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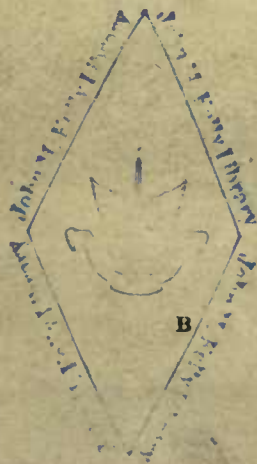
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JAMES HARDIMAN
ANCIENT IRISH DEEDS
(R.I.A. TRANSACTIONS, XV,
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ANTIQUITIES.

VOL. XV.





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Ancient Irish Deeds and Writings, chiefly relating to Landed Property, from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, with Translations, Notes, and a Preliminary Essay. By James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A.

Read February 27, 1826.

THE abolition of the ancient tenures of Ireland, and the consequent deduction of title from the crown of England, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, rendered deeds and writings in the Irish language, particularly those relating to landed property, in a great degree useless. Other combining circumstances, but chiefly the policy and care of successive English grantees to destroy all evidence of previous right and possession in the natives, caused those domestic documents to become so scarce, that the few which escaped the general wreck are, at the present day, esteemed valuable rarities, when to be found in the cabinets of the curious. In fact so rare did they become, that Mr. O'Halloran, in the Introduction to his History of Ireland, has given a translation, accompanied by an elaborate description, of a single Irish deed, which he notices as a matter of great curiosity, though not much older than the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is a loss much to be regretted, but particularly so in an historical point of view; for, next to the publication of the remains of the Brehon law, the written instruments in use under that code would serve to convey more accurate information of the state of society in Ireland, and of the manners, customs and ordinary transactions of the

people, than perhaps any other medium at present extant, the printed histories and unpublished annals of the country being in those respects lamentably deficient. This position will appear clearly exemplified by the ancient Irish writings, which I now have the honor of laying before the Academy in their original form, accompanied with close English translations.*

This collection principally consists of deeds and instruments relating to property, and almost entirely belongs to that part of Ireland, anciently called *Tuath-Mumhain*, (Thomond) or North Munster. This great territory, which was formerly under the dominion of the powerful family of O'Brien, extended from the Isles of Aran, on the western coast of the kingdom, to *Sliabh-Eibhlin* near Cashel in the present county of Tipperary, thence to *Carran-Fearaidh* or *Cnoc-Aine* in the present county of Limerick, and from *Leim-na-con* or Loopshead to *Sliabh-Dala* in Ossory. Part of this tract of country was erected into a county, in the year 1585, by Sir John Perrott, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and received the name "Clare," in commemoration of the Anglo-Norman Earl,†

* To William Dix, Esq. an eminent Solicitor of this city, I am indebted for many of these documents. William Shaw Mason, Esq., author of the Statistical Survey of Ireland, kindly furnished me with a few from his valuable MS. collection. The remainder were in my own possession. It has been suggested that many of a similar nature might be discovered in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, if carefully explored.

† By inquisition taken at Castlebank in the County of Clare, on the 23d of August, 1637, it was found, that Edward I. by letters patent dated 26th January, 1275, granted the whole land of Thomond to Thomas De Clare, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, who died thereof seized at Bunratty in 1287; that said land descended to Gilbert De Clare his son and heir, who having died without issue, it descended to Richard De Clare his brother, who having died in 1317, the land of Thomond, for want of heirs male of the original grantee, reverted to the crown; and that at the time of taking the inquisition the fee and inheritance thereof were vested in King Charles I.—*Orig. Inquis. Rolls Office*.—This inquisition was taken by order of Lord Deputy Strafford, in furtherance of his famous impolitic project to dispossess the ancient proprietors of their estates.

to whom Edward the First had, most inconsiderately, and with crying injustice to the natives, made a grant of the entire district, a grant which caused the loss of thousands of lives.* The aboriginal inhabitants of Thomond were—the O'Briens, who long possessed kingly power and dignity—the Macnamaras, hereditary Marshals of the country.—The O'Loghlins of Burren, or Eastern Corcomruadh—The Mac Mahons of Corca-Bhaiscin—The Mac Donnells of Darach, descended from the Monarch Brian Bo-roimhe—The O'Connors of Corcamruadh—The O'Deas of Disart-*ui-Deagha*—The O'Hallorans—The O'Gradies, Lords of Muintir-Tir-Conlachta—O'Kearney—O'Daly—O'Slattery—The Mac Bruodins, hereditary historians of North Munster—The O'Gormans, chiefs of Tullichrien—The O'Hehirs of Callain—The O'Molonys of Ceil-Tanan—O'Heffernan and O'Quin of Corrofin—The Mac Clanchys, hereditary judges and lawyers.—The Mac Sweenys—Mulconrys, &c. and to several of these families the following instruments will be found to relate.

Many of these documents are of considerable antiquity. The

* From the Annals of Inisfallen we learn that Thomas De Clare, with many other Englishmen of rank, fell in battle with the O'Briens—"A. C. 1287. *Tomar De Clare an t-Iarla agus cornaíac Gall Múman, agus na Ríodhíde Zeaíalt Meic Muirí, agus Ríocad Taaffe, agus Ríocard Deciter, agus Ríocalár Teling do tuitim a g-caí a d-Tuadmúman le Tóirídealbaí Mac Taidg Caol-írege Uí Bhrádaín agus le Tuadmíneacáib, go n-áir mór í ríodhíde agus í gíar-gíallab Múman íle, ar céadna.*"—A. D. 1287. The Earl Thomas De Clare, the protector of the English of Munster, and the Knights Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Richard Taaffe, Richard De Exeter and Nicholas Teling, were slain in a battle fought in Thomond against Turloch son of Teige Caoluisge O'Brien and the Thomonians, in which battle all the knights and Englishmen of Munster were cut off with dreadful slaughter."—The same Annals also mention the extent of territory granted to De Clare.—"*Fa hé ro fad fearnañaj an Chláraí agus Gall Tuadmúman an tan ro .j. ó Tíobraí na h-íre go h-jomalaib Buna íre, A. C. 1285.*"—"The possessions of De Clare and the English of 'Thomond,' at this time, extend from Tiobraid na Huinníonn to the confines of Bunratty. A.D. 1285."

most ancient are without dates or signatures, having been entered into before it became customary in these islands to affix either to written contracts. These belong to the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. The greater number, however, are dated. The earliest of the latter class occurs in the year 1419, and the latest in the year 1619, about which time the use of the Irish language in legal writings was discontinued. The deed, No. II. which I conjecture to be as early as the beginning of the 12th century, is a curious specimen of its kind. Of it and No. XXIX. which is dated in the year 1573, fac-similes are given. The rudeness of the one, and the comparative elegance of the other, will shew the improvement which took place in the art of penmanship between both periods.

Their contents are strikingly interesting at the present day, being illustrative of manners and customs, which have long since disappeared and been forgotten. Like all collections, some of the present articles, taken singly, may be esteemed of little or no value, but combined, their utility becomes obvious and unquestionable. They mutually serve to explain each other, and by so doing develop facts which, otherwise, might have remained buried in oblivion. To adduce a few instances. They evince the characteristic piety of the people, who often commenced and concluded these instruments with some word or expression of a pious tendency, and consecrated their ordinary dealings with the solemnity of religion, by frequently calling on God as a witness to their contracts.* They also shew the state of education, for I was not a little surprised to find so few marksmen, as they are termed, among so many origi-

* See Nos. XX—XXI.—In No. XXV. God with his angels are named as sureties, that the rival chieftains O'Brien and Macnamara would not wage war against each other.

nal signatures. But here it must be observed, that the district of Thomond, or Clare, like that of Kerry, has been from an early period, and still is, remarkable for the generally improved education of the various classes of its inhabitants. Further, they afford abundant evidence that the Irish natives of those parts acknowledged no other legal jurisdiction than that of the Brehons, until after the commencement of the seventeenth century, when the laws of England, under James the first, were extended over the whole island, and legal muniments were, for the first time, generally written in the English language. The following instruments, combined with the fragments of the Brehon code, published by the late venerable and learned Vallancey, even scanty and imperfect as they are, will demonstrate how long and how steadfastly the people adhered to those laws, which were established in Ireland before the era of Christianity, and continued to the accession of a monarch, to whom the nation willingly submitted, as the lineal descendant of its ancient kings.

Among the most curious may be enumerated No VIII. being an ancient translation of a Brehon Judge's sentence or decree, a record of very rare occurrence. The punishment appears to have been by Eric or Fine, for as murder was punished by an Eric, so a bare attempt to commit it, as in the present case, though unsuccessful, was also subject to a like penalty.* From this fragment it is manifest, notwithstanding some assertions to the contrary, that the decrees of the Brehons were committed, in regular legal form, to writing. It further shews that they were accustomed to insert in

* Vide Harris's Ware, where an instance is adduced under the year 1148, that "When Donald O'Ferral and several of his clan conspired to kill Ternan O'Rorke, whom they set upon and grievously wounded; yet, notwithstanding he escaped with life, his *Eric* was exacted from the O'Ferrals, as if he had been killed."—*Vol.* 1. p. 70.

their judgments the terms of the laws on which they founded their decisions. In the present instance such was the case, but the Irish original has not been handed down, and the words of the law are dismissed by an &c. in this old translation.—Numbers XIV. and XV. present a singular view of the possessions of the O'Brien and Macnamara families, near five centuries ago. Number XXV. might, with propriety, be termed Articles of Peace, between the Rival Chieftains of those names. Number XXIX. and the note subjoined to it are amongst the most interesting of the entire. The reader cannot but be struck by the expression in the latter, "*Prostrate upon my knees before your honors*," as displaying an incident which, it is conceived, would form an appropriate subject for an historical picture, whose leading feature might be the striking contrast between the humiliated Milesian prince on the one side, and the arrogant members of Queen Elizabeth's Irish Privy Council of that day on the other.

But the principal value of investigations like the present lies in the assistance which they afford the local or general historian, in tracing the progress of society, and illustrating the manners and customs of former times. The ancient writings now under consideration, may prove serviceable in these respects. So far as they extend, they shew the use and denomination of money, the value of land and its produce, and the price of several commodities from time to time, for some centuries. From among the matters of various information which they contain the following heads have been selected.—In No. X. a fine or Eric appears to have been imposed for murder or homicide, but very inadequate in amount to the dreadful crime committed. Although murder was generally punished by fine, as before observed, yet it must not be concluded that that was the only penalty. This and other heinous offences were punish-

able with death by the ancient laws of Ireland. This severity was, however, in general mitigated by the law of Eric or retaliation, to which some historians have given a decided preference over the more sanguinary inflictions of modern times.—From No. II. it may be inferred that title to lands might have been acquired by force, or in consequence of forfeiture as an Eric. Conor O'Hurley appears to have so acquired the land of Carrowancalla. To Galloglasses he paid sixteen cows and a noble for the Brehon's judgment, by which the transaction was affirmed.—The consent of the entire tribe or family necessary before an individual could alienate any part of the inheritance, XIX.—One tribe purchasing land from another becomes bound to furnish, as additional consideration, suitable food and raiment, for a certain period of time, and the disposing party is bound to be clement, or to afford protection to the other, XVIII.—Cattle given as a marriage portion, XXVI.—Cattle taken as a prey and the owners made prisoners, VIII.—A whole town land forfeited for stealing a cow. Crosses of interdiction raised between contending parties, X.—The same deed written in three languages, Latin, English and Irish, XXX.—These three languages used in the same instrument, XXIX.—Cows killed and liquor provided for funerals, XXXII.—Guarantees and hostages liberated, on payment of twenty marks for some and forty marks for others, XXV.—Broad cloth, hats, scarlet cloth, grey cloth, aquavita in the fifteenth century, XVII.—Hides, fells and chines of beasts killed for the chieftains' suppers, or while in camp, given as fees to the Marshall, and the Marshall's fees on the marriage of his chief's daughters, XXIX.—A cow valued at three shillings. Lands mortgaged for cattle. Fees for Brehon's judgment or decree. Interest for money due, shillings and nobles in use, II.—Rent paid in wheat, in beeves, in wine, in subsisting soldiers and sportsmen, in pence, groats, shil-

lings, marks, and ounces of gold. *O'Brien's Rental*, XIV.—Lady's rent, exclusive of Lord's rent, ounces of unspecified metal, (this metal is supposed to have been silver, for when gold is specified as rent it seldom exceeds an ounce,) paid, and food once a year reserved as rent, *Mac Namara's Rental*, XV.—Gardens, orchards and roads, XXVI.—XXVIII.—Public Notaries, a gilt cup valued at nine marks, four garrans and an ambling nag valued at five marks, XVII.—Five good hackneys and five marks considered as of equal value, XXIX.—A considerable extent of ground (the dimensions not expressed) with all its grass, moor, wood and arable land, sold for twelve marks, having been previously mortgaged for twelve cows, XXII.—Trivial as these particulars may at first sight appear, yet it must be remembered, that to an accumulation of such facts, made from time to time by men of antiquarian learning and research, and judiciously treated of by their historians, the people of England are mainly indebted for the present perfect state of their National History.

It must be obvious to all capable of considering the subject with attention, that much preliminary labour yet remains to be achieved, before a comprehensive History of Ireland can be fully and faithfully given to the world. When this desirable and much wished for work shall be completed, the Irish character will beam forth in all its native brilliancy from beneath the dark clouds of prejudice and misrepresentation, which have obscured it for centuries. Such a history will moreover be an awful warning to present and future generations, to avoid these internal dissensions, which at all times, even to the present day, have proved the principal impediment to the happiness and prosperity of the country.—Bede and others, at an early period, described Ireland as supereminently blessed with the choicest gifts of nature, as an Island flowing with milk and honey.

Had this venerable historian lived at a later period, he would see those boasted gifts of nature trampled under the foot of the hostile invader. Instead of milk and honey, he would have described Ireland as an Island flowing with blood, and plunged in all the horrors of almost continuous civil warfare and confusion. Tranquillity was for ages a stranger in the land, except for those few gloomy and transient intervals, which in general but preceded more dreadful storms. Yet even during these short cessations of war, the native character sometimes appeared, the cheering sounds of peace were heard, the shuttle and the plough were seen to move, and numerous flocks and herds covered its hills and plains. The art of agriculture too, but with frequent interruptions, flourished in many parts of the kingdom, to a degree that drew forth reluctant praises from those very men, whose policy and interest it was to misrepresent the country.

The people of the west, remote from the calamities in which the other quarters of the island were generally involved, retained to a late period many of the simple primeval customs of rural and even of pastoral life, as the instruments before us in many instances testify. Amongst them, debts were contracted and paid in living money,* lands were given in mortgage or exchange for cows, horses, sheep, &c. and tributes and rents were rendered in cattle or in ounces of gold and silver. In reviewing the manners and state of society in former times, care must be taken not to draw hasty conclusions from the present advanced position of human cultivation.† The improvement of man is ever progressive, and in Ireland,

* Mr. Henry, in his valuable History of England, states, that *living money*, which was so general in England before the Norman conquest, is not mentioned by writers after that event.—*Vol. III. p. 510.*—It appears to have been in use to a much later period in Ireland.

† In England, in the days of Edward I., and even so late as those of Henry VI., we know

notwithstanding the exaggerated allegations of prejudice, and the many obstacles which the people had to contend with, it is certain that they were not more backward in civilization than those of most of the other nations of Europe. The testimony of that distinguished Chief Justice of England, Lord Coke, concerning the Irish people, remains recorded in his Institutes, a triumphant refutation of previous and subsequent misrepresentation. "I have been informed," says this great and good man, "by many of them that have had *judicial places* there, and partly of mine own knowledge, that there is *no nation* of the Christian world that are greater lovers of justice than they (the Irish) are, which virtue must of necessity be accompanied by many others."—Can it be supposed that a declaration of this kind would be made, and that by such a man, if the Irish people were really what they had been represented by his countrymen and cotemporaries? But his is not the only testimony. Sir John Davis uses even stronger language, to the same effect. Every remnant therefore which tends to illustrate the manners and customs of such a people must be interesting and valuable, not alone in a national point of view, but as a leading feature in the history of mankind. These are the considerations which induced me to undertake the task of preparing these ancient fragments for inspection, and to deposit my humble mite in the treasury of public information.

that £10 or £20 a year were considered a competent estate for a gentleman. One possessing £150 yearly was esteemed rich, and Sir John Fortescue lays down £5 a year "as a fair living for a yeoman." In 1414 the expence of a scholar at the University was but £5 annually. In 1476 Counsel's fees were lower than in our times. In the account of the church-warden of St. Margaret, Westminster, we find, "Roger Fylpot, learned in the law, paid for his opinion given 3s. 8d. with 4d. for his dinner." In 1493 Sir William Drury, one of the richest men in Suffolk, bequeathed fifty marks to each of his daughters.—The value of money then was about twenty-four times more than at the present day.—See Henry's valuable History of England, whose excellent plan will yet, it is hoped, be extended to Ireland.—See also Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

To those literary friends who have kindly favoured me with their opinions on these documents I feel indebted, particularly to John D'Alton, Esq. Barrister at Law, the highly gifted author of the poem of "Dermid, or Erin in the days of Boru," and other talented productions relating to Ireland; to Thomas Furlong, Esq. who, with poetical genius of a superior order and the heart of a patriot, is deeply skilled in the history of his native land; and to Mr. James Scurry of Dublin, whose critical knowledge of our ancient language is, perhaps, not excelled.* The valuable assistance of the latter, in the translations, deserves my warmest acknowledgments. The few notes which are given may be found useful by the historical student. Finally, I shall feel more than repaid, for any labour I may have had, should this communication answer any of the purposes for which it was intended, and accord with the views, or meet the approval of the Academy.

* It is anxiously hoped by many of Mr. Scurry's friends, that his capabilities may be called forth, in the national task of translating the Brehon laws, the greatest desideratum, next to the publication of the Annals, in Irish literature.

TABLE.

No.	
I.	Bond or charge on Land. No date.
II.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
III.	Like. No date.
IV.	Acknowledgment of debts, &c. No date.
V.	Deed of Land. No date.
VI.	Deed of Agreement. No date.
VII.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
VIII.	Brehon's Decree. No date.
IX.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
X.	Forfeiture of Lands, &c. No date.
XI.	Deed of Purchase. No date.
XII.	Deed of Agreement and Award. No date.
XIII.	Mortgage of Land. No date.
XIV.	O'Brien's Rental. No date.
XV.	Mac Namara's Rental. No date.
XVI.	Deed of Purchase. No date.
XVII.	Ancient abstracts. A. D. 1419—1458.
XVIII.	Deed of Agreement. A. D. 1493.
XIX.	Like. A. D. 1502.
XX.	Partition of Land. A. D. 1542.
XXI.	Deed of Purchase of Land. A. D. 1545.
XXII.	Conveyance of Land. No date.
XXIII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1548.
XXIV.	Assignment of Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1548.
XXV.	Bond and Covenant. No date.
XXVI.	Marriage Settlement. A. D. 1560.
XXVII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1562.
XXVIII.	Deed of Sale of Land. A. D. 1573.
XXIX.	Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More, A. D. 1584.
XXX.	Conveyance of Land. A. D. 1586.
XXXI.	Release of Mortgage. A. D. 1587.
XXXII.	Award. A. D. 1592.
XXXIII.	Like. A. D. 1593.
XXXIV.	Surrender and conveyance of land. A. D. 1594.
XXXV.	Testamentum. A. D. 1603.
XXXVI.	Will and Testament. A. D. 1606.
XXXVII.	Mortgage of Land. A. D. 1608.
XXXVIII.	Assignment of Land. A. D. 1612.
XXXIX.	Like. A. D. 1619.

*Ancient Deeds and Writings in the Irish Language, with English Translations.**

I.

IS iad ro fjača Djarmada oiz 1 Eējn & Cnapoiz .j. da mairz do Murchađ Mac Matzanna : acur yr mar ro tuz Djarmađ ođ an da mairz rojn uajđ .j. Cnapōđ raer az Djarmađ oz, raer añ an rle n̄ aēt a cjn do Zallozlać brajđ amajn : acur rajrrj Cnapoiz az Djarmađ Mac Concubđ do ējn a raerēa do Djarmađ oz ; no az Djarmađ oz fejn muna raer Djarmađ Mac Concubajr 1 : acur nrj lez Matzannrj Mac Zjlla Njabāđ an trajrrj ro zan tōgbajl ērzi fejn, aēt aen bljadajr amajn : acur an rajr ēarđa Murchađ Mac Matzanna, ēajnz Djarmađ oz a zceañ Tajđz Meje Matzanna, acur do jñr nać ar cōmajl Mac Njeayd Mac Zjlla Njabāđ an trajrrj rjn do ; acur a dubajrē Tajđz zu bfuajrgelađ ye an fearađ o Djarmađ oz & an da mairz rjn ; aēt muna tuzad Djarmađ oz cūz mairz ojlj & an bfearađ rjn, mar do zēall do : acur do rjñeadañ cunnađ ye ēelj, acur a ye ro an cunnađ .j. na cūz mairz rjn o Djarmađ oz do Tajđz mar zēall & Cnapoiz ; acur muna ēraerāđ Tajđz an fearađ rjn do Djarmađ oz, an rlj nj da ndjlađ Djarmađ tar ēeāñ an fearađ a bejđ mđ zēall ajz ar an bfearađ rojn, a zceañ na reaēt mairz rojn. Concubajr Mac Curējn do rgrjđ ro, zu zcead do Djarmađ oz, acur do Djarmađ Mac Concubđ, a huēt Tajđz Meje Matzanna.

I.

Translation.—Bond or charge on Land.—No Date.

These are the debts due to Dermot oge O'Hehir † on the lands

* From No. I. to XVII. are not dated, but they belong to the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The orthography, throughout the entire, is very imperfect ; in some places so much so, as nearly to render the meaning obscure ; but it was considered unadvisable for obvious reasons, to attempt any amendment, and the original orthography has been scrupulously adhered to. The Irish scholar will see that Aspiration and Eclipsis of consonants are frequently omitted in these instruments, and that no attention whatever is paid to the modern rule of *leatán le leatán*, &c.

† For the origin of Irish surnames, see Harris's Ware, Vol. I. p. 58. Also Camden's Re-

of Crappoge, viz. two marks ‡ of Morogh Mac Mahon, and it was on this condition Dermot oge advanced those two marks, viz. to have Crappoge free, free in every respect except giving their portion to Galloglasses || alone, the power of redemption of Crappoge to be enjoyed by Dermot Mac Conor for redeeming it from Dermot oge, or by Dermot oge himself, if not redeemed by Dermot Mac Conor ; and Mahon Mac Gilla Riabadh did not allow that power more than one year, until he took it to himself : and when Morogh Mc Mahon died, Dermot oge came to Teige Mac Mahon and informed him, that the son of Ricard Mac Gilla Riaba did not keep that power for him ; and Teige declared he would redeem the land from Dermot oge for said two marks, unless Dermot oge would give five other marks for it as he promised. And they covenanted with each other, and this is the covenant, viz. the said five marks to be given by Dermot oge unto Teige on Crappoge, and if the land be not redeemed from Dermot oge, every thing that Dermot shall pay for the land to be as a pledge unto him for it, added unto the said seven marks.—Conor Mac Cuutin wrote this, by the consent of Dermot oge and Dermot Mac Conor, in presence of Teige Mac Mahon.

II.

2lmen. †.

2lC reo geall Concubair oc hj Urajlajd 4 ceadnamyn yn Chal .j. da fychat bo .j. reacht ba jñ laeg djb rjn .j. yn bo djb tyn rgllyngad, yn cwt ajle djb yn buab reaça : acur ramla fuair Concubair an fearand ya ne rlad, acur djc Concubair

mains, for English surnames.—In Ireland, the descendants of Brien Boru took the name of “ O’Brien ;” those of Nial of the Nine Hostages, the name of O’Neil, &c.—*O’Halloran’s Introduction.*

‡ The mark was a denomination of money, and not a real coin. It was two thirds the weight and value of the pound. In shillings and pence 13s. 4d.—It was brought to France and England, and probably to Ireland, by the Danes.

|| “ The Irish of the middle ages employed two sorts of foot soldiers, Galloglasses and Kerns ;

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[illegible]

Handwritten signature: *Wm. C. C.*

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óct ba dez tar ceand dfeairajn rjn .j. ye ba dez djb rjn ne Zallocajb, acur leath
marz jn Uleacbez, gu oct ba acur unged rjn; acur a tar na oct ba dez rjn
gun nje azur gun a forar ac Concubair ar jn fearand: acur rjad yeo fjadajn jn
cundra rjn .j. Slanajð jnj brjajn, acur fndulad nj Mecoriman, acur Concubair
O'Ujine, acur Seanan O'Leaban: acur gan ar neart an fearand rjn duaylucad
o Concubair na o jn mac jndjad, aac mun fuaylucad Mureah fejn no mac he. Amen.

II.

Old Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

Amen. †.

This is the mortgage due Conor oge O'Hurly upon Carowancalla, vlt. fortie cowes, * that is to saie seaven in-calf cowes, and everie cowe thereof valued in three shillings, and the rest of the cowes barren. The said Conor came by the said land thus, vlt. for stealth †; and Conor paid eighteen cowes for the said land, that is sixteene cowes to Gallowglasses, and a Noble, ‡ (fees for Brehon's

the former armed with an iron head-piece, and a coat of defence stuck with iron nails, wearing a long sword by their sides, and bearing in one hand a broad axe with an extreme keen edge, after the manner of those antient *Gauls* whom *Marcellinus* mentions."—*Ware*.—Camden informs us that when O'Neal visited London in 1562, "He appeared at Court with his guards of Gallowglachs, bare headed, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their shoulders, on which were yellow surplices dyed with saffron, with long sleeves, short coats and trum jackets, at which strange sight the Londoners marvelled much"

* "Living money" was in use in Ireland long after it ceased in England. "In those parts of Britain where coins were very scarce, almost all debts were paid and purchases made with living money. This consisted of slaves and cattle of all kinds, which had a certain value fixed upon them"—*Henry's History of England, Vol. II. P. 425.*

+ Literally, rapine. It appears doubtful whether the land was acquired by force, or forfeited as an Eric: but from the Brehon's interference the latter might be inferred. The translation is ancient, and though not so literal or explanatory as could be wished, I considered it better to preserve it for its antiquity.

‡ In the original "half a mark."—The Rose Noble was a famous coin. It was so called

judgment, otherwise called *Oilegheag**) of the said stealth, and said eighteen cowes are without anie use accreweing thereout, unto the said Conor upon the said land—and the witnesses present to the said bargain are, Slaney Ny Brien, Ffynnola Ny Ma Gorman, Connor O'Arney and Senann O'Leadon. None shall have power to redeem the said land from Connor, unles Morough or his sonne doe redeeme the same. Amen.

III.

Alz go Cajnt acur Djntuyn a ta jryn Domnall Mac Sean Mejc Mecon acur Domnall Mac Tadjz [] Doncad O'Slatnagz, an tabajnt gjll do Domnall Mac Seajn acur da deapbnajntneacajb ajn a cajt fejn do [] .j. tynj cajt do lead-ceatnamyn an Rejgatmojn, acur ejn da cjt do ceatnamyn an Cnoc, acur jr a je mejt jn gjll .j. [] manz go led, acur cjtcc buab dec jn laez, acur eac, [] acur jre af Domnall nj Slatnagz acur Domnall Mejc Seajn [] zan an cumur do dajne & bjt an feapan jyn do fuayclad o Domnall, act do fejn acur da mac acur do mac a mejc.

III.

Translation.—Mortgage of land.—No date.

This is a deed and indenture between Donald Mac Shane, Mac M'Con and Donald Mac Teige, [] Donogh O'Slattery on giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and unto his brothers upon his own share of [] that is three parts of the half quarter of Reigatmore, and upon two parts of the Knock quarter, and the amount of the mortgage is, viz. [] marks and a half, fifteen cows in calf and a horse.—[] and the covenant of Donald

from a rose encircling the King's arms, and the purity of its metal. From it every imaginary half-mark was called a Noble.

* *Oilegheag*.—The Brehon's fee—from *Oilegh*, a Brehon or Judge, and *eag* for *ioc*, payment.

O'Slattery with Donald Mac Shane, [] that it shall not be in any one's power to redeem said land from Donald, except (Donald O'Slattery) himself and his two sons and grandsons.

IV.

† Mac Conmáire.

Ug reo fíacha Clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire an Clain Conmáire Meje Domnall .j. an Tadhg acur an Concubair Mejenamáire Meje Domnall .j. en bo dec deirce Domnall nuagz Meje Seadain Meje Conmáire acur Tadhg na Buaille do éog na fíacha an clainde Concubair Meje Ueda; acur Concubair Meje Domnall do éogbair aen ríge dec deirce Domnall Meje Seadain an clainde Seadain Meje Mátgamna. Tujlle eile .j. Trí marz do b' a ngeall an fearand clainde Seadain, d'cadair gan fíne acu, agus do mol Dondcha O'Bráin a fearand do fuarlucad do clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire: acur a neirce a comaentairdetair o ríne amac. Is iat ro fíadan an cundarta; Dondchad O'Bráin, acur Domnall Meje Seadain Meje Domnall, acur Mátgamna Meje Conmáire, acur Domnall nábach Meje Nuagruig: acur na fíacha a mrig ag Mac Seadain Meje Conmáire o ríne a nuag; acur aen bo dec do éog Domnall Meje Seadain don eirce cetna eir mrigteair Cadla acur eir Domnall buide; acur ríne ag Domnall o Clainde Seadain Meje Conmáire; acur trí pringíne fíchet do ie do Onoráin Ingín Sida, do ie tar ceán Tadhg na Buaille, acur ríne a mrig ie .xx. bliadain gan ie; acur ceiríe ríge dec d'fíacha eir noch do iec Seadan Meje Conmáire ie Domnall Meje Seadain, acur ríne a mrig con ríe; acur recht cairíge do b'ieir do Domnall Meje Seadain o Onoráin Ingín Sida, acur iad ríne con ríe a mrig; acur ag Seadan oz Meje Conmáire Meje Domnall a ta na fíacha ríne a mrig;—acur ledeetnamíne mri a cuirach do cuir Seadain Mac Meje Seadain a ngeall: agus rí met an gill .j. da ba dec an .xx. Is amlaib do iead Seadan Meje Conmáire an geall ríne .j. na mba dec do Tadhg Meje Ueda, acur ocht mba do clain Conmáire Meje Domnall, acur recht mba do clain Seadain Meconmáire.—Tujlle eile .j. eir marz do fuarlucad do buain do Concubair Meje Sida Meje Domnall bácaiz gan coir an Onoráin Ingín Sida an ríon marz do gair Tadhg na Buaille acur ríne a mrig o Onoráin Ingín Sida tar ceán Tadhg na Buaille. Tujllead eile .j. Geall nuag Cumáire Meje Domnall o Onoráin Ingín Sida. Fíadan Nuagruig j Dunlaing, acur Ueda ndj h'leirgair, acur ríne a mrig ie ceirce bliadna dec. Is Mac Seadain mac meje Seadain Meje Conmáire tug a comáire ro do Seadan cetna dom ceat fíne.—[]

IV.

*Translation.—Acknowledgment of Debts, &c.—No date.**

† Mac Conmara.

These are the debts due unto the children of John Mac Conmara by the children of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. by Teige and Conor Mac Namara Mac Donald, viz. Eleven cows of Eric. Donald Roe Mac Shane Mac Conmara and Teige of Buaille brought those debts on the children of Conor Mac Aodha; and Conor Mac Donald is to raise eleven ounces† of the Eric of Donald

* The following extract may fix the date of this instrument.—In 1374 Comar Mac Conmarre, captain of his nation, petitioned the L. L. and council, and set forth, that when O'Breen Tothomond, the King's Irish enemy and rebel, had lately fought against *John Mac Conmarre his father*, now deceased, because he and his men were faithful leige subjects, wasted his lands, the County of Limerick and the adjacent parts, he the said Comar, after his father's death, raised 400 defensible men to fight O'Breen, and restrain his intended mischief, whom at his own charge he had kept from Christmas last, whereby the faithful people of those parts were much comforted, and better enabled to restrain O'Breen; but would not be able to keep his said retinue longer, without some aid from the king, or oppose O'Breen for the future. And this statement being affirmed by the Earl of Ormond, the mayor and bailiffs of Limerick, and other credible people of those parts, before the council, and that the adjacent country would have been destroyed and wasted by O'Breen if the said Comar had not opposed him—the King (Edw. III.) by advice of the council, directed fifty marks to be paid him, taking his receipt.—Kilkenny, 7 May 1374.—*Rot. Claus. 48. E. III. f. r. 5.*

The chieftains of the Sept of Macnamara were afterwards distinguished by the title "Reagh." In the composition agreed on between the Lord Deputy, Perrott, and the lords, chieftains, gentry, freeholders and inhabitants of Thomond, at Innishe 17 August 1585, *Donall reogh Mac Nemarrie*, for his better maintenance of living, was to hold and enjoy for ever the castle of Garvoragh and several lands; but at his death all rights, duties and customs claimed to be belonging to the name of *Mac Nemarrie reogh*, in consideration that the same is but extorted, should be utterly extinguished and determined for ever.—*Orig. Record.*

† The ounce like the pound, was a standard of value. In the instance before us the eleven ounces appear to have formed part of the eleven cows Eric. It will be seen by Nos. XIV. and

Mac Shane off the children of John Mac Mahon : Furthermore three marks that had been in mortgage on the land of the family of Mac Shane which they paid without any witness ; and Donat O'Brien awarded that the land should be redeemed by the children of John Mac Conmara ; and they have agreed to all those conditions. The witnesses of this covenant are Donat O'Brien and Donald Mac Shane Mac Donald and Mahon Mac Conmedha and Donald reavagh Mac Rorey. Those debts are still due to the children of Mac Shane Mac Conmara : and also eleven cows levied by said Donald Mac Shane of the same Eric upon the Keilly family and upon Daniel Buidhe, which are due to said Daniel by the children of said John Mac Conmara ; and 23*d.* to be paid by Honor, daughter of Sheeda, for Teige of Buaile, due twenty years without being paid, and fourteen ounces, being the price of a horse which John Mac Conmara sold unto Donald Mac Shane, due without interest, and seven sheep to be given to Donald Mac Shane by Honor daughter of Sheeda, and they are due without interest. Those debts are due unto John oge Mac Conmara Mac Donald. Half a quartermire* to be reserved out of the share of John, son of Mac Shane, in mortgage, and the amount of the mortgage is thirty-two cows. This is the manner that John Mac Conmara is to discharge that mortgage, viz. nineteen cows unto Teige Mac Loughlan, and eight cows unto the children of Conmara Mac Donald, and† seven cows unto the children of John Mac Conmara.—

XV. that payments by the ounce were very common. In the venerable and magnificent MS. copy of the Gospels preserved in Trinity College Library, and said to have belonged to St. Columkille, there appears an entry that Moriortagh O'Laughlin king of Ireland granted a parcel of land to the monastery of Ardbracon, in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, Vol. III.

* The same as Cartron.

† In all thirty-four cows. It is probable that the two additional cows were for interest.

Furthermore, five marks, redemption money, to be paid by Conor Mac Sheeda* Mac Donald the lame, without being charged to Honor daughter of Sheeda, for a cow stolen by Teige of Buaille, and which was due by her on account of Teige. More, viz. a pledge taken by Conmara Mac Donald from Honor daughter of Sheeda. Rory O'Dunlaing and Loughlan O'Hartigan are witnesses of its being due fourteen years. It was the son of John son of Mac Shane† that gave this deed in keeping to the said John, by my own consent.—[]‡

V.

Alz re ro geall Doncha I Moráin do [] Cnócairn Scañlajn do baile y Comraide .j. cxxc. ba .xx. an .xx. acur cuiz pynzjñe dez do tabajit do mac meic Doncha acur gan an cumay do an feapian rjn do fuayclad go ceñ tñ mbljadan, acur a fuayclad ra fejl San Seaañ do goband en laoj. Iy jad ay upraða rñ an zeunrad rjn [] Seaan Mac Sjoda agur Mac Doncha Meic Con Meic Sjda.

V.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the Mortgage of Donogh O'Moran unto [] Cnoger Scanlan, for Ballycomraide, viz. thirty-five cows and fifteen pence to be given unto the son of Mac Donogh; and said Cnoger not to have it in his power to redeem said land until the expiration of three years, and to redeem it before the feast of St John the Baptist, by one day's impounding.§ The sureties for that covenant are [] John Mac Sheeda, and the son of Donogh Mac Con Mac Sheeda.

* A branch of the Macnamara family.

† In the original, *Mac Meic Sedain*, literally the "son of the son of John" i. e. the grandson of John.

‡ The Nos. which terminate with brackets are imperfect.

§ In the original *Gobhand én laoi*—Translated "one days impounding." This must have re-

VI.

Al ye ro cuñrad Matamna j Allabnajn acur Zraijne Ingjn Ruadrj hj Molomna ye Seaan Mac Ruadrj Meje Concubaj ye na clojñ. Tpj ba xxjt mar geall q cujt tSeaañ acur a clojñe don Dúpnad, ledeetnamaj rjn [] cujt don ledeetnamaj rjn aje Dondecha mac Meje Con Meje Eogajn, acur rñge ejra ac Seaan acur aza clañ añ ra fearand an Iarla; acur an fuayluga do tabajnt [] agur a tabajnt amac fo ajdce fejl Sjn Seagajn, acur Cojmēda, acur Matamna ar teact amac ajmjrjn na djaiz rjn, acur cejtne ba do brejt mar geall ar an rñge rjn: acur a rjat fjacha tucad a nðjl fjac na cejtne mbo rjn, lojlzec acur lajr žnojde, acur na cejtne ba rjn dpaazjl a naonfect mejrjn cujt ejle don zell: acur da tjejd a nðjolažgeet rñge ejra an Dúppad, no clampaj a ttaob tSeaañ Meje Ruadrj acur a clajndj .c. luajn na cojr jr geall jn a jnad; acur cejtne ba ejle ar an mejrjd cujt rjn Doncha Meje Mac Con Meje Eogajn, acur a ye conrad Matamna agur a rlecta rjrjn clojnd Concubaj rjn, gan an fearañ rjn anagajd na fearañ ajle do tabajnt a ngell ye fuaylacad an žll da fuaylugað, na tabajnt daon dñe ejle da fuaylugað, ac muna tj djb fejñ a fuaylugað, a beð añ ra zell ran aje Matamrñ acur ac a cland: acur cujt ejle don cuñrad rjn, zac boñojme da tjeçfa a ceñ jn fearañ rjn, Matamrñ acur a rñet da hje, acur a beð mar an geall, acur gan rñt do dul añ ra boñojme act fjacha jn c. lae dje don boñojme an tan bey anfeand da fuaylugað ar a ngeall rjn, mar an cujt ejle.

VI.

Antient Translation.—Deed of agreement.—No date.

This is the bargain made by Mahon O'Hallouran and Granny daughter to Roery O'Mollowny with John Mac Rorey Mac Conor and his sonnes, vlt. the said John and his sonnes doe give their part of the land of Durah unto Mahon and Granny in morthgage of three and twentie cowes, and Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen

ference to some local custom with which I am unacquainted, and am not, therefore, certain of the correctness of the translation; it is, however, strictly literal, as the word "gobhand" (or gabhann according to modern orthography) amongst its other significations means *impounding* or *distraining*, and "en laoi" means *of one day*.

to have in the same maner halfe a quarter of the said land, excepting the fifth parte, and that the said John shall have tenne groates* rent accreweing unto him out of the said lands, over and above the said morthgage; and that the said Mahon and his sonnes or the survivor shall have the said three and twentie cowes paid unto them att the time of redemption in one whole and entire paiment, and the redemption to be made att the Bawon of Culreagh, by Mid-Somer. Alsoe Couen and Mahon having come a while after, receaved fouer cowes for the said tenne groates; and the paiment given them in lieu of the said fouer cowes was a milch-cowe and a stood mare, and the same to be repaid att once with the rest of the said morthgage: and if there be anie challenge or trouble come upon Durah aforesaid in the behalf of John Mac Roery and his children, Cluonachoir is to stand in Morthgage instead of the same, and alsoe fouer cowes more upon the said Donnogh Mac Vic Con Mac Owen his share, as morthgage; and it is covenanted betweene the said Mahon for himself and his posteritie that the said Conor shall not give power of redemption in the said land or in anie other land, unto anie other personne, unless they be able to redeeme the same themselves, but the same land to stand allwaies in morthgage as aforesaid: and another parte of the said covenant is, that if it shall chance the said land to be charged with anie *Borowa*,† vlt. O'Brien's rent, that

* "Tenne groates." In the original "*Uinge*" an ounce. There were several kinds of groats current in Ireland.—1. Broad-faced groats minted for 4*d.* but worth 8*d.*—2. Cross-keale groats stamped with the Pope's treble crown.—3. Dominus groats, coined by such English kings as stiled themselves lords of Ireland.—Rex groats by Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.—White groats of so base an alloy that nine were but the value of a shilling.

† Boromha Laighean, was a tribute of cattle, laid on the king and people of Leinster by K. Tuathal Teachtmair about the year of Christ, 134, which was remitted by Finacht the Hospitable, A. D. 693, at the intercession of St. Moling. It was afterwards exacted by K. Bryen in the eleventh century; from whence he got the name of Boruma. It was so called from *It* an ox or cow, as it consisted chiefly in cattle.—*Harris. Ware's Antiquities. Vol. I.*

the said Mahon and his posteritie shall paie the same, and to be added to the said morthgage without anie use or damadge to run thereout, onelie the verie principall Borowa to be paied at the time of the redemption, att once, with the rest of the said morthgage.

VII.

Plig ro gell Matamna j Allabnajn acur a rleacta q cajt Ruajon Meje Haoj-leaclajñ don Durmad; naej ba xx. yearza, acur oct mba jñ laoga. Tujllead ejle q cajt Ruajon Meje Concuñajn Meje Ruajon ac clojñ Matamna nj Allabnajn, da ba. x. Tujllead ejle az clañ Matamna j Allabnajn a ngell an leadceatnamñ ejle don Durmad ajñ an ledceatnamñ oñteañac don Durmad, acur j ac Tadg Mac Donchað acur gan aen ot q cajt na q je az clañ Matamna don fearañ rñ az Tadg Mac Donchað q tñ ba boronñ da eñ ajñ clañ Matamna, acur tñ ba do bñejt uað a tñjan boronñe do tujt q an fearañ jñ tan rñ; buð do bñjan Mac Matamna do bajneað da ba do bñejt do Donchað Mac Matamna hj bñjan lejr rñ amñe ne tñejmñ fada. Tujllead ejle a ngeall q clañ tSeajñ Meje Ruajon q eñ an da rñze do bñj a lañ Sjta Meje Mecon, lañ gñojde agur oñze-að.

VII.

Antient Translation—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

The morthgage due to Mahon O'Hallouran and his posteritie upon Rory Mac Moylaghlin his share of the land of Dourah, vlt. nyne and twentie baren cowes and eight in-calf cowes. More, upon Roery Mac Conor Mac Roery his share of the Dourah, due to the sonnes of Mahon O'Hallouran, vlt. twelve cowes. More due to Mahon O'Hallouran's sonnes as morthgage upon the East halfe quarter of Durah, and the same being in the hands of Teige Mac Donnogh alone, the said Mahon's sonnes having never a foot thereof in their possession, but Teige Mac Donnogh having the same, Mahon's

sonnes were challenged for three cowes Boroa, and three cowes being taken awaie from them for the Boroa that fell due upon the said land att that time, vlt. one cowe by Brien Mac Mahon O'Brien, and two cowes by Donnogh Mac Mahon O'Brien, and the same being for a long time unpaid. More due as morthgage upon the third parte of a quarter from the sonnes of John Mac Roery, for the two ounces that were in the hands and possession of Sida Mac Vic Con, vlt. a stood mare and a young horse.

VIII.

Brehon's Decree.—Ancient Translation.—No date.*

These be the allegations and challenges I have in the behalf of Donagh Mac Seayn and Teig Mac Fynyne, against Cahall O'Connor and his people, viz. That Cahall O'Connor, together with his people, came forcibly to the land of the said Donnagh, and seised

* This article is given from an ancient translation much defaced. Where the blanks occur the original is worn away. The words within the brackets are supplied from the context.—Mutilated however, as it is, it proves that the judgments of the Brehons were duly committed to writing, and that in them they most judiciously inserted the words of the laws, on which they founded their decisions. In addition to this fact, the subjoined fragment of another Brehon's decree will shew that these judgments also included the witnesses names, and the testimony which they gave. It is to be regretted that these instruments have not been handed down perfect; as every particular connected with the administration of justice among the ancient Irish, is valuable to the historian of the country.

The following is the fragment alluded to.—“These be the witnesses that doe [affirm] for Mac Mahoun and his coheirs inheritance that belong unto them.—The prior of Killihanan—Twelve priests of the Societie of Iniskatry, affirming that Teig Mor Mac Mahony gave Cnockna-huarna unto God and Saint Seanan, the same being piece of Kilfinny.—Also the undernamed personnes of the chiefest of Corkavaskyn have affirmed that the sept of Teig Mor Mac Mahony have successively enjoyed Kilfinny.—Mahon Mac Teig boy—The sonnes of Morough Moel—Donnogh Mac Kennedy—Donnogh Mac Carroll—Teig Mac Thomas—Mora ny Brien.”—These translations were made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

upon a prey belonging to him, and have taken away with them [] cowes of the said prey, and have also taken with them the said Donnogh and Teig prisoners, and the rest of the [prey] being taken [from] the said Cahall against his will : but having beaten, bruised and deadly wounded the said Donnogh and Teig, therefore I saie that they came [with intent to] kill the said Donnogh, and Teig, and that they [shall have] remedie and redresse *as if they had been killed*, in regard the said Donnogh and Teig never submitted themselves to the mercy of the said Cahall and his people, but scoope by their own valour and assistance, as by the law in that behalf appereth, which is in hec verba, &c.—[The words of the law are not given.]

IX.

Plig ro an tŕŕm gill a ta ag Donchad O'Imŕŕi aŕŕ leatceatŕŕaŕŕŕŕŕ Cŕlle, ceatŕŕaŕŕan ne heac [] maŕŕ a ta da la loŕŕŕ deŕ, da ba daŕŕa ; ŕaŕŕ ŕu bŕŕadnuŕŕe do Doŕŕchad Ŕŕac Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕŕ Ŕŕeŕŕ Ŕŕuŕŕchad, acur do Ŕŕuŕŕŕeapŕac Mac Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕe, acur do tSean Ŕŕeŕŕ tŕŕda Meŕŕe Œoŕaŕŕŕ, acur do tŕŕda oz acur dŒoŕaŕŕŕ, O'Connuŕŕŕe, acur do Doŕŕca O'Imŕŕŕi acur da mac do Doŕŕca oz. Acuf ŕuŕŕ bŕŕadnuŕŕe do da mac Mleacŕlaŕŕŕ Meŕŕe Cuŕŕa, maŕŕ a ta Lochlaŕŕŕ agur Ruŕŕŕŕŕ Ŕŕa Coŕŕa, acur ŕuŕŕ ab ŕŕadnuŕŕe do tŕŕŕuŕŕŕŕŕŕŕ Inŕŕ Ŕŕaŕŕle, maŕŕŕ ŕe toŕŕ cloŕŕŕe Ŕŕleacŕlaŕŕŕ Ŕŕe Cuŕŕa ŕeŕŕŕŕ, acur ŕan ŕŕ a comar a tabaŕŕŕŕŕ ŕŕ aŕduŕŕad gill daen duŕŕŕe eŕŕle o Doŕŕcha O'Imuŕŕŕi acŕt da ŕŕŕoŕt ŕeŕŕŕŕŕ acur comar a ŕuayŕaŕŕe ac ŕŕŕŕt Ŕŕeŕŕe Cuŕŕa acur ŕe Concuŕŕŕŕŕ Meŕŕe Toŕŕŕdealbaŕŕŕ ŕ Œŕŕaŕŕŕ na ŕŕŕeapŕŕa Tuatŕŕumham.

The ruins of Iniscatha or Scattery Island in the Shannon, mentioned in the foregoing translation, are venerable and interesting. It formerly contained eleven churches. The round tower, 120 feet high, is in perfect preservation. In the East end of the cathedral, and in the stone that closes the top of the altar window, there is yet to be seen the head of St. Senan, with his mitre boldly executed, and near the tower they shew his monument.

IX.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Donagh O'Ivur has for the half quarter of Kill, the quarter of Each [] to wit 12 milch cows and two bulled cows. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Turlough Mac Murogh, Moriertagh Mac Torlogh, John Mac Sheeda Mac Owen, Sheeda junior, Eugene O'Conary, Donagh O'Ivur and his son Donagh junior. These are also witnesses, viz. the two sons of Malachy Mac Con, to wit, Loughlan and Rorey and Judith O'Malley; that, with the consent of the children of Malachy Mac Con himself, he should not have it in his power to give the said land for a higher mortgage to any other person from Donagh O'Ivur except to his own descendants, and that the power of redeeming it should be vested in the posterity of Mac Con and Conor Mac Torlogh O'Brien chief of Thomond.*

X.

2lz ro .c. aḃbaꝝ ʒuꝛchad ʒ bꝛꝛaꝝ cum baꝝle ʒ beachaꝝ .j. Mac an Maḃra-
dꝛꝛḃ do ʒaꝝd bo o feaꝛꝛꝛ ʒ Mac Concubꝛꝛ ʒheꝛc Maꝝꝛꝛeaclꝛꝛḃ, acꝛ ʒ bꝛeꝛt leꝛꝛ
co baꝝle ʒ beachaꝝ a ceaḃ ʒaꝝꝛꝛ, acꝛ ʒꝛe ʒꝛ baꝝle ʒꝛeꝛtaꝝl do tuꝛꝛꝛm uada aḃ

* Otherwise called, Conor Mor na Sron, who, "immediately after the death of his brother Teige an Chomhaid, was inaugurated king of Thomond, according to the Mulconnerys, A. D. 1468. In the last year of this Prince's reign, which was in 1496, he fought an obstinate battle against Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, near the castle of Bally-Hicky, which that Earl took soon after by assault, together with the castle of Fiadh-Bog and other Castles in Thomond, belonging to Florence Mac Namara. See the annals of Sir James Ware at this year. This prince died in the same year 1496, and left posterity who were called the O'Briens of Sealuidhe in the county of Clare. The chief representative of that family, as I am credibly informed, is Morrogh O'Brien, who now lives near Ennis in the said county."—*Vallancey, Collect. Vol. I, p. 641.*

ra bojn rjn, acur .c. ba .x. dfağbajl & Lojreac; tnyd rjn acur e tanje rjn: acur
 jrrad ro na dajne da tug ye na ba rjn .j. xx. rğjlljnz do Tabğ Mac Fejölème
 j Concubajr, acur marğ do Taodğ Mac Tajdğ Meje Concubajr, acur marğ
 do Taodğ oz Mac Tajdğ j Dalajd, acur leð marğ do Mojr Inj Domnallajn,
 acur. ujj. mba do buajn de Laojreach apača an leačmajrğ rjn; acur zan e a
 mujğ ačt bjaðajn; acur an leačmajrğ rjn fejn do ðjol a cejn bjaðna le Mojr:
 acur rjad fjaðnrğre a ta & na reačt mba rjn do ðjol a rač an leačmajrğe rjn
 .j. Cland Eozajn j Conrajğ acur Sean Ma Cajrja acur mğntjri Duda: acur jr ye
 uðačt Laojry j Ločlajn le bay, a traob bayle j beachajn .j. nač rojb aen řjnzjn
 dfağachajğ & bayle j bheachajn a dul & mbar do fejn: acur a rjad .f. an uðačta
 rjn .j. an tğlb O'bruağdğğ, acur Sean O'ğğarına, acur Mujrğre O'Mjonajn, acur
 Tojrdéalbač dub Sagarı. Jr rjad ro djbalað Mačğamna ballajğ az Clajnd Mujrğr
 j Brıajjn .j. Murcað O'Brıajjn do dul zo bayle j beacajn, acur a tabğrt uaða
 arıj; acur Tojrdéalbač O'Brıajjn do dul zu bayle j bheachajn, acur a lızan a
 rteač, acur bjað da ðeanam do añ; azur an bayle do ğabajl do Tojrdéalbač,
 azur an bayle do cõzğbajl ajze, acur zan cõjn na ceart na cunrað do beð aca
 & an mbajle ačt a ndeapnadarı fejn don da ğabajl rjn de mğtojrl mğntjre an bayle.
 Tujlleað ejle; Cejrtıj ba le Mačğamna do marıba do mğntjri Tajdğ j Brıajjn a
 mbajle j beachajn an oğðe tajrğe Dıarımajd O'Brıajjn .j. cejrtıe ba añ laog jat
 rjn. Tujlleað ojle; rınzge dop acur tıj marğ .x. do buajn de O'Lochlğñ dfağ-
 ğlað ar mnaj Mačğamna ballajğ, acur a noğlač do marıbað, acur luac .u. marğ
 n.x. dajrğejr do bğejt uajðe do bğejn an cõnarıta do rojne Doñcha O'Brıajjn ejr
 O'Lochlajnd a taob bayl j bechajn; acur Dıarımajd Oz O'Nıallajn do reryba an
 cunartıa rjn. Tujlleað ejle;—Lojğeača acur rğata caoerıac do bğejt do Roğa
 O'Lochlğñ lejı marı an cedna. Tujlleað ejle;—oçt nğajle .x. do mucasğ azur tıj
 ğabajrı x. azur bo jñ laog do bğejt do Clajñ Domnall Mac Ğilla loğa acur do
 Cojneaba Ma Corımajn azur Domnall oz O'Cejmjn. Tujlleað ejle;—Mačğamrğn
 ballac acur Roğa Mac Doñcað do dul zo bayle-ača-clıac ne Donca O'mBrıajjn,
 an rajrı a čajrğe Murca O'Brıajjn acur letjri dfağbajl o lajm a Ğıujrtjı do Don-
 chað O'Brıajjn cum toğajğ do ðeanaıñ dojb arı bayle j beacajn zo řjanğğre don
 da Macnamara azur do Mağğejrğrı Nıallajn acur do O'ğğıoğı rjn. Tujlleað
 ojle;—Roğa Mac Doñcağ do lot, azur cnead řejejn do ðeanaıñ ajrı, azur a bğı-
 čajrı do ğabajl, acur luac cıjğ do cılağte do buajn dıb arı aen do mğntjri Tajdğ j
 Brıajjn acur do fejn. Tujlleað ojle;—Seacł mba do brıjn de Tojrdéalbač Mac
 Calğajğ; tıj cıoğı obajrı do ðeanaıñ ajrı bayle j beachajn: acur jr rjad fjað-
 nağðe arı rna reačt mba rjn .j. O'Ločlajn, acur Sean O'ğğarına, acur Clan Eo-
 zajn j Conrajğ, acur Mujrceartac O'flañajjn. Tujlleað ojle;—Teacł do

Mac Taidg h) bryajn fa bayle j beachajn acur lojlgeac do bryud eij max
do brye leo, acur j an cor, acur a pagbajl maib d an tylge, acur da ann .x.
do cayne acur do gabajn danmryn amuz don ayye do zeallad dojb, acur eota
mna, acur lejne, acur brye cijn, acur eij bryn dajngead.

X.

Translation.—Forfeiture of lands, &c.—No date.

This is the first cause of Morogh O'Brien's possession of the lands of Ballybeghan, viz. The son of the Madra dun* stole a cow from Fergus Mac Conor Mac Maelseachlan, and brought her to Ballybeghan unto Lewis, and for this act he forfeited that Townland, in satisfaction for that cow, and also fourteen cows mulct were imposed upon him, and through these said possession accrued. These are the persons unto whom he (Lewis) gave these cows, viz. 20s. unto Teige Mac Phelim O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Connor, a mark unto Teige oge Mac Teige O'Daly, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark unto Mora O'Donnellan. Seven cowes were to be taken from said Lewis in payment of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, and it was due only a year, and he was even to pay that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at the expiration of a year unto Mora. The witnesses that these 7 cows were paid in satisfaction of that $\frac{1}{2}$ mark are the children of Eugene O'Conry and John Mac Casey, and the Dowde family. The last will and testament of Lewis O'Loughlan at his death, concerning Ballybeghan was that Ballybeghan was not subject to any debts, not so much as one penny, at the time of his death. The witnesses to said

* Madra dun, lit. the Brown Dog. The feat of the son is the best commentary on the title of the Father, who may be supposed to have lived like the Scotch hero Donald Bean Lean, secure in his fastnesses against the punishment due to his depredations. The Irish were profusely liberal of Nicknames. Every defect of body or mind, moral or physical, supplied these derisive appellations.—See *Ware Antiq.* Vol. I. p. 58.

will are these, viz. the Abbot O'Brody, John O'Tierny, Maurice O'Minan and Turlogh Duffe the priest. These are the alienations of Mahon Ballagh unto the children of Maurice O'Brien, viz. Murogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to take it from him again; and Turlogh O'Brien was to go to Ballybeghan, and to permit him (i. e. Murogh) to enter and dress food there,* and take possession of the townland from Turlogh, and to keep same to himself, and that they should have neither right, title nor covenant to said townland, except what they acquired by these entries, against the will of the inhabitants of the same. Further 4 in-calf cows belonging to Mahon were killed by the people of Teige O'Brien in Ballybeghan, the night that Dermot O'Brien came there. Furthermore an ounce of gold and 13 marks mulct taken from O'Loghlan for killing the wife of Mahon Ballagh and their servants, and the value of 15 marks of cattle to be taken from him, by virtue of the covenant entered into between Donat O'Brien and O'Loghlan respecting Ballybeghan. Dermot Oge O'Neallan wrote that contract. More, milch cows and a flock of sheep to be given to Ross O'Loghlan by him in like manner. More, to give 18 litters of swine and 13 goats and a cow in-calf to the children of Donald Mac Gill Christ, Coineabha Mac Gorman and Donald oge O'Tevin.—Furthermore, Mahon Ballagh and Ross Mac Donagh going to Dublin, with Donat O'Brien, when Murogh O'Brien came to obtain a letter under the Lord Justice's hand, for Donogh O'Brien to enter Ballybeghan, as witnessed by the two Mac Namaras and Master Neallan and O'Griffa.—Furthermore, Ross Mac Donogh was grievously

* This appears to have been the old Irish mode of giving possession of lands. In England the ceremony was termed "delivery of seizin," and was generally performed by handing a sod of the earth. In antient times a pair of gloves, a ring, &c. were delivered as a token of possession.

wounded, and his brother taken, and the value of 5 suits of clothes taken from them both, for the sept of Teige O'Brien and for himself. Furthermore to take 7 cows from Terence Mac Calvey, and to erect three crosses of interdiction * in Ballybeghan. The witnesses for these 7 cows are O'Loughlan and John Tierny and the children of Eugene O'Conry and Muircertagh O'Flanagan.— Finally, the coming of Teige O'Brien into Ballybeghan and taking a milch cow worth three marks, and leaving her dead on the way, and 12 sheep and goats remained due of the restitution promised by him to them, and a woman's gown, a shirt and barread, and three groats in money.

XI.

2lꝥ ꝥo ꝥꝥm na ꝥꝥach tuꝥ Japlo Tuadmuman do Conmaro Mac hSjota Meje Eozhajn .j. da mꝥꝥꝥ ar leath eodach Conmaro do Cluajn Mhothajꝥ, acur a ta bꝥthdꝥlye an ꝥeapꝥajꝥ co bꝥath az jn Japlo acur aꝥa mꝥ na dꝥajꝥh o Conmaro acur ona mꝥ ; acur ata ꝥeallað ar jn Japlo mꝥꝥh do ꝥeanamh do Conmaro, acur a cꝥmboch acur a coꝥnom na coꝥꝥ : acur az ꝥo ꝥꝥuðan laꝥꝥteach an cunapꝥtha ꝥo. Mꝥathꝥamꝥꝥ oz, Onopꝥa jn hꝥ bꝥꝥajꝥ, an Sjilla dub Mꝥac Tꝥajꝥꝥ, Concubꝥꝥ Mꝥaz Coꝥmꝥajꝥ, acur Nꝥeapꝥꝥ ꝥꝥaꝥðh Mac Mꝥojꝥꝥꝥ, acur Nꝥaꝥðꝥꝥ mꝥꝥ. Meapꝥꝥ Doñchað O'Duꝥbꝥeapꝥ- tꝥajꝥ do ꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥ ꝥꝥꝥ ꝥꝥa Cꝥꝥl Nꝥabꝥajꝥ, mꝥꝥꝥꝥ ꝥe toꝥl an da ꝥꝥa, an tꝥeapꝥ la do mꝥ Nꝥuꝥꝥꝥꝥꝥ.

XI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase.—No date.

This is the sum given by the Earl of Thomond to Conmara Mac Sioda Mac Owen, viz. 2 marks for half of Conmara's part of

* It is still customary, in many parts of Ireland, to place " crosses of interdiction," to prevent yearly or occasional tenants from removing their tillage until the rent is paid.

Clonmohar, and the Earl and his son after him are to enjoy the fee simple of same land for ever, from Conmara and from his son, and the Earl covenants to befriend Conmara, and to protect and defend him in his rights. These are the witnesses present at the making of this covenant, viz. Mahone oge, Honor O'Brien, Gilledduff Mac Teige, Conor Mac Gorman, Richard roe Mac Miler and Rorey more.—I Dennis O'Duffertain wrote the above at Cul-Riabuig, with the consent of both parties, the third day of the month of August.

XII.

Is re go condriab Conmaru Meje Domnall .j. Doñcað Mac Canmaried acur Donajll oiz j Cearnujð ne ceijð, fa ceañ cetraman mji Zujit jnajt Cayleð .j. Domnall oz do tabajit zjll do aji, jtni cornujð acur cojll acur cruatañ .j. eon marz deaz do boj az Dujmnajz do fujt aji .j. Donall oz da hje rjn ne Dujmnajz tar ceañ Doñcað Meje Conmara mari zeall aji jn cetrama rjn Zujit jnajt Cayleð: Tujle ejle dfeja-
cajð Domnall oiz aji Mac Conmarað Mac Domnall .j. moran urizajz do ðeanañ aji, acur moran fjað do hje tarji a ceañ, acur moran arizge do tabajit do zac uaji da izgajð re a leaz fji: acur Domnall oz O'Cerinnujð acur Doñcað Mac Conmarajð danmri fo mari dejniac Mujri O'Maolconajne acur Tabðz Mac Djljz fji, acur Domnall deaziz, acur Rujzðacearið Hua Cerinnuð; acur jre nejteac do rijnatar jn luð rjn aturri .j. .u. marz .x. dagðajl az Doñcað Mac Conmara, acur Doñcað do tabajit cetrama mji Zujit jnajt Cayleð do a zeall fji na fjaðcajð rjn. Tujle ejle do fjaðcajð Domnall oiz 4 Doñcað Mac Conmaru .j. tji marz do tabajit do aji urriur Seanzujn Meje Majðgamna Mecnamaru, acur Doñcað da fjaðajl rjn aize, mari zeall 4 jn cetrama mji .c. acur rj rjm na fjaðca rjn le ceile .j. naoj marz xxjt do buajð no dazget na hajmri beaz añ, acur ajmri oet mbljadan on fejl Majðl ro, aji zan fuayluza; acur a fuayluzað la fejl Mjðl, acur muna fuayluztañ, zan a fuayluzað zo ceañ tji mbljadan on fejl Mjðl rjn: acur rjat fjaðri lajðeac jn cuñnað rjn .j. Mujri O'Maolconajne, acur Tabðz Mac Djlajð, acur Rujzterrið O'Cerinna, azur Domnall deaziz, acur jn dji tSazajit .j. Doð O'Dallaj acur Matðamri Mac Ujlljam, acur feardorica O'Maolcajne, acur Concuðan O'Conrajze, acur Tabðz oz, acur Tabðz O'Sjazajle acur dji

mac Matgaimna Mceenamaiað: acur gan cumar Donajll oig datcup ar an fearonñ
aí muna cuíre moíñ coimmbraíreac ar uajð, acur da cuíre coimmaíe in fearmoíñ rjn
dfeagajl do añ rjn Creacluige, acur gan neapit a cup amac aí cum maíe a leayuge
fejn acur ajeí do éabajre do añ ra in mbajle a rðig. Ír jat rlan comajll an cuíña
rjn .j. Ója ar tur, agur Seangan Mac Cujlajn, a hug j Bujajn, agur Muijyr O'Maoil-
conajre a hué doíyr Ealzan Tuadmuíman, acur oglac an Meíre a hué Catíreac
Lujme, acur Donall O'Bujajn mar upajð acur mar rlan comajll an cuíña rjn atur.

XII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement and Award.—No date.

This is the covenant of Conmara Mac Donald, i. e. Donogh Mac Conmara and Daniel oge O'Kearny with each other, concerning the quartermire of Gurtinaithcailey, viz. Daniel oge to give him this consideration for it with its woods,* underwoods and barren tracts, viz. 11 marks which were due unto Dominick White upon it, and which Daniel oge should pay unto said Dominick for said Donagh Mac Conmara on account of said quarter. Further demands of said Daniel oge upon said Mac Conmara Mac Donald are for many securities entered into for him, and many debts paid, and many loans given to and for his use. The said Daniel oge and Donogh agreed to abide by the award of Maurice O'Maoilconary and Teige Mac Philip finn and Donald derg and Richard O'Kearny between them. The award made is as follows: Donagh Mac Conmara to receive 15 marks, for which he was to give the

* The western parts of Ireland, even those districts most exposed to the rage of the Atlantic storms, were formerly better wooded than the interior of the country is at the present day. In Shaw Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland we find, "that almost the entire country about Ennistymon (in the west of the County Clare,) was, within the recollection of an old man aged one hundred, who died thirty or forty years ago, (1810) covered with woods, mostly oak and ash full grown, and that he frequently shot wild pheasants in those woods"—*Vol. I. p. 485.*

said quartermire of Gurtinaithcailey as security. More of said Daniel oge's debts upon said Donagh are 3 marks to him given upon the security of Sheanguin Mac Mahon Mac Nemara, which said Donogh was to leave him as a charge on the said quartermire. The amount of all those debts is 29 marks either in cows or in money, according to its value when said land should be redeemed, which redemption shall not take place for 8 years from the present Michaelmas, and it is to be redeemed on Michaelmas day, and if not then redeemed it shall not be redeemed for 3 years from that Michaelmas. The witnesses present to this Covenant are Maurice O'Mulconary, Teige Mac Philip, Richard O'Kearny, Donald Derg, the two priests, Hugh O'Dallan and Mahon Mac William, Ferdorogh O'Mulquin, Conor O'Conery, Teige oge, Teige O'Sheil, and the two sons of Mahon Macnemara. It is not to be in said Daniel oge's power to dispossess him of any part of said land except for his own brothers; and if he does he is to obtain as good land in Cratla, and is not to have power of dispossessing him without giving him an equivalent for his lease and place within the townland. The sureties for the performance of this contract are; God in the first place, Seangan Mac Cuillain in the presence of O'Brien and Maurice O'Mulconary with the learned of Thomond, and the Bailiff of the Mayor of the City of Limerick, and Donald O'Brien.

XIII.

Is re ro cundna Donajll oig, acur Doñcha Mejc Conmanajð re ceile, ro ceann ledcednaman mji do Cjll fñ Tjnajn .j. of marz de tabujre do Doñcad Macnamanajð mar geall an jn ledcednama mji rjn Doñcad Macnamanajð, acur ajmryn trj mbljadan on fejl Mjrl reo ajn zan fuarlugað acur muna fuarluzten jn la rjn, huad ajmryn trj jnbljadan on la rjn an zan fuarluga : acur jxat fjadrn an cundna rjn

.j. Murrer O'Maoileonaine, acur d'yr mac Maigamná Meenamarad, acur Fear-
doncub O'Maoileaine, acur Tadg Mac Dylub, acur Monchad O'Brayn, acur
Donall O'Brayn yr uirgar acur rlanab comarl in cundria rjn aturra.

XIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—No date.

This is the covenant of Daniel oge and Donogh Mac Connara respecting the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Killfinntinan, viz. said Daniel to give 8 marks unto said Donogh in consideration of or for that $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire, and same is not be redeemed for 3 years from the present Michaelmas; and if not redeemed upon that day, same cannot be redeemed for 3 years afterwards. The witnesses of this covenant are Maurice O'Maelconary, the two sons of Mahon Mac Nemara, Ferdorogh O'Maoilchaine, Teige Mac Philip, Morrogh O'Brien and Donald O'Brien, and they are the sureties and guarantees for the performance of said covenant between them.

XIV.

Sujm Cjora Uj Brayn.

Alz ro Srm ejora rj Brayn o Cjllnojr zo Cluajn Dagad, ar an etaoð amuc do
Ljr Conallajn, in a bful da bujrel cjujtnaeta ra bladajn ac ua Brayn añ .j. tuj
marz zo leð acur da .xx. marz, ar an etaoð a mujg da buaia acur da Zilla con:
agur jr jad ro na fearajn in a ful an eric rjn .j. da rnzge acur tuj marcc a
cCjllfjne do ejr acur do cumujð acur .xx. rjzlljnz a dCullajg Cnajn, acur .xx.
rjzlljnz a nDojre an Cjorajn, acur rnzj doj a mbjnd Morajn, acur rnzge doj a
cCednamrn na Ljzj Jararjnzj, acur .xx. rjzlljnz a cednamrn Droma Deazjra, acur
rnzj doj a Cluajnarjzj, acur rnzge doj a mbajle I Zadna, acur fjez rjzlljnz ran
da bajle Unada, acur rnzge doj ran Mettanajg, acur rnzj doj a Cluajn Cjanle,
acur rnzj doj ran Cjball, agur rnzj doj ran Jarann, acur .xx. rjzlljnz ran da
Seaneac acur rnzj doj ag Catajn da con, acur .xx. rjzlljnz a cednamrn Cujlmjn,

acur .xx. yzjlling a Cednamryn Cluana Huallad, acur rnzj comad acur rnzge doir ya 'Cneacajne, acur a Cluajn Snechta, acur .x. pynzjnd comad acur rnzge doir a Cluajn-Cejtt, acur .x. pynzjnd comad acur rnzj doir a mbojt Luacra, acur .x. p. comad acur rnzge doir a clrajn Bojrne, acur rnzge doir a ngljn Canajn j acur .x. p. comad, acur .xx. yzjlling a mbajle j buadaacacajn elajn Cejneda, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra acur rnzj comad a mbajle j buadaacacacajn elajn Cejneda, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra acur rnzj comad a mbajle j buadaacan lj rleacta Tajdz Mejc Matzamna, acur rnzj doir a Cepnapefnog, acur yzjlling acur naej nrnzg a Cucced Inry Mejc Uajene, acur yzjlling acur naej nrnzg a Cucced na ngnat, acur yzjlling acur naej nrnzg a Leacujn na Sjnac, acur oet p. dec comad a Ljor Conallajn, acur da yzjlling comad a Curbiecajn, acur da bond a mbajle j Leatajn, acur .xx. yzjlling ejra a mbajle na Cearida, acur .xx. yzjlling a njnry mojn, acur marz a Rorene, acur a mbajle na Cajllige, acur .xx. yzjlling a Ljr Cealla O'Cabla, acur .xx. a ljr Cealla ra Nrny, acur ejr hnzg a Cnapozg, acur of nrnzg .x. a ejr ledeetnamnab Inry Tjthead, acur rnzj doir a ledeetnamryn na Ljce Mec Brjajn zenge.

Alz ro rnm ejra j Brjajn o tpaiz rjan a Corca .b. jartaruzj .j. nae marcc ejra acur .xx. yzjlling comad ar an taejb a mrg da buana acur da Zjllajb con .j. da marcc ran da Mad mjn, acur marz a cednamryn na faejlen, acur marz ran Cednamryn bajn, acur marz a Trojrg rjab, acur marz a mbjle, acur a ledeetnamryn jn Zajrajn acur oet .p. acur rnzj doir a Cluajn Sumajn, acur oet .p. acur rnzj doir a nllaetan Ajit, acur .xx. yzjlling a Potra. Azur jrtat fearyn comad Brjajn jr jn ejr rjn;— .rj. p. a Cjll Bejtech, acur da rnzge ar na Cealla beaga, acur cejry bnd d Rejche jartarud, acur cejry .p. x. an ya da deryan acur an ya Cajlle, acur a cetar .x. an ya Nethe ojterac, acur a cetar .x. .rj. ya Cnojr, acur .rj. p. acur ejr nrnzg a Cnbren ejlle, acur yzjlling a Clrajn Canan, acur yzjlling a Cjll rjabna, acur a cethan .x. a mbajle j Cozanajn, acur cetar .x. a Cjlleajd, acur da yzjlling a Ljrr Lojnecajn acur a Ljrr Orbjn, acur bon a Cjll Cjrn, acur rnzj a Ojlljn Clochajn, acur .rj. p. a Rojn Mejc nDjrg acur yzjlling a Cjll Cnojne.

Alc ro rnm Ejra j Brjajn a Corcambiad, ar an taob amuz da Zallozlaeajb bona acur Bajrn, acur da Zjlladajb con .j. .rj. marz .xx. acur ejn .p. x. acur ar an taob amrg do ejr Tuajtj Glac ata an tpearañ rjn. acur jrtat fearyn ar a fuyl an ejr rjn .j. ar of cednamna a nlnry O'fejtyr, acur ar Ledbajl Mejc Domnall bajn, acur ar an cednamryn nZjrn, acur ar cednamryn Bajle j Reabacajn, acur ar ledbajl Bajle Cjnmazga, acur ar letballe j Seanuzg, acur ar an ceatnamryn mbloduzj, acur ar cednamryn Bajle j Zamnajn, acur ar cejry cetnamnab Cmaejb Derzajn, acur ar jn cetnamryn nDub, acur ar cetnamryn Catnac In Dajne, acur ar cetnamryn na Rajenj, acur ar cetnamryn Bajle Sprajdn, acur ar cetnamryn jn Clrajn, acur ar

ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԵՅԼԵ 1 ԵՐԻԴԱ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԱՆ ԵՏԵԺԵՅՆ ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԱՆ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ
 ՌՅՐԻՐ ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԻՆ ԼՈՆԳՖՅՈՒԷ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՐԻ ԵՄՊԱՐՆԱՅԺ ԶԼԵՆՆԱ ՄԵՅԵ
 ԸՈՆԿՈՒՐ ՆԱ ԸԱՅԼԼԵ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԼԵԺԱՅԼԵ ՆԱ ԸԱՅԼԼԻՆԱԸ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ յՆ ԾՈՅՆԵ
 ՄՈՅՐ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ՄԱՅԺ ՆԱ ՌԵՆԱԸ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԵՐԻ ԼԵՅԻՆ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ
 ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԸԱԺՆԱԸ ՏԵՅՐԵՅՆ, ԱՍՄ ԲԻ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԵՅԼԵ 1 ԸՈՅԼԻՆԱ, ԸՈ ՌՈԺ ԵՐԻ ԵՄՊԱՐՆԱ
 ԱՍՄ ԸԱ .XX. ԵՐՆ, ԱՍՄ Ը ԵՐԵԻԻ ԺԻՅՈԺ ԱՍՄ ԼԵՄԱՐԻՅ ԱՆՐԱ ԵՄՊԱՐԻՆ ԺՅՈԺ.

[illegible]

Չեքո րհմ Ելցերնայր 1 Երայն քա մաքրե՛տ Մեք Կոն ; Կարչ 1 Լեծօրյեն ծոն տօծ
a մալիք ծա մարտայծ աւսր ծա մաւայծ .յ. էրյ մարեք .xx. Կօ Լեծ աւսր a էայծ .x. մարչ
հրօշր օրի՛ւ րյն .յ. Լ. մարեք Կօ Լեծ աւ մնայ 1 Լօհլայն, աւսր .xx. հնցե a քլծ-
նաբարա. Աւսր ար րհմ a մարտ աւսր a մաւ քա մաքրե՛տ նա մաւր շեծնա .յ. .րյ. մարտ
.րյ. մաւա, աւսր ծան շալլօղլաւայծ, նա Բօնա նա Բայրի, նա ամաւսր ծայրեամ զ րյն. Աւսր
յրյաժ րօ ամա՛նա նա քերան ար a քալ յա քա՛հա րյն .յ. Շէրք .Տ. Եայլե .Յ. Մար-
տան, աւսր ծա .Տ. Կարնա Մեծայն, աւսր Շէրք .Տ. Եայլե Ծանար, աւսր .Տ. Կարնա
Սօլլա .յ. Տէրքաժ Լարա Մօրայն, աւսր ծա .Տ. Լիք նա Լյա՛տանա՛, աւսր ծա .Տ. նա
Քայնեա՛, աւսր .Տ. յր նա Շարակայծ, աւսր ծա .Տ. յն Կոօայն, աւսր Տէրքաժ նա Ուր-
լայն, աւսր .Տ. քէրքաժ Օ՛նԾօնայլլ, աւսր .Տ. նա Կոյծիծ, աւսր .Տ. Մայծ Ծօնայլլ,
աւսր .Տ. Մարի Երայն, աւսր ան .Տ. մօր, աւսր .Տ. քանաժ ՅալԲայն, աւսր Տ. Կարնա
Մեք 1 Յրլ, աւսր .Տ. նա Կալշլայր, աւսր Տ. նա Մյնցեա՛, աւսր .Տ. յն Կերհշ Եյշ, աւսր
.Տ. Եայլե 1 Կրտա՛, [.յ. Ելցերնայր 1 Երայն քա մաքրեա՛տ Կլանա Կաւաւսր
a Լէշտ [.յ.] տօշծ a մալիք ծօ Մաւսիք աւսր ծօ մարտայր .յ. էրյ մարեք [.յ.]
աէայծ Շէրքա մարեք հրօշրյր օրի՛ւ րյն, աւսր .xx. [.յ.] քյնցյնց աւսր հնցյ
ծօր [.յ.] Լիք րյն րհմ a մարտ աւսր a մաւ քա մաքրե՛տ նա մաւր շեծնա.
.յ. .րյ. մգ՛տ աւսր քէր քշլլիւնց ծայրցեաժ միցեք աւսր [.յ.] շալլօղլաւա Բօնա նա Բայրի
օրի՛ւ րյն, յն ամաւսր Երայն; աւսր յր յաժ րօ ամա՛նա նա քերայնժ ար a քալիտ
նա քա՛հա րյն .յ. Շէրք .Տ. Եայլե 1 Մա՛շգամնա, աւսր .Տ. Եայլե 1 Մարչա, աւսր .Տ.
նա շԿալքա՛, աւսր ծա .Տ. Յլե՛նա Տլաօժ, աւսր ծա .Տ. Եայլե 1 Կա՛տայլլ, աւսր քէ-
րյծ a Քօրմայլ, աւսր քէրյ Կաթիւ, աւսր Լիք նա ԿՅԼԵ, աւսր քէրյ յն Միքեժ,
աւսր ծա քէրյ քանաժ Քօժման, աւսր էրյ ԿՏ. յր նա Ծօյրյնյծ, աւսր էրյ ԿՏ. a Լիք

flaſtyn, acur eſt da .S. a mbaſle 1 Maeſl-Ceſt, acur .S. leſſa ſuaſajn acur
baſle 1 Comultajn, acur .S. baſle 1 Cataſl, acur tyn .S. aſt ya ōajnſjn, acur a
Cnocan Tſge Murcha, acur .S. a Coſll breac, acur a Lſſr na Luacharnajd
acur and ya Ruda, acur .S. a mbaſle 1 ſedaſl, acur tyn leſtſeſt a ſſōnajt,
acur tyn leſtſeſt aſt ya ōajnſjn, acur ſeſt baſle 1 beaſajn : acur ſſad ſu
cud clajtnd Camluajt ſna ſſaſajt maſtadeſa dona ſeanaſtſſyn .j. Ceſama baſle
1 Conſaoj, acur leſtſeſt leſſa mbeſchajn, acur .S. Caſſnac ſapaſjn, acur .S.
Caſſnac Mec Oſhllle ſella.

XIV.

*Translation.—O'Brien's Rental.—No date.**

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien from Killrush to Clondagad (exclusive of Liſſconnellan, out of which O'Brien has 2 bushels of wheat yearly) viz. 3 and a half marks and 40 marks over and above his footmen† and sportsmen. These are the lands out of which ſaid rent ariſes, viz. 2 ounces and 3 marks in Killfinne, 20 ſhillings in Tullykreen, twenty ſhillings in Derryancroſſon,

* The date of this document is not given, but it may, with ſome certainty, be aſſigned to the middle of the 14th century ; perhaps about the period of the following extract.—
“Whereas Murgh O'Brien having aſſembled a large force of Irish enemies and rebels to the ſtate, in Munſter, lately came into Leinſter, in aid of the Irish there, purpoſing to make war upon the king's liege ſubjects, and deſtroy thoſe parts, and the L. J. and council together with the Peers of the Realm in Parliament aſſembled at Triſteldermot, perceiving the damages and miſfortunes the ſaid Murgh would occaſion if he were permitted to continue there without reſiſtance, ordained amongſt themſelves in ſaid Parliament, that he ſhould have 100 marks, if he would withdraw himſelf and forces out of Leinſter, and do no further miſchief there, which ſum (9 marks excepted) the clergy and commons of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny and Weysford agreed to pay ; and becauſe he did not intend to depart unleſs he received the whole ſum, it was agreed by the L. J. and council that the ſaid 9 marks ſhould be paid out of the treaſury. For which a warrant iſſued at Triſteldermot 24th March 1377.—*Rot. Claus.* 1.^o Ric. II. f. r. 2.

† Or ſoldiers. Probably the *Dailtini*, who, on foot, attended the Irish horſemen, and had the care of their horſes. “*Gilla con*,” an impoſition in money, or victuals, or both, for the maintenance of the Lord's Huntsman or Dog-keeper.

an ounce of gold* in Bindmoran, an ounce of gold in the quarter of Western Ligi, 20 shillings in the quarter of Dromdegria, one ounce of gold in Clonareis, an ounce of gold in Ballyogara, 20 shillings in the two Ballyannas, an ounce of gold in Methany, an ounce of gold in Clonkianly, an ounce of gold in the Erball, an ounce of gold in the Itharnan, 20 shillings in the two Sheankays, an ounce of gold at Cathardachon, 20 shillings in the quarter of Cuilimin, 20 shillings in the quarter of Clonhowly, an ounce of tribute and an ounce of gold in the Creachaire and in Clonsnaghta, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonkett, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Bothluachra, 10 pence tribute and an ounce of gold in Clonboirne, an ounce of gold in Glencanan, 10 pence tribute and 20 shillings in Ballybohan Clankennedy, 20 shillings rent and an ounce of tribute in Ballybohan from the descendants of Teige Mac Mahon, an ounce of gold in Kepnafer-noge, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of Inis Mac Uahny, one shilling and 9 ounces in the one-fifth of the Grat, one shilling and 9 ounces in Leckannashinnagh, 18 pence tribute in Lissconnellan, 2 shillings tribute in Curbrean, 2 groats in Ballyeleathan, 20 shillings rent in Ballynacearda, 20 shillings in Inismore, a mark in Roscre and Ballynacally, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Keilly, 20 shillings in Lisskelly O'Nuins and 3 ounces in Crappoge, 18 ounces in the three half quarters of Inistire, and an ounce of gold in the half quarter of Leck Mac Bryan, gankach.

This is the amount of the rental of O'Brien from the beach westward in Corcabaikin west, viz. 9 marks of rent and 20 shillings tribute over and above his footmen and sportsmen, i. e. 2 marks in

* It is observable that in this and in the following article when rent is payable in gold it seldom exceeds an ounce ; when payable in silver it extends to 14 ounces and more, although the metal is not specified.

the 2 Moymeens, a mark in the quarter of Faelan, a mark in the White quarter, a mark in Trosq mountain, a mark in Bille and in the half quarter of Garrane, 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Clonsuman ; 8 pence and an ounce of gold in Oughterart, 20 shillings in Fotra.—These are the tributary lands of O'Brien in that country, 6 pence on Killbetagh, 2 ounces on the Kellybegs, 4 groats on Reithy-west, 14 pence on the two Trians and the Cally, 14 pence on Reithy-east, 14 pence on the Cross, 6 pence and 3 ounces on Cuibhrencuille, one shilling on Clonkarran, one shilling on Killfiabra, 14 pence on Ballyeoganan, 14 pence on Killky, 2 shillings on Lisslinehan and Lissduibhin, a groat on Killkurn, an ounce on Aillinclogher, 6 pence on Roinmicnisg and one shilling on Killkrone.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien out of Corcumroe, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties* and sportsmen, viz. 26 marks and 11 pence ; and that land is exclusive of the rent of Tuaithiglae.—The land out of which said rent arises are, 8 quarters in Inisofehiv, the half townland of Mac Donald bane, the short quarter, the quarter of Ballyrohan, the half townland of Ballykinmaraga, the half townland of O'Shany, the quarter of Bloady, the quarter of Bally O'Gawnane, the 4 quarters of Craevdergan, the black quarter, the quarter of Catherandary, the quarter of Rathny, the quarter of Ballyspraidin, the quarter of Clone, the quarter of Ballyborda, the quarter of Sheden, the short quarter, the quarter of the Longfort, the three quarters of Glenmacconornacally, the half townland of Cuillinagh, the quarter of Derrymore, the quarter of Moynanonach, the quarter of Trileithin, the quarter of Cahirsherkin, the quarter of Ballycollinna; so that there were 43 quarters, 7 of which were subject to a half mark each.

* "*Bonna agus bairr*."—Translated royalties.—By *bonna* is meant mines, minerals, &c. and by *bairr* fishing, fowling, and hunting, &c.

This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien in Glæe, over and above the Galloglasses, royalties and sportsmen, viz. 10 pence and 5 ounces and 12 marks, and the immunities of the Flanchy family are charged on same. The lands subject to that rent are, the half townland of Ballynahuama, the quarter of O'Clery, the half town land of Cragicorran, the short quarter, the half townland of Glaishe, the quarter of Ballycollins, the quarter of Dumyillanna, the half townland of O'Boe, and the half townland of Ballynaleckan. The immunities of the race of Flanchy, with half a mark of the rent of O'Brien are an Cragicorraddon, so that there are 5 pence and 5 ounces on each of those 14 quarters.

This is the amount of O'Brien's Lordship, under the stewardship of Mac Con; out of Carrickaleborny, over and above beeves and swine, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ marks, (and there are 10 marks immunities included in them,) $50\frac{1}{2}$ marks belonging to the wife of O'Loghlan, and 20 in Finnaveara. The number of beeves and swine under the stewardship of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 6 swine; and Galloglasses, royalties and privileges are not reckoned. These are the lands subject unto these dues, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Bally G. Martin, the 2 ploughlands of Cahirmedon, the 4 ploughlands of Ballydanon, the ploughland of Cahirpolla, i. e. the ploughland of Lissmorán, the 2 ploughlands of the Liahánagh, the 2 ploughlands of Raithnagh, a ploughland in the Kappaghs, 2 ploughlands in Knockan, the ploughland of Urling, the ploughland of Seiseadh O'Donnell, the ploughland of Croby, the ploughland of Moydonnell, the ploughland of Bryan's mother, the great ploughland, the ploughland of Fanagaluan, the ploughland of Cahirmickyguil, the ploughland of Tulglaishe, the ploughland of Mingeagh, the ploughland of Aenybeg, the ploughland of Ballyiustad, [] of the Lordship of O'Brien under the management of the family of Camluas hitherto [] over and above swine and beeves, viz. 3 marks []. There

are 4 marks of immunities among them and 20 [] i. e. one penny and an ounce of gold. [] The number of beeves and swine under the management of said stewards is, 6 beeves and 20 shillings of swine money, [] Galloglasses, royalties or privileges of O'Brien. These are the lands subject to said charges, viz. the 4 ploughlands of Ballymahony, the ploughland of Ballymorogh, the ploughland of the Caltrags, the 2 ploughlands of Glenslaed, the 2 ploughlands of Ballytoole, the ploughland of Formail, the ploughland of Cathra and Lissmahalia, the ploughland of the Murrays, the 2 ploughlands of Fanadfodhman, the 3 ploughlands in the Doirínies, the 3 ploughlands in Lissflattery, the rent of 2 ploughlands in Ballymaelcher, the ploughland of Lissaguagain and Ballycomultan, the ploughland of Ballycahill, 3 ploughlands in Dangan and Knockanteemoragh, a ploughland in Killbree, Lissnalougherny and in the Rooda, a ploughland in Ballygedal, 3 half ploughlands in Fidney, 3 half ploughlands of Dangan, and the ploughland in Ballybeaghan. These are the proportions of the Camluas family, in their claims of stewardship over these lands, viz. the quarter of Ballyconry, the half ploughland of Lissbercan, the ploughland of Cahirlappan, and the ploughland of Cahirmacolilla-Shelly.

XV.

Sým Tjgerinnaj Meje na Mapa.

Alz ro do rym Tjažarnaj Meje na Mapa .j. Mac Conmeda Mac Meje Con Meje Ločlŕn Mac Conmeda mojn, do nejn pjažnaje maojn Mhŕetjŕe Rodajn azur Mapar-žajl na tje, do nejn užačta a načar acur a jeaŕačar, ar a Tuat mojn : acur jŕad ro na maojn rjn .j. rlyoŕ an maojn ruad .j. pŕlyb O'Rodajn, acur Concučar O'Rodajn.

Alz ro an čed čud de rjn .j. četjŕe hŕŕge deaz az Mac Conmara an ra Rač, acur az an ŕejdomaŕacajb, an eažmajr amantujr ; acur rŕge dor az an mčajn-

ceatnuma Cluana Zaojtñ, acur bja rajñ ran bjažajn a bfeapañajb paona na hajte rjn.

Tjarnay Meje na Mapa a tTuajt O'cConzajle .j. 14 hñnge a mbejl-cojlle ; 14 hñnge a cceatnuma bajle r; bpuacajajñ ; 14 hñnge a cceatnuma bajle r; Lañajñ ; 14 humze a cceatnuma bajle r; Tjēpe ; 14 hñnge a mbajle r; bñajñ ; 14 hñnge a cceatnuma Cojñ acur añ pa ceatnuma Zjoñ ; 14 hñnge a cceatnuma bajle na cClejñeac ; 14 hñnge a cceatnuma r; Ejdne acur bja jōjñ Modluzg acur Ojñd añ pa da Rataona acur a nOslean r; Cozajajñ acur a mbajle r; Uñtojle acur a cceatnuma Eac-Injñ, agur bjañ rajñ pa bjažajn a cceatnumñajb paona na Tuata rjn : agur pa hjañ Meje Rodajñ maojñ na tTuata rōjñ.

Tjarnay Meje na Mapa a tTuat O'Conzajle : 14 hñnge a Leatbajle an Cločajñ uačtajajec ; 14 hñnge a Leatbajle an Cločajñ ločtajajec no čaojñ, agur a cceatnuma Cluana Cojle ; 14 hñnge a cCluajñ Močajñ ; 14 hñnge a cCñl r; Rjada ; 14 hñnge a nOmajñt : 14 hñnge a nOmñm-rgamññ ; 14 hñnge a cCajtññ Uñčajlle Clojñe Hajñnejññ ; acur ata bja ag Mac na Mapa eadajñ Modluzg agur Injñ a ttñ cceatnumñajb na ttñ cCulñjačac ; 14 hñnge a leatbajle Uačtajñ-Rujñ, bjañ a mbajle Meje Domñajll agur a cCjlljōbñajñ ag Mac na Mapa jōjñ Modluzg jñ Injñ, acur a mbajle Meje Con fññ, agur bja rajñ ran bjažajn a bfeapañajb na Tuata rōjñ.

Tjarnay Meje na Mapa a tTuat Eactaoj .j. 14 hñnge a nDonajg ; 14 hñnge a mban na cCujleañ ; 14 hñnge a Rajñneacñ ; hñnge dōjñ do čjōj bajñtjarnajñ an an bñjačajñ ; 14 hñnge a ttñ cceatnumñajb Cujñ O'cComñujde : 14 hñnge ran cCojñ Cluana ; 14 hñnge a Ljač-žōjñt ; 14 hñnge a nžōjñt r; Dññ ; 14 hñnge ran Źonac ; 14 hñnge a cCeatnuma an Cnoje bejñe ; 14 hñnge a bPačñ r; Źllmñajñ ; agur mññtññ Rodajñ jñ maojñ jññe, agur bja jōjñ Injñ jñ Cajñg.

XV.

*Translation.—Macnamara's Rental.—No date.**

This is the sum of the Lordship of Mac Namara, i. e. Mac Con Mac Conmhedha, Mac Mac Con Mac Loughlan Mac Conmhedha more ; according to the testimony of the stewards of the Rodan family and of the Marshal of the country, and to the will of their

* This is supposed to be something older than " O'Brien's Rental." Probably about the commencement of the 14th century.

father and grandfather out of Tuathmore ; and the said stewards are Philip O'Rodan and Conor O'Rodan, descendants of the red steward.

This is the first part of the same, viz. 14 ounces to Mac Conmara and his servants in the Rath, exclusive of royalties. The Lady, (i. e. Conmara's consort,) has an ounce of gold out of Cluanmuiny, exclusive of the Lord's rights, 3 ounces of Lady's rent* yearly in the quarter of Bloynakill and Ballyokeilegher, 13 ounces in the quarter of Dromdyelan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Dura, 14 ounces in the east half townland of Tawnagh, exclusive of the Lord's rights ; half a mark in Ballyrohan, 14 ounces of Lord's rent in Ballymacollane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces yearly in the half townland of Ballyslattery, 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyomoylin, 14 ounces yearly of Lord's debts in the half townland of Rosscarthy, 14 ounces in the quarter of Glendree, 14 ounces of Lord's rent Fertan-begge, 14 ounces in the quarters of Lissmeehan, Carovagh and Ballyubrane, exclusive as above, 14 ounces in the quarter and half of Ballykelly, 14 ounces in the half townland of O'Doharty, 14 ounces in the half townland of Lissculane, 14 ounces in the 5 half quarters of O'Bloid, and 14 ounces in the half townland of Ballyrossroe. He has moreover food † in the free lands of that territory, and Mac Conmara has 14 ounces in the quarter of Tannaghbegge.

This is rental of Macnamara in Tuathnahavon, viz. 14 ounces

* This separate Lady's gold or rent bears some resemblance to the " Queen gold" belonging to the Queen consort of England. For a particular account of which the curious reader is referred to Pryn's treatise on the subject.

† Among the ancient Irish exactions, *Coshery* was laid by the chief Lord or Dynast on his tenants and others under his protection, and consisted of provision and lodging for himself and his retinue. The exaction however, mentioned above, was called a *Refection*, and was a privilege claimed by the chieftain of being entertained for one meal only.

in Kappagh, 14 ounces in Ballyfarrell, 14 ounces in Ballyonevane, 14 ounces in Ballyioisine and food once a year in the freelands of that district. These are the stewards that used to receive said rents, viz. the posterity of Mahon finn O'Rodan.

This is the yearly rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Flinn, viz. 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clancusack, i. e. the Koolagh and Ballynaglaig and Drumsohilly, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Inis-Snaty, 14 ounces in Aenaglmoroghbrick, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of the Clansheeda's, 14 ounces in the half townland of the posterity of Donogh Mac Cusack, 14 ounces in the 3 half quarters of Mount-tallon, 14 ounces in the half townland of the country of O'Hay, exclusive of the royalties of the Lord out of them all; an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in the half quarter of Gortcongalagh, and food once a year in the free lands of said territory, and a groat and 7 ounces unto Mac Connara in Ballymurregan. The family of Lavelle were the stewards of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Glen, viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of the red Earl, 14 ounces in Ballyquin, 14 ounces in Ballymuldowny, and the share of two thirds from said two places is charged upon the quarter of Drynaghbegge, 14 ounces in the half townland of Cuim, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clonconry, 14 ounces in the quarter of Fermoye, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clontreagh, 14 ounces in Ardsgiath, 14 ounces in the quarter of Clongueeheen, and food once a year in the free lands of that place.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of Congalagh, viz. 14 ounces in Belcolly, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballybruagheran, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyolaghnan, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballyohiefa, 14 ounces in Ballybrian, 14 ounces in the quarter of Corr, (i. e. odd quarter) and in the quarter of Girr and in the short

quarter, 14 ounces in the quarter of Ballynaglearagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Eidhny; food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 2 Rathaonas in Island-Cosgary, Ballyhurly and the Horse-island quarter, and food once a year in the free quarters of that territory. The Rodans were the stewards of that country.

The rental of Macnamara in the territory of O'Rongaile viz. 14 ounces in the half townland of upper Clogher, 14 ounces in the half townland of lower or small Clogher and in the quarter of Cloncolly, 14 ounces in Clonmogher, 14 ounces in Cooloriedy, 14 ounces in Dromart, 14 ounces in Dromsgamur, and 14 ounces in Cahirhurly of the Clan Hasneises. Macnamara has food between Christmas and Shrove-tide in the 3 quarters of the 3 Culreavaghs, 14 ounces in the half townland of Upper-Ross, food in Ballymacdonnell and in Killuvran between Christmas and Shrove-tide, and also in Ballymaccon-finn, food once a year, in the free lands of said territory.

The rental of Macnamara in the country of Eactaoi, viz. 14 ounces in Eanagh, 14 ounces in Bawn-no-cullane, 14 in Rathnecane, an ounce of gold of Lady's rent in Fiecal, 14 ounces in the 3 quarters of Coolocowry, 14 ounces in the Corecloney, 14 ounces in the Liehgort, 14 ounces in Gort O'Dun, 14 ounces in Enagh, 14 ounces in the quarter of Knockbehy, 14 ounces in O'Halloran's green, (and the O'Rodan family are stewards therein,) and food between Shrove-tide and Easter.

XVI.

Al re go cundra Dõncha j Imajr ne Clojñ Matžamna Mac Seajn dujb .j. da fjcjd bo do tabajrt do clojñ Matžamna Mejc Seajn dujb, mar žeall ar ledeatramajn na Crazge do Bajle j Compujde, acur do čeaňazg Dõnčad bjedjlye an fearnyn rjn o rlyř Mejc Mac Űeda le čejle. Al re go zell Dõnčad j Imajr ar ledeatramyn Žujrtyn j beollajn do Bajle j Compujde .j. oct mba acur da fjcjt o Dõncha do clojñ

Loelajnd Meje Ruajdrj acur do clojñ tSjda Meje Ruajdrj, acur do ceañajz Donchad
 bjedjlyj an feajrñ rjn rača le cejle, acur ona clañ mac nrille. Al ye ro zell Doncha
 j lmajrj ar da trjjan Letcetraman beanrj Le Loclojñ Meje Concubajrj j Comrujde
 do cetrama an Oojre .j. deje mba acur trj fjeed [] acur trj ba dez az Doncha
 marj žell ar curj Majleaclrñ Comrjde don fejañ rjn. Al ye ro zeall Donchajd j
 lmajrj ar Letcetramrñ an Acajn Sgañlajñ do bajle j Comrujde .j. trj fjejd acur
 cujz rjnznjde dēcc do tabajr dAed Mac Concubajr Mejzj Clañhada, acur gan an
 fejañ rjn dfaazgalad zo ceañ trj mbljadan, acur a fuaazglad fa fel ran Seajn do
 žobañ cun Laj. Ar rjad ar Urrada mjr jn cuñjad rjn do cōmajll .j. Seaan Mac
 Sjda acur mac Donchad Mac Concubajr Meje Sjda.

XVI.

Translation.—Deed of Purchase.—No date.

This is the covenant of Donogh O'Ivar with the children of Mahon Mac Shaneduffe, viz. that Donogh should give them 40 cows in consideration of the Rock half quarter of Ballycomruide, and he purchased the fee simple of the land from the race of the sons of Mac Aoda altogether.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar paid for the half quarter of Gurteeneebolan of Ballycomruide, viz. 48 cows to the sept of Loughlan Mac Rorey and of Sheeda Mac Rorey, and Donogh purchased the fee simple of that land from them altogether, and from all their sons.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave for the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter belonging unto Loughlan Mac Conor O'Comruide of the quarter of Derry, viz. 70 cows [] and he was to have 13 cows in mortgage for Malachy Comruide's part of that land.—This is the consideration which Donogh O'Ivar gave on a mortgage of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Achca-Scanlan of Ballycomruide, viz. 75 pence to Hugh Mac Connor Mac Clanchy, and said land was not to be redeemed until the end of

3 years, and then before St. John's day by one day's impounding.* The securities for the performance of this covenant are Shane Mac Sheeda and Donogh Mac Conor Mac Sheeda.

XVII.

Ancient translated Abstracts.—A. D. 1419-1458.

The mortgage of the quartermire of Cragannessh [] Cownagh† purchased by David O'Ferala for 20 cows, vlt. 15 incalf cowes, 7 gawnaghes,‡ [] 5 cove calves, 2 bull calves, 8 yearlings, the value of twenty cowes in money delivered uppon all holland day. More delivered by the said David uppon the Carrowmire of Curraghmolrony in Cownagh, 18 merks, cross-keale money, with a peny addition in everie grote; five milch cowes, with five cove calves, ten heiffers and seven agawnaghes. This mortgage was delivered on Munday in Whitson week, anno 1419.

The Carrowmire of Tarpane in Curcagh, purchased in fee simple by David for 35 marcks and 9 pence of cross-keale money, with a peny in addition to every grote thereof, 17 yards of broad cloth, a hatt and a horss, valued to be worth 20 agawnaghs.—Written anno 1440 by Conor Cleanchy, Notarius publicus.

The mortgage of said David uppon Partinglass in Cownagh, viz. 9 stood mares, and 3 fooles and 4 colts, whereof one was a faire horss-colt, 4 yeards of scarlett or stained cloath, and 6 yeards of grey cloath. The said David's mortgage uppon the quartermire of Lissen-

*See Note to No. V.

† These lands lie between Bunratty and Limerick along the Shannon. The lands of Curcagh also mentioned above lie in the same direction.

‡ "Gawnaghes," i. e. strippers.

Donchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hiei don tSlioct ran Weje Seajn o mhetji Slatra o rojn amac. Anno Dom 1493.

Mjre []

Mjri Ojarmajd Mac Lochlri.

Mjri Tadg Mac Lochlri.

Mjre Sadb Injri Tajdg Weje Donchad.

jr rjad a bfeagajn rjn .j. Tadg Ma Clanchad, acur Ruaidhri O'hiei, acur Maigamri Weje Seajn Weje Donchad, acur na rojn fejn .j. Slioct Weje Seagajn, acur Mhetji Slatra .j. Domnall O'Slatra, acur Lochlri O'Slatra, acur Tadg O'Slatra.

XVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1493.

This is the covenant and agreement of the Sept of Mac Shane with the Slattery family, viz. Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Coinmheadha, Teige Mac Loughlan Mac Shane, Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh and Dermot Mac Loughlan, viz. that the Slattery family are to obtain their (i. e. the race of Mac Shane's) handwriting and letter, assigning Ballyslattery unto the Slattery family now present or in being, viz. Donald Mac Donagh Mac Donald Mac Dermott O'Slattery, and Loughlan Roe Mac Donald Mac Donald Mac Loughlan O'Slattery. The sept of Mac Shane are bound to give their warrant, deed, and sign manual to the Slattery family, that they (the Sept of Mac Shane) should go into court and to council to make good their inheritance in Ballyslattery. The Slattery family are to pay at present to the sept of Mac Shane 20 shillings and two ounces yearly for two years from this date, and are bound to honour the sept of Mac Shane with suitable food and raiment according to their ability, and the sept of Mac Shane are bound to be clement to that family. And if it shall happen that both parties should preserve the land from those dealing unjustly

towards them, then after the expiration of 2 or 3 years from this time, the treatment of the sept of Mac Shane by the Slattery family shall be as regulated by Teige Mac Clanchy, Mahon Mac Shane Mac Donogh and Rorey O'Hickey from thenceforth,—
A. D. 1493.

I []
I Dermot Mac Loughlan,
I Teige Mac Loughlan,
I Sabia daughter of Teige Mac Donagh.

The witnesses are Teige Mac Clanchy, Rorey O'Hickey and Mahon Mac Shane Mac Donogh and the parties themselves, viz. the sept of Mac Shane and the Slattery family, viz. Donald, Loughlan and Teige.

XIX.

43 ro Cairte agus Dñtjur ata idir Dóinnall Mac Seadáin Mac Mheic Con
 agus Dóinnall Mac Lochlainn i Slatrad agus Dóinnall O'Slatra; ar tabairt gill do
 Dóinnall Mheic Seadáin agus da dearbairtneacais ar cuid Dóinnall Mheic Seadáin
 de baile i Slatra; agus yr a cuid .j. Tír cuido de ledeadnamáin an Riarra moir,
 eirir da cuid de ledeadnamáin a Cnoic: Agus yr mead an gill do éic Dóinnall
 O'Slatra do Dóinnall Mheic Seadáin .j. .rjj. marz co leó, .n. ba deaz in laoz agus
 each do leabmuge in te fejn. Agus yr áit Dóinnall r'Slatra agus Dóinnall Mheic
 Seadáin ne a ceile, gan ar cumar dúine ar bít in fearaí rjn do fuarglaó O Dóinnall
 O'Slatra, áit do Dóinnall Mheic Seadáin no da mac, no do mac a mje: agus ar
 farte na Cjllinjeh a ta in geall ro arjmjm, gu fjadnre Dóinnall [] .j. Sida
 agus a clán .j. fjnjn agus Mac Con, agus Moir Ingean Brijain, mar an cenda, agus
 do cland Cnmeada Mheic Lochlín agus an muar an oile da rloct noé tug a ced agus a
 naonta ar gac taeb leo. Ando Dñ Mjle agus .r. .c. agus da bjadain nra mo, an tan
 do mje in eunrad ro ne ceile; agus yr mar ro fuarar an ran tyea cuido, go fjad-

nuyr do Tadg Mac Flanchayde, acur do Flayen Mac Flanchayde acur do Ogarrauyd
Mac Flanchayde mun an cgdna.

Domnall Mac Seadajn ☞

Donchad Mac Seajn ☞

Cumeada Mac Seajn ☞

XIX.

Translation.—Deed of Agreement—A. D. 1502.

This is the deed and indenture made between Donald Mac Shane Mac Mac Con, and Donald Mac Loghlan O'Slattery and Donald O'Slattery, upon giving a mortgage unto Donald Mac Shane and his brothers, for Donald Mac Shane's proportion of Ballyslattery, being 3 parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Riasgamore between the two parts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of the Knock. The amount of the mortgage that Donald O'Slattery gave unto Donald Mac Shane is $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, 15 in calf cows and a bay horse. The conditions between Donald O'Slattery and Donald Mac Shane are, that it shall not be in the power of any person to redeem that land from Donald O'Slattery, except Donald Mac Shane himself, his son or grandson. The green of Killeen is the place charged with this mortgage, as is attested by Donald [] i. e. Sheeda and his children, Finian and Mac Con, and Mora daughter of Bryan in like manner, and the children of Conmeadha Mac Loghlan and many other of their race, who have given their permission and consent at both sides. A. D. 1502 this covenant has been entered into between them. This I have found in the original as witnessed by Teige Flathry and Dermott Mac Flanchy.

Donald Mac Shane ☞

Donogh Mac Shane ☞

Convey Mac Shane ☞

XX.

IS) fojrm acur ejfecht na fghrjōbnojneacta ro zur ab amlaīd ro nojñear O'brjajr .j. Donchad, azur Concobair Mac Donchad Mac Zlrn, dute jdrj Mat-
 žamrjn Mac Murcad Mac Zlrn azur Donchad mac Murchad Mje Zlrn .j. jn ceat-
 namađ mjr den leatceatnamajr jr gojrrj don Ljor de leatceatnamrjn na Cujleanac
 a mbajle Mje Zlujr do Donchad Mac Murchad Mje Zlujr azur leathceatnamađ
 mjr an Dojrrj an řan cceatnamajr Zjorj azur leatceatnama mjr do macajre an
 leayr dub an řa Cpojbjzh, azur leatceatnama mjr an řa Cluajr mōr an řa Cpoj-
 bjzh, joñur zur ab e řjn r. leatceatnamna mjr. Azur zac řeřađ da řfujl az
 an eclojñ Mac Zlrn řjn, oř cjoñ a řfujlmojd do řerjōbađ an řo, a tamoje da
 řagbařl řjn leath rm leath etořta co řead Donchad do řeđ jnřlacajđte řerjñ
 o Matžamrjn, azur zac řeřađ žjl da řřl aca řuajr Žealltar uatha, řagbařd
 jn řuayřlađ leath um leath eturřa, mar an cedna, azur nojñ cōtřam eturřa
 ř zac řeřađ da mbja aca o řjn amac; azur beřth řeřd le ceřle. Žl na řerjō-
 bađ a Cřnce an řaonmad la .x. do lulj Žlño Domjnj M. cccccc. 2 bjadajr 7 2 xx.
 ř jad a řjadajr lařřeac řo, ōja ar řur. O'brjajr .j. Donchad, Macnamara
 .j. Tadž Mac Commeada, Donchad Meje Seajr o Cojlleřjn, Tadž Ulltač o bajřl
 Mac Cařřl, Concobair Mac Zlujr, Njcarđ .j. Mac Maoljn, Concobair baľl
 O'Roban.

Maoljn 1 brjajr.

Mjrj Matžamrjn Mac Zlujr.

XX.

Translation.—Partition of Land.—A. D. 1542.

The form and effect of this writing are as follows, viz. A parti-
 tion is made by Donogh O'Brien and Conor Mac Donogh Mac
 Gluin, between Mahon Mac Morogh Mac Gluin and Donat
 Mac Morogh Mac Gluin, to wit, to Donogh Mac Morogh the
 quartermire of the half quarter next to the Fort of the half quarter
 of Cuilenagh in Ballymacglin, and the half quartermire of Durrin
 in the short quarter, the half quartermire of the field of Lisduffe

in the Croby, and the half quarter mire in Clonmore in the Croby, comprising 5 half quartermires. All the lands that the said Mac Gluins possess, over and above those before mentioned, are to be divided share and share alike between them, as long as said Donogh is entitled to lands from said Mahon, and they are to redeem all the mortgaged lands belonging unto them share and share alike, in the same manner, and to make an equal partition between them of all the other lands which they shall possess henceforth, and to quit claim to one another.—Written at Kuince the 11th day of July, A. D. 1542.—The witnesses present are, God in the first place, Donogh O'Brien, Teige Mac Conmeadha Mac Nemara, Donogh Mac Shane from Killeisin, Teige Ulltagh from Ballycahill, Conor Mac Glin, Rickard Roe Mac Meelin, Conor balv O'Rodan.

The Stewards of O'Brien.

I Mahon Mac Gluin.

XXI.

Alz ro rym acur mejd an zyll do cujn Murcha Mac Doncha Mje Zlhn ar let-
cetramryn an leya do Capnmela do Doncha Mje Concubajn 1 Brjajn, acur da
ejgryn acur da rjnejjryn do Murcha Mac Zlujn fejn, acur da ejgryn acur da rjnejj-
ryn jna dajz .j. fjcj lojlgeach cona laoz, acur .xx. bo jn laoz, doren feacbaodje
acur datzamnach jr do tucad an zell ro do Matzamajn Mac Loclajn Meenamara
o bajle 1 Maracajn [] leathcetramajn Ljryn na Brjn, acur ar lethcetramajn
mjn do cetru mjn belan an Capnubjll cona cojlle agur crjzge, rjzrza acur jnbjn, fejrn
acur ujzj acur cona nrj jochar da brujl a ceatramnab na bfean rjn o rjn amach :
acur jr do ced acur do tojl Tajdz Mje Loclajn, a deapbraetj, acur do ced a
cejnjd acur a combrjathrec ar zac taob, do cujn Mhathzamn Mac Loclajn, acur
Tajdz Mac Loclajn jn letcetramryn an leya acur an Cnrj jna fejajn ejle rjn a
dubnamar romjn an zell; acur zac fean da rolaetnadajr an elan Mje Zlhn rjn, do
bjd rjn let rm leath etorja fen acur a ceumalta .j. Donchad O'Brjajn, acur az a
nojzneadajb na ndajz : acur a cejn .r. mbljadan jna dajz rjn, tuc Murcha Mje

3lɾn tɾɿ .xx. mɾɿz dɾɿzɛd ɾɾɾɾɾɾ do Matzɾmɾɿn Mac Loɾɾɾɿn acur do Tɾɾɿz
 Mɾe Loɾɾɾɿn ɾɿ bɾɾɾɾɿɿ na ɾɾɾɾɿ ɾɿn, zo bɾɾɾ; ɾɿ zɾɾ ɾɿɾɾe acur ɾɿ zɾɾ
 ɾɾɾ, acur ɾɿ zɾɾ cɾɾɾɾ acur zɾɾɿ, da ndubɾɾɾɾɾɾ ɾɾɾɾɿ. 2lɿo ɾɾɿɿɿ ɾn tan ɾo
 m. ccccc. r. blɾɾɾɾ acur 2 .xx. Mɾɿ dɾɾɾɾɾ ɾɿ ɾɿn ɾɾɾɾɾɾe Matzɾmɾɿn
 Mac Loɾɾɾɿn o bɾɾɿ ɿ Mɾɾɾɾɾɾɾɿ, acur Tɾɾɿz Mac Loɾɾɾɿn ɾn bɾɿɿ cɾɾɾ ɾ cɾɿ
 ɾɿ lɾɾ ɾɿ ɾn cɾɾɾ ɾo dɾɿɿe na bɾɾɾɾɿn lɾɾɾɾɾɾ ɾ tɾ do lɾɾɾɾɿ ɾɿ ɾo.

Matzɾmɾɿn Mac Loɾɾɾɿn.

Tɾɾɿz Mac Loɾɾɾɿn.

Mɾɾɾɾɾ O'bɾɿɿɿɿn na O'bɾɿɿɿɿn ɾn tan ɾo.

1S ɾɾɾ ɾo na ɾɾɾɾɿn lɾɾɾɾɾɾ .ɿ. Tɾɾɾe Macɾɾɾɾɾɾɾ acur Seaɾn Macɾɾɾɾɾɾɾ
 ɾn ɾɾɿɿɿɿ bɾeɾ, ɾɾɾɾɾɾ Mac Ruɾɾɿ o cɾɾɾɾ 2ɾɾɾɿɿ, ɾɾɾɾɾɾɾɾɾ O'2ɾɾɾe
 ɾn t2ɾɾɾɿɿɿɿ, Tɾɾɿz O'bɾɿɿɿɿn o Cɿɿɿɿe, Tɾɾɾɾɾɾ Mac Maoɿɿɿ o Cɿɿɿ na h2ɾɾɾ,
 Tɾɾɿz Mac ɾɾɾɾɾ Mac Seaɿn o Cluɾɿn 2ɾɾɿn acur mɾɿɾɾn eɿɿe nɾɾ ɾɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ ɾɿ
 ɾo, o ɾɿn ɾɾɾɾ.

XXI.

Translation.—Deed of purchase of Land.—A. D. 1545.

This is the amount of the mortgage which Morogh Mac Donogh Mac Gluin paid for the half quarter of the Liss of Carnmela, for Donogh Mac Conor O'Brien * his heirs and assigns, and also for Muragh Mac Gluin himself his heirs and assigns, viz. 20 milch cows with their calves, 20 in-calf cows, a dozen of heifers and 2 strippers: This mortgage was given to John Mac Loghlan Mac Namara of Ballymarkacan [] the half quarter of Lissinabuinge, and for half the quartermire of Ballyanerball, together with their woods and craggy lands, moors and rivulets, grass and

* Otherwise called Donogh the fat.—He was eldest son of Conor King of Thomond, and was created Baron of Ibracken by Henry VIII.

water, and all the other benefits therein from henceforth. It is by the permission and consent of Teige Mac Loghlan, his brother and of all their race and relatives, that said Mahon mortgaged the half quarter of the Liss and Knock in the first mentioned lands. All other lands which the aforesaid race of Mac Gluin should acquire, to be enjoyed share and share alike between themselves and their foster brother, said Donagh O'Brien and their heirs. At the expiration of 5 years afterwards, Murogh Mac Gluin gave 60 marks to said Mahon and Teige Mac Loghlan for the fee simple of that land for ever, according to the form, condition, covenant and consideration before mentioned, Anno Domini 1545. In witness whereof we Mahon Mac Loghlan of Ballymarkacan, and Teige Mac Loghlan of the same place, do set our hands to this deed in presence of the witnesses here present.

Mahon Mac Loghlan.

Teige Mac Loghlan.

Murogh O'Brien,* is the O'Brien at this time.

These are the witnesses present, viz. Teige Macnamara and John Macnamara of Dangin-brick, Donald Mac Rorey from Cahirscooley, Flaherty O'Liddy from Shendangin, Teige O'Brien from Cuinchy, Thomas duffe Mac Miler from Killnahow, Teige Mac Donogh Mac Shane form Clon-Lissan, and many others not named here.

* Uncle of Donogh the fat. This Murogh was created Earl of Thomond, in 1543, by Henry VIII. Here it is observable that his new English dignity of Earl is passed over, while he is mentioned by his paramount Irish title of "O'Brien."

XXII.

bitch a ffor az gac aon leazgar acur eayrdpar an ygybjn ro, zo bfulmyr Emañ nuad Mac an Zylla dñb Mac Sujbne o Cylleaojbe a zcuntae an Cláyr duyne uayal, a ngjoll ar yrm daryte daryted do glacay om Tjgerma Onorac o Jarla Tuadmunan a lod eanma an ygybjn ro, acur ar a lan daddarajb ojnceayra ele, ar dtabajnt mo cejnt acur mo tydajl fejn q an rrajt .j. ledcedraima dferañ an Duna bjz noça torañajgear ne bun an Zaoča bujbe don taob teay, acur ne Lathac-marzajge don taob thujab, ne bun na Cae Dujbe az dul arteg an oplen Mac Ulza don taob tojr, acur ne Caman na feamngge don taob tjar, don Jarla cedna rjn: acur do bejym majllj rjr an ygybjn ro an fepañ rjn a dubray, tjar fer, acur rrajz, acur cojll, acur jthjr, azur rjzge, acur an rle yocari beanay rjr yon Jarla neamrajte, ne bejt acur ne congmajl ajze fejn, za ojzmedajb acur za rjznrjrb, rajm fejn, om ojzmedarjb acur om rjznrjrbajb, zu rjorrajbe, ar an zcojnzell ro .j. Zjbe huajr fuayzeolajb ojzmeada dyle Murcha Mac Mujncear-tajc Mac Matgaimna an fepañ rjn on Jarla ar da mbuajb deaz ne a dtuz an achari .j. an Murcha neamrajte, an fepañ rjn na rjrtte a ngjoll dam Athari rj .j. don Zylla dub Mac Sñbne, amajl jr pollay rjn rerybjn do mjned etorria, a bed dprachajb ar an Jarla a bferañ do leazad cuca zan buajbred zan tojrmeayz, jar ndjol an da bo deaz rjn ar, acur zu faghajb an da bo deaz rjn ar an bferañ, co nojzmeda Murcha Mac Macgaimna, an fepañ zur an rle yocari beanay rjr do bed az an Jarla neamrajte za ojzmedajb acur za rjznrjrbajb amrl a dubramari nomajb; acur muna reayma an ygybneorjct zaojdejlze do mjndead dom atq ar an bferañ, an fepañ rjn na Rajte do ceart an don Jarla, a tajm-rj an tEmañ neamrajte, dom ceanzal fejn, acur az ceanzal mojzmeada acur mo recjdrjbe ne da marz deaz coronta Sacrajn do djol rjr an Jarla, ne na ojzme no ne na recjdurj an jonad an arjz do glacur on Jarla ar an bferañ; acur jr ar an Jarla a ta cajteam corjdrj ne rjrtcar urur an fepañ; acur do njmjr an tEmañ neamrajte Turmae do Mjculay Cymjn, do tabqt rejlb an fepañ rjn, a dubramari, don Jarla cena no don Turmae-cujrfeay re da glacad ar a urur, acur zac nj da ndjzna an Turmae rjn a dubramari a led rjr an rejlb rjn, do tabqt don Jarla no da Turmae amajl a dubramari: fordujm acur dajnzjzjm oram fejn an nj rjn, amrl do beajb fejn am reryrñ rrl tuzay an tuzdarpar ro uajm, az deanañ zac neajt de; acur mari dajnzjzghad ar zac nj

de rjn cuymyr an tEmañ cedna rjn comrĩa mo Lajme ocyr mo rēala an an rgybeañ
ro.

his
Edmd. + Mac Swyny,
mark,

Being present, Teige Mac Brody.*
Finis Padrycke.

XXII.

Translation.—Conveyance of Land.—No date.

Be it known unto all who shall read and hear this writing, that I Edmond roe, son of Gilla duff Mac Sweeny from Killkee in the county of Clare, gentleman, in consideration of a certain sum of money, which I have received from my honourable Lord the Earl of Thomond on the day of writing this deed, and for many other good and lawful causes, do give up my own right and title in the Rath, i. e. the half quarter of the townland of Dunbegg, which meareth by the pool of Gaethboy on the South, and by Lake Margaige on the North, by the foot of Cree-duffe at the entrance of Island Mac Ulga on the East, and by Camannafeamny on the West, to said Earl. I assign with this writing the aforesaid land with all its grass and moor, and wood and arable land, and water and every other emolument and profit appertaining thereto, unto

* A celebrated Irish Bard, and chief Poet of Donogh Earl of Thomond. He is also known to Irish scholars by the name of Teige M'Daire. Several fine poems of his composition are preserved in one of the most valuable collections of Irish poetry extant, well known by the name of the "Book of O'Gara," in the possession of the writer hereof. They are of that class, which, according to Spencer "savoured of sweet wit and good invention," and are highly worthy of publication. One only of his productions, a didactic poem addressed to Earl Donogh on his election to the sovereignty of Thomond, has been published, with spirited translations in Latin and English, by the late ingenious Theophilus O'Flanagan, in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society, Dublin.

the Earl aforesaid. To have and to hold to him and his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns for ever, upon this condition, that whenever the lawful heirs of Morogh Mac Muirchear-tach Mac Mahon shall redeem said land from the said Earl for 12 cows, (for which their father the said Morogh mortgaged the land of the Stream, part of said premisses, to my father the said Gilla duff, as by the deed between them appeareth) that then the Earl is bound to restore unto them their said land without let or hindrance, and until he or they shall obtain said 12 cows for the said land from the heirs of said Murogh, that the same with its appurtenances shall belong unto the said Earl his heirs and assigns as aforesaid; and if the Irish deed made unto my father concerning the said land shall not warrant the said Earl's title to the land of the Rath, then I the aforesaid Edmond do bind myself, my heirs and executors to pay 12 marks of good and lawful money of England unto the said Earl his heirs and executors, in place of the money which I have received from him for the said land. The said Earl is to defray the expences attending the confirmation of the title of said land. I the said Edmond do constitute Nicholas Cumin my attorney to deliver possession of the aforesaid land to the said Earl, or to the attorney whom he shall appoint to receive it for his use, and whatsoever shall be done by my said attorney, concerning the delivery of said possession, I ratify as if I myself were present in person performing every part thereof, and as a ratification of this contract, I the said Edmond have hereto set my mark and seal.

his

Edmond + Mac Sweeny,
mark.

Being present,

Teige Mac Brody.

Finis Padrycke.—[i. e. Padrycke, witness.]

XXIII.

ISE nj fojllyjzhear jn yzmybean ro go bfuyl Domnall Mac Doncha Mac Domnall o bel jn Cujlle, acur Seaan O'Maejl Conajne on Ardecoill az denam conajta acur ceangajll ne ceajle a tymeel ceatnama mjn Macajne jnCloyjyn acur leatceatnama mjn Macajne beajl na Aba, jtni coill acur conac acur cruadtan .j. Domnall Mac Doncha Mac Domnall az tabgt na tyn leat ceatnaman mjn yjn uad fejn, acur ona eajzmyb na djaiz, do Seaan O'Maejl Conajne acur da eajzmyb na ngjll ne reaf mbuajb fjejt jn Laoz: acur may jdyn bealltojne acur feajl ran Seaaan fuajyceoltan jn fenañ yjn, jad yjn do bejt na mbuajb feayca, acur a mbeajt jn laoz a feajl ran Seajn amac; acur a bapn raon plan az Sean an blyadajn fuajyceoltan j; acur dpyachajb an Domnall acur an eajzmyb an fenañ do conmajl raon do Seaan acur da eajzmyb o cjon tjne; acur gan an neart an fenañ yjn do fuayclad af deizmyb dyljy Domnall Mje Doncha may zeall an a apneyr dyljy fejn. Alzur mpyr Mynceajtae Mac Concubari oiz Mez flanchada do yzmyb do tojl jn da nañ, a Noymrncan, aojy jn Tjgeajna .m. b. acur criz .c. acur of mbyadna acur dafjejt. Ijrat a fjaojn lajtheac ro, Doncha Mje Seaaan Mac Matgamna o Noymrncan, Domnall .n. Mac Concubari rajtne, Seaan Mac Doncha Mac Domnall, flajety Mac Domnall Mez flanchada, Lochlan O'Ceajmoba, Lochlan myabac Mac Iroz; an naobad la do mj lun do yzmyobad.

flajety Mac Clanchaj.

☞ Lam Domnall Mje Doncha.

Sean Mac Doncha.

Doncha Mac Seaaan.

Domnall nuad Mac Concubari uajtne.

XXIII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

This writing declareth that Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald of Belincolly and John O'Mulconry of Ardecoill,* do covenant and

* Another Irish Poet, who presided over a great school at Ardecoill, in Thomond, at the time of the date of the above deed. He was author of an excellent poem, written in the Phenian dialect of the Irish, on *Brian na Murtha O'Rourke*, prince of Breifny, who was elected chief of his tribe in the year 1566. A fine copy of this poem, with an interlined gloss, is in the possession of the writer hereof, which he intends shortly to publish, with a translation.

agree with each other, concerning the quartermire of Magherainchloigin, and the half quartermire of Magherabelna-ab, with their woods, underwoods and unreclaimed tracts, viz. said Donald conveys the said 3 half quartermires for himself and his heirs unto John O'Mulconary and his heirs, in mortgage for 27 in-calf cows; and it is agreed that if said lands shall be redeemed between May and the festival of St. John, the consideration to be repaid shall be in barren cows, and if redeemed after St. John's day it shall be in-calf cows, and said John is to have the crop of said lands free for the year they shall be redeemed. The said Donald and his heirs are bound to keep those lands free from tribute, and none shall have power to redeem same except the lawful heirs of said Donald, and that with their own proper cattle. I Moriartach Mac Connor oge Mac Flanchy wrote this by the consent of both parties at Rossmuinner in the year of our Lord 1548. The witnesses are Donogh Mac Shane Mac Mahon of Rossmuinner, Donald roe Mac Conor Uaihne (green) John Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Flattery Mac Donald Mac Flanchy, Loghlan O'Carmody, Loghlan reavagh Mac Cusack. Dated the 9th day of June.

XXIV.

Այն Լեյքեաճրանա մյն Յայն Երլլ ան Մարկա.

Եւ քա՛ն ԿՅԻԵԵՅՆ ԿՅ ԶՅ ԵԿՅԼ մյր ԼճԼան Մա Տաայն Կ ԵաքմաԴա աԿ Ծոմնալ Մյ ԼճԼայն Զ ԵաԵԵ Ե ԵաԵԵԵԵ ԲԵՅՆ ԶԿ Ե ԲԵԼԵԵ ԶԿ Ե ԵԶԼԼ ԾՅ Տաան Օ՛ՄալԵոնայն ԶԿ Ծա ԵԶԵԵՆ Նա ԾԵԵԾ, ԶԿ Ե ԵԶԼԼ ԼԵ ԾԵԵԾ ՄԵԵԵԵԵ ԶԿ ԲԵ ԲԵԵ ԿԶԼԼԵԵ ԾաԵԵԵԾ: ԶԿ ԵԵԵԵԵԵ ԵԾՄաԼԵ ԶԵՆ ԶԼԵԵԵԵԵՆ Ե ԾԵՅԼ ԲԵՅՆ ԾԵ ԾԵԼԵԵԾԵԾ Ծ Տաան Օ՛ՄալԵոնայն Ե ԿՅՆ ԵՆ ԶԼԼ ԿԵՆ, ԶԿ ԶԿ ԶՅ ԵԿՅԼԵԵՆ ԲԵԾ ՄԵԵ, ԶԿ ԶՅ ԾԵԵԵԵԵԵՆ Ե ԵաԵԵԵԵԵԾ ԲԵՅՆ Ե ԼաԵՆ Տաայն, ԶԿ Ե ԲԵԼԵ. Ա ՔՅԵԵԵԵԵԵԵՆ ԾՅ ԿԵԵԵԵԾ: ԵԵ ԵՆ ԵԵԵԵԵՆ ԵԼԵ ԵԼԵԾԵՆ ԶԿ ԵԵԶ Ե. ՕԵՆ ՄԵԼԵԾՆա ԶԿ Ծա ԲԵԵԵԵ, ԵՆ Ե-ԵԵՄԾ Լա ԾԵԶ ԾՅ ԾԵԵԵԵԵԵՆ. ԵԵ ԵԾ Ե ԲԵԾԵՆ ԼաԵԵԵԾ Ծոմնալ Մյ ԾոնԾԾ Մյ Ծոմնալլ, ԾոնԾԾ Մա Տաայն Մյ Ծա-

zamā, Mac Con Mac Sjoda Mac Domnall, Tadg Ulltaic O'brjain. Mjje fejn
flatterj Mac Flanchaj do fejnb ro, do tojl an da mañ.

✠ Lam Loclajñ rj'Cearmoda.
Domnall Mjje Loclajnb.

Lám na fjadnujñ;
Donchad mac Seajn.
Domnall Mac Donchad.
Tadg Ulltaic O'brjain.
Mac Con Mjje Sjoda.
Cumea Mjje Seajn.

XXIV.

Translation.—Assignment of Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1548.

Upon the quartermire of the field of the Marle-pit.

The intent of this writing is, that we Loghlan Mac Shane O'Car-
mody and Donald Mac Loghlan do transfer our right, possession and
security unto John O'Mulconry and his heirs, in consideration of 10
coves and 20 shillings in money, and we do acknowledge to have
received full payment and satisfaction from him for the same, and
that we have no further claim on him, and we have given our own
security and possession into his hands.—Written at Rossmuinecar in
the year of our Lord 1548 on the 11th day of December.—The
witnesses present are Donald Mac Donogh Mac Donald, Donogh
Mac Shane Mac Mahon, Mac Con Mac Sheeda Mac Donald,
Teige Ulltagh O'Brien.—I Flattery Mac Flanchy* wrote this by
the consent of both parties.

✠ The hand of Loghlan O'Car-
mody
Donald Mac Loghlan.

* Or Clanchy. This family furnished hereditary judges, lawyers and notaries under the
Brehon Code, in the district of Thomond. The name frequently occurs throughout these docu-
ments, in the latter capacity.

XXV.

Se reo aét acur conrad lairle Tuamuman .j. Concubair i' b'riajain acur Meconmaria .j. Tadg M'ic Coimheada M'ic Conmaria Me Conmaria ne ceisle .j. Maconmaria, mar a ta Tadg Maconmaria majll ne na aojgriyb jna d'iajg do comajll co d'sleay neam-majlyr don lairle agur da oigriyb na d'iajg co r'riurib, acur nj he amajn rjn jmjrt do f'ejn acur da oigriyb lejr an lairle acur le na oigriyb aji, can aon d'ne an a njco-nad f'ejn, acur co hajjrt he can coza na f'reayabna do deanañ do f'ejn na da oigriyb njr an lairle na ne na aojgriyb jna d'iajg, co r'riurib, leo f'ejn na a comluatar d'ne aile: agur a majlle f'riyr rjn, Maconmaria cona aojgriyb do beð d'slejr tajjryr do d'jthe claojhe Cusleajn; acur can dul oirta tar torad an cejrt do gnajt; a aig acur a f'enatg dagbajl uatha d'f'adnajt an ceatnañ buyr rjne acur buyr f'earr jn ran tuajt, acur jn maojn acur jn maraycal buyr rjne acur buyr f'earr ber ac Conmaria jn ran tuajt; acur fa b'riyr eunartea acur aeta jn lairle njr can dul oirta tarjryr rjn: acur jr jat r'iana comajll an acta rjn acur jn conartea Oja cona ajnglyb, acur na hujle mñ f'rijt ne na tabgt do, acur J'jryr na h'eieañ a huét Gall acur J'aojbel na h'eieañ, acur a majll reo rjn an t'rym ajiyb a deanañ jn an ndeaz do bejt an Mac Conmaria con oigriyb ne comall.

Alg ro an tar acur an rjan aji an lejr lairle Tuadmuman M'ic Conmaria amac, majlle ne zac urradhb acur ne zac b'riajghe eile da b'f'ul rajd .j. O'Seacnuyajg a pejn .xx. marz, acur M'ic i' b'riajain an a b'pejn da f'icead marz, acur Ujlljam O'Maojl Rjadajn acur a mac ne da f'icead marz eile, acur Donchad Meje M'at-gamna i' b'riajain ne f'ice marz; gan Mac Conmaria jna a r'ljct do cajlleamajn an an lairle jna an a r'ljct go b'riath. Alg ro na f'jadujn a ta ag an lairle an an p'ejn rjn .j. Domnall M'ic Munchad Meje t'Suibne, acur Tomar M'ic Cubag, acur Ruajdri dg O'f'ajce, acur J'illa b'riyde Meje b'ruaydeadha.

Alg ro an taet an a ndeajd Mac h'i' b'riajain an a r'lanajb acur a b'pejn aji M'ac-namaria .j. da lejcear a mac fa ceañ Caojeryr he go mbja ran an a r'lanajb acur an a p'ejn an: acur ag ro na f'jadajn a ta an rjn .j. Tadg mojr M'ic Cearbajll O'Mol-gaojhe, acur Eoigan O'Cejnedyg; acur muna lejcear a mac fa ceañ na caojeryr rjn he, M'ic i' b'riajain dejrge ar a pejn acur ar a r'lanajb muna t' ajtceajr r'gel cujce.

Δ acur a pejn .j. da f'rted marz.

Alg ro an taet an a ndeacub Ujlljam O'Muillriajain ar an r'lan an Macnamaria, da lecar amac h' fa egn caojeryr, Ujlljam d'jmjt lejr jn lairle an Macnamaria muna comleac Macnamaria a zeallad don lairle: Alg ro na f'jadajn do b'jd do lajtajn

Ulllajm I'Muylrjadajm do dul ar a rlan ajm Macnamara .j. dyr mac Domnall I'Cjñeoj .j. Ijlyb acur Iloed, acur an Sagart Mac Ruajdrijs Meje Doñcha .j. Eogañ acur Sajrbretae O'Dabrym .j. bret Ulllam fējn.

Doñchað Mac Mačganna I'Uryajm ne .xx. mairz don peajm rjn Meiz Conmara go brjadnujre do Mac flojn, Meaz Cmajt, acur do Mhac Seajm I'Mhajl Conajre. Concubaj Mhac Ruajdrijs Meaz Conmara ne .x. mairz don pejn rjn, acur trjup Mac Loelajm Meje Doñcha ne coiz mairz deaz; ceatmaj Mac Sjda Mhac Eogajm ne .r. mairz dez ejle .j. Doñcha acur Cu meada acur Cu mara acur Sjda oğ; fjnğjn Mac Loelajm acur a Mac ne coiz mairz dez, acur Tojrdelbae Mac Domnall muad ne .r. mairz, Mac Tajdž Mac Mačganna .j. an Sacart, acur da Mac Loelajm Mac Mačganna acur Mac I'Majl Doñna ne .xx. mairz.

Iln dja mbja jmrejan eatajma rjn jn zac lan [] ajm jmrey do bed az Mac Lochlajm [] Cmajt acur az Mac Conmajm acur az Mac Ijlla Ryaba.

XXV.

Translation.—Bond and Covenant.—No date.

These are the condition and covenant entered into between Conr O'Brien Earl of Thomond, and Mac Conmara i. e. Teige Mac Conmeadhia, son of Conmara Mac Conmara, viz. the Mac Conmara, that he and his heirs for ever shall conduct themselves faithfully and without malice towards the Earl and his heirs for ever, and not only that he and his heirs shall do so with respect to the Earl and his heirs, but no person on their part shall act contrary to these conditions and covenants, and particularly that neither he nor his heirs shall wage war against or oppose the Earl or his heirs for ever, either by themselves or in conjunction with any other person. Further, Mac Conmara and his heirs shall be loyal and faithful to the country of the Clan Cuilean, and not encroach upon them beyond the bounds of justice for ever. His father and grandfather to give as guarantees the four principal persons and the chief steward and mareschal Mac Conmara has in the country; and by virtue of that covenant and

agreement with the Earl he was to be satisfied therewith. The sureties for the performance of said covenant are, God with his angels, and Connmara to swear by every oath the most sacred before the chief Justice of Ireland in the presence of the English and Irish of Ireland. Furthermore, Mac Connmara with his heirs shall be bound in a certain sum to be specified for the performance of the premises.

These are the condition and penalty upon which the Earl of Thomond liberated Mac Connmara, together with the guarantees and other hostages required, viz. O'Shaughnassy under the penalty of 20 marks, the son of O'Brien 40 marks, William O'Mulryan and his son 40 marks, and Donat Mac Mahon O'Brien 20 marks, that neither Mac Connmara nor his posterity shall be guilty of defection from the Earl or his descendants for ever. These are the Earl's witnesses to said penalty, viz. Daniel Mac Murogh Mac Sweeny, and Thomas Mac Cubag and Rory oge O'Fahy and Gilla Breeda Mac Brody.

These are the conditions upon which the son of O'Brien became surety and liable to penalty for Mac Connmara, viz. that if he should be liberated within a fortnight from this time he would become bail for him and be subject to the penalty ; and these are the witnesses thereto viz. Teige Mor Mac Carroll O'Mulgeehey and Eugene O'Kennedy ; and if he shall not be set at liberty within the said period, that the son of O'Brien shall not be subject to the suretyship or penalty aforesaid unless something to the contrary may appear.

His penalty is 40 marks.

These are the conditions upon which William O'Mulryan became surety for Mac Connmara, viz. that if he should be set at liberty within a fortnight, the said William would punish Mac

Connara in conjunction with the Earl, unless Mac Connara would perform his engagements to the Earl.—These are the witnesses present when William Mulryan became surety for Mac Connara, viz. the two sons of Daniel O'Kennedy, i. e. Philip and Hugh and the Priest, Mac Rorey Mac Donnogh and Eugene and Justin O'Davoren. This was the determination of William himself.

Donat Mac Mahon O'Brien binds himself under the penalty of 20 marks for Mac Connara, in presence of Mac Flinn Mac Grath and Mac Shane O'Mulconry.—Connor Mac Rorey Mac Connara binds himself in 10 marks of said penalty.—The 3 sons of Loghlan Mac Donogh bind themselves in 15 marks. The four sons of Sheedy Mac Owen, i. e. Donogh, Conmeadha, Connara and young Sheeda in 15 marks more. Finian Mac Loghlan and his son in 15 marks.—Terence Mac Donnell roe in 5 marks.—The son of Teige Mac Mahon, i. e. the priest, the two sons of Loghlan Mac Mahon and Mac O'Muldowney in 20 marks.

If any dispute shall happen among the parties, the same is to be settled by Mac Loghlan [] Mac Grath, Mac Gorman and Mac Gilla Riaba.

XXVI.

IS mar ro do tug Uilleag O'Bruidair ybnejg le na Injyn do tSean Mac Donchad .j. oet mba jon laoga, re buab djob reayga acur recht ceanta acur tarb zur ab e rjn bo agur .xx. acur tny capajll .j. lajn zona brumac agur Zeannan majt cjlte : agur jr jad ro na hurnrde do bj az Uilleag rjr an ybnejg rjn .j. Sean oz Mac Eogajn Mejc tSean, acur Alo Mac Donchad Mejc Lochlqn Dojn, acur, Maojleaclajn O'Maojneachajn ; acur ceatrama co led fepajn acur aball-zoit, acur ajt cejtne detjte acur cejtne zarqhte do bapn lejr na hurnb rjn : acur a detn O'ndoga ata an fepan rjn ; acur Domnall Mac Doncha, an Mac jr rjne az Donchad Mac Domnajll, na unrad orta rjn rle ; acur Matgairn O'Conjn,

an Sagart, do fagnayre aji rin; agur do rgnob e an raji dob aor an Tjgear-
na mje bjadaj, cujg .c. acur tji .xx.

Sean oz Mac Eogajn, Uirad.

2loð Mac Donchad, Uirad.

Maojleclajñ O'Maojnećajn, Uirad.

XXVI.

Translation.—Marriage Settlement.—A. D. 1560.

Thus has Ulick O'Broder given a dowry with his daughter, unto John Mac Donogh, viz. 8 in calf cows, 6 dry cows, 7 heiffers and a bull, in all 21 cows and 3 horses, viz. a mare with her colt and a good gelding; and these are the sureties which he gave to said John, viz. Shane oge Mac Owen Mac Shane; Hugh Mac Donagh Mac Loughlan dun, and Malachy O'Meenahan, together with a quarter and a half of land, an orchard and the scite of 4 houses with 4 gardens, over and above the said sureties. The said land is situated in the country of O'Haye. Donald Mac Donogh the eldest son of Donogh Mac Donald is surety for them all. Mahon O'Conin, the priest, is witness hereto; and this deed is written in the year of our Lord, 1560.

Shane oge Mac Owen, surety.

Hugh Mac Donagh, surety.

Malachy Meenahan, surety.

XXVII.

b10D a fjr az zac en dajne ejrdfeay an rgnbjnye zo duzara, Concubaj
O'brjajn .j. lajla Tuadimuan, letceatpama an Tujre fjn a Tuajmfjoñloć do
Maenamaja .j. Sean Meje na Maja, a ngeall je da ba deag na feala Mjejb
agur jad joñ laogza: Agur a dejrmyj, Concubaj O'brjajn, zo bfujl dualac orñ

fejn agur 3 mo yljocet jm dja33 an ledeeatpama 33n do djon agur do yea3am do
Mac na Mara agur da yljocet jna dja33, 3o fead a fuay3alta: acur adm3m nu3
bfu3l an neap3t a fuay3lad a3t um feal M3ch3l, do 3oban en laoj: acur map
deap3ba3 a33 an n3eall 33n do 3lacad, agur a33 an b3ea3a3 do taba33t uajm a
n3eall 333, atajm33, Concubam O'333333, a3 cor mo la3me a33 an De3t3333 3o.
Acur 33 33ad 33adaj3 an 3ona33a 3o .j. Uaj3ne O Lochl333, .j. O'Lochl333 agur
Concubam Mac 33lla 33aba, agur Nuaj333 33ac Doncha3 agur 33oda 33ac Nuaj333
acur 333 aoj3 C333t an tan 3o m3le 33adaj3, cu33 cead, da 33adaj3 t33 3333d.

CONOR THOMOND.

XXVII.

Translation.—Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1562.

Be it known unto all who shall hear this writing that I, Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, have given the $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of Gortfinn in Tuamfinnlogh unto John Mac Namara in mortgage for 12 incalf cows, and I, the said Conor O'Brien, do declare that I and my descendants are bound to secure and maintain the said $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter unto Mac Namara and his descendants, until the term of its redemption, and I acknowledge that same is not redeemable, except at Michaelmas by one day's impounding.* And in acknowledgment of my receiving the said consideration, and giving said land for same, I, Conor O'Brien, do set my hand unto this indenture. The witnesses are Anthony O'Loughlin, that is, the O'Loughlin, Conor Mac Gilla Riaba, Rorey Mac Donogh, and Sheeda Mac Rorey.—In the year of our Lord, 1562.

CONOR THOMOND.

* See No. V.—Many points of doubt and difficulty in our history and antiquities would be explained by the publication of the Brehon Institutes. If the translations of the principal Annals of the country by the learned Doctor O'Conor of Stowe, now at press, were followed by the Laws, much would be done towards rendering our national history complete.

XXVIII.

① Meſſ Topnae O'Maeſlconajne.
 Muſneadach O'Dalrſd.

at Merj Congee.

XXVIII.

Translation.—Deed of Sale of Land.—A. D. 1573.

This is the covenant between William Mac Shane O'Farrell and Con Mac Shane Mac Donald Mac Conmeada of Aillveg, concern-

ing the lower half quarter of Aillveg, and thus has said William acquired the fee simple of said land from Con, viz. said land being in pledge for a noble mulct with the Rodan family, the stewards of the Earl (of Thomond) and Mac Con requested of said William to release the same, and to give him (Mac Con) the crop, which he accordingly did, in consideration whereof said Mac Con made over unto the said William and his descendants his right to said land. The premises are situate in the parish of Bunratty and county of Clare, in the North West part of said parish. These are the boundaries of said land, viz. from the road of Clashquilin unto the road of Clonmuny, and from Toberincaca unto the road of Ballybane. The proportion of said land is Corcaghincloy and Ringleckan, and the chargeable lands are Machairnasgeihe, Gortnakilly, Gortinleaghta, Gortintubber, the Old-Orchard, and all the land which lies between them, though not here named. The witnesses to said covenant are Siacus O'Connellan, vicar of Bunratty, Teige Mac Mahon, the son of John O'Carmony, Teige Mac Flaherty O'Liden, Conor Mac David O'Rodan, Mahon finn Mac Shane O'Rodan, Donogh oge O'Rodan, John Mac Connor O'Rodan, Morogh O'Rodan and Donogh Mac Donald O'Torney, the clerk of Patrick. The bailiffs who gave possession of said land are the said vicar of Bunratty, and Teige Mac Mahon. In the year of our Lord, 1573. This is the hand-writing of Con Mac Shane, on his giving the fee simple of said lands unto said William Mac Shane; and I, said Con, do declare this to be my will, consent and intention, and do affirm same with my seal.—I, Conry Mac Maurice Mac Torney wrote this by consent of both parties on the green of Bunratty.

✍ I Torney O'Mulconry.

Murray O'Daly.

✍ I Conaire.

XXIX.

Deed of Appointment by Mac Carthy More. A. D. 1584.*

To all men greeting.—Where Teige Mac Carthy, formerly Mac Carthy More, alias Teige na Manistraghe, granted to Cathal O'Rourke and his heirs, in consideration of the said Cathal being overseere in buildinge or repairing, partlie at his own chardges, the weire on the river Laune, adjoining Lough-leine (Killarney) in Dheas-Mumhain

* The following curious document taken from the patent roll, 13 Eliz. (1571,) presents a striking contrast to the above Milesian grant.—“ The most humble submission of the unworthy and most unnatural Earl of Clancahir otherwise called Mac Carthy More, unto the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney knight.—I the most unworthy and unnatural Earl of Clancahir, with inward sorrow of mind and most hearty repentance, calling to mind the great benefits and exceeding bounty I have in sundry sorts received from the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and the place of honor and pre-eminence I have been most unworthily called unto by her Majesty, far greater than ever I, accursed creature, have or can deserve, or that any of mine ancestors heretofore have had, which, with bitter tears and compunction of mind I most humbly do confess, do so much the more aggravate the heinousness of mine offences, and heaps more abundantly her Majesty's most just indignation against me, do most humbly acknowledge and confess before you, my dear Lord and Governor, and this honorable Table, that being seduced by that most perverse rebel, James Fitz-Morris and other of the Geraldynes his associates, upon a false pretence to have a parley with me, and to conclude a friendship betwixt the said James and Mr. Richard Grenville, then sheriff of the county of Cork, which when it took effect, I, forgetting my duty to Almighty God and obedience to her Majesty, was, by subtle inticements and most wicked persuasions, induced and brought to take an unadvised and rash oath; which done, I consequently entered into that fury and madness of unnatural rebellion against my most gracious Sovereign, combining myself both with Sir Edmund Butler, and with all the rest of the principal rebels in Ireland, wherein, in sundry degrees, I have disloyally swerved and declined from my allegiance to her Highness, by raising traiterously her Majesty's subjects against her Highness's peace and laws, besieging her towns, shamefully murdering and destroying her subjects, burning her houses and castles, and besides have committed, since my entry into that my disobedience, sundry grievous offences, and heinous and detestable treasons, deserving extreme punishment and sharp correction: which my heinous misdemeanors as I neither

(South Munster or Desmond,) by the appointment of the said Teige, the office of Weareman, with the usual fees and rightes to the said Cathel and his heires or Septe succeedinge him, as wearemen, to take the fishe of said weare, and to sende the same to the house or manor of the said Teige.—Now know ye that I Donell Earle of Clancare do herebye appointe Manus oge O'Rourke, weareman and marshalle of all my houses; and I the said Earle do manifestly declare that the said Manus's duties and the fees of his saide offices are

mean or can in any sort justify or defend by any color, so I, for the same, prostrate here before your Lordship, with most penitent and humble mind, humbly with all reverence voluntarily and freely yield and submit my body, life, goods and lands to the order and disposition of her Highness, beseeching, with all humility and due reverence your good Lordship, my gracious Lord and Governor, and you the rest of the Lords and others of her Majesty's honorable council to take compassion upon me, and to be means to the Queen's Majesty, that her Highness, who hath been ever, to her immortal fame, inclined to mercy and pity, will now vouchsafe to receive me most vile and unworthy wretch of her creation to her clemency and mercy, and extend upon me, above my deserts, her most gracious pardon, upon assured trust of my loyalty hereafter. For, sith I came first to Sir Hum. Gilbert, and gave in my only son into his hands as a pledge of my loyalty, truth and fidelity, I have since continued a good, faithful and a true subject, and ready at all times to employ myself in her Majesty's service, as far forth as my poor ability would extend unto, as both the Earl of Ormond, when he had charge, and likewise Sir Hum. Gilbert in the time of his charge, can well testify and declare, which if her Majesty shall do, by your good means, and the rather for that, I simply here *prostrate upon my knees before your honors*, submit myself, life, lands and goods, and am come in to present myself voluntarily before you without any pardon or protection, which if I had either, by word, letter or promise in any sort, I utterly relinquish and forsake, reposing myself in your merciful consideration and pitiful regard of my poor and wretched estate, and hoping that those demonstrations and tokens of my loyalty hereafter may move your grave wisdoms to be means to the Queen's Majesty for me, and I shall, according to my most bounden duty, pray to Almighty God, to grant her Majesty a most prosperous and happy reign over all her dominions and subjects and immortal triumph over all her enemies; and likewise that it should please him to unseal my eyes, and grant me grace, by my dutiful and humble service hereafter, which I do dedicate to her Majesty to the last drop of my blood to be spent to acquit and recompence some part of my grievous offences past, which I will endeavour myself to perform. In testimony of all and singular the premises to be true, I the said Earl of Clancahir have hereunto subscribed my name.—DONYLL CLANCARE.—(Rot. Pat. 13 Eliz. d. r. 6.)

as followethe.—Imprimis he is to receive from O'Sullivan-more, and O'Donoughoe-more, and Macgillicuddy, for every night's cudihie they paie yearelye, the hydes of all the beoves and the felles of all the shepe that shal be killed for the said Cudihies, together with the chines of the said beoves and of hogges ; alsoe O'Sullivan Beara is to give the said Manus his tribute, and from everie other gentleman or person of my countrie or anie other that owes a night's supper, alias a Cudihie, the said Manus and his heires are to receive the hydes of the beoves, together with the chines of the beoves and hogges that shal be killed for the provision of the said Cuddyhies : alsoe I authorize the said Manus whensoever I or my heires shall not be determined to repaire to the said gentlemen's houses, to spende the said Cuddyhies, to take upp and collecte the same for my use, he the said Manus beinge bound to sende the same to my house or manor; receiving his accustomed fees ; and said Manus and his attornies are to keep all the meat and victuals that shall be sent to my houses and manors : and moreover it shall be lawfull for the said Manus to receive on the marriage of every of my daughters, or of the daughter of a Mac Carthy More, in facie Ecclesiæ, from the husbände of said daughter, five marks or five good hackneys as his fee ; and also the fosterers of my children are to pay him his fees ; and the said Manus shall have the hides of all the beoves killed when I the said Earl shall be in camp, alias in *fustoheel*, with Easter and Christmas offerings, and all other accustomed dues,—Datum vicesimo Septimo die Julii anno Domini 1584, annoque regni Reginæ nostræ Eliz. Vicesimo Sexto.

(Signed) Donyll Clancare.

Witness. Moriertagh Mac Teige.

Teige Mac Dermody.

Cormac Mac Owen.

6103 a fjoy az zac aon lejžfeay an Cajnt Tabartajr yo, acur an nelejr, zo
 ttugara Hanrujbe Mac Nlođa 1'Žnada aljaj Ozna a bfuyl dfoñ acur dfeanāñ
 acur do ejor azam a žCjneol Dunžasle azur añ zac ģle ajt dā bfuyl ye azam, jōjn
 clojth acur cnañd acur fear acur jtejr acur cojll azar mojn acur jayž azur
 ģrže azur zac ročar ejle da mbeanañ nejyr na fearaňajb jan, do Donchad
 O'brnajt Mac Concubajr acur da ožģrjyb azur da řjnģnojnkeada jñ a djažģ zo brach
 uajm fejn acur om ožģrjžģ acur om řjnģnojdģrjžģ am djažģ, zo brach; acur cuřnjm
 Caťal O'Nabacajn acur Donchad O'Nabacajn mar bajljb řejlbe lejyr da čur jnat
 řejljb mar tŗajnteočur an tlapla nejmrjajte řjn a žcur añ řa tŗejljb uate řejn;
 acur do beřnjm mo ceatt acur maonta an Cajnt yo do čur a meamřam, a ladjn
 acur a mbeařla acur an žaojbjlž a břojřm dljžģ; acur cuřnjm mo lař acur mo
 řealađ ar an žCajt yo do dēnař a řjažņajře řjn, acur ačtaojm ořm dul do čur
 mo lařme acur mo řealađ ar zac Cajnt djb řjn mar jayřajžter ořm e dul añ;
 acur do beřnjmřj an tOžnađ nejmrjajte řjn an čajnt yo a mo lařj řejn don lařla
 nejmrjajte řjn a břjažņajře zac ndujne az a bfuyljt a lařa ar an ljtjř yo:
 A nju žCłrajn Ramttja an 4 la do mj đřřyl, 1586.

Ma ptagajn do bjd do latari a nam ro do fojllyjugad.
Sjne do latari najm do confjumatata acur realalaz ro.

XXX.

Translation.—Conveyance of Land.—A. D. 1586.

Be it known unto all who shall read this deed of assignment and release that I Henry son of Hugh O'Grady, otherwise

O'Gra,* have given all the land and ground and all my rent in Cinel-Dungaley, and in every place where it is due to me both in stone and tree, in grass and arable land, wood and bog, fish and water, and every other profit, appertaining unto said lands to Donagh, son of Conor O'Brien (Earl of Thomond) and to his assigns for ever, from me my heirs and assigns for ever. And I send Charles O'Rabacan and Donogh O'Rabacan as bailiffs with him, to put him into the possession thereof. I give my permission and assent to have this deed written on parchment, in Latin, English and Irish in legal form, I set my hand and seal hereto in testimony thereof; and I bind myself to go and put my hand and seal unto said other deeds (in Latin and English) as shall be required of me. I the aforesaid O'Grady do give this deed out of my own hand to the said Earl in presence of all those whose hands are hereunto subscribed this day, at Clonramtra, the 4th of the month of April, 1586.

✍ I, Henry O'Grady. (L. S.)

The witnesses present at the
confirmation and sealing of
this deed.

By me, Robert Fentinoe,
Jacobus Lukeus Testis,
R. White.

* King Henry VIII. by letters dated 9th July, 1543, signified that he had granted to Sir Denis O'Grady, knt. *captain of his nation*, and to the heirs male of his body, all the lands, &c. which he pretended a right to; with a power to the Chancellor, Alen, to pass Letters Patent to him of the same. They accordingly passed, reciting that the king and his predecessors were the Lords and true possessors of all the manors, &c. of Thoymcreny, with various lands; yet the said Denis and his ancestors, the King's natural subjects, against their allegiance, and without any title, usurped the premises, until of late said Denys, calling to mind as well his duty towards God, as his allegiance towards his natural and liege Lord and King, humbly sub-

XXXI.

✠ IN DEI NOMINE. Iſe njo foſllyr an rerybjoñ ro, zo bfuyl Doñchad dub Mac Conrajdyn admalac an ro geall do bjd aſſj fejn an an zcuſd do molad do ceatrumajm mjr Zuſr an Cmoajne do beð ac Ojaumajd Mac Emoñd r; Deaža uada fejn acur o na fejžrjb acur o narjngrib, zo bñac ac Ojaumajd acur aga fejdñjb acur az arjngrib; acur a ta admalach, zo bfuajr a toſl fejn o Ojaumajd O'Deaža anazajd a zyll fejn q an bfeañ rjn a dubñamq. Uzur mañ deañbað q ro, a ta lam azur toſl Doñchajd reryobta añ ro, mañ zac fjadajñ eſle da bfuyl reryobta añ; azur jr jad fjadajñ lajñeac, do bjd do laťajñ an rerybjñ ro .j. Oja an tťur, azur Mať-žamrñ Mac Domnaſll Meje Conrajdyn, azur Ojaumajd O'flañazajñ: Uzur Ojaumajd ož O'Uallajñ do reryob ro do toſl Doñcajd Meje Conrajdyn azur da fulañam. Uñ na reryobað a nOñrñ Motañ an ceatramad la .xx. de October 1587.

Diarmitius Neallain Teſtis.

✠ Mjre Doñchad Meje Conrajdyn.

Copia vera examinata et concordans
cum Originali coram nobis infrascriptis.

Do. Myagh.

John Gold.

XXXI.

Translation.—Release of Mortgage.—A. D. 1587.

✠ In the name of God. This writing maketh known that Donogh Duffe Mac Consadine acknowledges that the mortgage which he had upon that part of the quarter-mire of Gortanchrochaire awarded unto Dermot Mac Edmond O'Dea, shall be held by said Dermo this

mitted to the King and his laws; wherefore the king, considering and hoping that he and his heirs thereafter would always behave like faithful and obedient subjects, granted the said premises, as above, with a proviso of forfeiture, if he or his heirs should confederate with any rebels, or war against the Government. *Rot. Pat. 35^o. Hen. VIII.*—On 1st August, 1582, John O'Grady, alias Brady, gent., (son of Sir Denis deceased) and Hugh Brady, obtained a grant of the Lordships, Manors, &c. of Tomgrenie, Ballyduff, Skariff, &c. for ever. Rent 2l. and two pair of gloves at All Saints, or 3s. 4d. for same. *Rot. Pat.*

heirs and assigns, for ever, from him the said Donogh, his heirs and assigns. Said Donogh also acknowledges to have received full consideration from said Dermot for said mortgage of the aforesaid land. In testimony hereof the said Donogh signs these presents with the witnesses hereto. The witnesses present at this writing are, God in the first place, Mahon Mac Donel Mac Consadin and Dermot O'Flanagan. Dermot oge O'Neallan wrote this by the consent of said Donogh Mac Consadin and at his request. Written at Drummother, the 24th day of October 1587.

✠ I Donogh Mac Consadin.

Dermot Neallan, witness.

XXXII.

✠ Amen.

Alz ro an fojrm acur an mola do nyne bryan Mac Ruðruidhe acur Cojmēda Mac Taidz oiz Meje Taidz Meje Matzaimna edar Loclrñ .n. O'Slatra acur Onora jnžean tSeajn an gleaṇa, fan mejd dūjmejjr Majne n' Seacnaraiz dfan ajr Sean Mac Murchad I'Slatra .j. do moladar atzamnac reayc jñ laoz no reac buach jñ laoz acur bo reayz na bealtojne a nojr an Loclrñ .n. acur zac dʒol ar fejñ do ber az loclrñ do žabajl fan mbojn reayz fa man ber fa tjr. Tujlle oile, ata aṇ cōrnydēc Mac bryuidheada man rlan gcojrz q jnžean tSeajn an gleaṇa da dtcej anuay q Loclajñ .n. fan bfeapāñ jnad Man nʒ Seacnaraiz do bed az loclāñ .n. an cetrōma mjr Cnrē na Tujze .j. na tjr ba do fagbād az Majne an a mbed az Loclāñ an Bloyr an Tjgeapna .j. da bʒadžajn dez acur cejtne .xx. acur .r. .c. acur mjle, ar an ceadlā dpožmar do ržrjōb Taidz O'Clejne aṇ Injr le tojl an da pañ.

Loclrñ .n. O'Slatra.

Loclajñ .n. O'Slatra.

An Cornuydēc Mac bryuidheza.

bryan Mac Ruðruidhe an moltojr.

acur Cojmēda Mac Taidz.

Tujllead ejle az loclajñ .n. an a bfeapāñ zceadna .j. bo mojr do marbād do ajr torama Seajm Meje Murchad I'Slatra majlle ne zac cnyjtneacta acur ne zac folatar bʒotajlle.

Al tajmjr Onora, Inžjn tSeajm an gleaṇa admalac žur žlacar na bajrjn o loclajñ Ruad O'Slatra.

✠ Mjje Onora.

XXXII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1592.

✱ Amen.

This is the settlement and award made by Brian Mac Rorey and Conmeadha Mac Teige oge Mac Teige Mac Mahon, between Loghlan roe O'Slattery and Honor daughter of John of the Glen, respecting all the cattle belonging unto Mary Shaughnessy that remained due of John, son of Morough O'Slattery, viz. they awarded a dry stripper in-calf, with one in-calf heifer and one barren of the present May from said Loghlan roe to said Honor, she to take the best payment that Loghlan can give in place of that barren cow according to the times. Furthermore, Cosny Mac Brody is guarantee for said Honor, that if any charge be made on said Loghlan concerning the land, he shall be entitled to Mary Shaughnessy's claim in the quarter-mire of Tuighe, viz. the three cows left to her thereout to be enjoyed by him therein. In the year of our Lord 12 years, 4 score, 5 hundred and 1000,* and on the first day of harvest this has been written, by Teige O'Clery at Ennis with the consent of both parties.

Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

Bryan Mac Rorey, the Umpire,

Cosny Mac Brody and Coinmedha Mac Teig.

More, to which Loghlan roe is entitled, out of the same land, viz. a great cow which was killed for the funeral of John Mac Murogh O'Slattery, together with all the wheat and liquor provided for same.†

I Honor, daughter of John of the Glen, do acknowledge that I received the said three cows from Loghlan roe O'Slattery.

✍ I Honor.

* This custom of the Irish to reckon from unity, is deserving the attention of the learned.

† The ancient Irish indulged in feasts and banquets at funerals, and this habit they are said

XXXIII.

An med zu dtaula Impearan a dtaob ejora a nTabđ jorj an tlaula azur Tadg
 Mac Matgamna .j. an tlaula az togbajl ejora an ran bfeanañ, acur an tEayboz
 mar an zceadna az togbajl ejora an ran bfeanañ cedna; acur dar le Tadg nar
 eojj jad anaon dymcur ra bfeanañ; acur zur tojl leo đ zac taob rjn do leazad
 do cum an mbreathnughe-ne acur an molta an luf ro za bfuljd an lama an
 rernbjñ ro, mar a ta Murriceartac cam Comarba Seanajn, Domnall Maccorman,
 Bnjan Mac Matgamna acur Ojarmajd Meje Murchad, azur zur ceangladan na
 rañta rjn jad fejñ, pa mionda, pa fujneac mar dearmaojr. Iy amlajd dondujgea-
 majñ, an mejd zor bfuaramajñ fjadajn đ, zur ab amlajd do bj an feanañ rjn zo bñac
 .j. tñj cednamna de, az joc rñj ra mbñajn, acur ceadnamna az joc rñj an Eayboz,
 fujl do cujneadan na fundujrjde na fjaća đ zac taob etornia ran cotram. Do mo-
 lamajñne tñj ceadnamna don feanañ rjn zo nacad uajd ro amac do dñol ejora rñj
 an laula .j. 15 rjlljngj ra mbñadajn: acur do fagbadan na cejtne ba do glac an
 tlaula ran feanañ, an jonad a ndeacajd tajrñj do ejor; azur a bfjneact an
 tñj rñj do rñjnde ajñ a maon, acur ejor tñj zceatnaman dñazhajl zo rñjrmneac
 uajd ro amac: acur do deanam a fjadnuyre rñj, do cujnemđne, na moltojnñ neum-
 nadjde rñj, an lam đ an rñjrbjñ ro. Sa Cluajn, an naomad la do mj lujl 1593.
 Iy rñj cednama fagbamaojd az an Eayboz, an cednama an a rñjdeocar fjaća an
 Eayboz do bed an .c. la.

Murriceartac Cam.

Domnall Maccorman.

Bnjan Mac Matgamna.

Diermoid Mac Morogh.

I, Teige Mac Brody, wrote the above order,
 by the consent and appointment of the above
 arbitrators.—Witness my hand.

Teige Mac Brody.

to have borrowed from the Germans. Sir James Ware makes the following quotation from an old
 book of canons taken from an ancient Irish Synod:—"Every dead body has, in its own right, a
 cow, and a horse, and a garment, and the furniture of his bed; nor shall any of these be paid in
 satisfaction of his debts; because they are, as it were, peculiar to his body."—*Ant. Vol. I. p. 152.*

XXXIII.

Translation.—Award.—A. D. 1593.

Whereas a dispute has arisen concerning the rent of Gabhair, between the Earl (of Thomond) and Teige Mac Mahon, to wit, the Earl taking rent on the land, and the Bishop (of Killaloe) doing the same ; said Teige considered that both ought not to do so ; wherefore the parties have consented to submit the matter to the arbitration and decision of us whose hands are hereunto subscribed, to wit, Moriartach cam Comorban of Seanan, Donald Mac Gorman, Bryan Mac Mahon and Dermot Mac Morogh, and have bound themselves by oath to abide by our decision. We do, (after hearing evidence, that said land had been circumstanced thus, viz. 3 quarters paying rent to O'Brien and 1 quarter to the Bishop, before the arbitrators had allocated their claims equally between them,) do adjudge that 3 quarters of the land shall henceforth pay rent unto the Earl to amount of 15s. annually, that the 4 cows which he had taken on the land are to be in payment of the past arrear of rent and the trespass committed against his steward, that he is henceforth peaceably to receive the rent of said 3 quarters. In witness whereof we, the arbitrators aforesaid, have set our hands to this writing, at Clone the 9th day of July 1593. The quarter which we award to the Bishop is that which shall be proved to have been the quarter originally charged with his dues.

Muriertach Cam.

Donald Mac Gorman.

Bryan Mac Mahon.

Diermoid Mac Morogh.

XXXIV.

[illegible]

Comita Matgamayn Mezcormajn. (L. S.)

Being present at the signing, sealing and delivery hereof

Teige Mac Brody.—Dermod Mac Brody.

XXIV.

Translation.—Surrender and conveyance of Land.—A. D. 1594.

Be it known unto all who shall read or hear those presents that I Mahon Mac Dun Mac Gorman* of Caher Murogh in the county

* A very ancient Irish family of Thomond. In an old document now before me I find that Melaghlin Mac Gorman died 1st May 1580, and that his estates of Dromeliyh and Cahirmoroghs descended to his son and heir Dermot.—The late respected Chevalier O'Gorman, distinguished for his attachment to Irish learning and antiquities, was descended from this family. He died at Dromeliyh, the ancient inheritance of his forefathers.

of Clare, in consideration of the fulfilment of an award made between me and the honorable Lord the Earl of Thomond, and for other lawful considerations on surrendering my right and title in and to the one third which belongs to me in right of my wife Judith Mac Gorman of the castle and lands of Dunmore, and all other lands held by Donat Mac Dermot Mac Fermacaigh belonging to said Judith in right of her husband to the aforesaid Earl, his heirs and assigns, from me my heirs and assigns, do hereby assign my right and title in and to said one third of the said castle of Dunmore before mentioned, with all the lands thereunto belonging and every other emolument and profit both wood and moor pasture and arable land, fish and water with the appurtenances, and in every other land held by me as we have also before recited, to the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, as aforesaid, from me my heirs and assigns, and for warranting same to the said Earl against every other person. I the aforesaid Mahon do set my hand and seal unto these presents at Cuivren-colly the 25th day of Sept. 1594.

The mark of Mahon Mac Gorman. (L. S.)

Being present at the signing,
sealing and delivery hereof.

Teige Mac Brody.
Dermod Mac Brody.

XXXV.

Testamentum.—A. D. 1603.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Ego, Donaldus Mac Murucha, an Tarymun, non coactus, non impulsus, sed mera et propria ac legitima voluntate, ad hæc inductus, facio ac condo meam ultimam

voluntatem et testamentum, modo et forma subsequenti. In primis rellegio ac relinquo corpus meum sepeliendum in templo de Kilmore-Ibreacan. Secundo, rellegio et relinquo Domino meo, comiti Donato O'Brien, fœdum meum seu terram, scilicet semiquartam existentem in villa de Cassleancalla et quecumque alia fœuda, seu terras ubicunque sunt aut fuerunt, eidem Domino meo Donato, per præsentes, relinquo. Tertio, rellegio et relinquo Johanni O'Griffa, et Gradarium meum cum ephippio suo vice rerum omnium, quas post mortem mecum consumpserit: Quarto, rellegio et relinquo Domino Donato O'Brien alteram semiquartam vocatam Ballicassin. In cujus rei testimonium, potestatem imponendi manum meam, atque subscribendi, Donato Griffæo, per presentes, concedo. Datum in Kilmory, secundo die mensis Maii, 1603.

Donaldus Mac Murcha en Tarymun.

Donagh O'Gripha.

Johannes O'Griffa, testis.

Thadeus † Gulliel. Mac Gillipatrick, testis.

XXXVI.

In Dei Nomine. Amen.

In ajnm an Utar, acur an Mje, acur an Spjnd Naojm.

ՇՈՄՏՅԱՏ ԵՆ ՇՈՄՆԱ ԿՕ ԵՄԻՆ ԶՆԱԿ * . Ե. ԵՆ ԵՄԿ, ՇՈՄՆԱ ԿԵ ԱՆՈՎ ԾՅԱ ԱԿՄ
ԾՈՇՄՆԻԿ ՈՍԿԵ ՄԱԹԱՅԻ ԱԿՄ ԾՈՇԵԼ ԱՐԺԱՆԵԼ, ԱԿՄ ՆԱ ԽՅԼԼԵ ՈՍՈՅԻ Ա
ԵՔԼԱԿՄ ԾԵՅ, ԱԿՄ Ա ԿՈՐԲ ԾՅՈՂԱՆ Ա ՄԱՅՆԿԵՐԻ ՆԵՕԼԱՅՑ. ԻԾԵՄ, ԱԿԱ ԿԵ ԱՅՑ ԲԱԶ-
ԲԱՅԼ Ա ՄԱՅԵՐ ԲԱՅՂԱԼԱ ՆԱ ԵՄԻ ՈՍՈՅԻ, ԱԿՄ ԱՅ ԲՈԾ ՄԱՆ ԲԱԶԽՄ ԿԵ ՆԱ ԵՄԻ ՈՍՈՅԻ ԿՅՆ

- The ancient family of Grace, whose chiefs were formerly Barons of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny, was descended from Raymond Le Gros (one of the principal invaders of Ireland in the time of Hen. II.) by Basilia sister of Earl Strongbow. One of the direct descendants of this great family Sheffield Grace Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, whose virtues would reflect honour on a nobler race, if a nobler could be found, has lately enriched the Biographical History of his country by most invaluable Memoirs of his family; an example, which, if generally followed, would prove incalculably advantageous to the History of Ireland.

.j. an cead tñjan dun anam; acur an daria tñjan da Ingjn, acur da clujmru .j. Seon Mac Uatejn, * acur an tñear tñjan da mnaoj pöpta.

ITEM, a ta ye az pagbasl pñjð yglljng tatanac az Maolruan Ma Injabajð. acur cujg yglljñe az Ojarmajð Ma Injabajð, acur cujg yglljñe az Sean oz Azur az ro na fjažjnñj do bj do latujñ an Tjomanta rjn, mañ ata, a Sazant umaeda fejñ .j. Maolruana Ma Injabajð azur Seojñ Mac Uatejn, acur Coñla O'Culajñ acur Doñcuan O'Cuslajñ. Anno Dñj 1606.

ITEM az ro na recjtoñj da pag ye of ejona a matur .j. Saon Mac Uatejn, acur a ðean pöyda fejñ do nejñ na bñazan tuar, an xx. la do mj Decembei, anno 1606. Edmññ Injñ.

Tjomna Edmññ Injñye O bajle Ualteñ a zCunde Cedarlajc anojorj Lejghljñ, 1606.

XXXVI.

Translation.—Will and Testament.—A. D. 1606.



In the name of God, Amen.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

This will of Edmund Grace thus begins, viz. First, he bequeaths his soul unto God, and to the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to Michael the Archangel, and to all the saints in the kingdom of Heaven; and his body to be interred in the Abbey of Booley. Item, He leaves his worldly substance in three portions, and these three portions he bequeaths thus, viz. The first for his soul, the second to his daughter and son-in-law John Mac Walter,* and the third to his wife.

Item, he bequeaths 20 English shillings to Mulrony Mac Griffa, 5 shillings to Dermot Mac Griffa, and 5 shillings unto John ju-

* This John Mac Walter Walsh was one of the " heirs of the Walsh Mountains" in the county of Kilkenny, and an excellent Irish Poet. Many beautiful poems of his composition, in the Irish language, principally of the elegiac and descriptive kind, are still extant; several of them in the possession of the writer hereof, replete with all the charms of poetry.

nior. These are the witnesses present at the making of that will, viz. the priest of his own testament, i. e. Mulroney Mac Griffa, John Mac Walter, Conly O'Collins and Duncan O'Collins.—A. D. 1606.

Item, these are the executors whom he appointed over his worldly substance, viz. John Mac Walter and his (the testator's) wife, according to the above witnesses, the 20th day of December, 1606.

EDMUND GRACE.

(Indorsement.)

The will of Edmund Grace of Walterstown in the Co. of Carlow, diocese of Leighlin, 1606.—Probat'. Tho. Canc. Leighlin.

XXXVII.

O Antyrhne Allynj.

A taimy Domnall O'Dala acur Cormac O'Hyryn admalaic gur glacama nne cedne puynt d'gead coronta Sacran, gur ab e meid meadrdear an tuhra de .i. curz ryllingze, acur fice ryllingz cum an phnt de, mar gell a n leiccedna ma m n Zuynt-na-zneyre fa mar gabar ye id n cean acur aye eyle, acur r n do beje uayne az Antyrhne acur az a oyrnyzab, uayne acur o nar noyrnyzab, acur d'fachaib o n n an fena n r n, fa mar a gabar, do f'gram acur do cornam anaghayd zac en dujne, no go b'raza ye cejne pnt d'gead glan fa mar a ta r'nyobta tuar : acur atamaoiony admalaic go tuzam yelb an ledcedna ma m n r n acur an aytjete acon zac en talyba da mbeana lejr, fa talam acur of cion talaman, d'Antyrhne Allynj, no go b'raza ye a curd fejn. Cu n ad eyle a tamaoiony do denam le h'Antyrhne, acur eyr n lyne, a gabayl an f'eyrny n uayde acur d'fachaib o n n da p'ce na gajllime do c'nyetneact c'nyayd glan do tabgt d'Antyrhne, no doyrnyzab no da corne an ya b'la n n, acur m n r n zac e n b'la n n no go b'raza ye a c'rd d'z n an ya meid na tuz ye uayde e ; acur atamaoiony an Domnall r n acur an Cormac r n, da n ceanzal fejn, acur a n ndutha acur d' n d'neyr acur d' noyrnyzab lejr zac e n ce n gal da f'rl tuar an r n, do co n ljonad d'Antyrhne acur da oyrnyzab ; acur comar az Antyrhne d' ngeall le ceyle do glacad, no gell d'ne ag n, no d' peayra na da mad c'nyayd do, acur ne f'nyne do deana m do na co n a n eayb ro do curneam d' r'la zac dujne ag n d' a r'nybion ro, acur fa deana don r'nybneoyr d' n n n do r'nyobad : acur an taonmad la d'z do m j'jun, acur az ro aoyr an Tj'z eayna an tanyo, Myle acur ye .c. acur oet mb'la n n.

Domnall > O'Dala.

Cormac > O'Hyryn.

Աստի՛ ծախ լաւէճնե, նա քարայրոյ ղօ, ծօ ոյնեաժ առ ղշուծոյն ղօ, այս տղած՜ ղբալն ծա
 լամրն բայն ծանդրնե Ակորե, այս տղ Անդրնե ծօյծրոյն արար յ ձ նա Էրնգեալնն ա եա
 էսար տանա, այս ծօ ղշուծօժ առ Էրնթալն ա եա էսար ա՞ն ղոյն ուայն այս ուայն ղեա.

Μηρ, Μυρρίσεντας Ο' Cleρηγ, an γαζαρτ, φραζην an cōnαρτα γα τρυαρ.

Sean + O'Dala teryr.

Ոյր, զո՞ք Սոյնքերտա՞ն Օ՛ճալա չգրչեոյր աւս տէրիչ.

XXXVII.

Mortgage of Land.—A. D. 1608.

From Anthony Lynch.

We Donald O'Daly and Cormac O'Houroune do acknowledge to have received four pounds crown stamped money of England, every 5 shillings weighing an ounce, and 20 shillings makeing a pound sterling, in consideration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ quartermire of Gortnagreisi with its appurtenances ; to have and to hold same unto the said Anthony and his heirs, from us and our heirs, and we are bound to uphold and maintain said land with its appurtenances unto him against all persons until he shall receive from us 4 pounds sterling money, as is above written : and we acknowledge that we have given the possession of said half quartermire and all its appurtenances and profits issuing therefrom, over and under ground, unto said Anthony Lynch until he shall be repaid. We further covenant with said Anthony and he with us, that on our receiving the said land from him, we are bound to give yearly unto him his heirs or attorney two pecks of Gallway measure of hard clean wheat, and so to do every year until he shall be repaid the money aforesaid which he advanced us. And we the aforesaid Donald and Cormac do bind ourselves, our property, our cattle and our heirs for the performance of all the above covenants unto said Anthony and his heirs. And said Anthony shall have it in his power to levy from us jointly or severally,

his

Donald Δ O'Daly,

his

mark.

I Muirceartagh O'Clery, the priest, witness of the above contract.
John + O'Daly, witness.

I Muirceartagh O'Clery, the priest, witness of the above contract.
John + O'Daly, witness.

I Hugh Muircearteagh O'Daly, scriviner, and witness.

XXXVIII.

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peňanřjn, acur bur cõjn dõ do bejt ceangajlte ðe. řaõj řalam acur oř cõjõ
řalamã, uajm řejn om ořřmjřjb, om řejcedujmjõb acur om řjnjgumjřjb um ðjagř,
don Antořne nemřajõte řjn, dã ořřmjřjb, da řejcedujmjõb acur da hřjnjgñřjb ana
ðjajř go řjomřujõde acur go břach, amajl acur mař a řa ře agam řejn řjom-
řujõde mař cõřtt řaňa om břajřřečajř; acur řoř, řa mař atajõ çeřřj řejřjõð
řjõðnabeařa ag mřntjř Oala o řapla Tuadmũman go ceañ acur go cřjõcnuřãð
bľajõna acur cõt õñ mbealltojne ař gajře don data řo, an çeð la do mř majur
1590, acur an řeňaň řjn dõ cõngmajl o Ařtõřřęařmaðajb an řeřojñ ař a řeřbřjř
nočã ata do cõřj acur do řnačujãð ðľjře ř. acur a řajmřj, an Oõncha ceðna řjn,
dom čeangal řejn aň řo, a cęngal mořřmjřęe mo řejřębujmjõde acur mo hřjnjgñajõde
leřřjn leðčeðřmajm mřj cẽðna řujřt-na-ðjřęe, amajlle meřřjn řle nj dã mbeanaň
leřj, acur bur cõřj do do beð ceangajlte ðe, do řeayam, do bariantay, do cõtħuř-
ãð acur do cõřajnt don Antořne řjn, dã ořřmjõb, acur da hřejcedujmjõb, acur
da řjnjgñjřjb go břach, anaðajř gac řle Ořęne go ceañ, agur go cřjõcnuřãð na
ħajmřęe a řã gãn cetham don řeayma bľajõna, acur çeð řjn a ðubřamř řħuay
.j. bľajõajn řeayda do çeřřęe řřčřęe, o bealltojne řo cõgajñ ař gãe do data na
řeřjbjñe řo řejn, amajl acur mař dõ ðena řapla Tuadmũman řeayajn çeřřęe
řejřjõ ðjnebeařa do mřntjř Oala, do meřj a gcoňajřta leřřjn řapla. řujlle .j.
Ojõð a řjõř ag gac aon ðęne go ðřucayã an Oõncha nemřajõte řjn, nem ľajm
řejn, řealb řřčõřlte, ľjbre an řeayajn aň řa leðčeðřmajm mřj çeðna řjn řujřt
na ðjřęe aň gac řle nj da mbeanaň leřj don Antořne nemřajõte řjn, Mac řemajř
meřęe Ambrõřj Aľjnjř dõ meřj eřeãřta, acur řõřma na řęřjbjñe řo anuay; acur
mař ðeayřbað, acur mař řõřľľjřujãð ř gac nj ðe řjn, do ĸujřęeayã Oõňcha O'ðala
mo ľam agur mo řela ř an řęřjbjñ řo, an 18 ľa do mř ðejřrembeř, a břjõðnabeřna,
Aňo ðomjnj 1612, acur aň řa naõmað bľajõajn do řjõřãčř ař břřjõňřa gřayamřľ
řemay, dõ gřayajř ðej řjřř řagřan, na řřajņce, acur na hčęęň, acur aň řa
čujřęãð bľajõajn acur da řřčřęe dõ řjõřãčř na ĸallban, 7c.

Doncha O'Dála.

Ağ ro na jradajm do bjb latq, an uq a tugad an rgrjbjn ro artjg a meamram,
 oji do cunjeara an Doñcha O'Dala ro ardbjzh, lám azur yela q an rgrjbjn ro.
 Sjñe an mrgntjri az a bpusljt a nanmaña acur comante a lama an ro rjor.

Ἄοδι Οὐδ' αὖτις.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

Už ro na pjadajŋ do bjō lajčjn, an rā do tuzara an Doŋcha O'Dala, ro arđjg, realb jŋtojlte ljbie aŋ yerajn niem lam fējn aŋ ra bŋepaŋ ro arđjg, acur an rgač rle nj dā mbeanaŋ lejr, acur dā bŋujl ceangajlte de, don Andtojne niemrādte

ro artjz, do nejn epeacta acur foma na rzybyne ro ardyz. Sjne an mntjy az
a bfuljo a nanamaña acur comañta a lam añ ro rjor.

Domnall mac Zearynyrdajr.

Ado O'Dabojñ. } Nehemias O'Davoren.
Hugh O'Finne. } Loclajñ O'Dala.

XXXVIII.

Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1612.

Be it known unto all who shall hear, read, or understand this writing, that I, Donogh Mac Loughlin roe O'Daly, of Finvarra in the parish of Octamama (Oughtmanagh) and barony of Burren, in the county of Clare, gent. do acknowledge that I have received £6 of pure crown stamped money of England, as pure, as refined and as valuable as that coin now is in England, and as it was when first it was made current, consisting of four ounces to every pound sterling, and 5 shillings to every ounce, and 12 crown stamped pence of England in each shilling, from Anthony Mac (Fitz) James Mac (Fitz) Ambrose A'Linsi (Lynch) of Gallway, merchant. And I the said Donogh, in consideration of said sum of money, do give the half quarter-mire of land, viz. the one-twelfth part of a quarter of a townland, called the half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, of the townland of Finvarra itself, with its scite, garden and dwelling, pasture and arable land and water, with all other profits, royalties, and tenements, appertaining unto said land, over and under ground, from me, my heirs, executors and assigns after me, unto said Anthony, his heirs, executors and assigns, after him, for ever, as fully as I possess it myself for ever, as my dividend from my relatives; and as the 4 sessioghls of Finvarra are held by the Daly family from the Earl of Thomond, until the end and expiration of one hundred and one years from the May next after the first day of May, 1590,

same to be held from the chief Lords of the soil, for the service due and accustomed in law. Now I the said Donogh do bind myself, my heirs, executors and assigns the said half quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with its appurtenances and all other things which appertain to same, to uphold, warrant, maintain, and protect unto said Anthony, his heirs executors and assigns, henceforth, against every person, until the end and expiration of the said term of 101 years as yet unexpired, viz. a year wanting of 80 years from May day next after the date of this writing, in like manner as the said Earl of Thomond shall maintain the said 4 sessiogs of Finvarra unto the Daly family, according to their covenant with the said Earl. Further, be it known unto all men, that I the aforesaid Donogh, with my own hand, have given the quiet and peaceable possession, livery and seisin of the said half-quarter-mire of Gortnadrise, with every thing thereto appertaining, unto the said Anthony Mac James Mac Ambrose Lynch, according to the intent and meaning of the foregoing writing. In testimony whereof, I, the said Donogh O'Daly, have set my hand and seal to this writing the 18th day of the month of December, at Finvarra, Anno Domini 1612, and in the 9th year of the reign of our gracious prince James, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, and in the 45th year of his reign of Scotland.

Donogh O'Daly.

These are the witnesses present when this writing was given, upon parchment; for I, the within-named Donogh O'Daly have set upon this writing my hand and seal.—We the persons whose names and hand-writings are hereto subscribed.

Hugh O'Davoren.

Hugh O'Finne.

Nehemias O'Davoren.

These are the witnesses who were present when I, with my own hands, delivered the quiet and peaceable possession and livery of the within mentioned land, with all its appurtenances, unto the within-named Anthony, according to the true intent and meaning of the within writing.

We whose names and hands are hereto set :

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| Hugh O'Davoren, | } | Nehemias O'Davoren, |
| Hugh O'Finne. | | Loughlin O'Daly. |

Donald Mac Gernasdir.

XXXIX.

43 ɣo tabartur aɾ na denaɱ acur aɾ na ɣerjobað an cuɣeað la deɣ do mɣ
 lujn an aɱɣɣɿ ɣɿ aɱɣɿ don tɣeɣɣna mɣle blɣagojn ɣe ced naɱ mblɣadna deɣ, da
 ɣoɣlɣɣuɣað zo bɣuɣlɣɣɿ Onoɾa lngean ðoɱnaɣll Mɣc Seaan ɾMaɱl ðoɱnaɣe o baɣle
 ɾɾoacɣaɣajn az denaɱ tabartɣɿ acur az tabɣt mɣonɣð ɣeɣn a leat cecatɾaɱaɣn
 baɣle ɾɾɣaɣaɣajn, uajm ɣeɣn acur om oɣɣneadaɣb acur om ɣɣɣneojɣneadaɣb do
 ðonehað O'ɾɣajaj, do laɣla Tuadmuɱan, do ɾɣeɣɣduɱ da eɣɣeað Muɱan, do ɣeɣn
 acur da oɣɣneadaɣb azuɣ da ɣɣɣneojɣneadaɣb, zo bɾat ɣan eɣlɣuɣað ɣan athaɣɣɾa
 do denaɱ an dɣajɣh an ɣeɣojɿ ɣɿn, zo bɾat: azuɣ atajm adɱalaɣ zoɾ ɣlacur mo
 toɣl ɣeɣn ɣeɣn do dɣolajɣeaf o ðoneha O'ɾɣajaj aɾ ɣn bɣeapɱ ɣɿn; acur a tajm az
 tabɣt mɣonɣð ɣeɣn, mo mɣleay acur mo tabartɣɿ aɾ ɣn bɣeapɱ ɣɿn do ðoneha O'ɾɣajaj
 acur da oɣɣneada azuɣ da ɣɿnɣenoɣɣneada na dɣajɣ, zo bɾat, uajm ɣeɣn acur om
 ɣɣɣneojɣneadaɣb acur om ɣeɣɣduɣɣɣb am dɣajɣ, acur maɾ an ɣcedna, atajmɣɿ an
 Onoɾa ɣɿn adɱalaɣ zo bɣuɣl do ɣɣaɣaɣb oɾm ɣeɣn dul aɱ ɣac jonad da nɣaɣɣɣuɣð
 an tɣaɣla oɾm dul, do ɣeayam an ɣeɣojɿ ɣɿn do cɣeap do ɣathajɿ dɣɣeað, no aɱ
 ɣac jonad eɣle da nɣaɣɣoɣð an tɣaɣla nɱ Oɣɣneada oɾm do dul; acur at tajm da
 adɱalaɣ, ɣa bɣɣoɣ na mbaɱajɣe ata oɾm, ɣac uari da nɣaɣɣoɣð ɣn tɣaɣla no Oɣɣ-
 neada no Tuɣnaɣɣe oɾm dul do laɣaɾ ɣn tabartur do cuɾ a bɣoɣɣm dɣɣeað, ɣa maɾ
 oɾdeocur ɣeap dɣɣeað an laɣla, o aɱɣɣɿ zo haɣɣɣɿ, zo maɣað an: azuɣ maɾ
 deɣbað aɾ ɣɿn, a tajm az cuɾ mo laɣme acur mo ɣela aɾ ɣo an la ɣɿn tuay don mɣ.
 her

Onora ny + Donnell.
mark.

IS jad ro fjadojn do bj do lathar in tabantur ro do rznjobad, agur do lathar
lana agur rela Onorajn do cup.

Domnall Mac Suibne, fjne.

Sean O'Coana, fjne.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mullconry.

XXXIX.

*Translation.—Assignment of Land.—A. D. 1619.**

These presents have been made and written on the 15th day of June, 1619, and make it known, that I, Honor, daughter of Daniel, son of John O'Muldowney of Ballyhybroackaran, by these presents do resign my right and title in the half quarter of Ballyhybriackaran, from myself, my heirs and assigns, unto Donat O'Brien, the Earl of Thomond, president of the two provinces of Munster, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, without laying any claim or preferring any suit to said land for ever. And I acknowledge to have received satisfactory payment from said Donat O'Brien, as consideration for said land, and I hereby give my own place, my release and assignment of said land unto said Donat O'Brien, his heirs and assigns for ever, from myself, my assigns and executors; and also I, the aforesaid Honor, do acknowledge myself bound to go to every place which the Earl shall require of me to go, to secure him in the rightful possession of said land, to appear before the law, or go to any other place which the Earl or his heirs shall require of me to go. And I acknowledge, thro' virtue of the bonds by which I am bound, at every time that the Earl or his heirs, or his attorney

* From this period few, if any, legal instruments were written in the Irish language.

shall require of me to appear to have these presents put into legal form, as the Earl's lawyer shall order, from time to time that I shall so appear. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the day of the month above written.

her
Honor + O'Donnell,
mark.

The witnesses present at the writing of this assignment, and of Honor's setting her hand and seal hereunto are

Daniel Mac Sweeny, witness.

John Coony, witness.

Donnell Conry.

Morish O'Mulconry.

Having now concluded this collection of Irish Deeds, I may, to the more ancient of them, apply the description given of Saxon instruments of a similar nature, by the celebrated English Antiquary, Sir Henry Spellman.—“The Saxons, in their deeds, observed no set forme, but used honest and perspicuous words to express the thing intended with all brevity, yet not wanting the essential parts of a deed; as the names of the donor and donee, the consideration, the certainty of the thing given, the limitation of the estate, the reservation, if any were, and the names of the witnesses, which always were many, some for the one part and some for the other.—As for dating, it was not usual amongst them. Seals they used not at all, other than (the common seal of Christianity) the sign of the Cross, which they, and all nations following the Greek and Roman Church, accompted the most solemn and inviolable manner of confirming.”—The Irish deeds of more recent dates generally come within the description of those commonly in use in the time of Hen. III. of England and afterwards, as given by the same Author.—“I observe in the deeds of that time a very absolute and methodicall composition, which therefore hath ever since been received, and conteyneth in a manner to this day; consisting upon the parts here following:—

1. The Direction. 2. The Parties. 3. The Consideration. 4. The Words of Grant or Donation.
5. The thing granted. 6. The Estate of the Granter. 7. The *Habendum* or Estate granted.
8. The Use whereto. 9. The Reservation, if any were. 10. The Tenure. 11. The Warranty. 12. The Sealing and Delivery. 13. The Date. 14. The Witnesses.”—SPELLMAN

“of *Ancient Deeds and Charters*.”—Vide his English Works, folio, London, 1723. p. 234. 235.

ERRATUM.—Page 6, line 9, for XXIX read XXVIII.

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