baoi na énél iú écc.

An dara hheanach úi miógadh or rachadh, ḍ lulij.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1308.**

Aosp Capeart, mile, trí réas, a hocht.

Saighnín teimhídhe úi chúirt i manríph na mbraíon i Roin comain go ró bhrí an manríph.

Creac móir úi denam la Macbaimhí mac thiarphata ar cloinn domnaíll úi concobarí i cceirich coirpe, ḍ cóthch oile béir úi cloinn mhíchuítaigh orra iar nóenam píosa piú nóime, ḍ iar eadabhraíbh bráighne goib. Acht ño reabhadh orra iartain.  추진نت clainn domnaíll úi concobarí iarphúin go phád na én, ḍ nocha puccrath leó acht ñ a níc, a níobh, ḍ a níphoiš. Iar na clóor úi gailaib ña priaíтра ḍ luighe, tionsílaíte èsca, ḍ launnaí iad go mullach plebe na én. lompaíth móis domnaíll piú. Peachann rceainn fonna, maitsear por gailaib, ḍ baóir macún orra go rangatanaí lís eafa óiara. Tórcaír tomar mac ualaith comtartha beth éinne, a dhíbhriathair, ḍ rocaíde uimealle piú.

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, do pucrath, 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 Carnarvon."

"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 Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick of Allyn, 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 Bishopp 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 Slieve-da-én, 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 Slieve-da-én. 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."

Slieve-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 Dermota took a great prey from the sons of Donnell O'Conor in the land of Kriche Carbrey, in Connaught.

Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of
Hee stated mblas, a mac cathail an a deabhathain an Ruaini mac cathail, via no marbaod Maquin mac Maquina niuming eile inmaille fir.

Aois Criost, 1309.
Aoir Criort, mile, eiri cedu, anaoi.

Aodh mac eoamh mic Ruaini mic aoda mic caitail cromolisce, Ri Connacht, i dhaobh an aonra Eigenn, aon saoinel ba pbith eime i fheanam taimic na muintir no marbaod la. Aodh mhbeirnneac mac caitail ui ecoimbaigh i ceoll in clochan, i moch an macid a mhuinte ime. Ba uirthrfe ecoimbaigh mac diarmata, diarmait pbath mac taogh uil conoboigh, diarmait mac caitail cairniach meic diarmataich, Aodh mac muipeithtach meic tamsce mic maolmuanaich, Lwynie and Tyreaghraigh, 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 preys and spoyle taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stoud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyreaghraigh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mounte. The sons of Donnell and Mac Donogh retrayed upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-easa-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 some after his coming killed O'Dempse. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein." Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the noble tamer of the Irish. He is the Piarsus or Fearus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Fearais. See note under the year 1305.

"Slain by Hugh Breifnach.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, manu recentiori inter lineas, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlanach, a clown of a tanner: "7 in Dael ual Sochlaean do pin laim do da marbaod le saol 7. boasac maupaigme."

"Coill an Clochain, i.e. the wood of the clochan, 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 Brene (i.e. Breffny). 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'Conor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Conor], 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 Breifnach, the son of Cathal O'Conor, 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'Conor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crowderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberalitie, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [recte the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breifnach mac Cahall Roe O'Conor, in Kilcloghan, 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 Mortagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, [and] Dermott Oge O'Helic, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Gillernew, chief Brehon of Connaught, Fogartagh O'Dowallgie 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 Moyleronic Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came to the middest of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principalitie, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Conor 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 middest 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 proffitts belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalis 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 Oghterhirie aforesaid."
...and Chief Donnell, the Chief had of very south still powerful sions; is derg territory derived Turlough not Dpfm I. mac clann given Donnchab The, mbpeir cloinn e. concob'aip Conor These but cpeach Clann- concobaip. ro Daoine Ath Brian toipccce mbao. Oaoine lies the naught, was correct for this great, monies.

Plain inaugurated according part the county of Roscommon, and

CONCOBHANN mac brian nuaili uit bhuill do marbaio.

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b Brughaidh, i. e. a farmer.

Chief Brehon.—Ollam Connacht i mbpeirceanap, i. e. chief ollav of Connaught in law; ollam signifies a chief professor of any science. In Cormac’s Glossary it is derived from oll, great, and bám, a learned man.

Lordship, tigfnum.—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.

k The Plain.—An macaip, i. e. Macaip Connacht, i. e. the plain of Connaught. It is the level part of the county of Roscommon, and lies between Castlerea and Strokestown.

Aith Slisean.—This is still the name of a ford on the Abhaimn 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 Crowdarg: 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 Roc; 3, Donough...
rgh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; 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 Feorais [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-Slisean. 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 Gearn. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muinhneach, 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.

* His fortress, longópce, i.e., his fortified camp.

* 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: "A.D. 1305 [recte 1309]. Κατά τον μήνα Αύγουστον ο Μάκ Ουιλιαμ έπετάρξε τό Βινβούλβην; Κατά τέτερον μήνα ο Μάκ Ουιλιαμ έπετάρξε τό Βινβούλβην και επέταρξε τόν κόσμο και τόν Βινβούλβην. Α.Δ. 1305 [recte 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i.e. northwards]. The meaning
Aois Criost, 1310.

Aoir Criost, mile, trí céad, aiseach.

Concobhair na bpainn rioghadhna do bhfhir ma amhail do mairba dona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Moideipshcha riogla do deana la hAoibh mbreipneach g' le clionn munichertaigh aersta, agh maolmuanaidh mac mianmata. Donnchaí mac donnchaí tarzain doibh. E fhin i oireag do maiteib a muintire do gabail. Oítm oile do mairbaí, g'io loirceao doibh, a bhí mghin uí plannaccain do mairbaí.

Doibh macc uinneal díecc.

Fionnghala mghin Maghnaí uí concobhair, ã Una inéan Aoib mac Fhíolinidí díecc.

Sloithchea la Seppain do bhfínígaí 50 uín uabhair, ó maí mairbaí domhnaí mac Aoib íocc uí fhifín, ã Aoib mac maoilíonu, 5 gofhraí maí munichertaig.

Caiplen bona pinne do loirceao g' narccain do Ruaní mac caitail, dhaob mac mghnáig, g'io muintir Aoibh mbreipneach eithe crnachaidh g' tigib.

Aoibh mbreipneach ã concobhair ofgáibh Ríg Connaét do mairbaí la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

"Roydamna.—Rioghadhna, 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 Mogha, i.e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familie candidatus Rioghadhna dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suae famillae. Si vero liberum, aut Mechanice artis alumnus fuerit, aobair tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—Oggygia, 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. Aoibh is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

"By the black English.—Do na gailaib doibha. The Editor does not know the meaning of doibha 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.

"Retaliatory depredations, moimpeacad ribta, literally "great preys of revenge," i.e., preys
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1310.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ten.

Conor O'Brien, the best roydamna\(^6\) of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English\(^5\).

Great retaliatory depredations\(^4\) were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulroney 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\(^1\).

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Connor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair,\(^1\) where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne\(^4\), 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'Connor, the worthy heir\(^7\) to the kingdom of Connaught, taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

\(^6\) Mac Dorcy.—This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luachain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

\(^7\) Dun Uabhair.—This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kyne-leagh, or Kinel-Fischach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ard-nurcher, 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 spoyles and preys of that countray, but the natives and inhabitants of the countray so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their countray and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferrall, Hugh Mac Moylissa, and Geoffrey Mac Mortagh."

\(^4\) The castle of Bunfinne, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

\(^5\) Worthy heir.—\(Ógaoibh Rí Connaóir\), literally, "a good materies of a king of Connaught," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The Ógaoibh, or worthy heir, was no always the eldest son of the last chief.
Mac Quillin, Mac Uidhlin.—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 ghabhaim oighn a n-iomlúine ace féin nuair a póm.”—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 Breffnaigh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Cpeac on coream), upon Morinie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donogh 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 Breffnaigh. 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 Bonnafyne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafyne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

“Hugh Breffnaigh staid there with his Bwannghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired Bwannghtmen, saw Breffnaigh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonna-finne aforesaid, being provoked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffnaigh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffnaigh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

“When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mollronic 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 Quillin* (i.e. Johnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe* that Mac Quillin did this. Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne'.

The castle of Sligo was erected* by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, assumed the place of his father*. Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir Feodachán*.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv* Mac Mahon*.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rout of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a town 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 setnaught by, and the revenews which of right belonged 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 cut off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shoul'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 Carnefroigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs theretofore practiz'd, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Connacht: also the said Molronie 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.

* Magh-Cedne, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

* Was erected, do Ógúnam.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A.D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repaired and made by the Earle this year."

* Assumed the place of his father, i.e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

* Muintir Feodachán.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

* Roolv.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
AND THE ANNALS OF THE CONQUEST OF THE KINGDOM.

AODS CRIOST, 1311.

Aodh Criot, mile, trí céad aisech, a háon.

Ódinnall ó ruairc ticéilína bhríone decc.

Cread a bhí anáithla cloinn muintírtaigh i eonmachtach, gialla-criot mac muintírtha meic donnchaol mac diarmata, Aodh mac coibhmhaic, donnchaol mac tomaítaigh, uilliam mac gilla appaíc, g rochaide cén mothaí do mharbh le do.

Sloicceadh mó a hólliam báirc ríin mumain in aghaidh an claraigh, Cath do chaithdacht do, marthteann rop an eclaraích. Ódúi uilliam báirc rop fáraiche as leanmain an maomha. ladain muintír an claraigh únme ghabhair leó é, am aí arís ba eorcraic id in ceacht.

Taice ò haimlichd do marbhadh do Shumantin hector.

Coccaidh móin i teatadumain. Cate do chaithdacht do donnchaol mac Conmara, g do ithcaí (i-thriocair céd ó scáth) óna bhríain g aithraidh mumain. Marthteann rogh mac Conmara, marbhéar éipéin, g oídmh ò ghráda ticéilína cinel bunaide agh an laochm mn, g áit origins dion treghaísc éistearra.

Donnchaol na bhriain Rí mumain, g aithair uí Éitcheann ar éinecg ghnion-tharbh có dha marbhadh la Mórchaol mac maéithgina úf bhriain i meabail raímn, g Muiniomhaigh chul bhriain do ithcaide òn ionaí.

Lochlaigh anasaidh ó aiseadh do Márbaí la Matógain mac oídmh ònnaítaigh úf bhriain.

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 Kyleneagh, died.

"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, wars, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdom, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the wars 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-Coisín.—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'Connor], 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-Dungaile, 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.

The 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, Kilrarghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Killmurry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Bloïd, 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-Dungaile.—This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcultra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the
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1 Short axe, gēáprγματαc.—This passage is

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Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag

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* Cean-an-Meadhil.—This passage

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"A. D. 1307. Speç do oenum le Feniúmnb

o concobain mi connact ap clann muiczep-
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.

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O’Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

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 Dermot Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

2 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.

3 Mac Aedha, mac aedha. — This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

4 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 mynione.

“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, vó bráéipib pén.- Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word bráéipib originally signified a bro-
1315.]

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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-anmadhna 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 Drumhahan 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 rony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Olderfleet, which was the old name of Larn Lough, in the same county.
vo conacaíth vo óul lar an iapla. Salaí món ele vo ēionól la Ruairí mac caítal hi conacaíth vo no lorfecead 1 go no bríreaí caíplein iomála larí capccaid na típe sretiúlimh.

Aoí (.i. aòi ballac) mac maínna uí concolbaí vo mabhaí la caítal mac domnaill uí concolbaí.

Maínaí mac Máignéarta uí concolbaí an taoiniath ba mo allao 1 oinfheachair vo nozváinnaí Concaic mun am rín, 1 a dhihríataí Domnall vo mabhaí beór larap caítal ceótha anphabáipheach.

Cáí vo eabharí vo an iapla maido 1 seanapó abhrúí cona plongáibh via poile, gom páthnido rói an iapla.  Fháthar ann william búirc, 1 nó mac míc an milid.

Maínaí mac cóaíall traíphéir Muineach heolaí, 6 maolmiobáist traíphéir Muineach ctiballan, 1 rocaíde vo muineach imaille rín vo mabhaí la Maolmuainí mac nuairítear ticeóinna moigh luirce. Concolbaí maido mac Áoda bprüinní vo mabhaí no básí vo iste míc nuairítear an la rín.

O Domnall, 1. Aoí mac domnaill ócc vo eocht m'éirílen Sliice 1 go móriluaí imaille-mír, An baile vo gahail ró, 1 mópán vo milllois na tím-ccal.

Ruairíí mac domnaill uí concolbaí vo mabhaí la esitén gallócclaí a fhumainí oibribonuaili mghine máignéarta uí concolbaí tucc tufbocrait uibh aipe.

Anlaíb an phoigail vo écc.

Tadhg ó huíghim raoi 1 nuáin vo écc.

* Mac Anvoley.—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

' Muintir-Cearbhailain.—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 Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

"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 terour, 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.

Auliife O’Farrell died

Teige O’Higgin, a learned poet, died.
wars 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 Kingdome, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyn with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

"The Earl encamped that night at Athfridia near the moontne called Steinebray [see above—Ann. Connought], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Koesyn; the Earl the next day followed him, and encamped at the towne of Loath. 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 array, by the procertainment of O'Neale and Ulstermen, he took his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Innisowen, and fell down and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earl's passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earl followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro' Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not sparing Church or Chappel [rubell.—Ann. Conn.], in somne that they did not leave neither field of Corn; unadestroyed, nor townes unransackt, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unshearded and unburnt, and consumed to mere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bare stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither party cou'd 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 having of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, ye' then was with the red Earl, he sent him privie message ye' he would give him ye' province of Connought 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 in Caball rce O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, 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 Connought, 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 rest 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 Kingdome of Connought into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenynmen, 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 Cean, the castle of Killecalman, the towne of Tobber-bride,
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

A great army was mustered by Felim O’Conor, by Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-monast drainage, with the Castles of Knockmany, Rynrloyn, as Tenyn, and Athlono, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

After committing of wise great employes, he desired Mac Dermott to give him the dues due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yield him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages: but he receiv’d hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole province, insomuch that went to Carne fraisagh, where he was invested King of Connaught by the 12 Chieftains of Sillemoric, 12 Cowswell, and other spirituals that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usual at the time of the Investiture of the King: remained for a time among Sillemoric, preying and destroying such of that country as he supposed to stick to Felym O’Connor, and that would yield him allegiance, and also the chiefest 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 Red Earle, and told him how Rowrie would war 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 his absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connaught, who in journeying thro’ Ulster and Urrish had not one day of rest, but continually assaulted and skurrished until he came to Graziard, and to a place called Killmeanwae [could not remember, Ann. Conn.] and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother’s Brother, Shane O’Ferel, 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 tumultuous journey, and in whose places Rory O’Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them should return to their places, and take and hold them of Rory during the time they should contend together for the preeminence, with condition that if he had overcome Rory, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own foster father, M’Dermott of Moyle, seeing it is thought that Rory would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remain with himself during his wars; until he had seen the end and issue thereof.

The red Earle and Englishmen seeing Felim and his Connaughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemies, and saw them also depart in that manner, they returned back again from Cowan’seyne to the castle of Cowan’seyne, [Cowen or Conn. Conn.], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were at the point to receive and give battle, at the first onset William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sons of Mac an Miles, the red Earle himself took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connagh, 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, King of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryen, 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 preyne from the sonsnes of Mortaugh, where Magnus m° Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m° Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which expolote 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 sonsnes of Donnell O'Connor, vizts', 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 Artegaugh 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 sonsnes of Cahall Osslanagan, which they took in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-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 alsoe being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonsnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M° Granell, chieftain of Moyntereolais, 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 [Cowa-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 immediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe m° Hugh Brefhnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon M° Granell, chieftaine of Moyntereolais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinnter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preyne himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann; and to the Country of Lwynie, where Felym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M° Dermott had done these private exploits, and that he joyned in Companye with his said foster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled
Coinneadhá. 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'filyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Atreachta and Easse-da-chonna; and prayed the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh níg Morgiessa M' Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Palace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [lernu luigne, Ann. Conn.], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgaw, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [mna uacile, 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 Loughk, 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 Gleanfahrowe (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 Keryes, 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 refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe 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 Rowrie O'Connor.

"Eagbrowm O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

"Felym O'Connor, nac Dermod, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Conor, partaked with the English of Igther Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moynyr Kregan, 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 inhabitants, great scaricitie 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 dul rin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tighe luisce, copibmac mac cetharnaigh taorpeac diarmaige, 1 rocaio eile thuairib a gallocelac, 1 a muintire rainndaois.

Rioge Connaect vo gabal opelim apir. Sloig mon vo tecclamaod vo diornaigid ade leoin, lo baile vo lopscad lip. Slemne yechtra tigheina an baile vo mairba leo, lo an goccyanach beor, .i. an barun ba raointe in Emnina aimiri, lo iomat gall ele archeana lo evala moa vo venam doib.

Sloiccead langmon vo eonol la pelimiu o conchobair inaill pe maireib an ccuibin. vo via maireib rine Donncha vo brion g0 maithibh muman, O maonileachlann Rimi, Ualgapec vo nuairce tigheina boepne, O plhgal tigheina muintire hanqaile, taois vo cealltighe tigheina o mane, Maghar mac domnaill uin conchobair tanairi Connaect, Afr o hifnna tigheanna luigne, lo brion o tuobo tigheina ua priaepac. Tiaghpeide uile go hat na noig. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a great route of Gallowglasses, and took all the spoyles of the churches of Drumkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegeagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

v Tochar mona Coinneadha.—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetoagh, in the barony of Ballimoe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

w Ciarraighe.—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

x His own particular friends.—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

y 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.

z 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 Coinneadha.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [Ricapo Failgech rein.—Ann. Conn.]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Felym O'Connor gathered 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 Felym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ilkie in Clyneconvaye, watching the proceedings of Felym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so set, he saw Felym and his foster-father, Mullronie Mac Dermoda, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Felym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]
which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Keherny, 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; Malgary O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachraich. 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 Konney. 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 Meylorg; Cormack Kehearnie, prince of Kerrie; Gillechriste Mac Dermodda, Connegan Mac Cunneagan, Donnell Mac Conegan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O'Boyle, and also Rebeck 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 Connaught, as before he had, which extends from Esaro in Ulster to Eaghtge; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Brenie-men; constituted Ualgarne O'Roirke as their King: also took the hostages of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermodaes, O'Huras, O'Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connaught: 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 contrey 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."

"Athenry, ἀε ηνα ρ. i. Athenria, i.e. Regum Vadam.—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'Conor 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 Feorais [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 Leynry; Melaghlin Cárraig 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 Dailedocair 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 prodigies 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.
In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called “Thomas O’Connolan of the King’s Guard.” This family was located in the county of Galway, but the exact position of their territory 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’Caoindelabhains or Quinlions of Munster, and from the O’Coinghiollains of Sligo.

Connaught was the name of O’Naghtan’s country in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The name of a ford on the Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

The northern part of the barony of Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew, is still locally so called.

There is a long account of the battle in which he was slain given in the
O'Conor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan⁶. 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-bhFeadh⁴, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor 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-chip⁵, and in Uachtar-tire⁶, 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'Connor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Connor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.

Donough O'Brien⁵, 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 army⁶, 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 Toirdhealbhaigh, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

⁶ Great army.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: " A. D. 1317. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruce, 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-ehliath 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 Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehaive” [bre- cinéin] “dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour contreys, 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 Magranell or Mac Granell, 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.—maioim man do rathuire, 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.
Sloch mó n'i tóinóil do Mhaolmuannaí mac Iarainn tacaímh iú concobair í 50 phára coilleadh. Taimse arí in nglíomh m'ion Tóirphélbaí mac Aodha mac Eogain iú concobair, Uaigheach na muinteac tacaímh breapa, concobair ó ceallach tacaímh iú maine, Conall mac bochtaí tacaímh tine haoile. Iar nua 50 phára coilleadh do na maithe réin no tancaidh Caoil comhá mórí 50, 7 ghide nochar sbaoi uait aet a inmhaigh 50 laiminicín a longphrom. Ciu eiríne in a bhíime plá trá de 50, aith do náim do bhíceach iú roinn, guth m'fhaoi tacaímh an t-aithneachta; go stóipheáir bhriam mac toipheabhaí i ú concobair iú pochtaína Comacrt, Concobair ó ceallach, bhriam mac máignéir, Caoil mac ghiollaoin scéin chearc, 7 rocaide oile d'uaithibh 7 sanraide a bhí in truaigh aírise la caolath air, na muintir.

Caoil mac domnaill dionnraicthi i ú concobair 7 m'fhic chearc iú rinn, go pochtaína chearcha aobail 1 moigh, luaím, 7 gum hainmhoig chothú le toiphealbaí mac aodha lair. Dhabair réin clainnch Comacrt fíonam, 7 chia toiphealbaí do raíe 50 William buí gáil ar a haoille.

Sean mac domnaill iú neill do mánbaí la hua domnaill 7. Aodh mac domnaill ócc 1 nupe chulum cille, 7 mac domnaill, 7 rocaide ele do mánbaí 7 do báthadh.

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.

8 Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Connor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, 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 Dauad, Mac Firbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

6 Great presents.—comhacht a mór. 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. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorje, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royræk, prince of the Brehie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyrellallela," [and] "marched towards Cúhall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cúhall 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 took heart anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approach, and gave them a valourous onset;
A great host was mustered by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coille, 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 Breifny; 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 Donnell 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 Dermodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connaught 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 approach, and gave them a valourous onset: 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 Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, 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 Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, 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 arrow*. 

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died. 

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain. 

Gilla an-Choimhde, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branagan, 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. 

*We're wont to devour one another.—Pembroke 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.

*With one shot from an arrow, don ap éiri Óg-
Eppucc doine, O bánám Eappucc clochpair, 7 Eppucc cluana pítha bhe- 
naítm décc.

Aine nínean meic viarnátatb bín meic Conpáiníta décc.

Eathai aiceach mac bhráin taoirseach cóiceachlann do marbhadh Thomal- 
tairg úi maolbhréann, gribh nócaí marbhadh úi arccadó píthuim 
muimn báir a céimn an chlairy laoi iar píth do bhíom na ngeon tucc Tomaitaé 
raith.

Dóinnall ó nèill cuccpháin tine heoccain dheacóir ar a plaichthe níth 
ghall 7 clomme Aodu buide, 7 a dhul co rúthá manac ar comaire plaichth- 
tairg míc úmhr, 7. píth manach do croscaí a muintirte.

O neill, i. doinnall ó gabail a tigheair mhíin do rivíp.

Dóinnall mac doinnall u. neill támhí énch am ain do marbhadh la clomn 
aodh buide 7 la hannpair mac vauill aíc rúpaí.

ANGUS CRIOST, 1320.

Aoir Cnort, mile, trí chéad, ariche.

Máineirstip nínuarach 7 nuaach úi Sulleabáin in eilecróiteacht Ruir, 
úi togáil la hua Sulleabáin do braítriú S. réannair, 7 ar is an máineirstip 
mína boch togha aíonaiche úi Shuilleabáin 7 mopáin uairlib oile.

Comne, 7 comóid éitir Catalan é conchobair 7 maolpúnaide me viarnata, 
ó tuigheach píth conall caipüpíninaí pe poile, 7 mac viarnata do cóisect 

--- Mageoghegan renders this passage thus: 7 A. D. 1318. John O'Farrell was killed by his 
own son with an arrow."
7 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.
7 O'Banan.---He is called Gelasius O'Banan 
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.
7 The Bishop of Confort.---The Bishop of Con-
fort who died in this year was Gregory O'Brogy, 
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris's Edition 
of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.
7 He did not escape scathless.---Giseach nócap 
murbáidh na gnaíraidh, literally signifies "he 
was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac 
Bráin his own life.
7 The Clann-Hugh-Boy.---These were the de-
scendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain 
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-
torv of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and 
Antrim.
7 Rath-lury, Rùc lápaí.---This place is now 
called Maghera, which is a small town in the 
county of Londonderry. St. Lurach's or Loury's 
well and grave are still pointed out. See note 7 
under the year 1218, p. 193, supra.
7 Monastery of Bantry.---Dr. Smith, in his Na-
tural and Civil History of Cork, book ii. c. 5,
The Bishop of Derry, O'Banan, Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branach, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mullen; but he himself did not escape scathless, 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-Boy, 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-lury.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.

The monastery of Bantry, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross, 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 peace 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.

A kindly and amicable peace, pié connall cannachain.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Cennor and Mullroney Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a friendly atonement was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullroney upon some occasions of his left the countrey; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, took his advantage by the opportunity he had in his absence, and met him at a place called Torawnagh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullroney, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Logha Ke; he took the spoyles and preys of the countrey: also he took prisoner Mac Donogh, Lord of the territory called Tyréallealla in Connought."

3 x 2
Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, [1321.]

via tip mian iarrin, michonngell do denam von catal rimpattse an mac
nioramata an a hatle an mullach donarnach, i a sabaal laip, ar anne
ingean meic Maghna a bhin meic niarmata vo sabaal beor i brunt na caipisse.
Maolthoru sinn mac adaccain ga a mac, Tomaltae mac donnchais tihi a
the hoitella vo sabaal beor, an tip vo lomanaccan iarrin.

Aoith mac faini u Conocbaip uisgaothair nigh connact an veilb an uaire,
an e inni vo marba vo mac maipetin, epin vo marba vo siochail.

Matjaam an mac doinnaill connactaig uis briam tanairi muhan vo mar-
ba vo clonn cuilein.

Moin ingean uis baogill bhin uis pribail vecc.

Mac Maicpetin vo marba vo etig plut la haibh mac taidh uis conobair, Cinn Maicpetin, clann aedh buns vo leannmain aedh go clochap, a maip-
ba vo ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1321.

Aoir Criost, mile, tip ched, piche a haon.

Trianne ingean meic Maghna bhin maolpuamaio meic niarmata vecc.
Ruaidr na bizi mac donnahair meic eojaan uis conobair vo marba vo
caital mac Aoida mic Eoghan tri ceangnocht.

Cannace locha ce vo bhireaib la caital mac donnaill uis conobair.

Maghna hainluain tihi a aipeti vo dallaib vo bhipaib pein nall mac
Conulaib uis anluain ceolrain an brach.

Niall hainluain tihi aipeti vo marba vo dallaib uin dealgan in
meabhall.

h Mullagh Doramknaich.—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the town-
land of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

1 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.

A good materies, oisghabban.—Mageoghegan renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clon-
naoise : "Hugh mac Teige O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberalitye, to be a King, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof.

Clann-Guilein.—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

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 Connaghtagh 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 Mulroney 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.

*Clogher* is the head of a bishop’s see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

*Of the Faes.* He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O’Naghtan’s country, near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

*Kinsman, bprócap.*—Mageoghegan 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.”
Maon aobal do cháine u Cheathrú na Cionnaigh mac Máire Í o ghallaidh na midhe an mac airgigh miosgh u bhrailge.

Uáthuim mac Gillie pìnén, Í Matha do mhaithít la hencí mac Giolla pínén ma oíseácht pín.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1322.**

Auir Crist, mile, trí chead, píche, ató. 

Matha uá híodhainn eorpnaí Connacht (no an Duachtaí), Í Anúirí mac Ceannainn a chróim air gur fhóinntír tiocfhuairt Í Shenpeáite i léi, Í i ceannais dece. 

Lucáir uá Muineachaithe ar chuidíochtaí cluain do éce. 

MunPHA É mac Giolla na naom úi mhírghail tiocfhrnaí na hábhaile do mhaithí do mac a úbhínaítedh Seompín ú mhírghail i ccluain le bhfeic tré mebal. Munpaic mac ainnaígh úi mhírghail do mhaithí an lá céadna idh bhraithidh bhírin (lochluinn, Í Roibhín) tré mebal. Loícamh mac ainnaígh úi mhírghail do mhaithí la Seompín iap mhin.

Oinnchaoí mac oinnchaoí mac uairmataí dece. 

Ónaíire mac Gillí bipinnéin tagraíoch muinteoir fheolaíin do mhaithí la clóimh Aílanaibh mids uadh.

Gillebért Í ceálraidh tiocfhrnaí ó mhan dece.

Maoilpeainí mac uairmataí do ghabaill le concobair mac táig úi concobair, Í do luicr tíche cathail úi concobair i ccluain cummuíirce, Í an baile naírisce airph.

Riosrath mac bhóirígh tiocfhrnaí átha u miosgh dece.

Maithom uair do cháine Í do bhriain ó bhriam pop gallaíth.

Giolla na naom úi Seppai uac Giolla na naom úi mhírghail do ghabaill tícheaínte na hánbaile.

Uáthuim liauch bunc mac uáthuim moine dece.

Maoilpeainí mac Giollaí naítorph mac concobair mac córbmaic mac comal- 

cairghí tiocfhrnaí miosgh lurphce [dece].

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¹ Cluain-lis-Bec.—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

² The sons of Auliffe Maguire.—The descend- 
dants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of 

Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clan- 
wley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

³ Cluain-Cummisc.—This name would be an- 
glicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place
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 Gillafinnen were slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, 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

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 Gillafinnen, 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'Brian to the English."

*Liath, i.e. grey, hoary.*
Annals of the Four Masters

Volume 1

[1323]

Munir mac an éomarba do ésg.
Orgair mac lochlaínn míg uabh do marrbaí la caital ó Ruainac.
Ricnair ó bhríolón ollam bhríolíon mìremanaí do écc.
Fìchnaí é caibre ollam mìremanaí 1 leigípr do écc.
Ríomhaí mac Saímpadain 1 Siolla iopra mac Saímpadain do marrbaí la clann Amlaíob míg uabh.

Aois Criost, 1323.

Aoír Criost, míle, trí chéit, piche, a trí.

Siolla aímnín ó cathair anachínneá cluana do Raí do écc.
Caírpre an ríospeccain (1. R. mìde) mac cónbhaic uí maonleclann mì rìoide do marrbaí la oimnall na maolmuain trí an tangaíte.
Maolmòraí mìn eochair ìlí decc.
Seomrín na rìghail do marrbaí do clann 1 Seaain uí rpìghail.
Ó heachna (1. rpìghail) do marrbaí uis éamnachán vás uaidh pèin.
Ruaidhí mìn mìtgamnaí mac tìshaína oíghiall, 1 Maolpeacleann ó Slóg-anannán, 1 mac Mæilechúin do marrbaí la caital ó Ruainac 1 mbeol Aíthe Conaill.

Niall mac nèill ñáin do marrbaí la clannán ó Raigellach, 1 la Maolpeacleann.

Slógsean móir taimce Mac ríosain 1 goill do roibhairí an doimnall mac Seaain uí rpìghail go coill na namur uis do marrbaí an ceapach 1 an calbaí, 1 goill iomha ímaill mìrit.

Maolmòraí mìn míg tìshaínaí bean bhríain míg Saímpadain decc.
Siollaípeacce ó obhildhainn ollam Connmaicni 1 rpìghail, 1 lucar a mac do marrbaí la connobair mac gairbhí míg uabh.

Lochlaínn mac eogain uí valaigh do marrbaí la clann aflaí buníe uí nèill.

* 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 cart- trons of land.—See Archdall’s Monasticon, p. 438, with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

* O’Connmacchain.—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'Connnmachain, 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. x At Bel-atha-Chonaill.—In beol Aic Con- noill, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (ceallae ecóach), 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 Kilmanawse, 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, Gilchreest 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 Gilchreest [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.

...
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 oERPma, "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 eum deum 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 "Tuins, 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 (the great chieftain), the Manannan 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, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.
Raghnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.
Donough Mac Kenna 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 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 of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

...
Ioimh máig raighnall faoiheac muintire heolair do marbaí la a hbraithe.

Níocló hí bhain déec.

Toirpéalbaí mac an chaoi do éc.

Toirpéalbaí máig mathghamna do éc.

An trí Éatain do mhothaigh or Saolta. 25. Ianuairí.

Crepach maraigh hiónait do denaí la hua Ruairí, uallach, aím in ro marbaí gornaidh máig sápait do catall na Ruairí.

Máide do chabhair la Domhnaill caimheac máig caipéat an Mac tomaír tá a rialtaí muman in ro marbaí Ríoneadaí iomhá.

Aimleibh Mhas uimh do éc.

**AOIS CRIOST, 1327.**

Aoil Criost, mile, trí chéad, piche, a Seacht.

Plaithteíc máig uroin tiocfína píni manach, 1 Domhnaír inísean meic briomarta bhí maognara mic domnailí uí conobair tánaír conaict ne hilo, bhí conobair uí céallaí tiocfína ó maíne ara haithe, 1 bhí pléiteas uí eacnamaí tiocfína longne airís, déec iar mbuanó náteipe énti, 1 oíochcair.

Maoilechloinn riabhaí mac domnaill mic eairg uí conobair déece do saol bhlé.

Pléiteas mac ualgaír uí Ruairí, Cúilín na uíomapaigh, 1 Saor inísh meic aodaccán déec.

Coíadh món eití Rígh Saor 1 a bhí, 1 inísh Rígh ppmac, 1 Rí Saor do anaisnogáid lar an mnaíi eisena, 1 a mac do ghabail picté éir in mbliaibain

*h By his kinsmen, la a bhratéib.—"Was killed by his own brothers."—Mageoghegan, in Ann. Clonmacnoise.

1 Magh hiónais.—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 Inismacsaínt), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

1 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.

k After the victory of penance, uí mbuanó náteipe.—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-
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 Gormlaith, 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 Leiny, 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

nell O'Connor, Tanist of Connought for a time, afterwards married to Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, and lastly to Fferrall O'Hara, the best woman for liberality, manners, and hospitality of her sept, died, after goood penance."

In the last year, ἐν μῆνα καὶ μῆνα. The word ἐν μῆνα 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:

"ο ἐν μῆνα Φράνκον Π α τούτιον ἐκείνης 3ο ὁ μῆνα σημείωσεν ἐν μῆνα ἐκείνης, i.e. from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the month of mid-autumn of the present year."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the dethroning of King Edward is entered under the year 1326, thus:

"A.D. 1326. There arose great wars between
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.

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, gatap bpeac means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where bolgac is used to denote the small-pox, gatap bpeac 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, Enaghie Downe, and Clonfert."

Achad-Chonaire, now anglicised Aconry, a small village in the barony of Leony, 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 ò Taichlhíg áirimoc do an mhi dècc.
Maoilpeclóinn ò ngrillig ticfhna mun tine maoilmorpá do lot do gal- 
laíb na mide, a ñaibn doib iarrin go bhruairn an t-riatghe apr, a écc nua gonaib 
ma thigf rín a ra haíle.

Gilla Aoimhnia ò ngrígh comharba Aoimhnia dècc.
Toiphneac 1 tehntear aobha ìn pàirmo ño milleao mì, 1 thopta epeann ño doinn, 1 ginn nhàrastar arbhanna rioma pára.

Ulaim bhrò, i. an tiafia donn mac Sir Seon (1. tiafia) mac an tiafia 
muaob do tòct in eispn.

Domnaíb muaob ò gairigh 1 cùitceadh ò eiseadh maillle mìr do marbha.
Concobair mac bhranán aobair tuairisc córcaclainn do marbha la mun tó 
na hanógéil.

Slaicceadh la Uacht ò bhò ì eonntaib ño hainseach do lair mhorán 
na an t-siúbair an bhachaib dhìth conchaib ìe Conach.

Sir Seon mac bhonnaí tialpa Luimnigh, aon bairn na h-chuma, hromghair, 1 
bhà mhuire ìn ño ghràib Epeann, ño marba ì pèill ò muintir mìn .1. ño 
gall-raib ògail, 1 rocaidh maillle mìr ño ghráib 1 ño gaoidealb. Ón ìib-

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 ò Taichligh òmnicneach Òaimhniú maoi- 
nuair eòr, i.e. Gilla-na-nangéil O'Taichligh, 
Erenagh of Devenish, mortuus est.

5 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-

6 Slaeadan, a cough, or influenza. This pas-
gage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his 
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: 
"There 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."

7 An-t-Iarla Down, 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:

8 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, prows, 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 Sladcán, 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'Connor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him.

Sir John Mac Feorais [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 Kerwel, 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 aca me Cepbaill a Maelhuanauc, aen paig a timpanac Enn 7 Alban, 7 in deann uile 7 in deeb- to a leiceo do eaca pac o aei doma mup in elasban pa a maiba fein 7 a daeb-praith maie eile boib an in laeap ceapa."

* Earl of Louth.—Pembridge and Grace state that this squabble took place between the Anglo-Irish families of Uriel at Balebragan, now Bragganstown, in the county of Louth. They give a far better account of the results of the conflict than the Irish Annals; and it is curious to remark that, while the Irish Annalists record no name except that of the Earl of Louth and Mac Carroll, "as great a minstrel as the world ever heard," the English chroniclers, who regarded the minstrel as a mere harper, or
give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

7 Minstrel.—Tiompónaé is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

a 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."

"A meeting.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techye between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermoddha, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell
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'Conor, 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'Conor, 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'Conor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Conor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan.c

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 Carrolla, 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'Conor, 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."

*b Ath-chinn-Locha Techet, i.e. the ford at the head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

c Muintir Gearan.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

d 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 Fischach. 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 céó d'fhíche, and that the introduction of the word céó 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'Connor, 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'Connor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

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*Footnotes:*


2. *Lisgabhail, ló: gaoibh*, i.e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgoe or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clanawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

3. *Fore, pábgan.* — See note 6 under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

4. *By order, i.e.* Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Connor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burek, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathal mac Hugh mac Owen O'Connor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."
Cnoic m' Aonach. as aonach an Caillighe, i.e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete:

1. Mac-in-Ehalighe, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

2. Brughaidh Cedack, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

3. 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-Fhailghhe 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 Finae, 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 Grène. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.
pop uáthi mac uilliam buíc i lsecmoig i moig luígrc, 1 a muaccad do aíghide 50 caipite liacc ratta.  Táillebeirt mac goirrelbain (tíshna plebe luíga mun am pm in) do téite go lión a muntipé do éomntócuđ la mac uilliam.  Tomatatac mac oimchaí cina muntipi do toet do cormoapaic meic uilliam bmó 1rap mompó pó na ecconcaí an do. Na pluát pm 1in vbllonanb cionnpáigom uí ecconcaí.  Ro cuimh smainnse fettóppa lit pm lit 50 pongaápm ápth 1íphir nuaan.  Oimchaí mac oimnaíl mic matgamina, mac goilla conmáin, 1 uathaí do muntipi uí ecconcaí do marpbá im an ápth.  Úa ecconcaí go maitiá a muntipi do boll na hainmol nata 50 páinice 5nr na tuataib.  Longpoort do ghabail do mac uilliam i ecill lomarc 1 cecmpócraic uí na ecconcaí.  Sloigéa Connaíl eitipi gallaíb 1 19aoblaim (don mé do gab a páipt 1iob) do teclamaíb la mac uilliam do ghabail píge connact do buóim 1api pm, 1 a mhíle uillain aics do éum uí ecconcaí vaithrioghaíb.  Iar na píop pm do Mhac viarnatai mompó pó Mhac uilliam do, 1 páipt uí ecconcaí do ghabail romph rén cinglataan pit connait caipbaíl an 1ettóppa vbllonanb.

Máim pm do éabaínt do ecconcaí mac Taid gic bhíann mic amnóipara mic bhíann luígnig pop 1ánntaigob, 1 Socaind 1iob do marpbá lar.

Toippealbác na ecconcaí do rul uataí oíghoaíne do lataí uilliam buíc, i. an tiapla dom viarnná a chonganta in aghaidh meic uilliam.

bhíann mac gollacnícromg meg Raighnaíl do marpbá la eadhí mac Raighnaíl.

*a Leagmhagh, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.*

*o Cairthe-liag-fada, now probably the townland of Cnoc a daptéa, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large capéa, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.*

*p Ath-Disirt-Nuadaí, i.e. the ford of Disert Nuadaí.—This name is written at bipphe nuacáir in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish cip Nuaóin, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedicated to a Saint Nuadaí, 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'Clyers at 3rd of October. His holy well, called coban nuaóin, 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 quo non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Isetnowne in baroniá de Moylurg."
camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh\(^a\), in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liaig-fada\(^b\). Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Sliave-Lugha) 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\(^c\), where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowen, 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 Tuatha\(s\) by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad\(^d\), 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\(^e\) between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighnach [O'Conor], to the people of Dartry\(^f\), 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 Gilchreest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Insertowne. 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.

\(^a\) Killumod, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

\(^b\) Peace was concluded.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Conmaennoise:

"A.D. 1330. Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylurg, 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 Kill-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."

\(^c\) Dartry, i.e. Dartry Mac-Claney, now the
Aedh | viarmait ba mac Munchaith u thigoid do marba do haed od tigoid.

Pétrur mac comarba Maedóige do marba do gallaib cinnprí.

AOIS CRIOST, 1331.

Aoír Crioíte, mile, trí céad, tríochat, a haon.

Comarba Caillin, i giolla na naoin mac cele do ecc i mainrithe Maoila.

Maolhuanaith mac viarnata tescbna maige luipc dracchail a tigda-

naír, | aibid manaí do gabail do i mainrithe na bülle, | tomatrtaí mac

viarnata (a mac) do gabail tescbnaír maide luipc an. 7. la Mai.

Mhíyal mac maoleachalainn capraí meic viarnata do marba do taog

mac cataill mac domhnaill uí concóirí.

Slaoiseaí la Uacair mac william bupc i maighe luipc. An tír uile

mionnaí do act cealla namá, uair tucc comaireche | caiar doorbhíde.

Tomaltaí mac viarnata cona múntfch fia mionpaighthá. Goill do tamaír

amair rath ar a hathlhe gni marbhrat potháin via múntfch. Oppiad do

óenam doibh pe poile | vate dracchail na tíre.

Maoili míag ecocháin doec.

Munchaith mac Mathghainna do marba do Seaan mac Mathghainna |

la gallaib machaip cinnprí.

Tomair mac comairipe uí plomn do ecc.

barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.
1 Caillin.—He was the patron saint of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.
2 Maethall, 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.
3 Mulrony Mac Dermot.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermoda, prince of the territorie of Moylorg, 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 son 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 Clonmaenoise, 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 Maethail".

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'Conor.

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 church-lands, 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 suddenly 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 unrevedeng, for he cou'd 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."  

x Machaire-Oriel, Macaire Oriel, 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 moÓ mupeum and Conaille mupeum.
AOIS CRIOST, 1332.

Aoír Criost, mile, trí céad, tóicho, a nó.

Uaet nan all William bunc o gheall lair an iapla noom, g a bheirt lair iarnaí co caifréin nua iomh heochain, a écc do goirta ar a hathle in bhriompún an caifréin peitnait.

Maíom bhpíne an múl pöp caimtaigh mac noírmata, g fom mac William pe mac an iapla, g pe caimtaí mac donachaíd, g rócaide dhá muintir do maipbhadh.

William galla mac Muíneightait mór m'geochagáin, ticchína ceneoil piachach do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1333.

Aoír Criost, mile, trí céad, tóicha, atóí.

Florent mac an ogleach airchuíneochair chille hoípol do écc.

William bunc iapla ulad do mhaidbh la gallaibh ulad. Na goll do poighean an gmoír rín do bapucchaí go heccpamail la muintir rígh Sáchair. Ópóng do chrochaidh, ópóng do chrochaidh, ópóng do maipbhadh, g úpóng do tannaing o céile uibh na naíghaidh.

1 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.

a 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 caifLEAN nua in Irish by the natives.

b Kinel-Fiachach, now the barony of Moycashel in the south of 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.

c 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-mhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiach-ach, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

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

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oirid, 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.

a Torn 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-Oidheche 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 Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combat*.

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyrconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Breie; 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 Tyrconnell fifty years, and after he had entered into religion in the habit of a gray monk, 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 Crioíte, mile trí chéad, tríochat, a esbhain.


Dechneábaí do muintir donnchaí miic Maoléaclóinn cappaiág meic viarmita do bataí ar loc teicé.
Táoce mac ceathair muic doinnaíl uí concobaínic déic.

Donnchahoí mac Conpriánna táoitheáic muintiré ciomait, ? Seannac mac Muiríochtíng móir meg ecochácaín tigína cénel piachach déic.

Uilliam máig ecochágan do éic.
Concroínc mac binnám do éic.
Eóin mac Giolla Uitean do maitheoí la doinnall mac aída.

AOIS CRIOST, 1335.

Aoír Crioíte, mile trí chéad, tríochat, a cúicce.

P'omnghuala in gl úi bhrain bhin coinníealbbaíg uí concobaínic déic.

Seanan mac aíit uí eagpa do ãabail le mac an iarla, ? poigila a muintiré do arcoic.

Cpeach le clóinn doinnaíl uí concobaínic ar clóinn muipir Shuccaíg meic geapait bhain maithbíbh mac muipir. Cpeach ar le clóinn muipir in uighail pin poí clóinn doinnaíl.

Iarnéap éannaíacht uile do millead la hemonn a bupí.


Giolla na maingeal 6 caipre ollam leighpí peapmanac do éic.

\[1 \text{Loch Techet.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.}\]

\[1 \text{Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:}\]

\[1 \text{There was such a great snow in the spring of}\]
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 Techet1.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, died.
Donough, Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.
Conor Mac Branan died.
John Mac Gilla-Ultan 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'Conor 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, died1.

this year that the most part of the fowle of Ireland died."

It appears strange that this entry should have been omitted by the Four Masters, as they state
Aois Criost, 1336.

Aor Crioirt, mile, trí chéad, tríochatty, a pé.

Crimh ó naomh anrómaízithaí i nealauchnáidh iomáid, 1 léit 7 i ecannóin décc.

Tomaltacht ghrá (na ceathrú tímeal) mac iomphata, títhearna maighiš luínecc. Aon tá mó cópceap an éarpceapodh, ba ríphn cáthar, 7 comaithe, enigean, 7 éineach 'na mbaoi 'von cinead 'na raibh décc orúche óomnáig na tóonóin ina títh rín 7 ecnád na cairpe, 7 a anúnaicil 7 maithrith na bhuille go bronach. Concobair a mac 'nu gabail títhearna tar a éir.

Teobóir a bheac mac 'uilim 7 Macoilí mac Siurtan doethoí décc.

Maom 'nu gabaithe deochan 'nu maolnám rop clóimn Ríochan a bhré, 7 rócaíth 'na muinte' 'nu marbhaoi uatha 7. reithi 7 tri riche.

Cpeach 'n rop clann iomphata goll, 7 la mac púillimni 'uí conobhair rop clóimn 'goirdilchaígh, 7 Maonuic mac 'aillphín 'nu marbhaoi na rópeagraic.

Cpeach 'nu la hémann mac 'uilim bhré agh clóimn c'athair 'aithn haoiseáil conobair 'na plánaigh 7 asainne iomáid oile. Macleachliaim 'na plánaigh 'nu marbhaoi 7 rópeagraic 'na cpeach 'nu vul rín, 7 brathar 'nu mac an mileag 'nu gabail 'nu rópeagraic iar-mhon, 7 hpaicin 'nu venam de.

Concobair mac iomphata títhearna maighiš luínecc, Aóir mac púillimni 'mu afoha 'uí Conobair go lucht títhi 'uí Conobair imásail ríph, 7 clann noomnaic, 7 coipmac mac Ruaidhrí go nglapáisthíb cpeiche cóippe 'nu vul aip

that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

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 Cala-na-Cairge, i.e., the calow 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' incepi bailli marphaí 'nu benub 'i' pope 'nu Cairge.'"

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 Carrig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham:

"Carrig 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 Garr 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 nie Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton’s demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

1 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 overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed.”

m Mac Aveely, mac an milead, i.e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, 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.
creic hi tir riaipeach go nnachtathullach Ratha. ba na tine do theich-ean pompo. Maipbeovala mopa, iomad capall, beacan teachtaib, pochoch laipoca do tahannt leo, i vaoine tiaipime do marba doib, i tab filin didomaiti plan via ceithib.

Diarmaitem do plannagain tiseanna clonime cathail doec.

Torpealbarc na Concobaire Ri Connacht do thionol mimpean na trua clonime cathail, clonime Concobaire, moigh luipa co hannteach. Caiplen mopa meic goippealbarc do gabail uia Concobaire don torpe uin, a bhrpead, eiththine ciongala an baile do tocht amach an comaince meic diarmaide.

Doinnall mac Seana mic doinnall uic Concobaire doec.

Niall mac Concobaire mic tanog do marbaib.

Maireape S. Feinpeic hi cearpaic na Siupi in egrrocoidteacht leara mopin do thogail la hianpla Unhumpan Semap buitein.

Mathganain O Raighillig vo marba la gallab.

O Mithdinei comarba Molairi vo ecc.

"Mullagh-Ratha, i.e. "the summit of the fort." It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Firbis 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 Dermtha, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Felim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clannandonagh 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 Tyrre-fighragh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cows 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.—Maipbeovala, 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 capall 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 carhorse; the Greek word Καπηλλ深入推进, signifies a work horse.

Steeds.—Eac signifies a steed; Lat. Equus; Aeolian Greek, Καπηλς.

Small cattle.—Poepo, small cattle; Po, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; po-epo, small cattle; po-oinse, a mean man; pobapi, a hardling; pojecy, a small branch.

Castlemore-Costello is situated in the barony
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 flighting 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. Molaisse, 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.*—Mageoghagan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlah O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Kahill, with Moylorg, went to Arteagh; took Castlemore of Mac Godeallie, and afterwards broke down the same, the warde of which castle came forth upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militum Manipulus et a cohorte Latinâ non ablatit." Oggia, p. 208. The kerns were a light-armed infantry. Ware thus speaks of them in his Antiquities of Ireland, c. xxxi.: "Alii levioris armaturae Henrici Marleburgensi Turbiciuli, quibusdam Turbarii vulgo Kernii dicit; jactulis amentatis, machaeris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso anno 5 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sus tentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocate Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, Cethern, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Cēepn... cope amme, unde dicitur cēerpnae: cēepnovn. cē, caē oopn oopn, oopan."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cethirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohorte; cethern, then, i. e. cē, a battle, and upn, 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.
AOIS CRIOST, 1337.

Aoifr Criort, mile, int chéd, tıocháth, a Seacht.

Luighnió ó nálaígh eapep cha na mic noír vecc i μα η nneighbeathanó.

Tomár mac corpaíc ut ò oinnaíl eapep Ratha boé raoi in eccna, í eapadáv vecc.

An maighirti ó Rothlain vecc.

Síth do dēnám oinliam mac iapla uálo, í do brian ó brian (i. brian bán) npe apoile, í na peapoini do polmaí gne ó mac an iapla do leigh vô ára a cépem reine do tabaíte arua.

Poplongróph do dēnóm do pié Connacht ag áth liag mağáin Éaminn a búc.

Seaan ua polláin nágnna clonme haúacht vecc.

Tábhcc mac plannchaí chiseapna nágtmaíg do mapiava la cpeabmac mac Ruaiti mic oinnaíl ut Concoíbh npe rocpaís oile, í nniogail Seaan mic Óinnaiull. Creachá mápla do dēnóm ar nágtmaíg do ar a haitle í mac Muirír nce plannahdo mapiavá na eaptaíghcheacht.


Oinnaíl Ruaí ó maillé í cpeabmac a mac do mapiavá la clonm Mebhic, í do gallsal oile íomaille pnu oíochche pele Stephan.

Machá ua huigínna raoi pe dan, í pe daonacht vecc.

Ení mac Mairíin do mapiavo.

* O'Rothlain.—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 Malachy 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'Rothlain' 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 Donnell.

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 Conór 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-Merrick* and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin* 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 bunoin ménbpic, 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.
The people of Offaly, i.e. the O'Conors of Faly.

Hugh Reamhar, i.e. Hugh the gross or fat.

Rory an einigh, i.e. Roger or Roderick of the hospitality, or the hospitable.

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-tvvr.

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.
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-einighf 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 Ulsterb, 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-Murtoughii, 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.  

1 Bratach Righin, i.e. the tough or stiff standard.  

ii Clann Murtough, i.e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach,
Annals of the Four Masters (1339).

Aoís Crios, 1339.

Aoís Crios, mile, trí cheud, tríochatt, anaé.

Ríardór mac ceallaitís† tígrítha ó maine do mairbhaí la cathail mac aoða mic eoðain uí Conóbaí ag ól o thig uí Conóbaí ag ól o thig uí concobain nochum a thíghe.  

Tomár Mac Shaimhísain do leigean amach do clónaí Múircheartag.

Sloigea móp la haeoim méimó i néill go tip conaile.  Mac Sean uí néill do mairbaí 7 5oðphairth na omnaill don trlaigseá úin la muintiún uí docharaí.

Emann mac uilím buíce gona longdí, trimharaíb na rathas pop a mboí do tóighiul láud la toipphéalbaí na econdaí in Connacht.

Inghín toipphéalbaí úi bríain bín mic uaima láud do tábartaí do toipphéalbaí na econdaí, 7 veipheal inghear aoða uí omnaild do leicifn do.

Coccaí móp ap ùí na mìnne eistíí gallaíb 7 gáonaíalaíb.

Tímpall cille Ronain do ólaim la peipéál muimneá na nwbúghainn.

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the ancestor of O’Connor Sligo. See pedigree of the O’Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, et sequen.

1 Hugh on chlétigh, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a sobriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Connachnoise.

2 Dearbhail. This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

1 The Clann-Murtough. These were a sept of the O’Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muircheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

m 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.

o Taken to wife, do éadaí, i. e. duca est in matrimonium. Pópaí, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

p 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, Moilurg, 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'Conor, 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'Conor, 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 Clannmulrony.

Muimhneach, i.e. the Momonian or Munster-saxon: 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.
Aois Chriost, 1340.

Aoif Chriost, mile, tri chéad, eispachatt.

Maineirtini oibrealaigh hi seannaic an chiúil as an ecfin eoí in loch lóin in eppercoiteect airde pata in muintir in eirghail aí. S. rhan-reir la Mág cáintaigh móir píonra dearbhiuman, donnall mac taog, t do éogharat ronact do marach an tíre a naonacal in m maineirtin rin. Ag oibríde ó Suilleabain mónin an dá na vonnchaon.

Comóighal cogaidh etiin Maineachain, i. etiit taog mac taog uí ceallaiigh oít ceallaiigh do cíte Tonnéallach na concobaigh Ri Connacht uirláimh uí maine, uilliam mac vonnchaon muminig uí ceallaiigh go no cuimhne ón uilliam a típ maine amach t sé do pháiste an típ, tug taog na ceallaiigh gona brateiri cóna muintiri tonnachacht do co nneachrat i náir iomháilche chuis. Iomparóir uilliam t a muintiri ríri pochfeimn go no rípaí caithgleó stóppna. Acht chuma no marbaí vonnchaon mac aodha uí cheallaiigh, t do ghabaí taog ó ceallaiigh iarr na lot co nneachaidh vécc ve iapóim.

Mainéachlainn na gairmleadaigh taongach ceoil Moan vécc.

"Oirbhealach.—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

Carraig-an-chiuil, i.e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiuil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i.e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most enchanting music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiuil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there without delay.

Loch Lein.—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
1340.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

The Age of Christ; one thousand three hundred forty.

The monastery of Oirbhealach at Carraig-an-chiuil, at the eastern end of Loch Lein, in the diocese of Ardsfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige"); 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'Connor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhineach 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.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

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 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.
Clann uadgaigh uí Ruairc, dòinnall, aed, gíollacríócht a Ruairí i do dothchadh na hionn-phonóigh cathail mac aíosa bheitigh go dtighteach ar dhiaidh. Conconabhaí mac donnchata mhabaigh muiséad uí mac muimhneigh mbaí leó ar la eolais gur rochaide imníilí lhrí. Conaí í in ceapóla muintir dhiaidh na hUairc, gur cloinn Muimhneigh muimní trí aergh. Óchaidh mac Aíosa bheitigh do thobairtheach a chineál iarann go mu é ag cloinn uadgaigh uí Ruairc. D'fhleáidh a mhaith amach ait a muintir. Taibhse mac Ruairí mac eachaith aíóna cloinn na Cnocabhrí óídh, ilainní aíos na Ruairce chun leith na amach am ceannar-thacraí gíollacríocht uí Ruairc.

Aidh mac dedhmoíd uí Conconbaíh aí do sbásail leigheas as Connacht, gur aithníodh in ann comh Éireannach a chomhnaidh. Cúisíochtaí méidte dhéearthear aisteir a ainmigh Conconbaíh gur mac dhiaimhata treasc a mhabhál in Inse ní milleadh mórán eachtaí a hachtaí. Cuíobairacht gur úsáideadh uaireanta ar Conconbaíh a dhéanann ionn-phonóigh tucc mac dhiaimhata chuice don chorpaí ann go hamhús ceannach é i mbaile an mótai aithneach, gur tú a chiongal doibh a' rna a haithre.

Síonntaí Ruadaí mac goirnealbaigh do mhabhál do cathail mac dhiaimhata gall. Cuíobairacht cellhail, aon poighe a cheann a oitir fhoirín an gcoineadh a d'hoghaigh a' chuid a thalaimh aíos mac mhabaigh don cionnaí mar a chloinn na Mac aíosa Conconbaíh.

"The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.—The descendants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac Ualghaig, and are still numerous in the county of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Magolrick or Magolarick.

"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 Muimhneach, 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'Rourke 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 matter 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 Connacht, 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] Ballymote, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall, 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.

7. Into [the castle] of Ballymote.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A.D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connacht, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connacht and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle of Ballymote, which saved the King's life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace."

*Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.—He was chief of Airtreach, 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, as κυρίως α λαχανικόν, i.e. by the power of his strong hand.

*Lis-sealbhaigh, now Lissalway, in the parish
of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O’Mulremins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note b, under the year 1193, p. 97, supra.

b Bolgan.—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O’Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, alias Drumlshan, in the neighbourhood
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 Dunchadha.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffreyc 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 Annadgh 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.

of Belturbet, for his appenance. This name is still well known in the country; and Bolgan is given in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary as an alias name for the parish of Drumlanc.

Mac-an-Gowan, mac an goibh, i.e. son of the smith. This name is generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith.

Kinel Duachain.—More usually called Kinel Luachain, the name of a tribe and territory
Annals of the Four Masters.

572  Annala Ríoghachta Eireann. [1342.

Cáipléin Rómha commain do gabail la tiopphéalbáic uachraí, 9 acb mac pelín boi i mbriaighadh anu do legín amach, 9 puaradh do gabail anu.

Seaan máis mathgamná do chup a hanphéallaib.

Áthm na plaimn tigeánnthuille cúipnán tóite.

Cuiconacht uacum taoile muinshipe gollgáin tóite.

Diarmit mac ruad mac cumhnaic óig meic diarmaíata dèg i naibite manáig i mairíth na buille.

AOIS CRIOST, 1342.

Aoi Criost, mile, trí chéad, cèipachatt, e do.

Comhghais coccaí éite tiopphéalbáic uachraí mac cumhnaic tigeánnthuille moichthe lúit. Éimhna a bhiú dhríth a ccomhbaí meic diarmaíata in aghaidh uá ccombaí.

Aobh mac rúlínnaí uí ccombaí 9 uochnà do bhiú taoileáiche típe bhmín na Síonna do chup tiopphéalbáic uí Chocondaí 9 i teampaill oile pmn iap nul do do gabail gill epreche do ronrát muinshipe bhiú ar hhoibéir a bhiú, 9 cuí do galloglacaí úi ccombaí do marbhad doib ímmaille mbe na cconabail, 1. mac Ruaidhri.

Coccaí coitseáin dhríthi uain ccomnachtaíbaí iap pmn. Cláinn muinshpeataig do bhl nann uí ccombaí api túir in aghaidh meic diarmaíata, lomphú doib iapoim la mac diarmaíata 9 le mac william. Peall gráineamh do déanmaí do cloinn Muintir 9api pmn na námhethar pein ar cloinn william bhiú, 9 tomar

nearby co-extensive with the parish of Oughteraugh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

*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 Fidelma O'Connor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

† Muinter-Gilligan.—A territory in the county of Longford. See note b, under the year 1234, p. 270.

‡ 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 country 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 Ua 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-Briuinna-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.

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, oipao, is translated “Assembly” by Mageoghegan. The word is still understood in the north of Ireland. O’Conor is 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-
buná do mairbhá doibh, 'Seoinin a buné do mairbhá la clóinn Ríocain a rí an ccop ceol na stíra ropaileam clóinn Muirigh 'ui, cóncobair. Cathal mac ghiollaort neic diarmata do mairbhá orpháal na tháitse a rí an ccop ceol, 'Peapháil mac ghiollaort rinn méic Cóimhac do mairbhá ar a bhéir.

Cóimhac eorpé na thabhairt do mac diarmata gur ná huaireibí bata thar parbáid cóncobair i mbéil Atha Shlipín báir bhréag a tháit parbh í diarmaitte mac bríonna uí fhrical, sá a aoírí do bhreif do cómaicniubh, mac hoibérdu a buná, 'concobair mac Dornchaóna úiib uí éilige do mairbhá do'n chum rín.

Seaan máig mathghamnna tigínaoirglí all do'tul arí eorpéich go haebh mac Roolbh més mathghamnna, 'a mairbhá arí aerfó ná crecshe, 'a ghalocleacaithe immáille rír do mairbhá 'd do baobh.

Cóimhac mac Ruaóirí mac Domnáild 'u cónnall 'u cóncebair do'gabal la cóncebair mac tairg, 'le Ruaóirí mac cathail 'u Cóncobair. Cóncobair mac tairg do'gabal le hbrían mac Ruaóirí tairgín, 'a thabhairt do'í luain' cóncebair neic diarmata, 'a cóp do cóimeo 'e scarpaic locha cé.

'Dóinnall 'u dochtairt chernach arod Miosdóir 'g tríocha cheoi tipe hénda, peidh lán veineac, 'úiníng dom dóe, 'Seaan 'u dochtairt 'g gabail a ionaid.

'Siul Múineadhbaích 'uile do ionphd arí corpcoileaclád mac asodha 'u Éisghain immáille rír 'na mairbhá 'ile bata 'gá corpnead. Ar 'iath 'ar oir-bhóthóra do emigr ód an ionbháir rín, Éiminn mac william buná, Cóncobair mac diarmata tigína máita luiní cóna baisteibh, 'cona oireacht uile, aob mac asoda hreipnigh 'u cócchairmuathuich 'u Cóncobair, Taidis 'u Ruaóirí 'u cóndrachbaí, Cathal mac asoda hreipnigh 'u cócchair muathu gaoíochtain 'u hreipnigh 'e cóimaic neic chôt, 'a asodh mac peilm 'u asodha 'u Éisghain 'u cóndrachbaí. Tionól dothrom uile 'u adtaí 'u cóncebair, 'a aithch an gha domin-béonaí ar a chór 'a thálom fheinn cónaí 'e cóimaicne tucra t a chunacht do tairgín 'dol do 'rachd trí maic diarmata go húcraite 'gán rachadh do'mháin bhoir a noimhndá ric rín. 'Súló 'punaictheach 'uann Múineadhbaích reilé na

strólsy, vol. ii. p. 159: “Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any Fragility, or parles upon hills.”

1 Seoinin, i. e. little John.

2 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, Seoinóí Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchrest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchrest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen\(^1\), 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\(^1\) 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\(^1\) had

\(^1\) Duv, dúb, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised duff, and sometimes doo.  
\(^1\) Clann-Murtough, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,
com SIMPLE rin, riop na haoiche baikbe ina tricceaph na conoban bu riochto meic tianma, tinnip gair mleavan iat pem poine an bhimaobh baochal na conaime i ngebaid co longpont meic tianma. Aet c'ina bu cuain toimphealbae en t'hrin marpaec tappa no gair heaingib do ar tocan an longpont. Cionn cathal mac aetha breipnib lais ro eiscul, ri drathaobh i naghaid iolair eiprom sha t'hrin oile i mith na rochaide batair na aghaidh, vo chuaide uatha da nambheagman gan fuiquinao aip pein ina ar aon via muintir. Ciodh tri acht nochaip breap do mac tianma a toimphealbae do beic ri in moiecin rin no go cuanla an c'higim, an marighneac 1 an mallachao moh ga oenam reachno bur longpont, ri ar phagbaal rget vo cuirid dachain eithru Ort ir real i comme u'i conobain via breic gair an ecrinaid da caomna go ppriaid r'hir an friaora a ri do oenam. Daoi ri conobain ri rin reiccm, ri maishe na tipe ag tocht ar cuairt churighe, ri nuaide ar ruiraleam mac tianma. Uiscudh ri mac breap mac tianma ciso na riche do oenam t'eo pein bunob maireploig ler gair no pagbatair i m Rop comman.

Conobain (ri. conobain puaid) mac Eochagan t'gimina cennel piachach do maighbaid la gialla.

Tomair in cinta, Meirid mac Eochagan, Siommon mac conobain hic. Siommon meic goilla appraich taoiread do taoireadaithe luighne decc.

Mupchaod mac tomolatai u'i planagan an turg rib do bhrigh da chinboid do maighbaid do gallloccclachab meic cathal.

Aoch mac afoha breipnib hic cathail puaid u'i conobain do ri ceo do connachtaih ri vo mac william bupic an c'eo luain do geimpead iar nachtrigeadh

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

^ Intention, comsimple.—The literal meaning of comsimple 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 Dermod's house, whereof Clanmortagh having had intelligence lay privily 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." [from the cainte arappaid a lanna louipe.—Ann. Ulg.] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breifneagh (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 dan-
gerous 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, com-
pared 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 informa-
tion, 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 con-
clude 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-Fisachach, 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 Leyny, 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 inau-
gurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of
winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott
heard the Crysi and Lamentations made for the
hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Conor
with him for the space of a sevenight, using
him in his house with such reverence as befitted
him, giving liberty to such of his friends and
allies to have access to him to converse with him.
At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed
to come to an agreement of peace with him, he
sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Ros-
common, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh
Breifneagh O'Conor was constituted King of
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 Tyrellaella was granted to Fforaill Mac Dermott, Teig mac Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof, and banished by Connor Mac Dermoda, whereupon Teig joyed with Terlagh O'Connor."

He went over to.—Literally, "he was along with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders it: "Whereupon Teig joyed with Terlagh O'Connor."

Gilliadun, on Gillia dub, i.e. juvenis niger. This name is variously anglicised Gilliduff, Gilly-duff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilladuff, 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'Connor, monarch of Ireland.

Murbhach.—There is a place of this name about three miles to the south-west of the town of Donegal. See note for 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 to Turlough O'Conor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv 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: and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan, Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O'Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada.

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisglish, celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

tons of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 297, where the daughter of O'Donnell is called "the woman of Murbhach."

In the margin of the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11, the following words are added to the above passage in the hand-writing of Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the Ogygia: "In ostio domus sum apud Findrois a Niello, filio Patris sui combustae corruit—O'Mulconry."

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.

Hy-Diarmada.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons of Killtullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note t, under the year 1201, p. 131, supra.

Mac Gilla Chaisgle.—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.
AOIS CRIOST, 1343.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, tri' ched, ceathphacht, a tri.

Sean an Mac Eoin' eppcop conmaicne decc.

Iohannep ó Laithín eppcop cille halaid, 1 cathal mac an hAchanaigh abh na trímoite decc.

Dornchaó clepech ó Mairórínaino canánae conaithi oile minn vo mair-baoi ríu cleph le muintir hoibero mic saba voinn meic william.

Slaine ingín uí bhriain bín toippsealaibh uí concobair an Conmaicne decc.

Cathal ó Madaoiniini pai' einig 1 oippsealaibh a chenél féin vo mair-baoi la counn Rícairt.

Déibhal ingín asótha uí donnall vo thoinneacht an cuaipte co slíp doighre oipeachn meic súrangma, 1 galai a héce a vo sáibal anbhrin co brúair bán 1 po hainnia cead 50 huargal onórapach i mainiric na buille, 1 nocha tseainic pompe via cinead anbhiu múib bán a maíetre.

Oubcailain ingín meic súrangma beann uí bhrin decc.

Mainéiríochtae na bhrían tiogairna tuathmúma decc, 1 súrangmaite na bhrían vo sáibal an tiogairna, 1 a aithipe ar a plaide lá bhriuin na mbríain, 1 maithi tuathmúna vo uilleád vo bhin na rípm.

Tomar macc Shampanchan taipseréi tealláig eachdaí decc.

Uilleac mac Ríocaire mic william léit, macaom gall epeann in eanach 1 in fíonno decc.

Marom móir uí ceilinn peópair 1 uí ceilinn nuascain rois uib maine uí in po mairbáid aonáirí decc nuairbhd maineach im Concochair círbhac ó chealláig.

*Mac Eoin.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

*O'Laithimn.*—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laith, 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.

Dubhchath caillín foipeachna na bhríain uí choimlech, duineach decc.

*Inis Døithire.*—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

*Nobly and honourably interred.*—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-Eoiaigh\(^a\), Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh\(^a\), Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, 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-Doighre\(^b\), where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred\(^a\) in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born\(^a\) 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 Richard\(^b\), 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\(^c\) of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach\(^d\) O'Kelly were slain.

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\(^a\) There never was born.—The literal translation is: “There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness.”

\(^b\) Ulick, son of Richard.—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows:

| 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. |

| Chieftains.—Mageoghgan renders it: “where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain. |

| Cearbhach, i.e. the gamester or gambler. |
Niall ò domnaill do con ar a pláisteir la haengur ua domnaill ց le domnaill (i.e. domnaill uibh) ua mbaoighill, le hua nuochairtac le nícht asoha peaimh uí néill, ց le clann truimhe, ց aengur mac concobair mic asoha mic domnaill óig do chorp hi teicfhirn uire conail.

Clann Munéisteáig do niochur ar an mbhearp de hua Ruaidh le toimhsealbáic ua Concobair, ց la Taigs máig Raighnail co púcacht go tí ag asoha tionsioigí uí domnaill, Ց tús aengur (i.e. ó domnaill) tír asoha uibh. Tachur do teicfhirn iarph in iuip aengur Ց Niall (i.e. in achaí mona) Ց clann muineisteáig veighe la haengur uí agaór Néill, mainn do thabhairt leo pop mall gona muintir. Amhailg ua baoiigí taofreac thíne ainmireach cóna mac, Eoghan mac Air uí domnaill Ց rochaíde oile do mban an tana mu, Ց aengur do breis bhuacha.

Dáite máig oipeachtaigh comótha Patraice décc.

Eóin mág ãiubhine aíchimhochar ceanna leathain do ecc.

Concobaí mac viarmuata tíghina múig chuile oíobh, Ց oipeachtar clionn maolmuacait moic air nãochairn mac ceal mac concobaí do ecc má tígh réin reachtainnaí mac rámair air gapairn ar aon laite reachtaíneachair mbheirte buadha o doom Ց 0 déman, Ց a cóimealtaí mac muintir na bunl, Ց 0 gráil mac viarmuata a oíphrachair fhín do oíphreachtaí na roinna.

Ruaidh máig copaíth ollairn leithe moigh le than do ecc.

* Achadh mona, i.e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, 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.

† Tir-Ainmirech, i.e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not ÓBoyle’s original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweeney from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

‡ David Mageraghty. This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called ÓHiraghty by Grace and Pembroke, 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 ÓFlaherty’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 brother of Aedu or 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 ghil, 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 Breifney 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 Achadh-mona 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 Mageraghty, 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 Allhallowtide, 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, ConcoBap.—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connaught 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.

l His successor.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Connor Mac Dermoddha, prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clannmolronic, and the son of Teige Mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Allhallowtide, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylorge, namel Fferall 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 Connaught, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.
AOIS CRIOST, 1344.

Aoir Cniort, mile, trí chéad, ceathrachatt, a ceathair.

Epreob luigne décc.

Munuchaí mac maolmuaidh úi Íghna abb na buille \( \text{G} \) aobair epreoir luigne do écc.

Níocló mac rí macch a tháitíonn dabeoucc décc.

Áit tíó mac cop hmac uí maolleacht瘾ni miúé do maithbú la copbh-
mac mballac uí maolleachtíonn, \( \text{G} \) é pün do ghabháil a ionaid.

Aodh mac Roolb mím Mathgamana tighearna oighiall décc, \( \text{G} \) Munuchaí
óig máid matgamhna do ghabail an tighearndaí na Íoifóid, \( \text{G} \) a écc li a chinn reach-
maine. Máthair mac Íochra mac Roolb mím mathgamhna do ghabail an
tighearndaí tachinn.

Uilliam mac matgamhna míc Naígnáill do maithbú a la macaib cathail
mím naígnáill.

Mathgamhain mac súillacnuír míc mac tighearna do maithbú la
muintir níosge ar an ccoonphílab.

Uaigh mac Ruaidhri míc udhrí décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1345.

Aoir Cniort, mile, trí chéad, ceathrachatt, a cúis.

Tiolla na naom ó cianán abb leapa ghabail do écc.

Toírphéalbach mac aobha mac eoghain úi cóncobaíp Ri Connacht do
maithbú anógáin do fóighis (i. e. in roghair) i bpeidh uí Íoifóid hi muintir
eolaí iap noil do cóngthaí dí lár tanbú míc Naígnáill i nácaí
clionn Múinchshitaíp múinnshúi cóncobaíp do lóic aipín. Clann Múinch-

\( ^{o} \) Intended bishop, aobair eappail, i. e. Matriceis Episcopi, i. e. Episcopus in fieri. In Mag-
geohean's translation of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of
the Chalices of the mass."

\( ^{p} \) Termon-Daveog is now called Termon Ma-
grath, and is situated in the south of the county
of Donegal, near Pettigo. See note \( ^{s} \), under
the year 1196, p. 104.

\( ^{q} \) Ballagh, ballac, i. e. freekled.

\( ^{t} \) 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.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coir-sliabh [the Curlieu Mountain], by Muintir-Healy.

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

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 doradha, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn to aid Teige Mac Rannall.

"Anno Domini 1341. Maca mac Gillermac cleitp mac Eilimara do marba le muintir n-Gilime am in coimphaid." Here it is to be noted that cleitp, which is a cognomen of Gillermac, 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 doradha, 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
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 shoote of an arrow in Fyedorowe in Moyuter-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 Fyedorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn 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'Connor. 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 Tur-lough, 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'Connor, 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'Connor; 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, "παντες γαρ εν γυσ αειμαριν δε δεπο 7 π αλμανεις Επες," 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 Aoibh Buidhe.—Anglice, Clannaboy,—from their tribe-name.

"O'Flynn.—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial f, 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:
....
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 Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed⁷.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir⁸ 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 heads⁹ 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.⁰—Ware's Antiquit. c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—Bar-nabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication, p. 37.

¹ Mac Buirrce, &c.—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, αγυπ, 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.

² 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.

⁳ Loch-an-Sguir, now Lough Scur. 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 Cupelehon Seón, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

⁴ 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 maecsonna an galleib sa panmic epi c. ceann co laeim,” i.e. “a defeat was given by Brian MacMahon 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.

2 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 copaip, i.e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile copaip Baubh, i.e. the town of St. Bridget’s well, to distinguish it from baile copaip Pàopài, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.
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 Gillamochua, 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, H. 2. 11, thus:

"Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan, Ere-nagh of Kilronan, died."

Melaghlin, Maoileachlaun.—This name, which is sometimes written Maoileachlaun, and Maoileachlaun is usually anglicised Malachy, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundimus, 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 religioneteregrinatione."

O'Keenan.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

Murderously, p. 1519. — Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

Meabblach, i. e. the deceitful.

Inis-Saimer.—At Ballyshannon. See note

under the year 1197, p. 111.

Melaghlin Mageraghty.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "imep in emin, peithineof na peile 7 dionoif na daennacta, 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-Briogha. — 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.

Mac Dermot's fortress, longrove meic diap-
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

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

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, 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 murderously slain by Manus Meabhlach O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer. 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 Magheraghty, Chief of Muinter Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress 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 home. 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 Feorais was compelled to go to the house of O'Connor for his support.

mada.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappagh Loaga Ce, 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.

+ Mac Feorais, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

b Support.—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasius Mac Tigernan obit.—MS. L."

"An cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."
AOIS CRIOST, 1349.

Aoibh Chriost, mile, tpi cheo, eirthacht, anaoi.

Maithom do thabairt la haon na Ruairc air planteachtaigh na Ruairc air donnchaoid na doimnail, g a thartairfigh. Aoibh mac placnaicher taoireacht tuathaitheach gionlaicnort mac placnaich, lochla amach mac an dinair uile haoisghill, 1 rochaide immaide pmii do marbaoid oon comairc hirin.

Eoin dubh mac doimnail do marbaoid la Mag Naip mac eochaoid mheg maraigina.

Tiolla na naomh 'n haois Saois le dan decc.

Coomeiche do denoin eithi mac poirtaighd oon Naip 1 Ruairi na conchbaith giri no eionoil Mac viairmada an meid pmiai oon gailaibh, g saoirdealaih im cloinn Muirechaithe 1 im cennel eonaid oon poisth mic caithail. Ruairi do gheauracht pompa, g a cuip 50 clomn riamaiche doibh. Tiolla nochaid peorpatt uile eiste gailaibh g saoirdealaibh gneim oon gabail an. lompaio anra haile gan nipt gan eoriophoha. Ruairi oon thionoil roibre oiangh gnim loith, gni mill, g gnim airciscirt ianphrn mheagh. luinig nil.

Plaith mon in eirpin, g 50 haipithe in mui gnuifh oon stuagad ar viaireadhe ar doainib o ar bheim. Matha mac caithail oon Ruairc decc oon planig hirin.

Donnchaoid marbaoid mac Maolseachlomnn cairpaithe meic viairmada oon gailail la coibhmac bochait mac viairmata, g e o breit lair o naipreathe, g a marbaoid naonethainde oon muintir aipite, oon mac gionlaicnort mac taiilech, g oon ceartaigh.

Riprem na Raigallaich tisearri na breipne thorpi, g mac an iapla oon ecce.

Tillebeorn na plantaidh taoireacht tuairche Ratha oon marbaoid oon maseach bhriam oon plamagain.

\[\text{Mac Clancy.—This name is now anglicised}\]
\[\text{Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally}\]
\[\text{pronounced in Irish as if written mac lanna-}\]
\[\text{caio.}\]

\[\text{Dartry.—This territory comprised the pre-}\]
\[\text{sent barony of Rosscolaghger, in the north of the}\]
\[\text{county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Ma}\]
\[\text{glanchys, are still numerous.}\]

\[\text{The son of Cathal, i.e. Rory O'Conor, who}\]
\[\text{was at this time the chief leader of the race of}\]
\[\text{Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.}\]
\[\text{The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of}\]
\[\text{Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian}\]
\[\text{Luighneach.}\]

\[\text{Plague.—This plague is noticed in Ma}\]
\[\text{geoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmac-}\]
\[\text{noise, under the year 1348, as follows:}\]

\[\text{A. D. 1348. There was a general plague in}\]
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, Gilchreest 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 Gilchreest 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.

\(^{a}\) Secret murder.—This is written omnae\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) 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: "\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) ohnae, i.e. moraor nae in prell, an \(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) copr do rol\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) noh \(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) rim, i.e. Duin\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) athaide, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

\(^{b}\) 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 Inismacswaint and Boho. See note a under the year 1260, p. 379.

Kinsmen, bráthaire. — 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.”

Ard-Keanaghta. — The prefix ard here is evidently a mistake.

A 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.”

Man, รก. — The word รก, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as oume uagal 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-Angaidlie. — 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-Caech 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, ῥογός.—The Irish word ῥογός or ῥυγός, 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’Findes, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, o ῥινοτ, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

‡ O’Donohoe.—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donncha of Hy-Cormaic in Moine moy. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Manuy, p. 76, note w.

* Was mangled, 00 συμπήξατο.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is “00 συμπήξατο 7 00 μαχαμον, was mangled and killed for it.”
brian mac domnaill mic brian muaid' uis brian do mapbaed tre peill la macaib loncain meic ceoach. Ar do po paide o

Threagh aon mac domnaill vala,
Threagh oighiri brian boima,
Threagh a url man na raoidead
Threagh clann ceoach na chommaoiri.

Toippnealbaic occe 0 brian do mapbaed pe bpeap noecce vo cloinn ceoach a niozial a mhisnioma, a brphionn g a cromd 00 dom uib hbepr.

Rusaidi mac cahall mic domnaill uis conchobair 00 mapbaed 1 peill 1 nighar da na riongaile ar brechliab la cloinn rplzail meic gomnchaed ar popcongra afsha mic toippnealbaic.

Aod 00 mac toippnealbaic caithnoia do mac william bupe' g vo cuacaib connacht, g aed 00 mac peoilimn vo niozial 00 ib 0a aghaid.

Cucipphechic mora mags eochagaim tizhna cenel pachach, aod mac ainlaib meghuinn, g Muithe' mac gomnchaed vece.

Aonghur muaid 0a valaig daoil epeann 1 no,an, g aongholl 0a heoidopa nizhpeap dana vecc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1351.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri ched, caoccat, a haon.

Manepripi Ruip oipbealaim mic eppbeoboesct tuama vo oinom 00 bpaiteub S. friamb.

Eoghan na laschaig mac Suibhe vo mapbaed la Magnu vo nioimna.

Pilib mags uip baipeac muiteipe phcoacain, g Enna vo plannagain taireach tuaithe natha vecc.

1 Pity his going, &c.—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.
2 The Clann-Keogh.—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.
3 Garrdha-na-fiongaile, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.
4 Breecliabh.—Now anglicised Bricklieve.—a mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-na-pleiby and Kesh-corrann. See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Flackrack, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.
5 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 Tuatha's 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-Cathairge 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 under the year 1189, p. 86.

Ros-Oirbhealagh.—Ros Oíbhealach, now Rosserelly, 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.

* Muinter-Pheodachain.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillafinne before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note under the year 1281, p. 435.

b Tuath-ratha.—See note under the year 1349.
Aodh mac tompnealbaic do ghatabail nuaic do trudhui, bhaighui connacht do tabairt do 1 afo Peadlimin diomnaibh ag an tir.

Aod na Ruairc do ghatabail o mac Pilbin mac uilliam buine ag tect ó camaic sapeacac do, 1 Mac niarmata deirghe 1 naigai cloinne pilbin tir ó rim. Creac a comhaircne móra do fidheo ceapta deirghe.

Mathghaimin mac coinnama do marbaí la cloinn vonnchaoi meic con-

naíma.

Saithin combóitseach loig do tabairt builliam mac vonnchaísbu muintimh uí ceallaic in Notlaice do Tampleolab eimean da lucht ruibail da bochtaibh, 1 na hathlignseaabha, 1 muainnf uile a noigean eiri mar C 1 riné, maerl 1 uaral gumpic buini g uile deirghe 1 ma mac, 1, do Maelachloinm.

Aois Crioist, 1352.

Aoir Crioirt, mile trí chéo, caoccat, aodó.

Aodh mac tompnealbaic uí conchobair do ghatabail na nighe doimh-

neaim a mbaoi ma aghaidh do gailaibh 1 do gcuannabalb.

Aodh ó ruairc tighna bheiriin do marbha la cathal mac aerá bheiriin

uí conchobair, 1 la cloinn muinechtauig, 1 ár do eap ag gailleclachada cloinne

puibhni an tan rim.

Aodh na maolbhreánda, 1 a ód mac do marbaí la haec do peolmin

uí conchobair.

Croaghpatrick.—A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murrisk, 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'Royreck 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 Doimnaic Chnuim Dubh 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 Donough Moyneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroghs, 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 and Mac 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'Conor, 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'Conor 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'Conor.

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:

"Phil eacann go haoi?n?eac.
[The poets of Erin to one house.]

For an account of the descendants of this William, see Tribes and Customs of Hy-Manry, 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'Royrck, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Conor 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 tar in an. Literally, at that time.
Aongúr mac concobair iom accu aic domnaill id i fomnaill tiogartha tìpe Conaille, p'fì beo dé a bothaifí, s'ain ba fhein ñighnom ñ uairle 1 múltaif immón ann roin do mhanba la Mágna ña noímainn. Pelim ua domnail, do gabail a iomair ñ Seann mac Concobair i fomnaill do beire acc cogadh fhein i an tiogartha.

Combaic baile an tún la hafl mac toippealbaích i concobair.

Concobair mac Mhíghéara meic domnaill for fhein cotcino do fhein fára chur, Daibhce oíolmain mac uillie uímale ñoíms eiscithrín ñ oíolmaine ñionnacht, tomár mac Raíghna ña, taobh mac Siacara ñ ceallaigt vécc.

Oíl Crioist, 1358.

Aoife Crioíte, mile, trí cheò, caoichead, a trí.

Eín na ceartbhe comanba tioghrainn chuana heóar vécc.

Tighealb nín úi fomnaill bín úi neill vécc, n nocha naibbe in én amriúna bín po buó mó clú, ñ oíipperaícar ina ípí.

Aodh mac Ruaidhrí ñi neill vécc.

Mathgamhain mac giolla na nám ñi ñíthail tioghrain na hanachó vécc.

Taobh mac Raíghna ña oíppeac muintire heóala ño mhanba la clim ar th'Sepprain ñ mac Raíghna ña.

Aodh mac toippealbaích ño aitnóga ñ mac bhanan ño [bá] comtnaíl i'p in típ.

Maineprí eile conaill in eirpreóbhtec chuana rípta hi comanachaidh ño thógbail ño bhrathrib. S. rínpéir la huilliam ña ceallaigt tiogartha na Mína.

Baile-an-duin, i.e. town of the dun or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

1 Was demolished, combac.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "combaic baile in dún la haoi mac toippealbaich hur comccobair, 7 vé do 7 caerpeac ann. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there." The word combac is explained bppeac', i.e. breaking, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

2 Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Leen and of O'Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Odo O'Roirk, aobhain cneachú 6 mbpuin, filios Murcherti apud Seann gualble spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldó, filio Odomis Brefinii et Tadéro filio Roderici O'Connor, et aliis 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\(^b\) was demolished\(^1\) 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\(^k\).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

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

John O'Carbry\(^1\), Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-eois\(^m\), 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\(^n\), Lord of Hy-Many.

\(^{"}\text{Flathbertus O'Reoirk dominus Brefinis obit.---O'Mulconry, 1353.}\)

\(^{"}\text{Matthaus Magdorchaideh casus per filios Murcherti.---MS. L.}\)

\(^{"}\text{Dermition mac Ce\text{-}\text{eapnoig.---MS. L.}\}

\(^{"}\text{Finela filia Domini Mac Dermott obiit.---MS. L. et O'Mulconry.}\)

\(^{"}\text{Tadseus filius Siacsu O'Kelly obiit.---}\)

\(^{"}\text{MS. L. and O'Mulconry.}\)

\(^1\) John O'Carbry.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the *cumhdach*, 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.

\(^m\) Cluain eois.—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.

\(^n\) 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 Walruw 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, laoghaire.—This territory comprised
The Age of Christ, 1354.

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

O'Laughtnan, 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 Rannall; 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'Conor; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, 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 under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, supra.

a 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'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

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.

Saerbhreathach.—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

Inis Cloghrann.—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note under the year 1193, p. 98, supra.

Mac Rithbheartaigh.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised MacCriferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.


11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin:

"Amlaus filius Dermitii O'Farell a Mac Oirebeard Cassus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (beafronsgail,-. C. Eam), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buioin occiusus a filii Donchadi madag.—OMulconry."

"Odo Magshambradhain (Magaurnan) ab O'Foelan cassus.—OMulconry, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Gilla isu Mac Aedha; died.—MS. L."
THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1355.

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 Muintir-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 Connaught gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."
Emann mac william mic Riocaro do marbaid la riol namnchaed.
Mairim mor do thabhairte Riocaro occ ar lucht tire meic william, i.
Emann g' a riol namnchaed tar marbaid Sciamna mac Ciuftain enn' mac
Pibin g' epir occ thuairith piil namnchaed.
Niall mas mathgainna do marbaid la clomn treaan mes mathganna.
Athe mac imoil do marbaid la hoipethairb.
Teich nuain do hreite in aoispecl daoan caomhd.

AOIS CRIOST, 1356.

Aoir Criost, mhe, tri cheo, caoccatt, a Se.

Feighal mac peirpaire mes Ragnaill Pionaide Anamacha, g' eir ionaid
Patraice decc.
Nicol mac cathaipairgh epcop oighiall decc.
Solaib 6 meallain maon cluig an foachtta decc. Pechin coitceilin do
chapat epeann eptoe.
Aoib mac toinnealbairg ui crochait, Ri connacht do marbaid i mbaile
locha veacap la vorncha cappac ua cealltaig, g' la clomn meic an baigh
an ropailin maineac i cionaid inglene Seomn a buirc bun uis chealltaig do
bhrig leir an amsea, g a pl el'do pomae ptn.

a The Sil-Anmchadha, i.e. O'Maddens in the
barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.
*b Were brought forth, do bheire.—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."
* Under this year O'Flaherty has the following
note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of
the Annals of the Four Masters, II. 2. 11:
"Quae habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad
1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno poste-
riona sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry An-
alibus prater paucia, que suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the
Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clon-
macnoise:
"Hiberni Lagenise retulerunt victoriam de
Mageoghegan renders the passage as
follows in Anglis Dublinii.—O'Mulconry."
"Tuamia . . tuam sa guallam, ecrata a
Cathalo òg O'Connor et a Mac William (i.e.
Edunndo de Burgo).—O'Mulconry, et War : in
Tuam prasul. 1356, et Cod. Clauin. 1355."
"Rex Galliae cum filio in Anglia captivi
ducti 5. Febr. 1355-6, Cod. Cl."
"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—
C. Eoin.

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-Anmchadhach. A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i.e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadhach, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadhach, 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 forth at once by one sheep.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

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

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasy, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Melland, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta, 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-Deacair 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 cæcaqœrg.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

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.

k Clog an Eadhachta, i.e. the bell of the testament. It is called cloq am úoacca 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 úoac, 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 pedlindi uí concobaín do ghabail lan ri cheannacht iarom.
Concobaín mac taig uí cheallaig do margaó la taig mac iarraim a uí cheallaig.
Toirppdealbhach mac afoha bhréirigh uí concobaín do margaó la cloinn nuinneacháin.
Diarraidh mac iarraima mhe cé captaig ț voinneach a mac do margaó la mac uí Sulileabán.
Mór inéin uí concobaín vécc, bín uí bhréirigh riold.
Múnchabhach mac Seanaí uí neill do margaó la Pilib mág uraid.
Dubghall mac Slaine do margaó do domnall ana concobaín.
Ruadhrí mac afoha uí Choncobaín, ț voinnall mac afoha bhréirigh uí Choncobaín vécc.
Voinneach mac Conmara mac toig do bréir illech motha ma amhr pén do margaó la riol mbrian.
Voinneach próipreach do margaó la dír na muintir fun trí cheithre.
Seapóitín trí eil do bápaígála na muintir Naíg Saír an air pictche acla claé.
Múnchabhac mac brian uí neill do écc.
Pelim mac afoha mac voinnall óice tíshíma éine convall do margaó la mac a deapadhain féin Seanaí mac concobaín uí domnail, ț Seanaí do ghabail tíseamain éine convall sin impearain.

Aois Criost, 1357.
Aoir Criost, mile thrí cheitt, caoccaeat, a Seacht.

Clement ó dubghbhán bíocaíne cille Ronán vécc. Saccapt na pionnach atbearté mhir.
Mágniú máig mathghainna tíshíma uíghiall, Lochlainn mac Múnchabhacígh

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'Fallon dynaste de Clann-ua-dach, obit.—O'Mulconry.”

“Seapóitín trí eil do bápaígála na muintir Naíg Saír an air pictche acla claé, a regis 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'Conóir, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.

Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.

Dowell Mac Sweeny was slain by Donnell O'Conor.

Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donell, 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 opposition\(^a\).

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\(^o\).

Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

\(^o\) 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.
Aois Crioist, 1358.

Aoi Crioist, mile, tíb cheu, caoccaite, a hocht.

Sonan mac cathmaoil epp cop uirghiall cece.
Maighn nacon ùdhe òn marba òn clòinn cathmaoil.
Domnall na ùshna tighna luign cece lè cáis.
Concobair ó hanligh taoirseach cénél ùbtha na ma âshura cece, ià mhìreth ùna òdomhan ùb ò ñeanann ùb.

Mainn ùb thabairt ùasbh ùa nèill òp ùrghiallaib, òp òbh ùtha ùna ùn marbh ùa òdò mac ùna ùb, ò mac ùn eorp ùi ùbba (i.e. maol-leac-clonn) ù rochaibh ùmaile ùbhi.

Mainn mòn ùb thabairt ùasbh ùa mòtain òp ùrgailaib ùtha chat, òb ùb ùich ùr cece ùb marbh ùa ùn làthair lair òdòb.

p Clann-Mulroney, Lower and Upper.—The Lower Clann-Mulroney were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulroney were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

q 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.

r 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.

s 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 Teige, 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 Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route, Mac Quillen'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 Doña, 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 Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaglin, 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.
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.”

7 Hugh na Fidbhaighe, i.e. Hugh of the wood.

8 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 crab.”

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

“Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corrupit.—MS. L.”

* 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:

“Matthewus filius Thomas O'Roirk obit.—MS. L. 1357, O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et C. Gein.”

“Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obit. MS. L”

“Caec in Ieam uie cheallasg bean muinghra mic Donchaoda deig [i.e. Cacht, daughter of
Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe Ò 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 Connaughtagh, 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 Eachdhach 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.

* Materiae of a lord, αναβα τυχίμα.—Mageoghegan translates this, "next successor of Teallaghaagh," 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 Teallaghaagh, 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'Ruwyrek was killed by Melaghlyn O'Gormley."*

* During the same war.—Cathal Oge, the son of O'Connor 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
concoban 60 ti 6 c6nall 60 6angatar dpong na muinid uteadh uí 6ainple-
naig im cáthal bo6na uí Ruairce.

Munshatmac tomair uí 6lomnline a6bap ti6eapna uí ti6irpe do
m6nbad da66 mac b6nain míc aotha bu6de uí néill.

6nian mac donnaio a6bap ti6eapna uí nailella do m6nbad do mac
6ncea doineacht uí 6a66ra.

En6i mac uillce mac Ri6caino a béirc véce.

Munna6 oí mac math6eánna a6bap ti6eapna c6peo ba6ircín do m6n-
bao uí píó m6nain.

Mághn6 uí o66ba mac ti6eapna uí ri6pach 7 u66 mac Conco66n
6i6c a6daccán véce as 6n po6a bri6theaman e6eann.

Domnall mac ta6ig uí math6eánna do m6nbad.

A66 mac Amlaio uí Ruairce do m6nbad a la M6ig a6n6upa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1360.

 Aoip 6n66r, mile, ti6 ch66, a pearccatt.

Maolpuanaio mac an chammumelai6 uí ba66iill toire6c na ti6 tuac,
6aoi oip6eip6c ar e6each, ar uairple, ar chéill ar corpec66, 7 ar comairqe
véce.

Amlaio mac S6appnai6 m6g Rághnaill do m6nbad.

Si6 Roib666 S6b6a66ir 7 di6arnaitt ó hainlie 6vécc.

Rop commain, daiminip, Slicce66, Mainirpi ù6a gabai6, riodnach 7 6pium
liar do lorpcc66.

Se66n mac g6lla6n66r uí Ruairce do m6nbad da66 m6g 66ip6chaio.

Di6arnait na6nna 6artnógha6 do mac a hri6than bu666n.

of Tirconnell: “Rí6 g6 pe6 conail6 do gabail
do mac i Conco66n.” The Four Masters, how-
ever, 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 móp O’Neill diem statuunt ad íppu66
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O’Donell
Tirconnalliae dominus cum copiis inter íppu66
et Doriain 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.

Murtough, 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.

Murrough 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 Toige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis.

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.

filium paucis ad fædus feriendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconnalliae dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardeus, olim sive conuall, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

1 O'Flynn Line, i.e. O'Lyn of Moylimny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all Hy-Tuirtre.—See note 2 under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, supra.

2 Magennis.—He was Chief of Iweagh, in the county of Down.

3 Savadge.—This family was seated in Opo Ulach, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

4 Druimanias, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,
in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

1 Eas-dara, i.e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

2 O'Connamhaigh.—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connaga, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

1 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-dara.

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 churches.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.

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

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaragh, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

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

"Γιόλα καιεντορ Μακ Μαπλούι εκ Στύρνιν τη Στυρνιν και ειναί έκεν Μογον Ηομή, μο ές; [i. e. Gilla Andreae Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympanship, penury, and bad music, died.—MS. L.]

"Filia O'Gairmeodha uxor Magni Εογανμεγ O'Donell, et ejusdem mulieris mater filia O'Caehan obierunt.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Sinicin Mac Uidhilin occisus.
—O'Mulconry.
"A filio Savagii in dolo.—
MS. L."

"Mac Ρηγ Σαξον νο κατη κανθομο—
MS. L, 8 Sept. 1361, Dublinii appulit ;—Cambd. Annal.; 1360, Cod. Cl."

"Stucnide òe 1 (i. le Καταλ η 5 ο Conco-
δαευν) ζο ευμ Σιν Εμμαν ο λουνε, 7 θαν αμπε
ερικ η Μακ Υλίμαν κο ωφλεν να λετιμε ;
[i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Conor) to Sir Edmund Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Leinhch.]—MS. L."

\[n\] Killaragh.—Cill σεπετε, 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.
Sir Edmond Burke.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mac F'ปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปปู
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-Dunchadha [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.

Chút the arigh [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 Feorais [Bermingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Connor; 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-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "cluít the arigh," by "i. an plaiog," i.e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called Cluít the arigh, 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 cluít the arigh for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

Cill-an-iomaire.—Cill an iomaípe, i.e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.
Angur, mac an Óglaicheadh a mhíneoidh, o feabhasa bionaire nomtha, Í Muinchaí manach mac taisg d'fhéach.

Eoghan pionn na conchoimh arg an Óg Connacht Mhaoilmhanain ó tutha, Í a bin insean meic Monuchaí, Níall (nac Shampaíden taorfaír teallach) eac'fhíocháin Íearpaífhí a fheam uí phingail tiósapna na hainse, Caimpe ó ceann tiósapna muintire tiósap, Domnall mac Ruaidhri uí ceallach, Tomaltach na bhi, Mhuincheartach d'omhac tineachtaí, Íoghan na máille, Íearpaífhí a mac tiósapnaí aumaill tainpoin do écc.

Cúisgeachtaí, mac eochasaimh, mac Íearpaífhí a lach ná a lach, Í Muinchaí mac tingeac'h féach ná a lach.

Cathal òg, Í mac peiligín uir, Í conchoimh Í gabhair caip leén haile an tóip a.

Slaingeoí aobail móir la Íg Connacht aodh mac peiligín, Í laca cathail òg na cconchoimh aodh uí miche guí po leor fé dhaon a miche. Cill camhóg do lóircead leo 50 ocheir bhí tuminlaí doce ina mbacair poflorgpont aghallach, Í mbe ómorba go óinom pórpa don chum uín, a mionpóidh plan troi eighib iaráim.

Táisí mac conchoimh Í tineachtaí féach uirth air, Í mhaire dhao clonna choilém.

Cathal òg Í cconchoimh Í tón mideghaína ba má allad. Í oirnbeannach naeart, Í mbaachuir, eaceach, Í Ígnom in aon airm uinp air, Í Slaingeach do pláthesh.

* Gill-airidh.—This is called cill oirn 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 Inaidh, íomachh.-This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omea, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Cusaire, the hospitable Kind of Connacht, 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 Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, 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.

§ Kilkenny, i.e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.
Mac an Oгляich, Erenagh of Cillairedh; O’Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh; and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O’Conor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulroney 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; Carbry 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 Umalla, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober 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 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.

Cathal Oge O’Conor, a Roydanna 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 Conmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felym O’Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O’Connor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaaleaghe. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machaire Kwyrechne [Macaip Cippen]; committ’d many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it were hard to recount them; returned at last to their houses in safety.”

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.

f Roydanna, 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 Conmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O’Connor, the hardest and man of greatest valour 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 Connought, who was the son of Donnell, Ta-
Maighnair éoghannaigh mac concobaigh mic afótha mic domnailli óig uí domnaill, 1 Aodh puaid máth uirth tigearra pfímanach décc.

Maighnair (meblach) mac afótha uí domnaill afóban tigerna tine conaill pfí ar mór do gniomh ouaire 1 do ñuairbhféidh ina áit mhí do mharbaí la Maighnair mac cathail róinnaí uí concobaigh.

Taof mac cinnmána coaireach munntíne cionasíte do lót do cáthaí mac afótha bhuíphíñ, 1 a ghabaí do iarphín go bhratain bár ina hברהeanur.

Lárainnna inúth uí pfíghail ben uí Rasailligh décc.

Munúreceaptac puaid mac domnaill lóinnaí uí concobaigh do mharbaí do mac Maighnara (1. taof).

Béinn inúth més Éochagáin bión an tríonnaí décc.

Cathail mac domnaigh do mharbaí do munntí mungh luíng.

Taoth aóbal mór do brúine domnaí ethnall 1 cuínteacht 1 in mhlais-aíin m, 1 iolsh long, 1 laoiseaíne do bhatáit uí beór.

Concobaigh na dhiubha do mharbaí na domnaigh na n-dhiiubha 1 la Munúreceaptac mac domnaigh uí dhiubha.

nist of Connaught, and ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

* Intended Ollav, aobhaí ollamhan, literally, materies of an ollav, or chief professor of poetry or history.

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

  * Item Gillapatricius mac Óneáerachtí coi-

  back munntíne Rosúít peste obiit.—MS. L.”

  * Cormacs Ballagh O'Maelseachlainn, Rex Midie obiit.—Cod. Cl. et C. E.”

  * Éoghannaigh, i.e. of Tyrone. He was so called from his having been fostered in Tyrone.

  * Meabhlach. i.e. the guileful, treacherous, or crafty.

  * Perilous, do ñuairfhéimeartab.—Literally, of
Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.
Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.
Cuconnought 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'Connor.
Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor. He died in his confinement.
Lasarina, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.
Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erris O'Connor, 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.

dangerous deeds, i.e. deeds the achievement of which was attended with peril.

* Sramach, i.e. the blear-eyed.
* Lasarina.—Charles O'Connor writes, inter lineas, “no connuionon.” To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Grania filia Donaldi O'Connor; filia Donaldi pucó O'Mally uxor Donaldi O'Dowd; Mael-
AOIS CRIOST, 1364.

Aoír Crioíre, mile, trí chéad, Searcecat, a ceathair.

Aoith na néill Ri éinél neoíain an taon ãaoideal do bríph ma aimhir décc iap mbuaíoch mochta, 7 nenig áig 7 oillphéagra.

Diarmaid na bhríin tigearra tuaimuirian, Maoleachlann mac mupchaitó máis giolla na naom má aoása mic aimlaoid tigearra na hangaile, Déibhalt ingean iú dombail bín méig mhóir, Mainigí mac ingíin uatéir a buinc bín aoása mic peróliniú iú conobair, Dornall máig mhóigh airífríom chlonna máis giaille, giolla na naom na oifíbheoimh ann ollam concomphlua le bhríphéag, Airqii ingean bhríin iú Nagaallaic bín bhríin mac tigearrainn déig.

Dornall mac Ruain iú céallaí aobhar tigearra ó Maine do éig.

Giolla na naom mac gobaí ann na péal paoí phíneacha. Diarmaid ó ghringiu ollam cénel conaill pe phíneacha, 7 Mainigí mac ingíin uatéir a buinc bearn aoisb mac peróliniú iú conobair, ni Connacht déig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1365.

Aoír Crioíre, mile, trí chéad, Searcecat, a cúig.

Paíon ó congail bhurín 7 arphimneach Rappa aíphín décc.

Ruaini mac dornail iú néill do mápbao áoao uíphín róinse la Maoileachlann mac an giithiu meic caímaoil.

After gaining the palm.—This passage is given somewhat differently as follows in Maggeohgegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"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."  

O'Dyedavaran.—This name is now shortened to Davoran. The head of this family was originally seated at Lisdoonvarna, in the southwest of the barony of Burren, in the county of Clare. There are still many respectable persons of the name in the county.

Na Sgel, i.e. of the tales or stories. 

1 To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following obits in H. 2. 11:

"Niellus Mac Cagadhaí occensus a Mac Dúnmadall.—MS. L."

"Brannus O'Broin insignis Cytharæodus obiit.
The Age of Christ, 1364.

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'Congaile, 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. G.---
[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 if written O'Concoite, is to be distinguished from O'Congalaigh, which is pronounced O'Connell, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

k Ross-Airthir.—This name is more usually written Rop oמר، and is now anglicised Ros-

1 One shot of an arrow.—This might be also rendered "one cast of a javelin." The passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Rowrie mac Donnell O'Neale was killed by Melaughlyn mac Engyrr Mac Cathmoyle by the shott of an arrow."
Felim-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."

Unnebbing.—The word aèbe is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows: "Aèbe . i. 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 principallity of the con- treys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archon-
Felim an-einigh, son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbing 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 Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchreest, 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 Mulrony, 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
Cúéonacht ó Raigilligh tigéarma bhreipne do úil í ná bhraitibh, 7 a thig-eapnair do pháisibl aí a dhíbhachtair Pilib.

Aob mac Neill uí domnaill (.i. aobair tigéarma típe conuill) do mháthbó la domnail mac Muireachtaí uí conchoin. Taog mac magunra uí conchoin do bhun aí domnail an la córta, 7 bhriúad do tábaithe aí, 7 d'fhéadfadh na muintir do mháthbó im aob mac conchoin mic taobh.

Roibhi iomac uaim baoint do écc.

Mac píc Saxan do pháisibl eppin.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rors, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchan.

*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:

"Dhíol ar a dhéile rí in co tuiscint ma teac féin é oíl rína, 7 mar do faill in rí in oílchabhair rí e cúiseach ruaim 7 rí na bhriomha uí d'eamh, 7 a thain taim 7 a ghabh air do phoimhne acáil 7 a saoibh domhaina 7 a saoibh amadá 7 uachtar sa muintire ina ríocht, cúiph críostú 7 cúiph sintcha a córa 7 a lám uís céile, 7 cúiph cúiph a lóic, 7 ni rí a saol a ceann. Do líghe ríon éip, 7 go deo a gréad a muintire do mháthbó 7 do hungse iad. Maigh domhain 7 cióin 7 uirthi do mhóin polchaí in tseanchamn roscennet i. aobair píc iníp iall, mac eon uíóib mic alchamhain."
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 an adjoining 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.

heard. Parties were dispatched throughout the country, and wherever his people were found they were killed and plundered. Wo to the world, the land, and the water where this noble offspring was submersed, i.e. the matrises of a king of the Innsi Gall, the son of Eoin Dubh, son of Alexander."

Clannaboy, in the original Clann Aoic Buide, i.e. the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Rath-Tulach.—This was a place in the barony and county of Monaghan, but the name is now obsolete.

"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 udain in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is
AOS CRIOST, 1366.

Aoír Crist, mile, trí chéad, Searraíc at sé.

Épprec nóthe both, i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac aítha bheiríne docaí, Maighnór écc a mac, [Mac Maengail. — His name was Patrick. — See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.]


d'fheacra aíoble do venam doib an clóinn Muircheartais, [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 Stranahone, in this barony. — See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.]

Maighnór écc a mac Dáithí Mac Domnail na nDorhnall.

See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

Excursion.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O’Rourkes into Breifny, by which is meant that part of Breifny 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 Máelschlunnius Connac- niorum fulcrum et columnet erat.—MS. L.”

Carbery.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

Called tigearna bairébac [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 extant 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 Stranahone, in this barony. — See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.
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 Ciarraige-Luachra, was slain by the Branaghs.

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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*1* *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 *Carbriæ Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab 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.

*2* *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.

*3* *Ciarraige-Luachra.*—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

*4* *Branaghs.*—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the a in bránaċóir long, and adds "família scilicet Anglicæ et vicinæ.—O'Mulconry."
The entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

A. D. 1366. Donell O'Neale made great preparations and assemblies to warre against Neale O'Neale, banished Mac Cathmoyle out of his country. Randolph, the chief of the Mac Donells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that warre, where the two forces of the Mac Donells met, that is to saye, Randolph, of the one side, and his kinsmen, the other Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heire, 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 fororde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph.
O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict; and Mac Sweeney 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 presensence. ²²
cloinne Riúcanu do éabaínt a n a lanú, ḍ a cuide t' a bhán écorpaim via tír iarmh.
Seán mac goirealbaíg tigearma plébhe luigha décc.

Neo mha éalaí tigearma plí éntúch do marbhaí la clóinn peopair.

Aois Crioíst, 1367.

Aoir Crioíst, mile, trí cheo, Seapcecat aSeacht.

An trépccop (i. maolpeáclann) ó mBhíghail, 1. épccop Anadhain, Saoí gan eabhair i ccaighair, 1. nóipe, 1. nooimacht, ḍ 1 neána, ḍ Malachair maít tuip aircheinteochain oíghalld nó éag.
Cúimnacht bh Raghallaigh tigearma dhénsinn do gni dheisce i ar dhia do rthi i cleideóch, ḍ pilib do gabail a ionad.

Maiom do tábáint la domhairt mac Muircheartaí uí Concobaír, la muintir Ruainí ḍ la clóinn nuoimeachadh cona ceithríin conghrada ar táis mac maignéir uí Concobaír roim clípeach nó étúe a n traidh. Gallochlaí mac maignéir

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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'Dungan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

“O'Dooleys from a vagueopath
Ri B-reap o-erfah-norbal o-cutach.”

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duald 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 oghlaic obiit. O'Mulconry.”
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 Lugha, 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.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny 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'Conor; 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'Conor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Steibi luiga obiit."
"Dermittius Ua Heiltige dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—Mac Firb. (1397. MS. L.)"
"Wilelmus mac an Peaprum (i.e. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghreagh. Annal : domini Mac William) filii Wilelmi de Burgo, occisisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. Mac Firb. (1367. MS. L.)"
"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) domin O'Farell filius obiit.—Mac Firb."
"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Conmara, 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-Saoir is the name of a
great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

* 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.

* 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.

* 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.

* 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.

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

"Donaldus, fiilius 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 Mulrony More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillapatick, 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 Bebinn, 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.
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 Domn 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'Connor."

* Rory.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yet his issue now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

* Inis-Cua, now Inishcoo, 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."
Sloigeadh mór la Niall na Neill Ri éimní móig i níogham i n-éigíallacht, 7 maite an coitíu i leith i bpróbairi eis bríam níos matadhána. Longspóint na gabail doibh in mód an típe. Comhtha móra do thainneann do mha máthagáin a, 1. leach aighiall do thabaithe do níall mac Muinchaí mac bríain na coileachaire, 1. an tíceána baí iomair a eis an tí, 7 comhtha aribhle oile uair neill bunúsín in ion míc doimhnil l. Ua neill do aontugadh riocchána doí an chuid mí. Mac Muinchaí més matagáin 7 Alaxanáin éig mac doimhnil tíceána na nsiathlochtach do gluaipithe bén comhphile, 7i comhghistí cóitíne doineoirí més matagháin gan ceathruaí uair níell, 7 ammuí longspóint do thabaithe doibh aíp. Ní ma máthagáin go léir a fírsaí do beirt aíp a comnád, 7 ‘a bhaí anam a mórta in a longspóint tóinn a thosaigh doibh in gan charpse. Reaporthaí glaio na mánnaigh míchéime eacorra. Bhítear ma m’ús ma máthagáin thar a bpróbairi. Rí mac Maoibh mac Muinchaí més matagáin taraph ioghair, Alaxanáin mac doinnéadbaigh més doimhnil cnothabal na nsiathlochtach, 7 Ethne mac doinnéadbaigh mac maileachlanna uí doimhnil son cén rín inniúil prí go roicneáil i. 

Tomar na plúinn tíceána cruthite ar thainneáil an foirbh doimhnil bheag.

Taighní m’as Maghnaí mac Cernáidh mac doinéadail uí m’aconáire do gabail the cheillg do Ruanain mac doinnéadbaigh (uair m’aconáire) mar longspóint réim 1 ná aon cóillín in a bhreith léir do éitbhocrac mac doinnchaidh go eile uí m’aconáire, 7 a thainneann do mbeiní mac Muinchaí neamhchaidh uí m’sonáire ar a hambar, 7 a marpháidh rí nó óth do boimhnil uí súpaí Sligiuchar. Aet cín a bhuí na gnomáilbhrí do roinneáil e mac Maghnaí uí m’aconáire do pamaillacht gach eile, gur bo rianpócaí ruiitimh lá eic na bhf m’fhra ghabail no marpháidh.

x In the very centre, eicthimhsín. The word used in the Annals of Ulster is “í mbolgaín in típe,” i.e. umhilico territorii.

y Na g-Coileach n-Oifrin, 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’Lyne. 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 Luighneach 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 Donell, 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-choiillin*, 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 Ardakillin, 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 general discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot."

*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 ecclesiastics 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-Man, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clannmacowen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man*, 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 Sciences⁶, 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-Eoghain⁵. 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’Farrelly, 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 time⁶.

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’Reilly⁶, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O’Bardon died.

“Mora filia O’Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. O’Mulconry).”

“Mathgamanius O’Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L.” (Mac Firb. 1367.)

“Mac Magnusa de Tírtuathail obiit.—MS. L.” (1367. Mac Firb.)

“Imarus filius Tomalti O’Birn obiit.—Mac Firb.”

“Laighsechus filius Davidis O’Morra suo cultro cæsus.—Ibid.”

“Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—Ibid.” (MS. L. 1369.)

“Anna filia O’Durnin uxor Tadci O’Huigin obiit.—Mac Firb.”

“The Death of Richard O’Reilly.—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O’Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O’Conor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O’Hanly, and
Cúannaite ò Raíghallach tigéarma bhreipne do écc.

Pilib ua Raíghillí òg ãabáil la a bhaintí peth, ' a cup doib i cloic locha huachtair go nuochadh clingal ' cuimhígte peth. Máthainn na Raíghallach òg ãabáil tigéarmaí ann. Clossa ò comhshaoideach ùilipe ùin mbreipne fhaic an ãabáil phe. Sluaigh móir do eonol o'Anna de Ruineadh uí Raíghallach. Máig máthghamaí 1 matar eorpaill do eocht ma combáil do thabáil pilib uí Raíghillí òg máthainn. Máthainn aona bhraithein ò go lion a é cnosóil do eithne ventaoib do ãornaim na tipe doib buoide. Cathaile do chuip leonna. Maitim do tábártha pop Máthainn 1 mb technicians. Thi meic comhnaic uí phígasail, Seoínín, Maolteachloinn, 1 Phíilgur, Peilínin mac aotha an cleiti ùi conchobair, na maic plaithim móir meic conphúca i. Vonn, 'a bhrían, Sitheace na Spóna mac an máthghair 1 rochaíor iole do marbhao don caicpair pin.

máthghamaí caomhánach níosbháithí naíon do marbhao don Ríone tab.

Títhíonu òg Ruairc do eithne cneich i lufa. Cneach móir do tábártha lair ò, Aodh òg mac aotha uí Ruairc do marbhao la hua maolbaim lufa in iarbháraí na cpeice.

Oírmaíte laimheas mac munchaí Rí laíon do bahrigh òg ãabáil aca chait iar na beitr amhrím meicbhain i mbreipneir aca.

Máthghamaí maonmáide òg bhrían, tigéarma thuaidhmúna, gaoldeal do bhréag òg do barrága 1 let hana déice na longpont ùin iar mbaíar naighrique. Bhrían ó bhrían òg ãabáil tigéarmaí thuaidhmúna tar eir Máthghamaí.

O Maolbaim (i. oímréll) taoiseach thuaithe lufa òg marbhao la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called cluiche in píè; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (don plaide ceonta); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Connaicne; and of Mélaghlin 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 nobles permultos, aliosque innumeros 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-Cupá 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 Srona, 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 Annadhe, 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, Domn 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 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 Slieocht Diarmada Laimhdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty.

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m Black Knight.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this "púpe ub" was "so pigallis úd e cíca," 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 Murtoagh Roe, who was son of Maurice, who was the son of Murtoagh, 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 Slieocht Diarmada Laimhdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty.

p Was put to death.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "ab Equite nigro dolose captus.—O'Mulconry."
nell úf domnaill, 1 a épreach do breiche leo póir oileán voilenaib locha heathne
maith amh baobh 1 Pilib mac úitín tigeanna peacht tuac do uil longsp
lámhón vo nógaal a oglaic an cloinn ufd domnaill 1 mail óg mac neill garbh
mic afda mac domnaill óig do marbha lair 1 tearn longsp aí pionnloé la
toib an oileán.

brian mac afda banúd uí néill oglachbair mig epeann vaciple, veineac, 1
oisgnaim do ég.

Maith moir aibhal vo thabacht la brian uai brian tigeanna tuaimúin
por gálaib muinán. Tepoio iapla veapaimin, 1 moiram do maith gáll vo
gábaib lair 1 ar dichaingé do chuir por an ecuro uile ósó. Luimneac do
loppcead don tugna pin la tuaimúinmneachtaí, 1 la cloinn cuilén. Lucht
an baile vo gálaí do brian 1 Slain cam mac iníme uí dubhoin do gábaib
dhapacha an baile curge, 1 peallao dona gálaib batain in mbaile raip
zhir por marbhuc é. Da mórn an teacht hiirt in lecé pe mac taóbh.

Pilib mac úitín tigeanna peap manach do breíc longsp go loch uachtaí, 1
caplion cloiche uachtaí vo gabail do. Pilib uai raigillig (i.e. tigeanna bhrípe),
do léccen amach do máig úitín, 1 a tigeanna peim do gábaib do domhú.

Maolpeachlaimn mac mathgamna aobain tigheanna síonáill, brian mac
uarachtaí uí Chonchoí, Seana mac Eanna mac horbpe, Domnach ò bhinn
taoipec tipher muinín, Raighnal ò háinlige, corpmac ò háinlige, Eim mac afhá-
gan, Ò Dillebpe ò banan na raon macaoim eanúeallannach Comrainne òig.

William ò raipéacalain cormba Maedóig, 1 anphúcchocham na bhrípe
vo écc

*a Badbhra.*—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Rathá dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, Inis baoibh, or Oileán baoibh. 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 period, the chief lord.

*b 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 Maguire. From òglac, in this sense, is derived òglácár, vassallage, servitude.

¹ 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 distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

*a Clann Culein, i.e. the Mac Namaraa.*

*b 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 matters 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 wardship 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.

Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Conor; 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.

Clogh-Lough-Oughter, i.e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

Died.—All these died of the plague called cluice an pi, or the King's game.—See note, pp. 645, 646, supra.

2 Coarb of St. Maidoc.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

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

Joannes O'Donellian Connacae Poeta obiit. — MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368).

Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfach-
AOIS CHRIOST, 1370.

Aoir Críost, mile, trí chéad, reachtúigseát.

Síth m'ainmhs déachtaírthi ó réimh ón Chanl eoghan goirpa réim.

Aonraíthiú ó tábaithe ó domnall go mall pé gan cuí a náisiúin tiseárnú.

Domnach 1 réinn ó Niall ó domnall iarrthiún.

Tubharadáin mac cathmaill taoiseach chenél píreach, cúlaoi a mac

1 iníon máthanna a bhí, ó nádhba la chloinn anála macr,

Cathair a thalbrathadh ón ghabáil a ionad 771 in
taispeáint iarrthiún.

Cathair ón domhain aibhion tiseárnú ón bhradáge, 7 muirceartáidh Ó

uraidna ón mórda ón éiríim ar sceit la gailch laigh.

Dubhoblaistí iníon ó Raghallaí ar fhir mhe gúimhinn ón

inaíona ó MacThanna-fi Raghallóg, 7 a chum id cloich lochta huachtaí.

Cathair mac vadúg ón concóir mian tiseárnú na naionnanna, Séabhan éam

iníon nag stemáig bhean mhe cómanna, Síoda chille caitniú mac Seaán mhe 
cónmara, Seaín ó híogh aíobair tiseárnú luigné, 7 Ónaímateac mac cathaile

dígh u d'fhoghlaimh ón é.

Bhríomh maitha ó tábaithe la Niall na níoll tiseárnú ceneil' eógaí arian

briain mias maithanna tiseárnú oighial, 7 chomh dearnamh ón muitear

Mé ag maithanna a nádhba 7 ón bhád.

Domnall mac Mhailleachóinn, 7 taigh mac lochlaíonn ú d'fhoghlaimh ón

áit mac ón é.

rism Muirte diripiens ab incolis et Scotis

occissus.—MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368).”

“Cormacus bochag Mac Dermott obhité.—

MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368).”

“Dermidius filius Thomas Ó hain Mac Mhurcháda, obhité.—MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368).”

“Fínnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obhité.—Mac

Firb.”

“Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi

Ultonias hrees obhité.—Mac Firb.”

“Brianus Óg ÓFlaherty (i. bhrián na nóin-

reacha) occidentalis Connacise hrees a Rickardo

de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1368).”

“Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgiellie spe-

liat : ubi Maeischlunnus Mac Mahon per Sefin

Fait prædum insequentem casus.—Mac Firb.

(MS. L. 1370).”

“Willelmus Mac Uidhilin Ultonia Constabul-

arius obhité.—Mac Firb.”

“Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obhité.

—Mac Firb.”

“Multi Anglorum Midiae mortui.—Mac Firb.

(peste reor de quo Cambd. 1370).”

“Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—Mac
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, 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, 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 Melaglin, and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.

Firb. 1369, habent."
"Honoria filia Mac William de Burgo (magnu uitec. — MSS. L.) uxor Roderici O'Conor Regis Connaccia obiit."
"Malsechluinius O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obiit."
"Cahir O'Connor Hyfalgia hæres ab Anglis causus."
"O'Roirk, O'Farell Maguir et O'Conor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Munungh O'Conor ad Muintir eolais: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (O'Mulconry ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarai puco filius Cathalid fil. Odonis Breanii obiit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L.""""Murcherti Sinnach Téiforun dominus obiit 19 Febr. 1370.—O'Mulconry."
"Cahir, Cacoou. — This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.
"Dermot.—He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of
Maelpeachtain connaec tae 6 plaghail, Cathal 65 6 plaghail do ecc.

Taig 6 Ruain mac shaibhleachthin na breiphe. Clann Muineachain 6
Mag tighearna na maighbaig, 6 conobair muad mac caiteil mae aedha breiphe,
6 a eipe 6 cpi mic uilliam.

Uilliam don mac uillec do ecc.

AOIS CRIOIST, 1371.

Aoir Criost, mile, tri chéad, peachtmoghat, a haon.

Ainseppucc tuama. Sean 6 ghrada cithn eacna 6 emig a atmipe do ecc.

Peangail mac coeilin do ecc i laim a6 na cinnetig.

Peangail mac eoacaim do ecc.

Mupchaig 6 madobain (1. mac eogam) plicheam coiteonn clai, ainziel-
neac, 7 fiobhacht Eamh 6 maighbaig don Orcor roirsge dr vepeadh cpiic 6
nurneann.

bnian na cinnetig tighearna urneann do maighbaig 1 bprell la gallaidh.

Eamann 6 cinnetig aubair tighearna urneann do ecc.

Taig 65 mac mhaignpa u6 conobairn 6 maighbaig 1 bprell do donnall mac
muineachta 6 u6 conobairn 1 ecarplis pluicig ian na cu Phi Rig connact
(Ruanpri mac torraidealbaig) cuisce, do r6-muir do raideadh poimann.

Eachmaraic mac maignpa mic Ruain 6 mic maignpa mic uinn moih
meg uipri, brugaid coiteonn do baoi ap loc eipne do ecc.

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 con-
structed 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.”

“Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.
1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiae obiit.—
Mac Firb. (MS. L. 1371).”

“Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit
mortem Urbani 5.”

“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).”

“Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit
mortem Urbani 5.”

“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.”
Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, 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 Murtough 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.

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1 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."

2 The leading man. — Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

3 By one shot of an arrow, ùaon opoc òrgd, i.e. uno jactu spagiae. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

4 Killed, òo mapbòb, or "put to death."

5 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 Frib.: "Ipsius Donaldi manu confessus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."
Maolín mac hOidhrn go mairbh a la hua cconnobair.

Cbreachá mo rna bhean la hua noutbha (vernall) in tigh riachach mhuinne go po hanfgas co linn an tigh lair, gh go po gabh a ciaplain 1. ciaplain árda na maig, 1 ciaplen mic cconnobair, 1 mbaoi mPalb go ghaladh go dochtur eirtiú, 1 an tigh du pòinn an a bráithiú, 1 ar a mnintip pein ar a hailhe.

**Aois Criost, 1372.**

Aoir Criost, mile, tiri édo, Seachtain Gaidhealtachadh, anu.

brian monarch mag mathgamh a tioghadh oighniss do mhisall i ccomme gall do taniacht taighe doibh, 1 gallochlaíd na mnintip pein da mairbh gho hínkleite i bphill, 1 e buidin d'fhó ar an phluagh tairmein.

Sean monarch ò dhubhcháin Saor peancaidh g dhlann ò mhainne do écc air mbhuaidh miongeach na naintiúch, 1 Rinn óinn ar mnintip eoin baire.

Munbhata mac muinneach mac munna an mhic Goibhneachach, taoiniúil mnintip air écc air mbuaidh na naintiúch.

Mac reabhair go gabail du na ceallaig do éadhmhainn, 1 Ríphoro mac reabhair a oíshe do mairbhidh.

1 *Tir-Uiachrach Muidhe*, i.e., Tir-Uiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tíreragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

2 *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note 3, under the year 1266, p. 399, supra.

3 *Castle-mic-Conor*, Ciapalen mic cconnobair, i.e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called Dún mic Cconnobair, 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 Tíreragh 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 Subba, or O'Dowda's hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 173, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11:

> Divitisque [O'Dowd] regionem illum inter suos clientes pro modico vectigali; cum subjiciens sua familiae et posteris suis.—*Mac Firb.*

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

> Dermitius filius Cormaci fil. Dermitii Rufi a Clannrickardis cæsus.—*MS. L. (Mac Firb. 1370).*

> Macna mac an mornaé, Hobertus et David filii Walteri Óg, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh, mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Conor.—*MS. L.*) et filiorum Walteri Óg filii Ricardi, matrona pia, ac eleemosynaria, deceusserunt.—*MS. L. 1371; Mac Firb. 1370.*

> Comes Desmoniae redemptus.—*MS. L. 1371;
Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.
Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiachrach; 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 privately and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan, a learned historian and oilav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiaochach, 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'Mulc."

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.

"Mac Feorais was taken.—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Feorais 1371, Mac Firb. et Athenry Regest."

He also adds the two obits following:
Uilliam mac uillicc, ceann ruigcuíra ã raointéir búncaí, ã Uilliam occ ó ceallairg aóbh tigearna ó maíne do écc.

“Gillaíjesus filius Tigernani Magauran haires Tellachachae, obiit.—MS. L.”
“Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—Mac Firb.”

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

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui ... Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Briviribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—Mac Gidiae domos et templam diruit.—Mac Fürb. et MS. L.
Annals of the Four masters.

Annals of the kingdom of Ireland.