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# Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne



# Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne

An Account of the Mac Sweeney Families in  
Ireland, with Pedigrees

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

REV. PAUL WALSH, M.A.

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*Ní bheanfa duaigh ná dochair  
re tír Conuill ciúinshrothaigh  
nach díbh dleaghair a diongbháil  
don tír ealaigh imiolbháin*

—Tadhg Dall

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I gcuimhne mo mháthar  
BRIGHID NÍ GHALLCHOBHAIR  
1854-1917



## PREFACE

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THE manuscript vellum from which I have drawn the main narrative printed in this little book may appropriately be named *Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne* "The Book of the Mac Sweeneys." Its commencement was ordered in 1513 by the word of a princess Mary of that name, a continuation gives a history of the family, and many scribes in a third portion have brought together a body of poetry dealing with three chiefs and other members of the Fanad branch. Hence the title which I have suggested for this manuscript book would be fully deserved. I have ventured to borrow the name for the present volume, for, besides reproducing one of its most important texts, it also furnishes a nearly complete account of the original compilation.

It is hardly possible that this study will not contain errors of translation, and others of various kinds. For these I am alone responsible. Mr. Joseph Lloyd made a description of the chief manuscript here concerned some years ago for the Royal Irish Academy, and from his account I have derived much information.

PAUL WALSH.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, MAYNOOTH,  
*January 29th, 1920.*



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## INTRODUCTION

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### I.—THE MACSWEENEY FAMILIES IN IRELAND.

#### § I. *Origin.*

IN this volume the principal documents bearing on the history of the Mac Sweeney families <sup>1</sup> in Ireland are brought together. They include (1) an account written not earlier than 1532, which was compiled for Mac Suibhne Fánad, and traces with some detail the descent of the reigning chief of that branch, (2) the Book of Ballymote pedigrees <sup>2</sup> of Mac Suibhne Fánad, Mac Suibhne na dTuath, and Mac Suibhne Connacht, the earliest source surviving, if we except the annal entries relating to the family, (3) Mac Fírbhisigh's group of pedigrees, corresponding in part with the earlier Book of Ballymote collection, (4) the treatises contained in O Cléirigh's Book of Genealogies. From these materials, and from some others indicated in the notes to this introduction, the following sketch of the history of the family is derived.

The surname *Mac Suibhne* in both its elements is undoubtedly Gaelic. *Suibhne* has no etymological

<sup>1</sup> Kinsmen in Scotland were the MacSweens, and the MacEwens of Ottir, in Argyllshire. There is a mutilated pedigree of Mac Eoghain na hOitreach in Skene, Celtic Scotland iii. 474. The latter name is common in County Antrim.

<sup>2</sup> They occur also in the Book of Lecan 133, and elsewhere.

connexion with the Norse *Suinn* : it occurs in the Annals in the sixth century,<sup>3</sup> and the name is considered by Marstrander<sup>4</sup> to be cognate with the woman's name *Duibhne*, which appears in a more primitive form on some Ogham monuments.<sup>5</sup>

But while the elements of the surname are both Gaelic, Irish tradition consistently attributes a Scottish origin to the family which bears it. The tract which occupies the first part of this volume distinctly states<sup>6</sup> that the Mac Sweeneys came from Scotland, and Lughaidh O Cléirigh, in the early seventeenth century, writes :<sup>7</sup> "of the Cenéal Eoghain were Clann tSuibhne in regard to descent, but from Scotland they came to that place [Fanad]." Suibhne, from whom the name is derived, lived about the year 1200, for a son of his named Dubhghall was a party to a grant to the monastery of Paisley in Scotland in 1262.<sup>8</sup> Suibhne's descent is traced in the genealogies through three generations to Aodh Athlomhan O Néill, who died in 1033. At the latter period the O Néills pass out of prominence in the Annals, and it is impossible to determine from reliable sources the names of Aodh's sons. None of the persons intervening between him and Suibhne are mentioned in contemporary documents. On the other hand, there is a probability that the linking of Suibhne with Clann Néill is an artificial one, and was invented by the

<sup>3</sup> See the Annals of Ulster 564.

<sup>4</sup> Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer 342.

<sup>5</sup> The view of Edmund Spenser that the MacSwynes were Englishmen disguised under an Irish name is not worthy of serious attention.

<sup>6</sup> See especially §§ 13, 19 below.

<sup>7</sup> Life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill (edn. Walsh) § 4.

<sup>8</sup> The Celtic Review vii. 277 : article entitled "Macewens and Macsweens" by Niall D. Campbell.

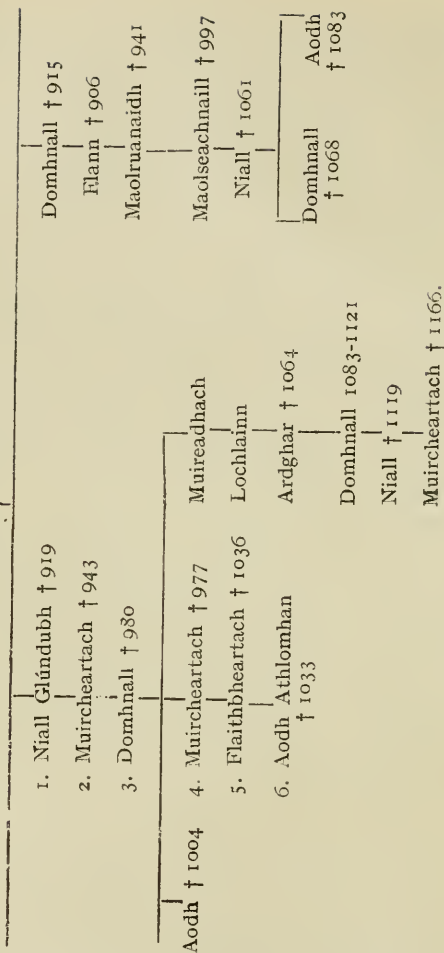


genealogists at a period when the Mac Sweeneys had risen to considerable power in Ireland.

The story which connects the O Néills of Ulster with the Scottish Suibhne in itself appears very unlikely. Aodh Athlomhan is said to have had two sons, one, the elder, Domhnall, and another, Anradhán. On the death of his father the younger, Anradhán, is alleged to have usurped his father's place at the instigation of his people. Domhnall, the rightful heir, made a protest, and the kingship was surrendered to him only when he pronounced a solemn curse on the followers of his brother. Anradhán resigned in favour of Domhnall, and left Ireland to form an alliance with the King of Scotland, and to settle in that country. A descendant of Anradhán was Suibhne, ancestor of all the Mac Sweeneys, and some of Suibhne's descendants came in the course of time to make conquests in Ireland.

Such was the tradition regarding the origin of the family. It is implied by all the genealogists, from the compiler of the Book of Ballymote pedigrees of Clann tSuibhne to Dubhaltach Mac Fírhisigh. But older authorities are the Irish Annals, and the treatise on the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, preserved in the Book of Ballymote 77-79, and in the Book of Lecan 138-140. The latter document is not much later in point of date than the middle of the twelfth century, for the last king of Cenéal Eoghain there mentioned is Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, who was slain in 1166. Its concluding paragraphs deal with some of the kings of Aileach from the year 919 onwards. The table given on the next page will show the relationship of those referred to.

Aodh Finnliath † 879



With the personages numbered 1 to 6 in this table the writer deals in order. At the conclusion of his remarks on Aodh Athlomhan (6), he returns to Domhnall (3), and introduces his son Muireadhach and his descendants. Now, the only reason for this procedure is that the kingship of Cenéal Eoghain did not fall to any member of Aodh's family; otherwise having treated of six generations from father to son, the compiler would have mentioned another or more if they had succeeded to the dignity of those immediately preceding. If a son of Aodh Athlomhan at any time obtained his father's place as king, it is certain the record would not have been broken off with Aodh himself, and its author would not have turned to deal with another line. The fact that he does break off shows that a different family usurped the kingship. The interruption in the succession did not take place immediately, however, for Aodh's father survived him three years, and died king of Aileach in 1036.

This conclusion is confirmed by the Annals. After the death of Flaithbheartach an Trosdáin the family of the O Néills sink into obscurity, and there is not a mention of either Domhnall or Anradhán in contemporary records. At the end of the twelfth century the name emerges into prominence again, but in the interval the sovereignty of Aileach or Cenéal Eoghain was held by kinsmen of the O Néills, who bore a variety of surnames. Niall, son of Maolseachnaill, descended from a brother of Niall Glúndubh, is mentioned as king of Aileach at the years 1044, 1047, 1056, and died in 1061. Ardghar, son of Lochlainn, king of

Aileach, died in 1064. Domhnall, son of Niall, king of Aileach, died in 1068, and Aodh, his brother who succeeded, died in 1083. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, of a different family from the two last referred to, became king in 1083, and died in 1121. There is, therefore, no room in the annalistic record from 1044 onwards for Domhnall, son of Aodh Athlomhan, and if he came into power within the eight years previous, the Annals of Ulster, which deal with Cenéal Eoghain affairs in great detail, would not altogether omit mention of his name. But the silence of the Annals does not imply that he never existed. The O Néills of later ages traced their pedigree through him to a long line of kings of Ireland.

The first reference to the name Mac Suibhne in the Irish Annals is the following<sup>9</sup>: "1267. Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner in Umhall by Domhnall son of Magnus O Conchubhair, who delivered him up to the Earl of Ulster, in whose prison he died." This Murchadh is identified<sup>10</sup> by O Cléirigh as the son of Maolmhuire an Sparáin. Maolmhuire an Sparáin had his fortress at Castlesween on the promontory of Cantire, and his brother Dubhghall, son of Suibhne, ruled from his castle of Skipness, also in that region.<sup>11</sup> The next mention of the name is at the year 1269, when Beannmhíde, daughter of Toirrdhealbhaich O Conchubhair, died; <sup>12</sup> she is described as wife

<sup>9</sup> Four Masters.

<sup>10</sup> See § 144 below.

<sup>11</sup> See § 4 below, and the Celtic Review vii. 277.

<sup>12</sup> Four Masters sub anno, and § 7 below. In the latter passage the correct reading is *Murchadh* simply: see the Index under *Murchadh Mear*, and also page xxii. below.

of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, and was the mother of him who died in 1267. According to a writer in the *Celtic Review* vii. 278, both Maolmhuire and his son Murchadh are mentioned in a charter dated January 19, 1262. About the same period we find a lady of the same family marrying with an O Domhnaill. The famous chieftain of Tír Chonaill named Domhnall Og was inaugurated in 1258, being then aged eighteen years, and was slain in battle in 1281. His eldest son was Aodh, who succeeded his father in the chieftainship, and was, according to O Cléirigh,<sup>13</sup> "son of the daughter of Mac Suibhne." Domhnall's wife's name was Caiteiríona.<sup>14</sup> Her father was Eoin Mac Suibhne, brother's son to Murchadh just referred to. This Eoin's exploits are described in our narrative §§ 9-15, according to which he was banished from Scotland, set out to make a conquest in Ireland, and "was the first Mac Suibhne who settled in Fanad." The "heir of Clann Suibhne" was slain in Breifne in 1305.<sup>15</sup> We have thus abundant evidence that the Mac Sweeneys were well known and established themselves in Ireland in the second half of the thirteenth century.

About the same period another family from the same region settled in Ulster, and, like the Mac Sweeneys, adopted the profession of

<sup>13</sup> Secht mic Domhnaill Oig .i. Aodh mac ingine Mic Suibne ⁊ Toirrdelbach Cnuic an Madhma mac ingine Mic Domhnaill na hAlban ⁊ Niall Becc mac ingine hUi Buighill ⁊ Felim Mor mac ingine Aedha mic Cathail Croibdeircc ⁊ — (*sic*) ⁊ Gofraidh ⁊ Domhnall Dochnaich occus Donnchadh Becc, Book of Genealogies fo. 11.

<sup>14</sup> See § 16 below.

<sup>15</sup> Four Masters.

captains of *gallóglaigh*<sup>16</sup> 'Norse warriors' or 'gallowglasses.' The founder of the kingdom of the Hebrides and Cantire was Sumarlidi, called Somhairlidh or Somhairle in Irish, a Norseman who figures in Scandinavian saga, and whose death is recorded in our Annals at the year 1164. Sumarlidi and his successors were in theory subject to the kings of Norway, but for about a century they were practically independent, and were rid of all interference from Norway after the battle of Largs in 1263. "During all this time the chief power in the Hebrides belonged to the Mac Dubhghaill line, the sons and grandsons of Dubhghall, son of Sumarlidi."<sup>17</sup> Kinsfolk of these were the families of Mac Domhnaill and Mac Ruaidhrí. The Book of Ballymote 116, col. 2, indicates that Clann Domhnaill, Clan Dubhghaill, and the Mic Ruaidhrí, that is, the Mac Donnells or Mac Connells, the Mac Dugalds or Mac Dowells, and the MacRorys, descended all from Somhairlidh, the Norse Sumarlidi. The Clanranald History<sup>18</sup> enumerates also Clann an Ghoill, the Mac Gills or Gills of the Glens of Antrim, and no doubt there were many related families of the same descent which cannot now be traced.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The word *gall* has the same significance here as in the name *Imse Gall* 'Norsemen's Islands,' the Hebrides.

<sup>17</sup> Mac Neill, *Phases of Irish History* 214-8. See the same writer's important study entitled "Chapters in Hebridean History" in *The Scottish Review* (1916) 254-276.

<sup>18</sup> *Reliquiae Celticae* ii. 156.

<sup>19</sup> Another family claiming descent from the same stock was that of O Gnímh or Agnew, Mac Fírbhisigh, Abbreviation of Book of Genealogies, copy in Maynooth College Library, 145. Also the Mac Síthighs of Munster: see Keating i. 26.

The Four Masters mention Mac Domhnaill Gallóglach for the first time at the year 1264: "The Archbishop of Armagh, Maolpádraig O Sgannaill, brought the Friars Minors to Armagh, and according to tradition, it was Mac Domhnaill Gallóglach<sup>20</sup> that commenced the erection of the monastery." Domhnall Og O Domhnaill married a daughter of Mac Suibhne, as has been said above. He also married a daughter of Mac Domhnaill of Scotland, and in 1290 the son of the first wife "was deposed by his brother Toirrdhealbhach, aided by Toirrdhealbhach's mother's family, that is, the Clann Domhnaill, and many other gallow-glasses, and he himself assumed the lordship by force."<sup>21</sup> Five years later the usurper was banished from Tír Chonaill, and driven to seek protection with Cenéal Eoghain and his kinsmen, the Clann Domhnaill.<sup>22</sup> In 1299 "Alexander Mac Domhnaill, the best man of his family in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dubhghaill, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered."<sup>23</sup> These entries prove that this family came to Ireland about the same time as the Mac Sweeneys, and in the annal entries of the fourteenth century the prominence of Clann Domhnaill is still more evident.

We may, then, set down the following conclusions: first, the Mac Sweeneys and the

<sup>20</sup> O Donovan in his note says he was chief of Clann Cheallaigh, but the Genealogies show that the Chiefs of Clann Cheallaigh were of quite a different family. Members of Clann Domhnaill Gallóglach are commonly described in the Annals as Constables of O Néill.

<sup>21</sup> Four Masters.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid. 1295.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.



Mac Donnells came to Ireland about the same period, namely, the middle of the thirteenth century; second, the two families came from the same region, the district of Argyll and the western isles of Scotland; third, both followed the profession of soldiering, being constables or captains of *gallóglaig*, or 'Norse warriors.' Mac Neill has shown<sup>24</sup> from the Scandinavian sagas that the Mac Donnells were of Norse descent, and it seems deducible from the facts just stated that the Mac Sweeneys derived from a similar origin. This is all the more likely as other families, like the Mac Cables and the Mac Leods of Harris, who came to Ireland later in the same capacity, claimed descent from Scandinavian peoples.<sup>25</sup> The Mac Donnells were subsequently linked up in awkward and unconvincing fashion with the Oriel or native family of the same name, and the Mac Sweeneys, were provided with an Irish pedigree by connecting them with the O Néills.

§ 2. *Mac Suibhne Fánad.*

All the authorities agree in describing the Fanad branch of the Mac Sweeneys as the

<sup>24</sup> See The Scottish Review, Summer 1916, pages 263-276.

<sup>25</sup> See John O Donovan's edition of Mac Fírbhisigh's account of these families, Ulster Journal of Archaeology (1861-62) ix. 94-103. It may be remarked that O Donovan misunderstood the expression *Mac Leóid na hAra* and rendered it 'Mac Leod of Arran' *ibid.* 97, Four Masters vi. 1950, 1975, and in this error was followed by the Rev. Denis Murphy, Life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill 71, 95.



senior representatives of the family. Our treatise deals in the opening paragraphs (1-8) with Maolmhuire an Sparáin and his ancestors, and this Maolmhuire, as we have just seen, flourished in 1262. His grandson Eoin was the first of the name of Mac Suibhne who settled in Fanad, though the later chiefs of that peninsula did not descend from him. He is said to have driven out the ancient lords of the place, the O Breisléins, a statement which is supported by the evidence of the Irish Annals. O Breisléin's connexion with Fanad ceases after the year 1261.<sup>25</sup> Eoin was succeeded by his son Suibhne, but these "had not issue, except only Catherine, daughter of Eoin, she who was mother of Aodh O Domhnaill, the son of Domhnall Og."<sup>26</sup> Of Toirrdhealbhach of Béal Atha Daire, the next chieftain, there is no record in the Annals. His descendants are said to have assumed the name of Mac Duinnshléibhe,<sup>27</sup> now known as 'Dunlevy.' After his time there was a new influx of the clan into Tír Chonaill under the leadership of Murchadh Mear 'Murchadh the Crazy,' the common ancestor in all the Mac Suibhne pedigrees now extant.

1. The career of Murchadh Mear is sketched in paragraphs 18-23. Certain imaginative elements, such as the quest for the Fortunate Island, must be dismissed at once, but others may be historical. This chief is said to have taken part in the battle of Sruibhshliabh or Sterling, which is another name for the great engagement of Banockburn fought on June

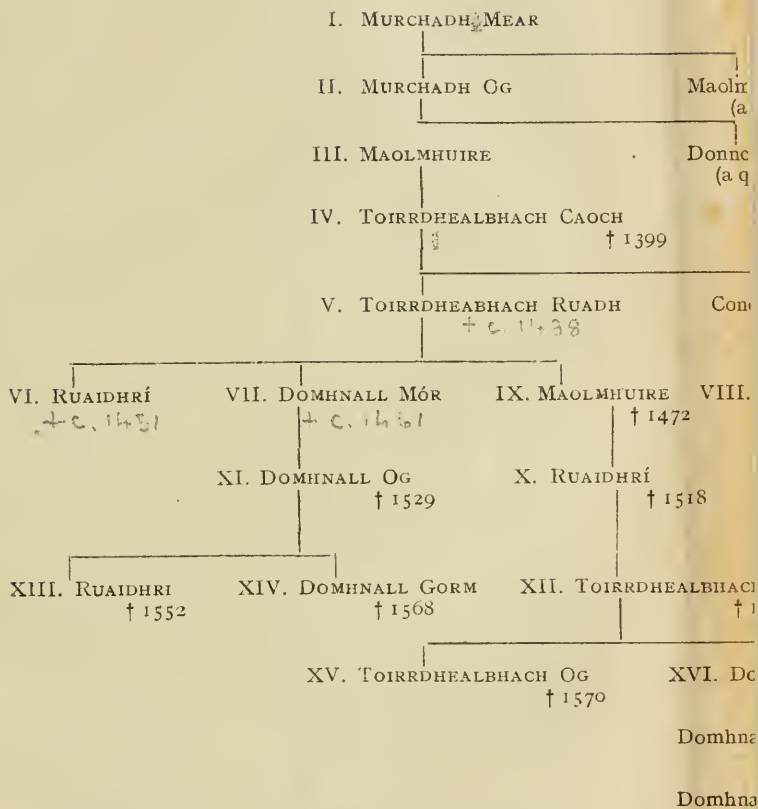
<sup>25</sup> See § 16 below.

<sup>27</sup> See § 17 below.

24, 1314. The Annals of Clonmacnoise speak of this event as follows: "there was a battle fought by Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, against the Englishmen, where the said Robert in defence of his kingdom killed an infinite number of earls, knights, and nobles of England, with a great slaughter of their inferiors at a place called Scrubleith in Scotland." The account in our narrative is different and plainly erroneous, and if the name Sruibhshliabh were not mentioned, one could not infer that the description is intended for the battle of Bannockburn. Murchadh Mear and his son, Murchadh Og, left Scotland soon after the defeat of the English there, and from this time dates the permanent conquest by the Mac Sweeneys of Fanad and other districts in Tír Chonaill.

According to the oldest pedigree of the family of Mac Suibhne, preserved in the Book of Ballymcte and in the Book of Lecan, both dating from about the year 1400, Murchadh Mear was a great-grandson of Maolmhuire who was alive in 1262. The treatise which forms Part I. of this volume omits two personages between Maolmhuire and Murchadh Mear, and so introduces the latter in paragraphs 6 and 7 two generations too soon. This error has been corrected in the English translation, and in the Index.

Before passing to the descendants of Murchadh Mear the reader may glance at the annexed genealogical table of the chiefs of Fanad down to the end of the sixteenth century.



[To face page xxii.]



ii. Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mear, is not mentioned in the Annals. He is said to have taken part with his father in the conquest of Fanad.<sup>28</sup> When the latter left his country to go in quest of the Fortunate Island, he is alleged to have given command to his son and his people "that they should proclaim no lord until the end of a year, and if he himself did not return in that space of time, that they should make his son Murchadh Og lord. He did not come back within the year, and since he did not return, they inaugurated Murchadh Og, as Murchadh Mear had ordered." At the period of his accession the Mac Sweeneys cannot have occupied much territory in Tír Chonaill save in the neighbourhood of Lough Swilly, though our author states<sup>29</sup> that Murchadh Mear bestowed Tír Baghaine, now the barony of Banagh, on his grandson who was named Dubhghall. Irish writers commonly speak<sup>30</sup> of two divisions of Tír Chonaill, one, roughly, east of the gap of Bearnas Mór, and the other west. Murchadh Og became chief of the Mac Sweeney territory "from the mountain eastward." We can only conjecture the period in which he flourished. A son of his who succeeded him was in power in 1342, hence we may conclude that Murchadh Og ruled approximately 1320-1340. From him descended Mac Suibhne na dTuath as well as the senior line of Mac Suibhne Fánad.

iii. Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Og, was the next chief of Fanad. He is not mentioned in the Annals, but according to § 25 he was an

<sup>28</sup> See § 19 below.

<sup>29</sup> See § 20 below.

<sup>30</sup> See Four Masters vi. 1926.

ally of Niall Garbh O Domhnaill, who burned the house of the reigning chieftain of that name in 1342. The following year he fought with the O Connors and others against Niall, and inflicted a severe defeat on him at Achadh Mhóna, now known as Aghawoney, in the parish of Kilmacrenan. Maolmhuire's generous dealings with the poets are described in §§ 26-27, and the story of the ring which he took from his finger to satisfy an insistent member of the profession, must have been recounted to the family again and again. A late version of it will be found in a seventeenth-century piece commencing—

Lionnáin filedh síol Suibhne,

and addressed to Ruaidhrí Og, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha, whose descent is given in § 75.

iv. The successor of Maolmhuire was his son Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, the first chief of Fanad whose name appears in the Annals. He died in 1399 "after having spent forty-one years in the lordship of his territory."<sup>31</sup> The two brothers of Mac Suibhne, Eoin and Murchadh (see § 28), were taken prisoners in 1388: the first mentioned was captured again in 1398.<sup>32</sup> The chiefship of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch was contemporaneous with part of that of Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona O Domhnaill over Tír Chonaill, whose reign extended from 1380 to 1422. Some privileges granted to this Mac Suibhne by his over-lord were the following:<sup>33</sup>

"O Domhnaill bestowed on the Mac

<sup>31</sup> See § 35 below.

<sup>32</sup> See Four Masters sub annis.

<sup>33</sup> See § 30 below.

Sweeneys six scores of axes of *buannacht bona* <sup>34</sup> out of Tír Chonaill itself, a gift in perpetuity from himself and his posterity after him; the making of a circuit of Tír Chonaill once in the year; the spending of three nights in each house in Tír Chonaill;<sup>35</sup> the fishing of the Erne every Friday between Patrick's Day and the Feast of the Cross in Harvest, if they should happen to be encamped by the Erne to oppose the men of Connacht; two ballybetaghs of Tír Mic Caorthainn which are now called Bráighid Fánad; and to sit by the right side of O Domhnaill whenever Mac Suibhne would visit him."

It was likewise under Toirdhealbhach Caoch that an arrangement was entered into between the Mac Sweeneys and O Domhnaill, whereby the ruling Mac Suibhne was obliged to furnish to O Domhnaill's rising-out two gallowglasses for every quarter of land he held. Previous

<sup>34</sup> *Buannacht bona* 'fundamental b.' is so called to distinguish it from *buannacht bairr* 'excess b,' in association with which it is mentioned in the Four Masters at the year 1576. The latter is rarely, if ever, so named in early English documents, the term 'bonnacht beg' being employed instead of it. The Irish *buannacht bona* is variously Englished as 'bonnacht bonny' Calendar of the Carew Papers iv. 455, 'bonogh burre' i. 394, 'bonny burry' i. 416, 'bonney bur' iii. 72 etc., thereby becoming confused with *buannacht bairr*. Both were contributions for the maintenance of gallowglasses, but the precise points of difference between them, notwithstanding many attempts to explain them in the State Papers, require further elucidation.

<sup>35</sup> This grant has reference to the tax called 'cuddye,' *cuid oidhche*, described as "a night supper [which] doth warrant the lord, with such company as pleaseth him, to come to the lands charged therewith, and to take meat and drink for him and his company for the space of four meals at four times a year" Calendar of State Papers (1589) 203.

to this "no lord had a claim on them for a rising-out or a hosting, but they might serve whomsoever they wished. It was the Scottish habit they had observed until that time, namely, each man according as he was employed." <sup>36</sup>

v. Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, succeeded his father in 1399, being pushed into the chieftainship by Toirrdhealbhach of the Wine. With him commenced the custom of inaugurating Mac Suibhne at Kilmacrenan, the place where O Domhnaill in all ages was proclaimed. This ceremony had hitherto been carried out in Iona, another fact which links Mac Sweeney history with western Scotland. Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh was present at the great defeat of the English which took place in 1423. Ten years later he accompanied his over-lord, Niall Garbh O Domhnaill, on a lengthy expedition over Ulster, Meath, and Connacht. In 1434 he saw Niall captured by the English, and carried the remnants of his defeated army into safety. In 1435 he was sorely defeated <sup>37</sup> at the Rosses in Tír Chonaill by Enrí, son of the reigning O Neill, but our author claims the victory for Mac Suibhne. "He was in the full lordship of his country for thirty-nine years," and therefore probably died about 1438.

vi. Ruaidhrí, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, succeeded. Nechtain O Domhnaill, with whom he appears to have been mainly associated, ruled from 1439 to 1452.<sup>38</sup> If Ruaidhrí was

<sup>36</sup> See § 31 below.

<sup>37</sup> See Four Masters.

<sup>38</sup> An elaborate account of O Domhnaill's beef-tax on Mac Suibhne is given in paragraph 43. It may be compared with the following passage in a Verdict of the heads and commoners of the town of Clonmel dated 1537 :



thirteen years in the chieftainship, as is stated, he also probably died in 1452.

vii. Domhnall, brother of Ruadhrí, was chief for three and a half years,<sup>39</sup> and was slain about 1456. In that year Toirrdhealbhach Cairbreach became O Domhnaill, and in that capacity had a successor to Domhnall Mac Suibhne installed in his place.

viii. Toirrdhealbhach, son of Conchubhar Balbh, first cousin of the last two chiefs, was intruded at the instance of O Domhnaill. The latter's position was contested by Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, who was backed by Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, a claimant, and later a holder, of the lordship of Fanad. But both of these were made prisoners in 1456,<sup>40</sup> and were not liberated until the end of four full years.<sup>41</sup> In 1461 they won a great victory over O Domhnaill and Mac Suibhne in Kinnaweer, and assumed the chieftainships of Tír Chonaill and Fanad respectively.<sup>42</sup> The narrative below states that Toirrdhealbhach was only two years in the lordship, but it seems probable the compiler misread the numeral .u. 'five' as .ii. 'two.' The correction proposed harmonises the data of the text with those of the Annals.

"they fynde that when tyme any greate capytayn or gentillman repayre or is lodgeid with gentyllmen of the cuntry, that it is useid to take bewer of the tenants of the cuntry called *mertyeght* and paying no money therfor" Hore and Graves, *Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the 16th Century* (870) 246.

<sup>39</sup> See § 45 below.

<sup>40</sup> There is an error in O Donovan's version of *Four Masters* 1456: for "Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry)" we should read "the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry)."

<sup>41</sup> See *Four Masters* 1460.

<sup>42</sup> See § 46.

ix. Maolmhuire, whom Aodh Ruadh inaugurated in 1461, was brother of Ruaidhrí and Domhnall Mór, both former chiefs. All the subsequent lords of Fanad were descendants of either Domhnall Mór or Maolmhuire, though a son of Ruaidhrí was, at one time, a serious claimant for the chieftainship.<sup>43</sup> Maolmhuire was killed in battle in 1472.

x. Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, succeeded. Paragraph 49 gives a list of his many remarkable military exploits, some of which are referred to in the Annals. He rebuilt the castle of Rathmullen in 1516, and in that year also he and his wife Máire introduced the Carmelite community to a new convent founded there. To Máire's interest in pious literature we are indebted for the magnificent collection contained in the first part of manuscript 24 P 25 below described.<sup>44</sup> The same volume has two poems in the hand of Tadhg mac Fithil, the scribe and author of our treatise, and dealing with the fame and virtues of Ruaidhrí. This chief died in 1518 after a long reign of forty-six years.

xi. Domhnall Og, of the elder branch, son of number vii above, was the next chief. Ruaidhrí's son Toirrdhealbhach was a claimant against him and his brethren, and Eamonn brother of Domhnall Og, with his son Eoin Ruadh, fell in the contention.<sup>45</sup> Domhnall Og ruled till 1529.

<sup>43</sup> See § 49 below.

<sup>44</sup> Pages xliv-lxiii.

<sup>45</sup> There is an entry in the Four Masters to the year 1529 to the effect that "Emonn son of Domhnall Mac Suibhne, and Emonn Ruadh his son, fell on the same day by the hand of Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí." This item is clearly misplaced and "Eamonn Ruadh" as an error for "Eoin Ruadh." Our narrative is of far greater authority than the Four Masters here.

xii. In 1529 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, became chief. Our narrative was compiled in his lifetime, and not earlier than 1532.<sup>46</sup> At the year 1544 the Four Masters say "Mac Suibhne Fánad, Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Domhnall Og Mac Suibhne, in revenge of their brother."<sup>47</sup>

xiii. "After this Ruaidhrí Carrach, son of Domhnall Og, was styled Mac Suibhne." He was slain with some kinsmen in 1552, but the Annals are silent as to the place or circumstances of the event.

xiv. The successor of Ruaidhrí was most likely Domhnall Gorm, son of number xi, and a member of the senior branch of the family. He is mentioned at the year 1557 as leader of *sliocht Domhnaill*, that is, he was then, if not before, the proclaimed Mac Suibhne. His death took place in 1568.<sup>48</sup>

xv. Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of number xii, appears to have ruled from 1568 to 1570. At the latter year the Four Masters enter his death. They give his pedigree wrongly, and as they are made still more wrong by O Donovan's version, the correct entry is here given: "Mac Suibhne Fánad, Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí,<sup>49</sup> son of

<sup>46</sup> See § 56 below.

<sup>47</sup> This entry is explained by another under the year 1543 which O Donovan translates incorrectly.

<sup>48</sup> See Four Masters sub annis.

<sup>49</sup> This name is omitted in the original, but comparison with the year 1567 shows the omission is only a slip.

Maolmhuire, and his brother Aodh Buidhe Ruadh, and Mac Suibhne na dTuath, Murchadh Mall, son of Eoghan Og, were treacherously slain in Dún na Long. . . . Eoghan Og, brother of Murchadh Mall, assumed Murchadh's place, and the place of Mac Suibhne Fánad was taken by Toirrdhealbhach's brother Domhnall." Four poems referred to below <sup>50</sup> deal with this Toirrdhealbhach and some of his immediate relatives.

xvi. The last inaugurated chief was Domhnall, brother of number xv. He was inaugurated in 1570. Seventeen years later the celebrated Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill was captured by an English captain who moored his vessel opposite Mac Suibhne's castle at Rathmullen.<sup>51</sup> Mac Suibhne lost at the same time his own son Domhnall Gorm, the person first named in paragraphs 64 and 90. In 1592 he supported Aodh Ruadh's inauguration as O Domhnaill, and in 1599 followed his chief in a raid on Thomond. After the flight of the Earls in 1607 we find him and others as a jury presenting on their oaths that O Neill, the Earl of Tyrconnell, and their associates, "not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved by the instigation of the devil, not regarding their due allegiance, on the 3rd day of September, in the fifth year of our Lord the King, at Rathmullyn aforesaid, treasonably and as false traitors of the said King, with force and arms, to wit, with swords, pikes, and guns, assembled themselves in warlike array, and then and there treasonably compassed and imagined the death

<sup>50</sup> Page lix.

<sup>51</sup> O Sullivan, *Historia Catholica*, ii. 4. 34.

and destruction of the said King, and conspired with one another, and purposed to deprive him of his royal power and of the government of his kingdom of Ireland, and to take upon themselves the government of the said kingdom." <sup>52</sup> This and similar pieces of service merited a grant <sup>53</sup> under the Plantation of Ulster, estimated to the extent of 2,000 acres, but the solicitor-general writes of him in April 1609 that he "sate with them as a justice of peace, though he came in an uncivil manner in his mantle." <sup>54</sup> He was still alive in 1619, in which year Pynnar has the following in his Survey:

"Donnell McSwyne Farne hath 2,000 acres called Roindoberg and Caroocomony. He hath built a good bawne, and a house, all of lime and stone, in which with his family, he dwelleth. His tenants have not estates but from three years to three years, and these do plough after the Irish manner." <sup>55</sup>

This is the last mention of the last Mac Suibhne in history. He was succeeded in possession of his estates by his son Domhnall Gorm.

Domhnall Gorm, as we have seen, was imprisoned with Aodh Ruadh and others in 1587. On the day on which the Earls embarked at Rathmullen in 1607, two boats' crews were despatched to procure firewood and water for the voyage. They were attacked by the son of Mac Suibhne Fanad and a party of the people of the district, and with difficulty brought their stores on board.<sup>56</sup> This son was either

<sup>52</sup> Calendar of State Papers (1608) 555.

<sup>53</sup> Hill, page 327.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid. 526.

<sup>56</sup> Flight of the Earls 9.

Domhnall Gorm or one of his two brothers named in paragraph 90. Domhnall Gorm, according to an Inquisition taken in 1637, died possessed of his full estate on February 12, 1636-7. A compilation<sup>57</sup> of pedigrees preserved in Trinity College Dublin, gives the place of his burial as Clondavaddog, the name of his wife as Honora, daughter of Mac Suibhne na dTuath (Eoghan Og † 1596: see § 112), and the names of his six sons and four daughters. This authority mentions the order of the children:

1. Hugh, died *sine prole*.
2. Daniel. This son is referred to as the heir to Domhnall Gorm in the Inquisition just mentioned, but his name is improperly deciphered as "Dowell Oge" instead of "Donnell Oge." At the time of his father's death he was married, and his wife was Ellen, daughter of Faghney O Farrell of Moat in the county of Longford. In a list of forfeiting proprietors drawn up about 1656 his name and that of his mother appear: "Daniell Oge mac Daniell Gorme Mac Swine, Honora Mac Swine relict to Daniell Gorme aforesaid."<sup>58</sup> A late hand in § 144 carries the pedigree two generations farther downwards.
3. Walter, married Mary, daughter of Walter mac Loughlin Mac Sweeney of Ray, in the county of Donegal: see § 159.
4. Mary, married Mulmurry Mac Sweeney.
5. Grany, married Erevon Mac Sweeney of Ray.

<sup>57</sup> F. 4. 18, fo. 117.

<sup>58</sup> Hart, Irish Landed Gentry 298.

6. Elice.
7. Honora, married Turlough O Donnell of Gortnatraw, in the county of Donegal.
8. Neal.
9. Hugh Boy.
10. Murrough.

We have thus followed the fortunes of the main branch of the Mac Sweeneys during a period of more than four hundred years. No other family in Tirconnell, except only the O Donnells, can present such an unbroken record.

§ 3. *Mac Suibhne na dTuath.*

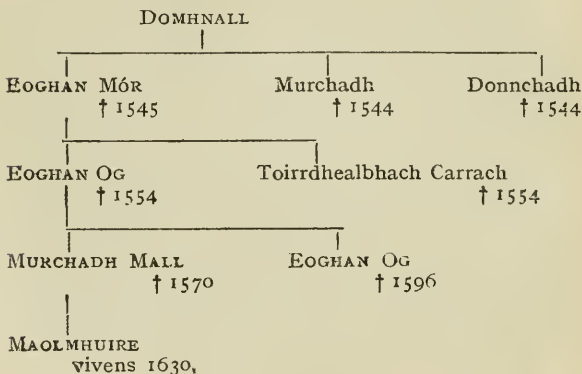
Mac Suibhne na dTuath,<sup>59</sup> that is, 'of the tuatha,' was named from the district which this branch of the family inhabited. It was included in the present barony of Kilmacrenan, and is referred to sometimes as *Tuatha Toraighe*, from its position opposite Tory Island, and sometimes as *na tri Tuatha*, 'the three tuatha.' Prior to the extension of the power of the Mac Sweeneys this territory was held by the O Boyles: the last reference to a chief of that family in the district is at the year 1360. The first Mac Suibhne na dTuath was Donnchadh Mór, son of Murchadh Og, and the latter, as we have

<sup>59</sup> This title was Englished 'Mac Swine ne Doe,' 'Mac Swine Doe' etc. It gave name to Castle Doe or Doe Castle. It is commonly and erroneously understood as Mac Suibhne na dTuagh 'Mac Sweeney of the Battle-axes,' partly because, as O Grady says, "by these implements all Mac Sweeneys lived and most of them perhaps died." O Donovan trips over the same words in *Four Masters* v. 1581.



seen above, flourished till about 1340. Eoghan Connachtach,<sup>60</sup> son of Donnchadh Mór, was made prisoner in 1359, and his son Toirrdhealbhach Og, was lord of the Tuatha either reigning or lately dead<sup>61</sup> when the Book of Ballymote scribe set down his pedigree. Donnchadh, son of Eoghan Connachtach, was drowned in 1413. We hear no more of their descendants till the sixteenth century.

From an entry<sup>62</sup> in the Four Masters at the year 1544 it is clear that Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Toirrdhealbhach Og, was head of the branch, though there is no mention of him in the Annals. After him the succession will appear from the following table :



<sup>60</sup> He is to be distinguished from another of the same name who belonged to the Connacht branch : compare §§ 62, 66, 67, etc. below.

<sup>61</sup> More likely he was living, for three complete generations after him bring us to the year 1544 : see § 115.

<sup>62</sup> "Murchadh, the son of Mac Suibhne na dTuath, and Donnchadh, his brother, both died."



Eoghan Og, the second last chief, was addressed by the poet Tadhg Dall O hUiginn in a piece<sup>63</sup> which recounts the origin of Clann tSuibhne from Cenéal Eoghain. He was also a patron of Eochaidh O hEoghusa.<sup>64</sup> He died on January 26, 1596.

Maolmhuire, nephew of Eoghan Og, succeeded, and was the last inaugurated chief of the Tuatha. He revolted<sup>65</sup> from Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill in 1598, and was in alliance with Sir Conyers Clifford at the time of his memorable defeat at the Curliou Mountains. He was knighted by the English, and having surrendered his estates, had a regrant<sup>66</sup> on April 28, 1600, "of all lands and hereditaments in the territory called Mac Swyne ne Doe's country in Tireconnell contained in his surrender." Under the Plantation of Ulster he had a grant<sup>67</sup> of 2,000 acres, and Pynnar's Survey (1619) states that "upon this he hath built a bawne of lyme and stone, and a good stone house, in which he dwelleth with his family: he hath made no estate to any of his tenants, and doth plough after the Irish manner." He was still living in 1630. O Donovan discovered a tradition that Sir

<sup>63</sup> It commences thus: *Iad féin chinnios ar chloinn Néill.*

<sup>64</sup> O Grady, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* 464.

<sup>65</sup> *Four Masters* vi. 2124. "Mac Swyne a Doe, who joined with him presently upon his coming into the country, has been put to great extremity, having lost sixteen of his men, and lives now a banished man, until Sir Conyers can relieve him" *Calendar of State Papers* 130.

<sup>66</sup> *Fiant of Elizabeth* 6390. \*

<sup>67</sup> Hill, *Plantation of Ulster* 327, 526.

Mulmurry died in poverty: "Donnell O Donnell of Glenties says that he drank out his estate, but to whom he mortgaged it is not remembered."<sup>68</sup> O Cléirigh and a continuator mention three generations after him in paragraph 145. O Donovan narrates<sup>69</sup> that he met in 1835 a travelling tinker who claimed to be the lineal and senior descendant of the last chief. "He then sat down," he says, "and told me his story, the misfortunes of his family, how he came to be a tinker, and lastly his pedigree up to Sir Malmurry Mac Swyne Doe, which runs thus:

1. Sir Malmurry, the father of
2. Donogh More, father of
3. Morogh, father of
4. Donogh Oge, father of
5. Torlogh, father of
6. Emon, now the senior, aged 61,
7. Donogh
8. Torlogh.

He refers to his relative Morogh Mac Swyne of Machaire More, in Boylagh, for a confirmation of this pedigree, and asserts that all the old Milesians from Fanaid to Ballyshannon acknowledge him to be the senior, and agree in the number of generations from him up to Sir Malmurry." Petrie heard about the same time that another person, who claimed to be the senior representative of Sir Maolmhuire, died in 1834.

<sup>68</sup> Ordnance Survey Letters, County Donegal (extracts at the end of the volume).

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. 58-61.

§ 4. *Mac Suibhne Connachtach.*

Dubhghall, son of Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Mear, is described in paragraph 20 as the founder of the Tír Baghuine branch of the family. He was slain in 1356. But about 1400 the compiler of the Book of Ballymote pedigrees groups six grandsons of his under the title Mac Suibhne Connachtach 'Mac Suibhne of Connacht.' Toirrdhealbhach, the senior of these, died in 1397, though O Cléirigh, in the seventeenth century, makes him a lord of Tír Baghuine. He is described in the Annals as "high constable of Connacht." Of this branch the family in Tír Baghuine, in the south-west of the modern county of Donegal, were an offshoot. This fact is obscured by the later chroniclers and genealogists, influenced, no doubt, by the prominence of the "three Mac Sweeneys" in Tír Chonaill. Mac Suibhne Connachtach occupied the district of Cúil Chnámh, in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. A chief of this branch named Maelmórdha, slain in 1581, has some importance in literature. Tadhg Dall O hUiginn celebrates him in a poem commencing—

Tánac oidhche go hEas Caoile,

and there is an anonymous piece commencing—

Tugam aghaidh ar Mhaol Mhórrdha

in the Royal Irish Academy manuscript 24 P 9. 193. The latter supports the western version of the pedigree of the family against the

O Cléirighs. Some representatives of the name forfeited under the Cromwellian regime.<sup>70</sup>

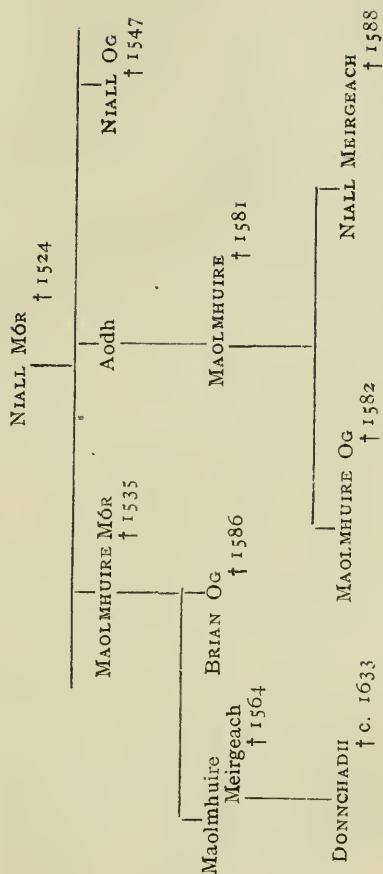
§ 5. *Mac Suibhne Baghuineach.*

In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1497, there is an entry which proves that the Mac Sweeneys of Tír Baghuine were a branch of those of north Connacht. The passage runs as follows: *Mac Suibhne Connachtach .i. Mac Suibhne Baghuineach Eoghan*, which is to be translated "Mac Suibhne of Connacht, that is, Mac Suibhne of Baghuine, namely, Eoghan." This indicates that the new settlement in Tír Chonaill at first bore the name of the district whence they came. Baghuine gave name to the present barony of Banagh, in the county of Donegal. In ancient times this territory also included at least part of the barony of Boyleagh, which adjoins that of Banagh on the north side of the latter. The earliest entry in the Four Masters connecting the Mac Sweeneys with this country occurs at the year 1496, but there is reason to believe that a branch of the family settled there early in the fifteenth century. Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, "constable of Tír Chonaill," died in 1424.<sup>71</sup> He was the son of Eoin, one of the Mac Sweeneys of Connacht, mentioned at the head of the Book of Ballymote pedigree, and was ancestor of the later chiefs of Baghuine. His immediate successors cannot be traced in the Annals. The chief in 1497 was named Eoghan. We know the succession from Niall Mór onwards.<sup>72</sup> See table on opposite page.

<sup>70</sup> O Hart, *Irish Landed Gentry* 303.

<sup>71</sup> Four Masters.

<sup>72</sup> See § 151 below.



Only one chief, Toirrdhealbhach Meirgeach 1547-1550, is there missing. His pedigree is not given in the Annals. The manner of accession of the last of the name was as follows: "Mac Suibhne of Tír Baghuine, Niall Meirgeach, son of Maolmhuire, was slain by Donnchadh Dubh, son of Maolmhuire Meirgeach *per dolum*." <sup>73</sup> In a report on the state of Connacht dated August 15, 1595, Sir Richard Bingham says <sup>74</sup> "Mac Swiney ne Bane married the sister of Tibbot Bourk mac Water Kittaughé." The latter was created Mac Uilliam in December 1595 at the instance of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill. Donnchadh came over <sup>75</sup> to the English in 1602. Though he was suspected of complicity in the rebellion of Sir Cahir O Dogherty he managed to secure a grant of 2,000 acres under the Plantation of Ulster.<sup>76</sup> He lived till about 1633.

#### § 6. *Branches in Connacht and Thomond.*

Mac Fírbhisigh mentions four different branches of the Mac Sweeneys all seated west of the Shannon. We have already seen that one was settled in the west of county Sligo. The second was in county Roscommon, the third in Clanricard, and the fourth in Thomond. Numerous references in the Annals show that they all followed the profession of arms. Those of Machaire Connacht were constables, or captains of gallowglasses, to O Conchobhair Donn, while the families of Clanrickard and

<sup>73</sup> Annals of Loch Cé.

<sup>74</sup> Calendar of State Papers 369.

<sup>75</sup> Four Masters vi. 2328.

<sup>76</sup> Hill, Plantation of Ulster 328.

Thomond served the Burkes and the O Briens in a similar capacity.<sup>77</sup> Domhnall na Madhmann is the common ancestor in all the pedigrees of these branches.<sup>78</sup> He is referred to in the Annals of Loch Cé at the year 1419. His father was Eoin, mentioned by the Book of Ballymote compiler, and as we have seen, Maolmhuire, his brother, who died in 1424, was Mac Suibhne Baghuineach. The Annals have no data whereby the date of the settlements in Roscommon, Clanrickard and Thomond may be determined, but they probably took place early in the fifteenth century. These families come into prominence with the death of Ruaidhrí Mór in 1503. How they fared after the Elizabethan wars I have been unable to learn, except for this item: <sup>79</sup> "To Hugh mac Swynne, son and heir of Colloe Mac Swynne, late of Kilkie in county Clare, gent., deceased, was granted on 16th December in said year [1606], for a fine of 12 pence Irish, livery of seisin of all lordships, castles, lands, etc., of which said Colloe, who held in capite by military service, died seised, without proving his age."

§ 7. *Mac Suibhne Urmhumhan.*

The Burkes and the Fitzgeralds were not the only Anglo-Norman families who enlisted the services of constables and gallowglasses. The Butlers of Ormond had family connexions with

<sup>77</sup> Annals of Loch Cé ii. 434, 474, 376.

<sup>78</sup> See § 83 below. In the note thereto the following should have been inserted: "Murchadh Gránna, son of Ruaidhrí, † 1559, Annals of Loch Cé."

<sup>79</sup> Erck, Repertory of the Inrolments of the Patent Rolls 277.

the Crown and the nobility of England, and their attachment to the English interest in the sixteenth century was conspicuous. But their loyalty to England did not prevent them from entertaining as captains a branch of the Mac Sweeneys. This offshoot claimed descent<sup>80</sup> from those of Connacht, but their precise location in Ormond is as yet unknown.

§ 8. *The Mac Sweeneys in Munster.*

The Mac Sweeneys penetrated to Munster some time in the course of the fifteenth century. Brian, son of Toirrdhealbhach, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, "inflicted the defeat of Cnoc na Lurgan on Cormac Dall Mag Carrthaigh."<sup>81</sup> That event cannot have been much later than, say, 1460, for Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh died in 1438. In 1520 Maolmhuire son of Brian, fought for the Mac Carthys at the battle of Mourne Abbey.<sup>82</sup> The family was prominent all through the sixteenth century, as a reference to the note on paragraph 154 will show. O Cléirigh gives three pedigrees of the family below, §§ 154-6. Some of them lived in the neighbourhood of Macroon, in the county of Cork, and were constables to Mag Carrthaigh of Musgraihe. The rest were settled further south under the lordship of Mag Carrthaigh of Cairbre. They all claimed descent from the Tuatha branch in Tirconnell.

Philip O Sullivan Beare the historian mentions that his own mother was a member of this

<sup>80</sup> See § 158 below.

<sup>81</sup> See § 41 below.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.



family, namely, Johanna, daughter of Domhnall Mac Suibhne.

Illius genitor Donaldus stirpe Suinnus  
Germanos habuit (martia fulcra) decem.<sup>83</sup>

Eight of the brothers referred to in these verses can be identified. One of them Murchadh na Mart was quartered with O Neill<sup>84</sup> when the Earl of Tyrone attacked the latter in 1588. In 1590 he was with Brian na Múrtha in Breifne, and O Sullivan severely censures<sup>85</sup> him for his betrayal of that great chieftain. A little later he went over to Sir Richard Bingham, governor of Connacht, who besought<sup>86</sup> the Lord Deputy for a pardon for him on April 6. In 1602 Florence Mac Carthy, then imprisoned in the Tower of London, offered to do service against "Tireowen's own person." He propounded his scheme to Cecil in the following terms:<sup>87</sup>

"I do not think that any hath better means and knowledge, nor men of better ability and sufficiency, to perform it than myself; whereof none, nor none other of the birth of Ireland, in mine opinion, is so sufficient for the performance thereof as Morogh ny Mart, who without exception is the most exercised commander, and of greatest skill, experience, and reputation for that country's wars of any mere Irishman. He is my foster-brother, son

<sup>83</sup> The reference to this passage is given at page 89.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>84</sup> Four Masters. O Donovan's translation of this entry is wrong.

<sup>85</sup> *Historia Catholica*, Tome iii., bk. ii., chap. 1. The first edition of this work is now hard to find. The second, issued in 1850, it is hardly possible to read, by reason of its great inaccuracy.

<sup>86</sup> *Calendar of State Papers* 331.

<sup>87</sup> *Life and Letters of Mac Carthy Mor* 361.

to my foster-father, that was chief commander of my father's footmen. When I was committed hither before, he fled into the north, where being followed by some four hundred soldiers, he served old O Neyle, for whom he gave Tireowen a great overthrow at Carriglyeh; afterwards he maintained O Royrk in his country for a while; and, understanding of my enlargement, served Sir Richard Byngham, who sent him and his soldiers pardoned into their country; he and a younger brother of his, that keeps a hundred men about him also, are now, as I hear, joined with O Swlivan Bere."

This is the last we hear of Murchadh na Mart.

With Brian, son of Eoghan an Locha, who is mentioned in § 156, John O Hart connects<sup>88</sup> some members of the Mac Sweeney family now living. He does not mention his authorities. The statements which he makes may, or may not, be well founded.

## II.—DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

### § I. *The first portion.*

The manuscript, from which the narrative portion of the present volume is taken, is numbered 24 P 25 in the Royal Irish Academy's collection, and consists of three distinct portions. The first extends to the end of page 124, and was written by Ciothruadh Mag Fhionnghaill<sup>89</sup> in the years 1513-1514, as the following entries prove:

<sup>88</sup> Irish Landed Gentry (1884) 109.

<sup>89</sup> This would appear to be the name now anglicized "Ginnell."

Page 25, col. 2 (end). Me fecit Cithruad Mag Findgaill do sgríb so anuas gan cailc gan cubar le drochadme ⁊ ní buidech me fa comrad na haithci arer do Moir Ceir 'a *me fecit* : Ciothruadh Mag Fhionnghaill wrote this down to here, without chalk or pumice, with a bad implement, and I am not thankful for the conversation of last night to Black-haired Mór.'

Page 29, col. 2 (end). Ní maith tuicios Mor Ciar na focail si tis co foill : in med do connac ní fhacim ⁊ in med do cim ní fhaiceb ⁊ in med do bi ní fhuil ⁊ in med ata ní bia ⁊ in med bias ní beid. Anno d<sup>o</sup>.m<sup>o</sup>. ccccc. xiii. 'not well yet does Black-haired Mór understand these words that follow : *what I have seen I do not see, and what I see I shall not see, and what was is not, and what is will not be, and what will be will not be.* Anno Domini 1513.' This is an enigmatical description of the passing nature of Time.

Page 31 (lower margin). Bennacht ar anum Cithruaidh 'a blessing on Ciothruadh's soul.'

Page 68, col. 1 (top). Andail in tigerna in trath do cuired in lebar so a nGaidhilg .i. .vii. mbliadna decc ⁊ da .xx.it ⁊ ceithri .c. ⁊ míle bliadan. Ando domine .m<sup>o</sup>. ccccc. x.iii. anoiss e. Me fecit Cirdiciuss ⁊ miscath ar mo conguib 'the year of the Lord when this book was put into Irish was 1457. It is now A.D. 1514. *Me fecit Cirdicius*, and a curse on my implement.' The date 1457 will apply to, at least, the item immediately preceding. Cirdicius is Latin for Ciothruadh.

Page 86, col. 1. Dob i aess an tigherna an trath do sgríbad an betha ssa C.c. do Máire inghin Eogain I Maille .i. xiii. ⁊ .cccc. ⁊ míli bliadhan. Misi Cithruad Mág Fhindgoill do sgríb sin le drochadhme ⁊ cenglum ar gach aon leghfas sin

a bennacht do tabairt ar manmuin truaigh ⁊ fos ar anmuin mo ban posta mur a ngabann siat ⁊ co hairighi ar anmuin Moiri Ceiri oir is i do posus fa dereadh díb sin. In la deghenach don mí Mai aniugh ⁊ reliqua 'the Age of the Lord when this Life of Columcille was written for Máire, daughter of Eoghan O Máille, was 1514. I, who wrote that with a bad implement, am Ciothruadh Mág Fhionnghaill, and I put<sup>e</sup> an obligation on everyone who shall read it to give a benediction for my own poor soul, and for the souls of my successive wives, especially that of Black-haired Mór, for she is the one of them I last espoused. The last day of the month of May to-day et reliqua.'

Page 102, col. 2 (end). Me fecit in fer o Toraigh do graif 'a *me fecit*: the man from Tory wrote this.' Tadhg O Roddy alters *graif* to *graifnigh*.

Page 105, col. 1 (middle). Conad hi betha ⁊ bás Catreachfína banoighe connice sin ⁊ Enog O Gillain da tairring a Ladin hi ⁊ mise me fein ⁊ misgath ar mo conngaib uili et gach aon leghfis ⁊ estfis ⁊ meabrochus hi do geba nem do fein ⁊ don triar oile bus ferr leis ⁊ reliqua 'so that that so far is the Life and Death of Catherine the Virgin, and it was Enóg O Giolláin and I myself who drew it from the Latin, and a curse on all my implements; and everyone who shall read, or listen to, or memorise it, will gain heaven for himself and the three others hé most likes, et reliqua.'

Page 105, col. 1 (end). Ailim trocairi De tria impidi Catrechfína banoige ar manam ⁊ ní hurusa mo goid aniugh o Shíli 'I beseech the mercy of God through the intercession of Catherine the Virgin, and it is not easy to steal me away to-day from Síle.'

Page 109, col. 2 (end). Miscath uaim ar in Cain

Domnaig si oir ní fhuil acht ton eistir da sdol aici .i. do fhágaib si a cruas ⁊ ní ruc si ar buga ⁊ reliqua 'a curse from me on this Law of Sunday, for it has [now] only a *podex inter duo sedilia*, that is, it has left its difficulty, and it has not reached its simplicity, et reliqua." The *Law of Sunday* is a treatise in technical legal language. The scribe means that in trying to bring it from difficulty to simplicity, he has succeeded in taking it only half-way, and has therefore left it in the position of one trying to sit between two stools while supported by neither.

Page 121, col. 2 (end). Me fieri Cithruad do graif gan cailc gan cubar la . . . . . na rainn si ando d<sup>o</sup>.m<sup>o</sup>. ccccc. . . . .

From these notes we gather, further, that the scribe was a native of Tory Island, that he was part translator from the Latin of the Life of Saint Catherine, and that his book was put together at the behest<sup>90</sup> of Mary, daughter of O Máille (the wife of Mac Suibhne Fánad), whose death is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1523. That the first portion of our manuscript is aptly described as a "book of piety" will appear from the following description<sup>91</sup> of its contents:

Page 1. Portion of the Finding of the True Cross. The commencement is lost, one folio being missing before the first page. This recension is different from that preserved in LB, printed and studied by Schirmer, Die Kreuzeslegenden im

<sup>90</sup> See § 51 below.

<sup>91</sup> The *Liber Flavus Fergusiorum*, to which some references are made in the following pages, has been described by Edward Gwynn in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xxvi., section C, 15-41.

Leabhar Breac (St. Gallen, 1886). The missing portion may be supplied from H. 2. 12 (third gathering), where the opening passage is as follows :

Incipit Inuenicio Sanctae Crúcis .i. tindscainter annso faghail na croiche nóim .i. an tres bliadain .x. ar .xx. ár da céd re flaithius Consantínus impir na Romai an .ui. bliadain da flaithius tancadar cinedhaigh imdaí do bárbaraib ar oenslidhidh ar an inad diarbo hainm Dánubium ar na nullmugad docum catha in agaid na cristaidhed.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 1.

Page 3. The story edited by Stokes, *Revue Celtique* xix. 14 ff., under the title 'Stair Fortibrais.' By the loss of one folio between pages 12 and 13 portion of the text is missing, corresponding to §§ 107-127 of the edition.

Page 25. *Feacht noen do batar da lenam a Francaib ag comcluichi .i. lenam Cristuigi ⁊ lenam Ibalach* etc. The story has been printed in *Lismore Lives* xx, in *Mélusine*, tome iv, and in *Eigse Suadh is Seanchaidh* 42. At the end of column 2, page 25, is a scribal entry printed above, page xlv.

Page 26. *Incipit don comrad glanruine donid Muire ⁊ a mac andso amail adeir Germanuss Higrapuss* etc.

Ends :

*berad lium am flaithemnuss fein tu tre bithu sir. Finit.*

Page 28. Christ's Descent into Hell :

Ar neserge Crist o marbuib do luid domnach casg do tabairt na broide a hifern etc.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 23.

Page 29. Scribal note, with date 1513, printed above, page xlv.

Page 30. Life of Saint Margaret :

Araile uasalathair ⁊ ardcumachtach bóí for in popul  
ngentlige uili darbo comainm Teotocius dibaigh acht  
mad aoningen nama .i. Margreg etc.

See Stern, Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie  
i. 119.

Page 33 (end). *Maolmuire mac Domnaill Oig mic Domnaill Guirm mic Domnaill Oig mic Domnaill Moir Meic Suibhne Ruaidh ⁊ ní raibhe aonnech diobh sin cen beith na tigerna acht Domnull Og amhain ⁊ do saoiéd beith na tigerno aca do la Domnall fein* 'Maolmhuire, son of Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Mór Mac Suibhne Ruadh, and there was none of these who was not lord except only Domhnall Og, and it was hoped by Domhnall himself that he would be lord over them.' This entry is in a late hand. Compare § 94 and note.

Page 34. *Legitur in uisessimo .ix. capitulo in libro Matei .i. legtar issin [n]óemad caibitil .xx. do leabar Matha gu tainic duine og dindsuide in tigerna* etc.

Another copy in H. 2. 12, second gathering. Printed from LB in Atkinson, Passions and Homilies 245-259.

Page 41, col. 2. A passage on drunkenness :

Fear na mesce imorro in meid benus re resun no re haithrige is deacra a lesugad leth re flaithius De dfagail na in fer do muirbfeð mili do doinib no do loisgfed mili tempall etc.

D



Page 41, col. 2 (end). On spiritual death :

Adeir Au[gustinus] vero curab ó dá mogaib tig an bass docum na hanmu an cet gne díb o santugad an reda nemceduighthi an dara mod o tsantugad na mna toirmisci etc.

Page 43. On the Infancy of Christ :

Ochtifín Auguist ba hairdri an domain an tan ro genair Crist isin dara bliadain .xl. a fhlaithiusa etc.

There are two folios missing between pages 44 and 45.

Page 44, col. 1 (end). A note by Thadaeus Rodii, dated 1687.

Page 45. Passage on favours received by the hearer of Mass :

Ised ader Au[gustinus] noeb gidbe nech estfes aifreand go himlan o tosach go derid co fagand se ceitri hatchuinnchi deg an la ssin etc.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 36.

Page 45, col. 2. Various unconnected items :

- a. Dena urnuighthe no leghad no stuidir etc.  
Cf. Liber Flavus fo. 12.
- b. Indulgence of Clement V. granted for the reading or hearing of St. John's Gospel.
- c. Indulgence of Urban V.
- d. Verses on the invocation of certain angels, commencing :  
Michel co moch ni dal doim.

The remainder of this column is in a different hand. A stanza commencing *Mairg darab soirbh in saoghal* is followed by a note to this effect :  
*Ag sin duit a Eoin Oig o Dabhi Buidhe 7rl.*

Page 46. The Gospel of Nicodemus :

An naomad bliadain deg do fhlaithiuss Tibir Cesair in impire Romanaigh airdri na nuili doman 7 isin bliadain cetna ro boi mac Iruaith ina righ ar an popul Iudaige etc.



Ends :

Conad hi sdair Nicomeid ar pais Crist connice sin.  
Finit.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus ii. fo. 26.

Page 60, col. 2. Various notes :

- a. Three reasons why God shortens the sinner's life.
- b. Four things which prevent holiness.
- c. Three things which lead to Heaven.
- d. Three things which lead to Hell.
- e. Three things which lead to Heaven.
- f. Advices to the pious.

Page 61. Story of a revelation made by the lost soul of a certain Guido to a prior of the order of Friars Preachers, commencing :

Dominus noster Iesus Christus uolens fidem suam ⁊ uite future certitudinem ostendere ⁊ fermiter credere .i. dob ail le nar tigernaine .i. le hIssu Crist a credium fein dfoillsiugad ⁊ do daingniugad ⁊ do fhrémugad isna cinedachaib go coitcend trid in esimclair si spiraite Gído da lucht na cathrach re nabarthar Baróna neoch ata tri mili on Roim do reir inaid et dob i aoiss an tigerna in tan sin .i. ceithrí bliadna .xx.it ⁊ tri cet bliadan ⁊ do fhoillsig da mnái posta é aga pianad etc.

At the end of this piece, on fo. 68, the following note occurs: *Andail in tigerna in trath do cuired in lebar so a nGaidhilg .i. .iii. mbliadna decc ⁊ da .xx.it. ⁊ ceithri cet ⁊ mile bliadan. Ando Domine m°. ccccc. x. iiiii. anoiss e. Me fecit Cirdiciuss ⁊ miscath ar mo congruib.* This means that 'this book' was translated into Irish in the year 1457, and that the time of transcription of this part of it was 1514. See the scribe's entries translated above, page xlv.

Page 68. A version of the Vision of Paul :

Don domnach ⁊ ndso .i. la arna togha le Dia he ⁊ is and is mo forbfailtigit aingil ⁊ árcaingil etc.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus ii. fo. 38.

Page 70. Passage on the Twelve Golden Fridays :

Clemens papa fuair ona espulaib a fhis co fuilet  
da aine dec orda sa bliadain etc.

The twelve days are here enumerated, but they do not all agree with those given on page 120 below. Ends :

γ gach nech dogena in da aine dec sin ar aran γ ar  
uisce acht co mbeith fa breith γ fa fháisitin tecuit aingil  
a coinne a anma γrl.

Followed by nine stanzas of verse commencing :

Cedaine an marta male.

Page 70, col. 2. The twelve moons of the year :

Da esca decc na bliadna do reir ughdair γ aicenta  
andso .i. esca ienair a medon oidchi adhuinter e etc.

Page 71. Life of Columcille :

Exi de terra tua γ de cognatione tua γ de domo  
patris tui γ vade in terram quam tibi monstraui .i.  
fagaib do thír γ do thalam γ do choibnes collaide γ  
tatharrda diliss orum sa γ erig isin tír foillsighfet so  
duit etc.

Compare Stokes, Three Middle Irish Homilies 90 ;  
Lismore Lives 20 ; Mackinnon, Catalogue of  
Gaelic Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library,  
Edinburgh, 92.

Page 81. Account of the battle of Cúl Dreimhne :

Da ronad feis Temrach la Diarmaid mac Fergusa  
Ceirrbeoil fect nand co maithib coic coiged nErenn etc.

Of this important text I hope to issue an edition shortly.

Page 86. A note of the scribe printed above,  
page xlv.

Page 86, col. 2. Obit of Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne and his wife, the daughter of Eoghan O Máille :<sup>3</sup>

Oraid annso do Mac tSuibhne .i. geruid Mailmuire .i. an ti rug buaidh o demun 7 o domun 7 fa lan do rath 7 do deoluighecht 7 an ti do facuib lugair mac molaid 7 dingein Eogain hI Mailli .i. Maire do nn-ar cansat udair 7 ollamuin 7 dob i ais in tigerna .i. xiiiiiii 7 .cccc. 7 mili bliadan in tan sa 7 cethri oidhci 7 cethri bliadain itir eitsecht Mic Suibhne 7 Maire gurab taesca bas Mic tSuibhne no bas Maire 7 ailim trocaire nDe ar anmuin na deisi sin. A nUmuidh dam anigh .i. á sil Torrdelbaig Mic tSuibhne in aoine re Nodluig 7 da bliadain itir bas Mic tSuibhne 7 tabairt na mainistreach dorinne Maire mar egluis dÍ fein no gu tuc si in egluis do braithrib Muire .i. do Suibhne mac Aoedha mic Duinntlebi do bui na príoir ar braithrib Muire in tan sin. Acus is he fa rig ar Tír Conaill in tan sa .i. Aoed mac Aoedha Ruaidh hI Domnaill 7 is ina aimsir do honoraiged Inis mic in Duirnn ar tus 7 do gabad Sligech 7 do gabadh in papa. Is ina aimsir sin do benadh Rodus do cristoigib ocus ita in cuit oili de annalaib so tuas isin leobar a ninadh oile.

'A prayer here for Mac Suibhne, Maolmhuire's hero-[son], who won victory over the devil and the world, and was full of grace and favour, and who left joy to the sons of [Divine] Praise; and for the daughter of Eoghan O Máille, Máire, for whom poets and ollavs sang. And the Age of the Lord then was 1518, and there were four nights and four years between the death of Mac Suibhne and that of Máire, and Mac Suibhne's death was the earlier. And I pray the mercy of God on the souls of these two. I am in Umaidh today in Sfol Toirrdhealbhaigh Mic Shuibhne, the Friday before Christmas. And there were two years between the death of Mac Suibhne and the giving over of the monastery, which Máire founded for her own use, to the Carmelites, that is, to Suibhne, son of Aodh, son of Donnsléibhe, who was then Prior of the Carmelites. And the king of Tír Chonaill at that time was Aodh, son of Aodh Ruadh, O Domhnaill. In his reign Inis mic an Duirn was first honoured, and Sligo was taken, and the Pope captured. In his reign Rhodes was taken from the Christians, and the remainder of his annals are above in another place in the book.'

This entry is in a later hand. In the closing words reference is made to the tract printed in Part I.

of this book. The dates 1516, 1518, 1522, given for the foundation of Rathmullen, the death of Ruaidhrí, and the death of his wife, respectively, agree with §§ 50, 51, below. Aodh, son of Aodh Ruadh, was in power from 1505 till his death in 1537. The capture of Sligo was effected by him in 1516. The sack of Rome and the imprisonment of Pope Clement VII. took place in 1527, and the fall of Rhodes in 1522. Umaidh, the place where the entry was made, is not identified. Inis mic an Duirn is an island off the west coast of Donegal, in the vicinity of Aran. In what way it was 'honoured' is quite obscure.

Page 86, col. 2. Two stanzas, commencing :

Fai guil ar faichthi Temra

and followed by a note stating that the mother of Cormac spoke them in lament for her son and her brother.

Page 86, col. 2. Isolated stanza :

Tri .ix. miach  
ised dobertha i tech nid etc.

Page 86, col. 2. Passage on the Twelve Golden Fridays, printed below, page 120.

Page 87. Life of Alexius, as in the Liber Flavus fo. 34.

Page 91. Life of Saint Patrick. See Stokes, Three Middle Irish Homilies 2 ff.; Lismore Lives 1 ff.

Page 102. Passage on Saint Patrick's Purgatory, commencing :

Dia mbúi Patraic oc senmoir ar fut Erenn aimsir  
fada gan toradh air etc.

Page 102, col. 2. Another passage on Saint Patrick's Purgatory, commencing :

Adeir Hugo de! Sancto Uictore do derbadh na purgatora tall go fuil purgatoir abuss ann amail is follus a purgatoir Patraig etc.

At the end of this piece is a scribal note, quoted above, page xlvi.

Page 103. Life of Saint Catherine :

Rí alaind órarmach do fhas 7 do éirigh a nardcathraig Alaxandair os grianbrogaib gormshoillsi Greg etc.

On page 105 at the end of this piece there is a note which states that Enóg O Gilláin and the scribe himself translated this Life from a Latin original ; see above page xlvi.

Page 105. Poem of 11 stanzas on Saint Catherine :

Relta na cruindi Caiterfhina.

At the end of this poem comes a scribal note, printed above, page xlvi.

Page 105, col. 2. On the conditions necessary for Confession :

Isiad so na se congill dec dligis in fhaoisidi do beith innti amail adeir Sanctomas etc.

See St. Thomas, Supplementum, Q. 9, art. 4. The piece breaks off incomplete at the end of col. 1, page 107. Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 21 ; see further Revue Celtique xv. 83.

Page 107. Copy of the Law of Sunday :

Tindsca Epistil in tSlanicið ar coimdi ne Ihu Crist di laithiu domnaig etc.

See Eriu ii. 189 ff. At the end come the three stories printed in Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie iii. 228. These are followed by a scribal note, given above, page xlvi.

Page 110. The Passion of Christ :

Ro bai Bernard naom aimser imcian maille deraib  
urnaighthi 7 aointi ag etarguidi Muiri bantigerna da mad  
dingmala lé pais a henmic fein dindisin do 7 ised so do  
raid Bernard etc.

For another copy see *Revue Celtique* xv. 83.

Page 114. Maxims for holy living :

Isedh is coir duit ar tus a duine do Dia fein do  
gradugad as do craide 7 as tanum 7 as do suba[ilci]b co  
leir etc.

Page 115. Treatise on the Blessed Eucharist :

Adeir an canóin co ndligend gach Cristaide corp  
Crist do caithem uair gacha bliadna .i. gacha casc acht  
mana shecna re haimsir mbic do comuirli a oide fáisid-  
nech 7 le hadbar coir etc.

Page 118. Treatise commencing as follows :

De dispocisione corporis Maria 7 mira pulcritudine  
eius Epifanius escob .i. do tuaruscbail cuirp Muiri andso  
do rer Epifanius espoig etc.

Page 119. A general confession of sins mortal and  
venial :

A oide 7 a athair innisim mo cair do Dia 7 daibsi  
ar mo pecthaib uile etc.

Another copy in the *Liber Flavus* fo. 21 ; see also  
*Revue Celtique* xv. 84.

Page 121. Passage on hypocrisy and true piety :

Don fuarcabad andso .i. aingidecht craide 7 naom-  
thacht breige 7 sligad fuilt 7 fesoige etc.

This piece of 18 lines is followed by (1) three reasons  
why one should trust in God, (2) three reasons why  
one should despise the world.

Page 121, col. 1. Story of a woman who was in  
the habit of using bad language :

Araile banscal bai sin doman toir 7 ni bai do dith  
c[rabaid] na innricais fuirre acht briathra anmesarda  
no canad etc.

It tells how one half of her dead body was thrown out of the grave by the holy people buried near. Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 20.

Page 121, col. 1. Story commencing :

Feacht eli dano isna tirthaib thoir bai ben 7 a mac  
ina farrad etc.

Printed from a manuscript of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris in *Revue Celtique* xxxi. 306. Scribal note at the end on col. 2.

Page 121, col. 2. Passage commencing :

Araile gadaige ro gad aonboin bai oc aist[er]e cluic  
Tamlacta Mailruain etc.

Following this piece there are a few unintelligible lines at the end of the column, then a mutilated scribal note, printed in part above, page xlvii.

Page 122. Story of how Veronica procured the death of Pontius Pilate, and of his burial in the Tiber :

Dia mbui ri forsan doman darbo comainm Ner  
Cesair etc.

Page 122, col. 2. Story of Adam and Eve after they had been banished from Paradise :

Dorone Dia talum da Adum 7 Eba ar na nindarbad  
a parrthus etc.

Another copy in the Liber Flavus fo. 25. Compare Mackinnon, Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library Edinburgh 94.

Page 123. Piece commencing :

Feacht naon dia rabatar ecnuide na nEbraighe ar  
mullach slebe Oilifeith etc.

Page 124. Story of David and a beggar, printed from this manuscript in *Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie* iii. 322.



Page 124, col. 2. Piece commencing :

Adbar gabala na cuic paitrech ndec annso.

Page 124, col. 2. *Secht tidlaicthi an spirut naoim annso*. Much faded. This ends the portion of the manuscript which was written by Cithruadh Mag Fionnghoill.

### § 2. *The second portion.*

The second portion of manuscript 24 P. 25 extends from page 125 to page 136. It comprises the treatise printed and translated in Part I. of this book. It was written by a certain Tadhg, son of Fitheal, not earlier than 1532, and not later than 1544. The same hand, as I believe, appears in the third portion of the volume.

### § 3. *The third portion.*

Passing over some items on pages 136-7, dealing with the diseases, colours, and characteristics of horses, and in the hand of Torna mac Torna, we come to the third portion of the book. This portion is occupied <sup>92</sup> with poems, and includes several different hands. There are pieces in it dedicated to three different chiefs of the Mac Sweeneys of Fanad : this fact suggests its division into three sub-sections.

#### I.

This section is contemporary with the scribe of the second portion of the manuscript. It includes two poems in the hand of the scribe of the prose narrative below printed :

<sup>92</sup> There are some entries by Tadhg O Roddy and others scattered through this portion of the volume.



Page 141, col. 1. Anonymous elegy on Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne † 1518, commencing—

Sealbh gan urraidh oighrecht Fhind.

Page 142, col. 1. Anonymous piece recounting the victories of the same Ruaidhrí, commencing—

Rachad a ceann sgailti sgel.

2.

Let the reader turn to § 34. The passage there enclosed in brackets is in a hand different from that of the main text. This hand re-appears in four items in the present section :

Page 139, col. 1. Poem by Domhnall mac Ferghail Mic an Bhaird, commencing—

Geall re hinbe oighrecht Fhinn.

This celebrates Toirrdhealbhach Mac Suibhne He it was who died in 1570.

Page 139, col. 2. Poem by Eoghan mac Gothfradha Mic an Bhaird, commencing—

Dá úaithni fulaing fa Fhánaid.

To the same Toirrdhealbhach, and Aodh Buidhe Ruadh, his brother † 1570. At the bottom of page 140 there is an anonymous scribal request for a prayer, and the following quatrain :

G(ach) neach ceiseas ar a chuid  
maith an rannadoir mac De  
is duilleach an coill ud thall  
ro ba lom a(n la) ané

Page 144. Poem by Cúladh mac Conchubhair Ruaidh Mic an Bhaird, commencing—

Rugad da chluithe ar cloinn tSuibhni.

On Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach, and Toirrdhealbhach, brothers (I believe), the latter of whom was slain in 1570.

Page 144, col. 2. Anonymous poem on the victories of the same two, commencing—

Mor ré chuma cáithréim deisi.

### 3.

This brings us to the third and other hands in this portion, nearly all of which wrote for Domhnall, son of Toirrdhealbhach, brother of him who was slain in 1570 :

Page 138. Poem by Uilliam O'n Cháinte, commencing—

Fada Fánaid re rath riogh.

Page 145. Donnchadh O Cleirigh's poem, commencing—

Fuair Domnall oighrecht an enigh.

Page 146. Aonghus Dorcha's poem on Domhnall and his wife Gráinne, commencing—

Da nell oinig san aird tuaidh.

A different hand adds *O Maolgirig* over the title.

Page 147. Poem by Flann Mac an Bhaird, on the slaying of a certain Donnchadh, commencing—

Crioch an ghaigid guin Donnchaid.

These last four pieces are all in the same hand.

Page 148. Poem by Eoghan mac Gothfradha Mic an Bhaird, on Domhnall and Gráinne, commencing—

Le mnaib cumdaighter clu deigfer.

An awkward hand not elsewhere represented in the manuscript.

Page 149. Poem by Tadhg Dall, son of Mathghamhain O hUiginn, commencing—

Leitheid Alman a nUlaib.

On the castle of Rathmullen and its owner.

Page 150. Brian Mac an Bhaird's poem, commencing—

Ni ar aois roindter rath búanna.

On Domhnall.

Page 151. Poem by Flann Mac an Bhaird, commencing—

Cia chosnus buannacht Banba.

On the same.

Page 151. Another piece on the same. The first line is illegible. The author's name is given as Domhnall O Dálaigh.

Page 152. Poem by Ferghal Og mac Ferghail mic Domhnaill Ruaidh Mic an Bhaird, commencing—

Ni threicfe me Mac Suibhne.

Much faded and incomplete.

Page 153. Piece of which the beginning is missing.

Page 153. Piece commencing—

Toghaim leannan do Leith Cuinn.

On Domhnall.

Page 154. Piece commencing—

Do sguir cogadh criche Fanad.

On the same.

Page 154. Poem by Pádraig O Gnímh, commencing—

An cumhall cédna ag cloinn Eogain.

On the same. There is a note on page 155 which runs as follows: Misi Fergal mac Uilliam Oig do sgríbh an dan sin ⁊ tabrad gach aon leghfus bennacht ar manmain trúaigh.

Page 155. Poem by Flann Óg mac Meig Craith, commencing—

Doibh fein creidid clann tSuibhne.

This is the last piece in the volume. At the end the scribe proceeds: Tabrad cech aon léighfes an dan sin bennacht ar anmuin an ti do sgríobh an dan sin ma tá nach díol ar in litir he ⁊ fos is iomdha adhbhar aice docom beith co holc da madh maith an litir fein .i. mairidhe dár mbodhradh ⁊ Gillebrighde dar mbogadh ⁊ Gráinne dar mallachadh ⁊ ní airmhim mé fein co róthinn ⁊ ní gan adhbhar ataim si mar sin. Lor sin. Misi Mealladh Maigdine ‘Let everyone who shall read that poem give a blessing on the soul of him who transcribed it, even though it be not satisfactory as regards the handwriting; and, likewise, there is many a reason why the poem should be imperfect, even if the writing were good, namely, my troubles’ annoying me, and Gillebrighde’s disturbing me, and Gráinne’s cursing me, not to speak of myself being very ill. And not without reason am I in that condition. That is enough. I am Mealladh Maighdine (i.e. seductio puellae).’

To this Introduction no conclusion can be set down more fitting than the following passage which is entered in a vacant column in our manuscript in the hand of Tadhg O Roddy :

Truagh liomsa go fíor na tuir chatha et comhla(i)nn na Gúaireadha et na láoich Liathmhuine air fheile air dhaonnacht et air einíoch .i. Clann tSuibhne fhearrdha fheidhmáidir (do fhág na signeadha onaracha so na ndiaidh marghnáthchuimhne ara maith et orra pfein) do díosc et do dhul ar ccúl go léir mar an ccuid eile do shliocht Gaoidhil Ghlais. Monúar monúar bunadha na feile do dhul ar neimhní queis nulli aequales quondam re militari doctrina liberalitate hospitalitate sanctitate antiquitate nobilitate etc. Hibernia insula sanctorum genetrix sophiaeque magistra at nunc omnia e contra le dúrsmacht achtrannach do gach uile chinel do léirscrios ar núaisle go díth fine gurab é an tanuasal as uasal ann anois ge go raibh gan tsean gan tseinsior ó thainic clanna Milidh go hEirinn anno mundi 3500 ante Xristum natum 1699 (natus enim Christus secundum septuaginta duos Eusebium etc. anno mundi 5199). Acht ata seanchus na mbachlach anois na ccinnlitribh ⁊ na cceapuibh ria seanchus sleachta Eimhir Ir ⁊ Eireamhoin ⁊ Iotha mhic Breogain fós. Acht biodh oramsa nach bfuil i nEirinn aon chairt ag cothughadh sheanc(h)uis na ndaor nuaibhrioch ndobheo(l)usach úd óir atáid na cartacha agumsa ⁊ ag morán eile ar ndoigh ⁊ gabhuim orum nach bfuil an bachlachsheanchus úd ionnta. As buaine áon rann maith mar adeir Colum Cille ina sliabh óir. Is iomdha dan romhaith annso ar shliocht Suibhne. Bennacht leo go flaithios oir as cinnte go bfuilid san dún sin uile.

TADHG UA RODOIGHE,  
Anno Domini 1697.  
14 9bris die Jovis.



# Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne.

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## PART I.

Of this book the first portion is entitled by its Author  
CRAOBHSGAOILEADH CHLAINNE SUIBHNE  
in paragraph 56. The text is taken from the Royal Irish  
Academy manuscript 24 D 25, pages 125-136. With the  
following exceptions no alteration has been made in  
the readings of the manuscript: italics are used to  
indicate letters, or syllables, or words added in editing;  
they are also employed to draw attention to a few  
emendations which are explained in the notes on the text.  
Square brackets enclose words or passages added in the  
margin of the manuscript. Their use in the English  
translation is not the same; there they mark words and  
phrases not represented verbally in the Irish text.

## CRAOBHSGAOILEADH CHLAINNE SUIBHNE.

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1. Tinnsgainter annso began do gabhaltus 7 do madhmannuibh Chloinne Suibhne 7 da craobhsgaoileadh feisin .i. da mac Aodh athlamhain mic Fhlaithbertaigh an trostain mic Muirchertaigh Midhe mic Domhnaill Arda Macha .i. Domhnall re nabarthar in tOgdhamh 7 'Anradhan 7 as amlaid so ro batar sin .i. do budh hsheine Domhnall na Anradhan 7 do chuaidh nert 7 cumhachta Anradhain tar Domhnall 7 an tan fuair a nathair bás .i. Aodh athlamhan tangatar na tírtha uile fa Anradan 7 dob áil leo tigherna do denam dhe a ninadh a athar 7 tainicc Domhnall chuca 7 is edh adubairt is ar béluib hsheinnser ataoi ag dul a Anradhain ar sé. Is edh go deimhin or muinnter Anradhain oir is é féin as uaisle 7 [*as orrderca*] 7 as mo nert 7 cumhachta. Mo mallacht sa na diaigh sin oruib ar Domhnall o nach fuil cumhachta eile agam oruib. Ni gebmaidhne sin uaibh ar Anradhan oir do beirmaoid an tighernus dibhsi 7 ni biam fein a nErinn an cein do biass tigernus aguibsi 7 adubairt Domhnall toiligmaidhne an tighernus dibhsi a farrad Erenn d'fhagbail dib. Nir gab Anradhan sin 7 do ghair se tigherna do Domhnall 7 tuc sé ar na tírthaib uile a beith umal dó.



## THE RAMIFICATIONS OF CLANN SUIBHNE.

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1. Here beginneth a short account of the conquests and victories of Clann Suibhne, and of their ramifications. Aodh Athlamhan, son of Flaithbheartach of the Pilgrim Staff, son of Muircheartach of Meath, son of Domhnall of Armagh, had two sons, namely, Domhnall, who is called *an tOgdamh* 'the young ox,' and Anradhán. Now of these Domhnall was senior to Anradhán, but in power and authority Anradhán excelled Domhnall. When Aodh Athlamhan, their father, died, all the countries approached Anradhán, and they wished to set him up as king in his father's place; and Domhnall came to them, and he said: "It is before your senior you are going, Anradhán," said he. "Yea, verily," said Anradhán's people, "for he is the nobler and more distinguished, and hath the greater power and authority." "Then my curse upon ye," quoth Domhnall, "since I have no power else over ye." "We shall not accept that from you," said Anradhán, "but we shall surrender the kingship to you, and we shall not remain in Ireland while you are king." And Domhnall said: "We are content that you hold the kingship rather than that you depart from Ireland." But Anradhán would not accept it, and he installed Domhnall as king, and enjoined on all the territories to acknowledge him

2. Et do gluais fein tre mire 7 tre mormenmain dírna deghshluaigh roime san oirer a rabatar a longa 7 a laoidhenga 7 ní he fad a nimthechta ar na haigenuibh innister aguinn annso acht as córa cumair na mbriathar do innsaigid acht enní nir anatar no co rangatar co hiathuib áille oirerblaithe Alban 7 do gabatar baile 7 leth Alban ar éiccin innus co ndeachatar a tren 7 a treisi 7 a leithet lanmhor 7 iar mbeith treimsi thoir doib no co rabatar lan do thoice 7 do thromchonách 7 do thréngabaltas ar na tirthaibh uile do rinnetar síth 7 clemhnus re rí Alban .i. ingen ri Alban do thabairt do Anradhan annsin innus co rug sí clann dó 7 gurab aire slicht sin ataid Clann tSuibne uile o shin alé 7 gurab e sin cedgabaltus Clainni Suibne a nAlbain ar tus riamh.

3. Et mac don Anradan sin Aodh aluinn mac Anradhain 7 mac dAodh alainn Donnshleibe 7 mac Doinnshleibi Suibne o nabarthar Clann tSuibne 7 is é sin mac dob uaisle 7 dob orrderca don da mac deg ro batar acc Donnshleibe 7 is leis do ronadh Caislen Suibne a nAlbain 7 is mac don tSuibne sin Maolmuire an sparain 7 is e an Maolmuire sin as bunus do na tri Clannaib Suibne et do bi companach sithe ag Maolmuire .i. ben tsithe do bi aige 7 is í tug an sparain orrderc do raidemar romuinn dó 7 dob iad so buadha an sparáin sin .i. pinginn beg 7 sgilling do geibhthi ann gacha minca uair da foisgeltai he et aimser fhada

2. Then Anradhán himself in anger and haughtiness proceeded with a troop in his company to the place where his ships and galleys were. We shall not here speak of the extent of their wanderings on the seas, for it is more appropriate to aim at brevity of narration. In a word. they rested not till they reached the beautiful bright country of Scotland, more than half of which they brought by violence under their sway, and there they increased in strength, and power, and great expansiveness. And when they had spent some time in Scotland, they enjoyed great prosperity, and wealth, and wide conquests in all the country. They made peace and marriage alliance with the King of Scotland then in this way, namely, the daughter of the King was given in marriage to Anradhán, and she bore him children; and descended from these two are the whole of Clann Suibhne from that time to now. That is the first conquest Clann Suibhne ever made in Scotland.

3. Now a son of Anradhán was Aodh Aluinn mac Anradháin, and a son of Aodh Aluinn was Donnsléibhe, and Donnsléibhe's son was Suibhne, from whom Clann Suibhne derive their name. Suibhne was the most noble and the most distinguished of the twelve sons of Donnsléibhe. It was he who built Castle Sween in Scotland. A son of that Suibhne was Maolmhuire an Sparáin 'Maolmhuire of the Purse,' and that Maolmhuire is the ancestor of the three Clanna Suibhne. He had a fairy lover, that is, a fairy woman was his wife, and it was she who bestowed on him the famous purse above mentioned. Of that purse this was a property: every time it would be opened a small penny and a shilling would be found within it. And for a long time Maolmhuire lived thus;

do Maolmhuire mar sin ⁊ do bad mithe le na mhuinntir ben do *thabairt* dó ⁊ is í ben do braitheadar dó .i. inghen I *Chonchubair* .i. Benmidhe inghen Torrrelbaig moir ⁊ do gluais cablach lanmhor co hErinn ⁊ nír anatar no co rangatar Sligeach ⁊ do batar da oidhche sa baile ⁊ tugatar an ben sin leo.

4. Oidhche iar sin da roibhe Maolmuire a Caislen Suibne ⁊ gealluis an ben tsítthe do raidemar romuinn *teacht* le na torrches chuige ⁊ do raidh ris a beith na duscad ar a cend ⁊ an tan fa tainig sí ní roibe enduine na duscad astigh acht ingen I *Chonchubair* ⁊ do shaigh ag teinigh an tighe ⁊ *dfhiarfaig* an roibhe Mac Suibne na duscad ⁊ adubairt ingen I *Chonchubair* nach roibhe ⁊ do thaircc ingen I *Chonchubair* édach dhí dochum an leinibh ⁊ nír gab sisi sin ⁊ adubairt gur mill an codlad sin morán fa Mac Suibne ⁊ fa na shlicht i na diaig ⁊ do imigh co fergach iar sin ⁊ ní facas hí o shin ale ⁊ ní facas an mac sin aice .i. Ferfedha acht an uair do thicfad *dfhurtacht* Chlainni Suibne a nam catha no cruatain.

5. La airithe do Maolmuire ar faithche a baile fein ⁊ tangatar triar re dán chuige ⁊ ní *thugatar* do dhan leo acht trí roinn .i. rann don fher aca ⁊ is iad so na trí roinn sin :

A Maol Muire mic Shuibne  
tangamar *diaraid* sparain  
aní fa nérfa sinne  
do berthha do *chleir* crosain.

but at length his kinsfolk wished to give him another wife, and the one they chose was Beanmidhe, daughter of Toirrdhealbhach Mór O Conchubhair. And a great fleet set out for Ireland, and they who brought it rested not until they reached Sligo. They spent two nights in the town, and they carried away the lady with them.

4. One night, after that, Maolmhuire was in Castle Sween, and the fairy woman afore-mentioned had promised to bring him her child, and had told him to remain awake to receive her ; but when she came, there was no one awake in the house except the daughter of O Conchubhair. And she seated herself by the fire, and asked if Mac Suibhne was awake. O Conchubhair's daughter said he was not, and she offered clothes to her to put about the child. And she would not accept them, but said that that sleep would bring destruction on Mac Suibhne, and on his children after him. And she departed in anger then, and has never since been seen. Neither has anyone ever seen her son, that is, Fearfeadha, except whenever he came to render help to Clann Suibhne in battle or necessity.

5. One day Maolmhuire was on the green at his house, and there came to him a trio of poets, and the only poem they offered him was of three verses, namely, a verse by each. And these are the three verses :

Maolmhuire, son of Suibhne,  
for a purse we have come ;  
what thou refusest to us  
thou wouldst bestow on a company of  
mimics.

A oigri mic Duinn Shleibi  
 dana du feili is úire  
 bennacht gach fhiled ortsá  
 na locsa a thabairt dúine.

Cred fa nerfasa sinne  
 a hi barrbuidhe Buirrc/i  
 as nar érais riamh duine  
 a Maol Muire mic Shuibne.

7 tug san an sparán doibh 7 adeirid cach gurab  
 iad braithre na mná síthi do raidhemar romainn  
 tainig ann.

6. Ar crichnugad bethad 7 tsaogail Maoilmuire  
 do fhuair bas 7 berthar a chorp co hI Columchille  
 7 teid a mac .i. Murchad mer 7 a muinnter uile leis  
 7 ar ndul don baile doibh ní fhuaratar tech a  
 ndendais corp Mic Shuibhne d'fháire an oidhche sin  
 acht talla nochtaighe do bi sa bhaile 7 do hinnsedh  
 sin do Murchad mer 7 is ed adubairt an talla sin  
 do thuighe do édach uasal 7 nar cubaid tuighe  
 eile do chur os cend cuirp Mic Shuibne 7 do roinnetar  
 san amhlaid sin 7 tar eis Mic Shuibne do adhlacad  
 ar na marach do brethnaighetar muinnter  
 Murchaidh na hedaighe sin do breith leo 7 ní leig  
 Murchad sin doib 7 do fhagaib na heduighe sin uile  
 ag na manchaib a nonoir Dia 7 Coluimchille.

7. Clann Maolmuire an sparain .i. Murchad  
 mer 7 Suibne da mac Mhnamidhe ingine Torrdelbaig  
 moir I Chonchubair .i. ri Connacht 7 an sidhuighe  
 .i. Ferfedha. Clann tSuibne mic Maolmuire an

Heir of Donnsléibhe's son,  
inheritor of generosity and noblesse.  
the blessing of every poet on thee ;  
fail not to bestow on us.

Why wouldst thou refuse us,  
yellow-haired descendant of Buirrche,  
for thou has ne'er refused any,  
O Maolmhuire, son of Suibhne.

Then he gave to them the purse, and all say  
that they who had come there were the brothers  
of the fairy woman.

6. When Maolmhuire had completed the course  
of his life, he died, and his body was brought to I  
Columcille. Murchadh [*omit* Mear], his son, and  
all his people, went with it, and when they arrived  
at the monastery, they could find no house in which  
to wake the body of Mac Suibhne that night except  
one unroofed building which was in the place.  
When Murchadh heard that, he gave orders that  
the building should be covered with splendid cloth,  
and said it would be improper to put any other  
protection over the body of Mac Suibhne. And  
his people did as he bade them ; and when Mac  
Suibhne was buried on the following day, they  
wished to carry away the covering with them.  
But Murchadh forbade them to do that, and he  
bestowed all the drapery on the monks in honour  
of God and of Columcille.

7. The family of Maolmhuire an Sparáin were  
these, namely, Murchadh and Suibhne, the two  
sons of Beanmidhe, daughter of Toirrdhealbhach  
Mór O Conchubhair, King of Connacht, and the  
fairy woman's child, Fearfeadhá. Of Suibhne, son  
of Maolmhuire an Sparáin, these were the children,



sparain .i. Eoin an engnamha ⁊ Torrdelbach Bel atha daire.

8. Daisling mna I Breislén annso .i. oidhche airithe da roib O Breslén ⁊ a ben ar a leabaidh fein a ndun 'I Breslén a Fanaid ⁊ do chonnaic an ben sin aisling ingnad .i. dar le fein co tangatar piastadha adhuathmara tar muir ⁊ gur thim-paigetar na tirtha uile tar ais ⁊ dob ingnad le cach an aisling sin ⁊ do chuiretar techta lé da hinnsin do manach na naisling ⁊ as í breth rug an manach uirre .i. co ticfad loinges lanmor tar muir chuca ⁊ co ngebdaís na tirtha uile orra ⁊ is í comairle do cinnedh aca san uime sin .i. gebe cedloinges do thicfad chuca a coinmmed ar an tir uile ⁊ lucht gach tighe do marbad díbh innus nach beth enduine na bethaid díbh.

9. Tainicc Eoin Mac Suibne ⁊ a oide .i. Mac Gofraga na nOilén a nErinn iar sin ar cuairt aiéir ⁊ áibhnesa an aois oig ⁊ tangatar do buain fhidhraid ⁊ adhbair loingis co Cenn Maghair Atha ⁊ do iaratar biadh ar gach duine da roib gacha taobha díbh ⁊ fuaratar sin o gach duine díbh acht o muinntir Breslén ⁊ is í fregra fuaratar o muinntir [Breslén] nach dtibraidís biadh do duine ar bith acht an duine do thicfad chuca na ninadh féin ⁊ is e dob adhbair doib mar do batar ar tí na fíngaile do dhénúmh ar in loinges ⁊ adubradarsan nar beg leo féin a fheabhus sin óir ní roib drochrún acasan don tir amail do bi ag in tír doibh ⁊ tangatar don tir iar sin ⁊ do coinmmed iatt ar in tir uile ⁊ rugadh Eoin ⁊ a oide .i. Mac Gofragha co Dún in chairpraich .i. tech I Bhreslén fein ⁊ iar mbeith



namely, Eoin an Engnamha 'Eoin of the Prowess.' and Toirrdhealbhach of Béal Atha Daire.

8. Of the vision of the wife of O Breisléin now : on a certain night, when he and his wife were in bed in O Breisléin's dún in Fanad the wife saw a strange vision. She fancied that there came over the sea horrible monsters, and that they overpowered all the country. Everybody considered that a strange vision, and they despatched a messenger to describe it to the Monk of the Visions, and the interpretation he put upon it was, that a great fleet would come from overseas, and would make a conquest of all their lands. Wherefore, they adopted a plan as follows : whatever expedition would first come to them, that they would billet it over all their territory, and afterwards slay each household of them, so that none of them might escape with his life.

9. Thereafter Eoin Mac Suibhne and his foster-father, Mac Gofradha of the Isles, came to Ireland on a trip of youth's pleasure and amusement, and they put in to Ceann Maghair Atha 'Kinnaweer' to cut timber, the makings of ships. And they sought food from everyone on all sides, and they got it from all except the O Breisléins. The answer they got from these was that they would give no entertainment to anyone save to those who would come to them to their own houses. The reason they spake so was that they intended to murder all who were on the expedition. The others, having no such evil intentions towards the country as the country had towards them, replied that they thought the offer very generous. Then they came, and they were billeted over all the land, and Eoin and his foster-father, Mac Gofradha, were brought to Dún an Chairbrigh to O Breisléin's

sealat astigh doibh co tainicc a nam caithmhe doibh is annsin do *chonncatar* O Breslen ⁊ a *chlann* ina mbroin sgiath ⁊ claidemh *chuca* astech ⁊ acc dul astech roime sin dEoin ⁊ da muinntir tangatar lucht fedhma an dunaidh na coinne ⁊ do gabatar a nairm uatha uile ⁊ mas fir as e an la sin fein do gab Eóin airm chuige ⁊ do diúlt se a airm do *thabairt* uadh ⁊ *tucatar* san do dímhes ar a óige sen dar leo fein nar misde doib arm do beith aige ⁊ ar techt astech dO Breslen ⁊ da *chloinn* amail adubramar romuinn do eirigh *chuca* na ruathar *rofhergach* gur gab *urrلايدي* agarb aniarmartach don lainn limtha lethangeir baoi ina láimh orra ⁊ dob e crich a ndala do marbad O Breislen leo ⁊ a *chlann* ⁊ a muinntir uile ⁊ do marbad Mac Gofradha leosan gan fhis dEoin ⁊ do imigh Eoin iar sin ⁊ do thogaib a muinntir leis as gach inadh a rabatar ⁊ do gluais roime co hAlbain ⁊ ac fagbail an fhidraid si do raidhemar romainn as annsin do *chuir* Mac Gofragha an féith fiadha tar an fidradach sa innus nach fuighbhed enduine hé no co ticcdis fein *chuige* arís ⁊ o do marbad Mac Gofragha ni frith an figradach sin o *shin* ale ⁊ issé sin an figradach suaichnid re fuil a ndán do *Chlainn* tSuibne dul a nAlbain arís.

10. Dob iatt so anmanna in Eoin sin .i. Eoin na laime maithe ⁊ Eoin na ningnadh ⁊ an Ridere buidhe. Nech uasal ingantach an tEoin sin do imighedh moran do thirthaib an domain moir le a uaisle ⁊ le echtra ⁊ le imthechtaibh oir ni dergadh airm no ilfhaobair air ⁊ do bidis da

own house. When they had been some time in the house, and the hour for eating had come, they saw O Breisléin and his sons entering in a body with shields and swords, while as Eoin and his party were entering a little before, the attendants of the house approached them and deprived them of all their weapons. And it is said it was on that very day that Eoin had first taken arms, and he refused to surrender them ; and they so despised him for his youth that they considered it no harm that he should retain his weapon. When O Breisléin and his family came in, as has been described, he rushed towards them with a fierce onset, and plied on them a rough injurious smiting of the burnished broad keen sword he held in his hand. The end of their engagement was that O Breisléin, and his sons, and all his people, were slain by them. And by the other side Mac Gofradha was killed without Eoin's knowing of it. Then Eoin departed, bringing all his followers with him out of every place they were, and he proceeded to make his way to Scotland. Now, as [on setting forth for O Breisléin's house] they left the above-mentioned timber behind them, Mac Gofradha cast a magic mist over it, so that no one might discover it till they came back to it again. But since he was slain, that timber was never found from that day to this. And it is the famous wood wherein Clann Suibhne are fated to sail to Scotland at some future day.

10. These were the names this Eoin had, namely, Eoin na Láimhe Maithe 'Eoin of the Good Hand,' Eoin na nIngnadh 'Eoin of the Wonders,' and An Ridere Buidhe 'The Yellow Knight.' He was a noble wondrous man who travelled many lands in all the world because of his greatness, his deeds and his exploits. For no sword or weapon ever drew

chlaidemh do gnath aige ⁊ as coimneas do buailedh sé gach nech ⁊ do nídh tri hoirne da gach duine da mbuailedh sé ⁊ ise duine degenach do bi coimdheas re da chlaidemh a nErinn ⁊ a nAlbain hé.

II. Fechtus da roib an tEoin sin do ráidhemar romhainn a farrad a oide a nAlbain ⁊ do chuatar muinnter an oide sin .i. Mac Gofragha do choimhéd a forba ⁊ a ferainn ⁊ do len Eoin iad ⁊ ni hinann slighi do gabatar ⁊ tarrla buidhen chuige ⁊ do innsaigh orra ⁊ do thuit se fir deg dib leiss. Ar cloistin na sgel sa ⁊ moráin eile do gnimhaib Eoin do rí Alban do chuir fesa ⁊ techta ar a chenn ⁊ adubairt nar cubaid re fer a uaisle ⁊ a orrdhercais a beith a ninadh eile a nAlbain acht faris féin ⁊ do chuaid Eoin a cenn in rí ⁊ do gabh an rí mar dalta ⁊ mar occlach chuicce fein hé.

12. Fechtus eile da ndeachaid ri Alban a coinne re ri Saxan co droichet Beroige etir Albain ⁊ Saxain ⁊ is é lín do batar se fir deg ag ri Alban ⁊ se ced deg ag rí Saxan ⁊ do chuatar o cheile a coinne ⁊ do fhogair ri Saxan cath ar ri Alban ⁊ do gabatar lá a cend mís do fhregra chatha da cheile ⁊ adubairt Eoin re ri Alban ;

An ticfa sibhsi annsud a thigerna ar sé.

Ni dual dúin cath dobadh ar in rí.

Cred do beir daoib gan a thabairt anois fein ar sé.

Cred an cumhnam do bera tussa dúin chuige sin ar an rí.

Do bhera me cumhnamh maith dibh ar Eóin uair coiscfid me a chuingedha catha dibh ⁊ coiscid fein uile an chuid eile ⁊ mar do chualaidh an rí sin

blood of him. He always carried two swords, and with equal dexterity he smote every opponent. He made three portions of everyone he hit, and he was the last man in Ireland and in Scotland who employed two swords as with two right hands.

11. Once this Eoin was with his foster-father in Scotland, and the foster-father's people, that is, Mac Gofradha's, set out to defend their lands and patrimony, and Eoin joined them. However, they did not proceed in the same direction. He chanced to fall in with a party. He attacked them, and there fell by him sixteen of them. When the King of Scotland heard of this and many other of the deeds of Eoin, he sent for him, and said it was improper that a man so great and famous as he should be elsewhere in Scotland, and not with the King himself. And he went to the King. And the King took him as his foster-child and his own champion.

12. On another occasion the King of Scotland went to meet the King of England to the bridge of Berwick, between Scotland and England, and the King of Scotland had with him sixteen men, and the King of England sixteen hundred. And on either side they came to a parley. There the King of England declared war on the King of Scotland, and they selected a day a month later for the giving of battle. "Shall you respond then, lord?" said Eoin to the King. "It would be a disgrace for us to decline a battle," said the King. "Why not, then, give it at this moment?" said Eoin. "What assistance shall you render us?" asked the King. "A goodly support," replied Eoin, "for I myself will check his champions, while ye keep off the remainder." And when the King heard that, he forthwith ordered an attack

do fhogair sé cath annsin féin ar rí Saxan. Is annsin do innsaig cach a cheile dib co dian deinmnedach dasachtach ⁊ tucsat cath fichdha fuilech da cheile ⁊ do brisedh an cath ar rí Saxan ⁊ do marbad co díairmhe iatt ann ⁊ do fhill rí Alban ⁊ Eoin iar sin iar mbuaidh coscair commaoidhme.

13. Fechtus eile iar sin do bi an tEoin si adubramar romainn a farrad rí Alban ⁊ tarla imirt eidir sé fen ⁊ dalta eile do bi ac rí Alban .i. mac murbhóir Bárr ⁊ tainic don imirt sin gur choinraic Eoin ⁊ mac an murbóir re cheile ⁊ do thuit mac an murbóir le hEoin ⁊ do gab anfercc adhbalmor an rí trit sin ⁊ mar do chonnaic Eoin an fhercc sin ar in rí do chuaid fa na breith féin chuigi ⁊ as í breth rug an rí air Alba dfhagbail ⁊ can techt innte co cend mbliadna. Iar sin do gluais Eoin cablach righdha romor co hErinn ⁊ is é cetinadh a tainic se a nErinn .i. a Fánaid do digailt a mhasla ⁊ a oide ar muinntir Breslen ⁊ do eirgetar muinntir Breslen re na agaid dhó lín a tinóil ⁊ tainic a tír orra go fichdha forranach ⁊ go merrdho menmnach medharbuidhnech ⁊ do leigset futha da nár ⁊ da noirrlech ⁊ da nathchuma go haniarmartach ⁊ ni heidir a tuarasgbail uile do thabairt ar áird acht ení do madhmaidhegh O Breslen ⁊ a muinntir uile gurab annsin do cuireadh a ndergár innus nach roibhe foghnam orra o shin alé conadh he sin maidm an chrainn cuillmin a Fanaid ⁊ gabuis Eoin an tír uile annsin ⁊ do aitreb innte iar sin conadh é sin cet Mac Suibne do gab Fánuid ar tus riamh.

on the King of England. Whereupon they assailed each other strongly, fiercely, and wildly, and delivered a furious, bloody battle to each other, and the King of England was defeated, and suffered innumerable losses. And the King and Eoin returned, having gained a glorious victory.

13. After that, on another occasion, this Eoin we speak of was with the King of Scotland, and he and another foster-child of the King, the son of the Great Steward of Marr, chanced to play together. And out of the playing there arose a dispute between Eoin and the Great Steward's son, in which the Great Steward's son fell at the hands of Eoin. Whereupon the King became enraged exceedingly, and when Eoin observed his anger, he submitted himself to whatever judgment he would pass upon him. The judgment the King passed was that he should leave Scotland, and not return till the end of a year. And Eoin then set out for Ireland with a great, immense fleet. The spot where he landed in Ireland was in Fanad, for he meant to avenge the insult to himself and his foster-father, Mac Gofradha, on the O Breisléins. The O Breisléins set about opposing him with all their people, but he, with fierce attack, furiously, courageously, and with spirited forces, came to land in spite of them, and commenced with great effect to mutilate and slaughter them. It were impossible to describe it in full, but for certain O Breisléin and his people were put to flight. It was there their ruin was effected, so that from then till now they have remained submerged. That was the rout of Crann Cuillmin in Fanad, after which Eoin seized all the country and dwelt there ever after, and he was the first Mac Suibhne who made a settlement in Fanad.



14. A cenn aimsire eile iar sin tainig O Domnaill do dighailt a mhuinntire ar Mac Shuibne ⁊ do thínóil Mac Suibne lerthinól ar gab leis dAlbanachaib ⁊ dErennachaib ⁊ tucatar cath da cheile a nGort Cathlaigi ⁊ do brisetar na hAlbanuigh ar O nDomnaill ar tosach ⁊ nir filledh an maidhm sin orra co Mulan na nAlbanach a nAchad Bunursann ⁊ filliss O Domnaill orra annsin ⁊ do marbad drong dona hAlbanachaib annsin conadh uadha adeirar Mulan na nAlbanach ris an inadhd sin aniugh.

15. Aimser fhada dEoin a tighernus na duthaige sin gan cath can cogad iar sin. Iar caithemh a aimsire go senamail sona don Eoin sin do gab galar a éga he ar oilenuib Cenna Maghair Atha ⁊ ar cloistin a beith sa galar sin do thínóilis O Domhnaill a shluaig ⁊ a shochruide ⁊ do chuir tarruing ar O Neill chuige innus co tigdis araon ar Mac Shuibne ⁊ ar techt a cenn a cheile doibh do chuiretar techta uatha a cend Mic Shuibne da fhis cinnus do bí sé ⁊ do denam tshíthe riss ma do bí sé slán ⁊ da mad eslán do dfhagbail chogaid aige ⁊ mar do chuala san na techta sin do beith chuige do iar sé ubla ⁊ bainne do thabairt ina fhiadnaise ⁊ do eirigh se ina shuighe ⁊ do gab a chulaid uile uime ⁊ ar techt na ngilla ina fhiadnaise do iar ar gilla 'I Néill a lurga do chongmail dó ⁊ tug urchar don uball air ⁊ adeirar cur lom sé cnaimh a lurgain an gilla de sin ⁊ mur do chonncatar san an duine slan nertmar dar leo fein do rinnetar síth ris amail adubradh riu a hucht I Domnaill ⁊ 'I Néill ⁊ tangatar fein tar ais a cend in tsluaig ⁊ do innsetar a sgela dóibh .i. Mac Suibne do beith slan ⁊ co



14. Some time after that O Domhnaill came to avenge his kinsmen on Mac Suibhne, and Mac Suibhne collected all his followers, Scots and Irish. They gave battle to each other at Gort Cathlaighe 'Gortcally,' and the Scots put O Domhnaill to flight in the beginning. The rout continued till he came to Mulán na nAlbanach in Achadh Bunursann. There O Domhnaill threw them back, and many of the Scots were slain at that place, and that is why it is called Mulán na nAlbanach to-day.

15. After that defeat Eoin remained a long period without war or battle in the lordship of that country, and when he had spent the rest of his life in peace and prosperity, his death-sickness overtook him in the islands of Ceann Maghair Atha. When O Domhnaill heard of that illness, he gathered his hosts and his forces, and summoned O Néill to himself that the two might attack Mac Suibhne. And having come together, they despatched messengers to Mac Suibhne to discover how he was, and to conclude a peace with him if he was better ; and if he were not, to proclaim war on him. When he heard that these emissaries were approaching, he asked that apples and milk should be brought to him. He arose from his bed and dressed himself in all his habiliments, and when the envoys came into his presence, he requested O Néill's messenger to lay bare his shin before him. And he threw an apple at him, and it is affirmed that therewith he stripped a bone in the shin of the messenger. As the envoys considered that he was powerful and healthy, they made peace as they were ordered on behalf of O Domhnaill and O Néill. On their return to the armies they announced that Mac Suibhne was well,

ndearnatar fein sith riss a hucht na tigernadh sin  
 7 mar do chualatar na sluaig sin do sgaoiletar o  
 cheile 7 do chuatar da tighibh iar sin.

16. Dala Mic Shuibhne fuair bas an oidhche sin  
 tar eis na techta sin da fhagbail 7 dob e in turchar  
 sin do raidhemar romainn gnimh deighenach Mic  
 Shuibne. Et gabuis a mac séin tigernus an tíre .i.  
 Suibne mac Eóin dainneoin Thorrdelbaig oir do  
 badh sheine Torrdealbach na Suibne 7 do ben  
 Suibne an tigernus ar eigin amuigh dá sheinnser  
 brathar 7 do iar a mhuinnter ar Thoirrdelbach  
 Suibne do marbad fan tigernus 7 issí fregra tuc  
 Torrdelbach co leigfedh sé eidir se fein 7 Día  
 co cenn mbliadna 7 muna choisged Dia faí sin he  
 co cuirfedh féin chuige o shin amach. Et mar do  
 chonnaiccc Dia an umhlacht 7 an deghfhaighide  
 sin acc Torrdelbach tug sé bás do Shuibne taob  
 astigh don bliadain sin 7 dibaid an tEoin sin 7 a  
 mac .i. Suibne acht Caiteríona ingen Eoin do  
 beith na mathair Aodh mic Domhnaill oig.

17. Gabuis Torrdelbach tigernus iar sin 7 ar  
 mbeith aimser fhada a tighernus dó teid dagra a  
 shlana ar O nDomnaill 7 ar O nDochartaig co  
 Fersait Moir began buidhne 7 mur do chonncatar na  
 sluaigh eile lagad cuilidech Mic Shuibne do  
 luighetar air 7 do bí enoglach a farrad Thoirrdelbaig  
 .i. Radharcbreghach 7 do bí ocht saighde 7 da .xx.  
 saighed ann a glaic 7 do mharbaig se ech no duine  
 le gach saighid dibh 7 do marbad e fein annsin  
 7 tainig a fhis go Mac Suibne gur benadh Radharc-  
 breghach dibh 7 ar na chloistin sin dó ised adubairt :  
 Ma do benadh sin dinn ar sé do benadh ar namharc  
 7 ar néistecht dind : 7 imighid ar eigin iar sin go

and that they had concluded peace on behalf of their masters. And when the armies heard that they separated, and after that returned home.

16. As for Mac Suibhne, he died the night following the departure of the envoys, and the above-mentioned cast was his last exploit. And his son Suibhne mac Eoin assumed the lordship of the country in spite of Toirrdhealbhach, although Toirrdhealbhach was older than Suibhne. And by violence he deprived his senior kinsman of the chieftaincy. His people besought Toirrdhealbhach to slay Suibhne for his usurpation, but the answer Toirrdhealbhach made was that he would allow God to deal with him till the end of a year, and if for God he would not cease before that, that he himself would then attack him. And when God observed his humility and patience, He caused Suibhne to die within the year. And Eoin, or his son Suibhne, had not issue, except only Catherine, daughter of Eoin, she who was mother of Aodh [O Domhnaill], the son of Domhnall Og.

17. Toirrdhealbhach next assumed the chieftainship, and after having held it for a long time, he set out with a small company to Fearsat Mhór to make claim on O Domhnaill and O Dochartaigh for violation of his surety. And the host on the other side, observing the fewness of Mac Suibhne's followers, attacked him. There was with Toirrdhealbhach a certain champion named Radharc-breaghach, who had forty-eight arrows in his quiver, and with each arrow of these he slew either a horse or a man. In the end he was slain himself. It was announced to Mac Suibhne that they had lost Radharc-breaghach, and when he heard that, he said: "If he has been lost to us, we have lost our sight and our hearing." With difficulty then

Bel Atha Daire ⁊ berthar orra annsin ⁊ marbthar Mac Suibne uatha annsin ⁊ adeirar gurab arrsaighecht ⁊ dith sibhuil tainig ris trenar marbad é conadh on lá sin ale do len Thorrdelbach Bel Atha Daire de ⁊ imighis a muinnter ar eigin co ndeachatar ina longaib ag Leic in Bacáin a Fánuid ⁊ ní roib slicht ar Thorrdelbach airmither andso acht Eoin Mac Suibne .i. mac mic do Thorrdelbach ⁊ as ris aderthai Mac Duinns/leibhe o Thorrdelbach ⁊ ise do chuir an biadh orrderc do chualabar go Ros Comain.

18. Dala na muinntire sin Mic Shuibne do gluaisetar rompa a nAlbain iar ndíth a tigherna co Caislen Suibhne a nAlbain mar a roibhe Murchad mer Mac Suibne ⁊ a mac Murchad og mac Murchaid mhir ⁊ do batar ag casaóid re Murchad mer gur marbad a braithre ⁊ a muinnter le Conallachaib ⁊ ar in fhogra sin ar ar chuir an rí iat. Mar do ckualaigh Murchad mer sin do líon ferg ⁊ loinne hé ⁊ do chuaid dagra an rí a ninnarbad a braithrech ⁊ a muinntire ⁊ do chuaid sin a cogad ⁊ a nesaonta etorra innus gur thinoil ri Alban sloigh línmara lanaibhle ⁊ dirmadha daite dimhora ⁊ maithe a muinntire ⁊ a mortheglach ⁊ gur fogradh cath uadha ar Murchad mer no Alba dfhaccbail ⁊ mar do chuala Murchad mer sin do thinóil se a meid do gab leis dAlbain ⁊ do innsaigh cach a cheile dibh co

they made their way to Béal Atha Daire. There they were overtaken, and Mac Suibhne was slain, and they say it was old age and inability to walk that was the cause of his slaying. Ever since that day he has been known as Toirrdhealbhach of Béal Atha Daire. And his followers escaped with difficulty, and entered their ships at Leac an Bhacáin in Fanad. The only posterity of Toirrdhealbhach of which there is record was Eoin Mac Suibhne, namely, a son of Toirrdhealbhach's son. By Toirrdhealbhach he was named Mac Duinnshléibhe. It was he who sent to Roscommon the famous food that ye have heard of.

18. Now as for that following of Mac Suibhne, when they had lost their chieftain, they proceeded to Scotland to Castle Sween, where Murchadh Mear Mac Suibhne, that is, 'Murchadh the Crazy,' was, and his son Murchadh Og 'Murchadh the Younger.' To Murchadh Mear they made complaint that his kinsmen and his people had been slain by the men of Tír Chonaill, and that the King had proclaimed that they should go into exile. When Murchadh Mear heard their complaint, anger and rage filled him, and he set out to make a claim on the King for banishing his relatives and kinsfolk. Then there arose dispute and war between them, so that the King of Scotland collected great, numerous hosts, and immense, select troops, and the noblemen of his family, and his great household, and it was proclaimed by him that Murchadh Mear should accept battle, or depart out of Scotland. When Murchadh Mear heard that, he gathered all his followers in Scotland, and each assailed the other swiftly and stoutly,

dian tenn tulborb tinnesnach ⁊ dob imdho annsin fed claidimh re cnaimh ⁊ trost cnama ga *chirrbad* ⁊ colla ar na crechtnugad ⁊ suil ar na saobdhallad ⁊ mathair can mac ⁊ ben can céile co nach eidir airemh no innisin dar marbad da gach leith dib annsin ⁊ Sruibshliab a nAlbain ainm an inaidh ina tucadh an cath sin conadh annsin do ben Murchad mer an *chroch* naom uasal onorach do bi acc Cloinn tSuibne a ndegaid a *cheile* ammuigh .i. croch naomh catha Sruibshleibhe ⁊ aderar gurb or uile hí ⁊ do loisged hi a negluis Cluana Dabúadog ⁊ moran do sheicreidibh eile nach airmithar annso aimser airithe dar loisced hí. Dala na cath cechtarda do raidhemar romainn do badar ag ár ⁊ oirlech aroile ⁊ a *cheile* ⁊ dob é imthusa a ndala do brisedh an cath ar ri Alban ⁊ do marbad co díairmhe a muinnter ann conadh he cath Sruibshleibe conuigi sin.

19. Dala Murchaid mhir tar eis catha Sruibshleibi do smuain sé techt do dighailt a braithrech ⁊ a muinntire a nErinn ⁊ do t<sup>h</sup>inoil sé cablach rigdha romhor ⁊ do *chuiretar* amach a longa lucht-mara lanáibhle ⁊ a laoidhenga leabargasda laindhíghainge ⁊ a nethair ailli athlumha tar drumch<sup>h</sup>ladh na dílenn dímoire ⁊ tar an ler nárd nainfinech ⁊ tar in aibeis nadhbuil neocharghuirm ⁊ do rinnetar imram tren tirim tothachtach, acht ení nir anatar no go rangatar cuan socair saoraluinn Súilighi ⁊ tucatar luathshirtha fa na crichuib ar gach leith díbh ⁊ do marbad a ríghthe ⁊ a ruirigh ⁊ a rodaóine leó innus gur marbad a maithe ⁊ gur gabad a ngeill uile le Murchad mer

and with fierceness and violence. Then on bones there was many a sword's rattle, and many a crash of maimed limbs, and bodies wounded, and eyes left sightless. Mothers were bereft of sons, and wives of husbands, and on either side it were impossible to describe or enumerate the slain. *Sruibhshliabh* in Scotland is the name of the place where that battle was fought, and it was there that Murchadh Mear captured the holy, noble, beautiful cross which *Clann Suibhne* preserved generation after generation. It was the holy cross of the Battle of *Sruibhshliabh*, and they say it was all of gold. It was burned in the church of *Cluain Dabhuadhóg* 'Clondavaddog,' together with many other precious articles not here mentioned, on one occasion when the church was burned. As for the opposing armies just described, they continued to destroy and slaughter each other, and the end of the engagement was that the King of Scotland was defeated, and his people slain in great numbers. And that, so far, is the Battle of *Sruibhshliabh*.

19. As for Murchadh Mear, after the battle of *Sruibhshliabh* he proposed setting out to avenge his brethren and kinsfolk in Ireland. He collected a great splendid fleet, and he and his followers launched their immense capacious ships, and their long surpassing-swift galleys, and their beautiful easily-managed boats, on the surface of the expansive deep, and on the high storm-swept sea, and on the blue-horized limitless abyss. They rowed with might and main, and they rested not until they reached the calm beautiful haven of *Swilly*. They sent out scouting parties in all the districts on every side of them, and they slew their kings and princes and lords, so that their nobles



7 le na mac .i. Murchad ócc. Dob e so cedgabaltas Murchaid mir a nEirinn .i. trian medhonach Innsi hEogain 7 Fánuid 7 Ros Guill 7 Tuath I Maol-gaoithe 7 da thuaith Tíre Baghuine 7 roinnis a chlann 7 a muinnter orra sin 7 ataid ar an gabaltus sin o shin alé acht trian medonach Innsi hEogain.

20. Ar mbeith sealat tar eis an gabaltuis sin adubramar do Murchad mer tainicc da mire 7 da mormenmuin gur smuainidh sé dul diaraidh an Oilein tSénta ar fagbail ní da sgeluib 7 da ingantaibh dó. Trialluis Murchad diaraidh an Oilein tShénta 7 fagbuis na tirtha uile ag a chloinn .i. o shliab aníar ag a mac fein ag Murchad og mac Murchaid mhir 7 fagbuis mac a mic fein .i. Dubgall mac Maolmuire mic Murchaid mhir ar dha thuaith Tíre Baghuine 7 ataid a slicht innti o shin ale et do aithin da mac 7 da muinntir gan tigerna do gairm aca co cenn mbliadna 7 muna thiged se fein fa chenn mbliadna tigerna do gairm da mac fein .i. do Murchad og 7 ní thanig seisin fa chenn na bliadna sin 7 o nach tainig do goiredh tigerna do Murchad og amail adubairt Murchad mer riú.

21. Imthusa Murchaid mir do gluais roimhe lucht luinge diaraid an Oilen tShenta 7 do fuair se moran duathfasaib 7 dingantaib ar in echtra sin. La airithe da roib ag sibhal na fairrge 7 tarra oitir gainmhidhe orra ar lar farrge 7 tiaghaid a tír uirre 7 do adaighetar teine uirre innus co



all perished, and their hostages were taken by Murchadh Mear and his son, Murchadh Og. These were the territories first conquered by Murchadh Mear in Ireland, namely, the middle third of Inis Eoghain, and Fanad, and Ros Guill, and O Maolgaoithe's tuath, and the two tuaths of Tír Baghuine. And on these lands he distributed his family and his people, and they have occupied ever since all that conquest, save only the middle third of Inis Eoghain.

20. Some time after Murchadh Mear had made that conquest, his wildness and enthusiasm drove him to think of going in search of the Fortunate Island, for he had heard some account of its wonders. He set out in quest of it, leaving all his countries to his family, namely, from the mountain [of Bearnas Mór] eastward to his son Murchad Og, and the two tuaths of Tír Baghuine to the son of his son, that is, Dubhghall, son of Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Mear. The descendants of Dubhghall have been in that territory from that to the present time. To his son and his people he gave command that they should proclaim no lord until the end of a year, and if he himself did not return in that space of time, that they should make his son Murchadh Og lord. He did not come back within the year, and since he did not return, they inaugurated Murchadh Og, as Murchadh Mear had ordered.

21. Concerning Murchadh Mear, he set out with one ship's crew to search for the Fortunate Island, and on that expedition there befell him many terrible and strange things. One day as they were traversing the sea they came upon a sandbank in mid-ocean. They landed there, and kindling a fire on the sandbank, they were partaking by the

rabatar ac caithemh cnuasaigh na hoitreach sin ag an teinigh sin ⁊ do eirigh Murchad do chuartugad na hoitreach ⁊ do chonnaicc sé súile na peiste ⁊ innamail a cinn uile ⁊ tainig mar a roibe a muinntir ⁊ tuc orra dul ina luing ⁊ nir innis doib aní atchonnaic no co ndeachatar a fad on oitir amach. Is annsin do chonncatar in oitir ar ndul faoi an fhairge innus gura suaill nar baidhedh a long le méd an anfaidh do chuir sí ar an farrge ag dul fai dí ⁊ mas fír is leth do lethuib na farrge ar ndul a nainmheid do bí annsin.

22. Do gluaisetar rompo as sin co ndeachatar a comhghar don Oilen tSéanta ⁊ do chonccatar moran dilpiastaib aibhle ingantacha ann ⁊ trédo dermhaire diaisneise caorach ⁊ do bi tred dermair ann do dersgaith dib uile ⁊ mar do chuatar re taob an oilein tangatar na caoirigh uile da fechuin ⁊ tangatar ar beinn adhbalmoir os cenn na luinge ⁊ do eirigh reithe rigdho romor do bi ar na caorchaib ⁊ tug turracc tairbtech teinnesnach innus co ndeachaid ar lár na luinge ⁊ do rugatar muinntir Murchaid air ⁊ fa hobair mor doib uile a chuibrech ⁊ do bi adarc na caorach sin ar altoir Glinne hEile. Do theighedh tri gloine dflin no duisci san aidhirc sin.

23. Do chondccatar sa cenn eile don oilen pethach romor ⁊ dar leo fein do bo míl mor he ⁊ do chonncatar betlach becc eile do innamail mhuice bicci ⁊ do beiredh buille da gob annsa bethach romor sin do raidhemar romainn ⁊ do theilgedh roimpe é ar fedh na tragma ⁊ tainicc Murchad a tir dainneoin a mhuinntire ⁊ tainig mar a roibe in péist beg ⁊ do

fire's side of whatever they had collected thereon. And Murchadh, having got up to explore the place, beheld the eyes of a monster and the semblance of his entire head. And when he came to where his people were, he ordered them into their ship, not telling them what he had seen till they had gone a long distance away from the sandbank. Then they observed the sandbank submerging in the sea, and their ship was almost engulfed by the huge disturbance it set upon the water as it went down. And they say that that which was there was one half of the ocean swollen to excessive size.

22. From there they proceeded till they came near the Fortunate Island, and they observed many strange, immense monsters in the place, and huge, indescribable flocks of sheep. There was one great flock which was bigger than all the rest. As they came close to the island, all the sheep came near to look at them, and took their position on an immense cliff which was over the spot where the ship lay. And one of the sheep, a great, big, fine ram, jumped with a swift, violent bound, and alighted in the middle of the ship. The men who were with Murchadh caught him, and it was a task of difficulty for them all to tie him down. The horn of that ram was on the altar of Gleann Eile 'Glanely,' and it was able to hold three glasses of wine or water.

23. In the opposite end of the island they saw a huge beast which they thought was a whale. And another small one of the shape of a little pig they observed pushing the large creature with its snout, and driving it before itself along the strand. Against the advice of his people Murchadh landed on the island, and came to the place where the

buail se tri buille da *chlaidimh* uirre ⁊ nír derg uirre ⁊ nír *chuir* a numhail hé acht fechain air leis in buille deighenach díbh ⁊ ní *fhuaire* se duathfas no dimnedh no dedualang riamh eni bad mo badh gráin ⁊ uathfas leis na in *fhéchain* sin tuc an bethach sin air ⁊ do fhagaib in toilen iar sin tar eis morain dingantasuib eile *dfhaicsin* ann. Acht ení gebe fad do batar ar in echtra sin tangatar tar a nais a nErinn iar sin ⁊ tairgther a thigernus féin dó ⁊ nír gab san sin ⁊ ised adubairt nach dentaí aithrighthech da mac coidhche ⁊ go rachad fein da duthaig fein a nAlbuin ⁊ do gluais roimhe assa haithle iar ceilebradh da mac ⁊ da mhuinntir uile ⁊ do chuaidh a nAlbain ⁊ ní *thainig* anoir o *shin* alé. Do Murchad mer conuige sin.

24. Do Murchad og annso budhesta ⁊ da *chlainn* ⁊ issiatt so an *chlann* sin .i. ceithri mic ingheine Meig Fhinngaile .i. Donnchad mor Mac Suibhne na Tuath ⁊ Maolmuire .i. Mac Suibhne Fanad ⁊ Dubhghall persun ⁊ Domnall ⁊ Murchad na Murchad .i. mac ingheine I Gairmlegaidh.

25. Do Maolmuire mac Murchaid oig mic Murchaid mhir annso budhesta ⁊ da *shlicht* ina diaigh ⁊ ise an Maolmuire sin tuc maidm Achaid Mhona fare Aongus na tuaighe O nDomnaill ar Niall garb O nDomnaill ⁊ do marbad O Conmhail annsa maidm sin innus co ndeachatar a ndith daoine o *shin* alé ⁊ isé an Maolmuire sin do fhuaire da baile Maige Roiss o Niall garb mac Aodha mic

little animal was. He struck it three times with his sword, but failed to draw blood. And the animal took no heed of him except to look at him when he gave the last blow, and Murchadh never before experienced a marvel, or a trouble, or a difficulty so horrible and so terrifying as the look which that beast gave. Thereupon he left the island, having seen many other strange sights, and in the end they returned to Ireland after the long period they spent on that expedition. To Murchadh his chieftainship was offered again, but he refused to accept it, saying that he would never depose his son, and that he would return to his native country to Scotland. And, bidding farewell to his son and to all his people, he then set forth and went to Scotland, whence he never since returned. That, so far, is the story of Murchadh Mear.

24. Now concerning Murchadh Og and his children: and these were his children, namely, four sons by the daughter of Mag Fhinngaile 'MacGinley,' Donnchadh Mór Mac Suibhne na dTuath, Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne Fanad, Dubhghall the Parson, and Domhnall; and one son by the daughter of O Gairmleaghaidh 'O Gormley,' Murchadh na Murchadh.

25. Now concerning Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mear, and his descendants after him here: it was this Maolmhuire who, with Aonghus na Tuaighe 'of the Axe' O Domhnaill, inflicted the defeat of Achadh Móna 'Aghawoney' on Niall Garbh O Domhnaill. In that battle O Conmhaoil 'O Conwell' was slain, and his family has remained in obscurity ever since. And it was this Maolmhuire who, having come to Niall Garbh, son of Aodh, son of

Domnaill oig do *chenn* a adhluice a ndiaigh greissi tighe Finnrois ar techt na *chenn* assin greis ⁊ isse an Maolmuire sin do ben an Rathach ⁊ Glend Eala do muinntir *Tircheirt* a cnaimeruic Torrdel-baig Bel *Atha* Daire oir nir benadh eruic amuig ann gonuige sin.

26. Fechtas don Maolmuire si do raidhemar romuinn a Fánuid ⁊ do chuaid la airithe do sheilcc ⁊ do cuireadh cliar re healadhain *chuige* ⁊ do shuigh ar bord locha airithe a Fánuid aca ⁊ do batar ac cantain ceoil ⁊ oirfidigh dhó ⁊ do iaratar spréidh ar Mac Suibne ⁊ *dfh*iarfaig Mac Suibne cred an spreidh do batar diaraidh ⁊ adubratar san nach gebtais gan or *dfh*agbail mar spreidh ⁊ fín mar digh ⁊ céir mar tshölus ⁊ adubairt Mac Suibne riu san a techt leis da baile fein ⁊ gach ni da fedfad *dfh*agbail doib co fuighdis hé ⁊ adubradar san nach rachdis ⁊ muna *fh*aghdais aní do batar diaraidh annsin fein co naorfadis he ⁊ adubairt san nach roibe sin aige annsin doibh. Do *ch*iamaidne fáinne óir agad andsin ⁊ tabair dúine he ⁊ ni *th*ibram aithbir aní nach fuil accad ort ⁊ as amlaid do bi an fáinne sin na shéd fine a ndegaidh a *cheile* ag Clainn tSuibne ⁊ do bi cloch uasal ann ⁊ ni claóiti a cath no a comrac ennech ag a mbidh sí ⁊ do shín Maolmuire a lamh *chuca* san do buain an fhainne dhí ⁊ do glacatar san an lamh ⁊ nir fhedatar an fainne do búain dí ⁊ adubradar da saoiladh

Domhnall Og, O Domhnaill, out of the attack on the house of Finnros, obtained the two ballys of Magh Rois 'Moross' because of a promise to bury him thereafter. And it was this Maolmhuire who took from the O Turchirts Rathach 'Ray' and Gleann Eala 'Glenalla' as an eric for Toirrdhealbhach of Béal Atha Daire, because no eric had been obtained for him up to that time.

26. At one time this Maolmhuire was in Fanad, and he set out on a certain day to hunt. A number of poets were sent to him with their compositions, and he sat down to hear them on the brink of a certain lake in Fanad. They commenced to chant and recite for him, and then demanded their fee. Mac Suibhne asked what kind of fee they wished for, and they replied that they would accept no payment except of gold, and no drink except of wine, and no light except of wax. Mac Suibhne answered that, if they came with him to his house, they would receive whatever he would be able to procure them. But they said they would not go, and that, unless they there obtained what they had demanded, they would subject him to satire. And he replied that he had not in that place what they demanded. "We see with you here," said they, "a gold ring; give it to us, and we shall not lay blame on you for whatever else you have not." Now this gold ring was an heir-loom with successive generations of the MacSweeneys, and it had in it a precious stone, which whosoever possessed was never beaten in battle or in combat. And Maolmhuire stretched forth his hand to them that they might take off the ring. They took his hand, but they were unable to remove the ring. Then they



sen co fedfaide an fainne da laimh nach cuirfedh a lamh *chuca* ⁊ do thairc sin fein an fainne do buain da laimh ⁊ nir fhed a bhuain dhí ⁊ do gab adhnáire mor Maolmuiri trit sin ⁊ tuc ailtan sgeine sgathghoirme do bí aige amach ⁊ tuc buille don mhér gur ben an mer dhe ⁊ teilgis an mer leis in fhainne a nucht cinn na cleire [⁊ *ar mbuain* an meir amuig do Maolmuire do *táinnsgain* muintir Maolmuire an *chliar* do marbad corab annsin do rinne cenn na cleire an rann sa :

A Maoil Mhuire Mic Shuibne  
mo *chliar* ar do *chumairce*  
mo *chliar* gidh anait gidh ait  
riar is anaic is innluic]

Is maith an aiscid sin a Mic Shuibne or se oir ní tucadh riamh aiscid ris nach bad comorrdere an aiscid sin ⁊ dobersa ní duid da *chenn* sin óir ní *fhuil* fis do shaogail co cinntiagam ⁊ do bersa fis an inaidh a fuighe tú bás duitt.

Ca hinadh sin ón ar Maolmuire.

A Leithghlenn or se.

Ca fuil an Leithghlenn sin ar Maolmuire.

Sechainsi gach en Lethghlenn da fuighe tú a nErinn ⁊ ní *táibersa* físs Lethglenna tar a *cheile* duid. Iar sin adubairt cenn na cleire: An iad do muinnter fein so aníar or sé. Do *fíech* Maolmuire tairis damarc ar in muinntir sin adubairt an *chliar* ris ⁊ ní fhaca enduine ann ⁊ ní mo do *chonnaic* an *chliar* ar filled dhó ⁊ aderar gurab annsa loch do bí na fiadnaise do chuatar ⁊ do fhuair a mér ⁊ a



said that if he thought that they could, that he would not have offered it to them. And he himself said he would take off the ring from his hand, but he was unable to do that, and was much ashamed for that reason. Whereupon he produced a sharp, blue-bladed knife which he had, and, striking his finger, cut it off and threw it, together with the ring, into the bosom of the chief of the poets. (But as soon as the finger was accepted from Maolmhuire, his people set about slaying the poets. It was then that the chief poet made this verse :

O Maolmhuire. Mac Suibhne,  
be my company on thy protection,  
whether they be pleasing or not,  
provide them, protect and save them).

“That is a fair present, Mac Suibhne,” said he, “for no favour was ever granted of which that will not be the equal ; and I will bestow on you something in return therefor. For, since I know not the time thou shalt die, I will let you know the place of thy death.” “Where is that ?” said Maolmhuire. “In Leithghleann,” said he. “In what place is that Leithghleann ?” said Maolmhuire. “Avoid.” said the poet, “every Leithghleann in Ireland, for I will not specify to you one rather than another.” Then the chief poet asked : “Are these coming from the west of your people ?” And Maolmhuire looked around to see those whom the poet mentioned. He saw no one, and neither did he see the poets when he turned back. And they say it is into the lake which was before them they went. But Maolmhuire afterwards found both his finger and the ring upon his hand

fháinne fein uime ar a laimh go hógshlán conadh Loch na cliar ainm an locha sin o *shin* ale do derbad an sgeoil sin.

27. Isíad lucht tighe an Maoilmuire sin do *chuire*dh ocht .xx. claidimh beirte cumhdaigh le hor 7 le hairged ar altoir Cluana Dafuadog gacha domnaigh. Fechtus da roibh an Maolmuire si do raidhemar iar caithemh a ree 7 a aimsire domnach cásc do shonnradh ag fagbail aifrinn Cluana Dabhuadog 7 mas fir do lucht eoluis do batar da .xx. deg croicenn madraig fa leabraibh 7 fa aighechuib ciúil na diaigh an la sin 7 suidhis ar an cenn a bus *dfhaithche* Baile mic Echada 7 *dfhiarfaig* do *chá*ch ca hainm an tinadh sin a roibe sé. Adubairt nech aca san gura Leithglenn dob ainm dhó 7 do *thuig* seisen go tainig crich a shaogail fein annsin do réir na faistine do rinnetar an *chliar* adubramar romainn dó .i. gur a Leithglenn do gebad bás 7 isedh adubairt nach roib Leithglend a nErinn nar shechuin sé gonuige sin 7 nach roibe a fhiss aigi Leithglenn do beith na baile fein conuige sin 7 do f hagaib a bennacht ag a mnaoi .i. ingen l Dhochartaigh 7 ag a mac .i. Torrdelbach caoch do *chenn* an taos ealadhna do diladh co maith 7 gan a bas fein do *chloistin* doib co fagbaddis an baile. Et ar nimthecht do na cliaruib si uile tar eis a ndíla máirt cásc 7 ar ndul co hucht mór os cenn an baile doibh do *chualatar* na gairrtha adbalmora ac cainedh Mic Shuibne 7 do *fhilletar* cuid da mbarduib don baile *dfhagbail* sgel. As annsin do *fhuaradar* a *fhis* gura domnach cásc do fhuair Mac Suibne bas 7 mar do *chualaid* na clíara sin do

just as at first they had been. And Loch na gCiar, ever since that, has been the name of the lake in confirmation of this story.

27. It was the household of this Maolmhuire who used to lay eight scores of swords having hilts ornamented with gold and silver on the altar of the church of Cluain Dabhuadhóg 'Clondavaddog' every Sunday. Once, when he was near the end of his life, on Easter Sunday precisely, as he was coming from Mass at Cluain Dabhuadhóg, the learned say that in twelve scores of dog-skins books and musical instruments were carried behind him. And he rested on the hither side of Baile Mic Eachadha 'Ballymagahy,' and asked of all there what was the name of the place where he was. One answered that it was called Leithghleann. Maolmhuire then knew that his career had come to an end, according to the prophecy which the poets just spoken of had made to him, namely, that he would die in Leithghleann. And he said that he had avoided every place in Ireland named Leithghleann until that time, and that he had never known before that there was a Leithghleann in his own bally. He then took leave of his wife, the daughter of O Dochartaigh, and of his son Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, to whom he gave order to remunerate the poets well, and as to his death to maintain secrecy with them until they would have left the place. And when the poets were paid and they had taken their departure on Easter Tuesday, from a great eminence over the place they heard the loud cries of those who were keening Mac Suibhne. Whereupon some of their bards came back to the house to learn the cause, and only then they heard that on Easter Sunday he had died. The poets, when they learned this, wondered

*chuiretar* a ningantus co mor in fhaidhíde sin do roinntetar muinnter an baile fa Mac Shuibne ⁊ nar airithetar ar a fritholamh no ar a ndíladh a beith da nesbaidh ⁊ adubradar nach dernad riam gnimh bad uaisle na in run sin do roinntetar ⁊ dimidhetar iar sin tar eis moráin maithesa do radha doib. Do Maolmuire mac Murchaid oig mic Murchaid mir conuige sin.

28. Clann Maolmuire mic Murchaid oig annso baddeasta .i. Conchubar mac do bad sheine aige ⁊ ise do bris maidhm Bun putoige ar Gallaib ⁊ ar Albanachaibh ⁊ do marbad he fein sa maidm sin gan *f*hís da muinntir ⁊ se fir deg da muinntir maille ris ⁊ annsa maidm sin do benadh a shúil durchar do shaighid da derbrathair .i. do Thoirrdelbach caoch. Et isiatt so a dias mac eile .i. Eoin ⁊ Murchad ⁊ do goired Mac Suibne do Thoirrdelbach caoch a ninadh a athar ⁊ isse an Toirdelbach sin ⁊ slicht Seain I Domnaill ⁊ Eogan mac Donnchaid moir tug maidm Sleibe Malair ar Thorrrelbach an *f*hina O nDomnaill ⁊ siad do *ch*rech Senglenn Coluimchille ar Thorrrelbach an *f*hina ⁊ nir lesaigh slicht Seain no Eogan mac Donnchaid moir na crecha ris an termann ⁊ adeirar gurab annsin do *t*huitetar fein. Is annsin do *e*arb Mac Suibne Fanad cethrama Tulcha na dala do *C*holuimchille a néruicc hsharaighthe an termainn sin ⁊ do roinne moran do gnimarthuib nach airmither annso.

greatly at the endurance of the household in not manifesting grief for Mac Suibhne, and they said they did not gather from defect in attendance on them or in their remuneration that he had ceased to be among them. They confessed that no deed had ever been done greater than the keeping of that secret, and then went away, having said much in praise of them. Of Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mear, so far.

28. Of the children of Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Og, here now: namely, Conchubhar was his eldest son. It was he who defeated the English and the Scots at Bun Putoige. He himself was slain without the knowledge of his people in that battle, and sixteen men of his followers along with him. In that battle also his brother, Toirrdhealbhach Caoch 'the One-eyed' had an eye knocked out by a shot of an arrow. And Eoin and Murchadh were his two other sons. Toirrdhealbhach Caoch was inaugurated in the place of his father, and it was this Toirrdhealbhach, and the descendants of Seán O Domhnaill, and Eoghan son of Donnchadh Mór [Mac Suibhne na dTuath], who defeated Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona 'of the Wine' O Domhnaill in the battle of Sliabh Malair. It was they who plundered Seanghleann Choluim Chille in spite of Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona. Neither Seán's descendants nor Eoghan son of Donnchadh Mór restored the preys to the termon, and it is said it was there they themselves perished. But thereafter Mac Suibhne Fanad made an offering of the quarter of Tulach na Dála 'Tullynadall' to Columcille in restitution for the violation of that termon, and he performed many other great deeds which are not enumerated here.

29. Fechtus da ndeachatar slicht Seain I Domnaill ⁊ Mac Suibne dinnsaighe ar luing co Daire do fagad Torrdelbach ruad mac Mic Shuibne a faslongport a nDun Cinnfhaolaidh ac coimed a caoraigecht ⁊ tainicc Torrdelbach an fhíona annsa caoraigecht ⁊ do rinne crecha mora orra ⁊ do len Torrdelbach ruadh ⁊ a muinnter iatt ⁊ fillis O Domnaill orra annsin ⁊ tuc ruaig doib ⁊ do bris orra ⁊ do gabad mac Mic hShuibne leiss annsin ⁊ berthar a laimh co Murbach he ⁊ do gab Torrdelbach an fhína tren mor o shliabh aniar annsin.

30. Fechtus da rabatar acc ol dibh linaib .i. Torrdelbach an fhína ⁊ mac Mic Shuibne a Murbach ⁊ tarlla imarbaigh etorra ⁊ adubairt Torrdelbach ruadh da mbeith se fein fa réir nach beith seisen coimhíren ⁊ do bí se. Gabuiss fercc adhbalmor Torrdelbach an fhína trit sin ⁊ tuc a briathar co mbeith seisen fa réir da fhechain sin ⁊ benuis a geimhlech de annsin ⁊ do batar muinnter I Domnaill ag aithbhir imaithbir air ar epla go mad fhír aní adubairt mac Mic Shuibne ⁊ adubairt Torrdelbach an fhína re mac Mic Shuibne a beith ag imthecht roime da duthaig fein ⁊ adubairt Torrdelbach ruadh nach imeochad munab élódh do rinne se no co fagadh culaidh persanna Thorrdelbach an fhína dhó fein ⁊ a muinnter leis da innlacad ⁊ fuair se sin uile ⁊ do imigh iar sin ⁊ tainig a cenn a athar ⁊ a muinntire fein ⁊ do innis na sgela o thúss co deired dóibh ⁊ mar do chuala Mac Suibne sin do thinoil se co luathgairech lín a shluaig ⁊ a



29. On one occasion the descendants of Seán O Domhnaill and Mac Suibhne set out by sea for Derry, and they left Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, Mac Suibhne's son, in camp at Dún Cionnfhaolaidh 'Dunkineely' as a guard over their creaght. Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona fell upon the creaght, carrying away great spoils out of it ; whereupon Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh and his people set out in pursuit of them. O Domhnaill turned to face his pursuers, defeated and routed them, and there captured Mac Suibhne's son. He was brought in custody to Murbhach, and Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona greatly extended his power to the east of the mountain [Bearnas Mór] after his capture.

30. Once, when Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona and Mac Suibhne's son were carousing in Murbhach, they chanced to have a dispute, and Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh said that if he himself were at liberty, the other would not be so powerful as he was. Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona became exceedingly angry thereat, and declared that he would set the prisoner free, that what he had said might be put to the test. He removed his fetters then. And O Domhnaill's people began to reproach him, for they feared that that which Mac Suibhne's son had said might become true. But Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona gave orders to him to set out for his own country, to which Toirrdhealbhach answered that he would not depart without getting the King's dress for himself, and his followers for a body-guard ; otherwise that he would go away furtively. His demands were granted in full. He departed then, and coming to his father and his own people, he narrated all the proceedings to them from beginning to end. When Mac Suibhne heard them, through gladness he summoned his

shochraide 7 teccaid rompo annsin co Murbach a cenn Torrdelbaig in fhina 7 an tan do batar ag techt do *chum* an baile táinicc duine airithe mar a roibe O Domnaill 7 do innis dó dirma degshluaig do beith ag techt do *chum* an baile chuige 7 tuc san aithne orra 7 adubairt gurab iatt Clann tShuibne do bí ann ag techt na *chenn* fein 7 do gab luthghaire mor he rompa 7 ar mbeith adhaigh sa baile doib fuaratar comthacha mora do *chenn* an turuis sin 7 isiat so na cumthacha sin .i. ced bo 7 culaid persanna I Domnaill fein 7 tuc Mac Suibne sin da oide fein .i. do Maolmithig O Oirealla 7 do fhiarfaig O Domnaill do na techtaib do chuaidh leis sin an roib Mac Suibne buidheach 7 adubratar san nar aithnighetar fein co roibe 7 tuc uadh ina diaigh sin se .xx. tuag do buanacht bona a Tir Conaill fein co suthaine uadh fein 7 ona *slicht* ina diaigh 7 cuairt timchill Tire Conaill uair sa bliadain tri oidche an gach entig a Tir Conaill 7 iascc na hEirne gach enaoine o fheil Padraic co feil na croiche an fhoghmais an tan do beidis a faslongport acois na hEirne re hagainn Connacht 7 da baile biataigh do Thir Mic Caothrainn da ngairer Braighid Fanutt aniugh 7 lethguala dheas I Domnaill gach uair da rachadh ina *chenn*. Do fhiarfaig Torrdelbach an fhina annsin do na techtaib cedna an roibe Mac Suibne buidhech 7 adubradar san nachar aithnidetar fein co roibe 7 adubairtt san ru sa cu *chomramach* do bi aige fein do breith dochum Mic Shuibne 7 a fhiar-



whole force and following, and then came towards Murbhach to meet Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona. And as they approached the house, a certain person came to where O Domhnaill was, and told him that there was a goodly host coming to him to his house. O Domhnaill recognised them and said they were the Clann Suibhne coming to visit himself; and on their coming to him he showed great joy. After they had spent a night in the house they received great presents for undertaking that journey. The presents were, one hundred cows and O Domhnaill's own raiment. But Mac Suibhne bestowed them on his own foster-father, Maolmithigh O hOirealla 'O Herrill.' O Domhnaill asked of those who brought the presents was Mac Suibhne grateful, and they answered that they did not observe that he was. After that he bestowed on them six scores of axes of *buannacht bona* [that is, axe-men to be maintained] out of Tír Chonaill itself, a gift in perpetuity from himself and his posterity after him; the making of a circuit of Tír Chonaill once in the year; the spending of three nights in each house in Tír Chonaill; the fishing of the Erne every Friday between Patrick's Day and the Feast of the Cross in Harvest, if they should happen to be encamped by the Erne to oppose the men of Connacht; two ballybetaghs of Tír Mic Caorthainn which are now called Bráighid Fánad 'the Braid of Fanad'; and to sit by the right side of O Domhnaill whenever Mac Suibhne would visit him. Toirrdhealbhach an Fhíona then asked the same messengers was Mac Suibhne grateful, but they said that they did not observe that he was. He next ordered them to bring a champion hound of his own to Mac Suibhne, and to ask him was there

faige dé an roibe sa baili enní re roibe a aire no suil aige ⁊ rucc Mac Suibne buidhechus mor ris annsin ar faicsin na con dó ⁊ ní rug se buideachus ris fa ení da fuair se conuige sin ⁊ adubairt co roibhe sa baile ní do badh maith leis *dfhagail* ⁊ gurab e ní sin Niall O Domnaill do bi na macamh sa baile an uair sin *dfhaghail* mar dalta dó fein ⁊ adubairt O Domnaill co fuighbhedh ⁊ gur maith leis he da iaraidh air ⁊ da mbeith a fhis aige go ngebad se he gurab e an dalta sin cedni do gebad sé ⁊ do gab Mac Suibne Niall O Domnaill *chuige* annsin mar dhalta carthanach.

31. Et as annsin do cumadh galloglaig ar *Chlainn* tSuibhne ⁊ as amlaid so do cumadh iatt .i. diass as in cethramuin ⁊ da bho as *an* bfer nach fuighthi díbh .i. bó as in duine ⁊ bo as in éidegh ⁊ is amlaid aderid Clann tSuibne sin do beith orra .i. luirech ⁊ sgabal fa *fher* díbh ⁊ seca ⁊ cinnbert fan dara fer dib ⁊ gan cáin sa cinnbert acht *inchinn* an galloglaig ⁊ gan cain sa tuaigh acht sgilling ag in consabal ⁊ bonn sa nga ⁊ can buain acc O nDomnaill re nechtar aca ⁊ as amlaid do batar roime sin gan eirge *amach* can sluaigedh orra ag nech ar bith acht acc an tí do thoigeoratis fein ⁊ issé nos na hAlban do bi aca conuige sin .i. gach duine as a doman fein.

in the house any thing which he liked or desired. And Mac Suibhne thanked him much when he saw the hound, but for nothing of all that he had until then received. And he declared there was one thing in the house he would wish to get, namely, that he should have as a foster-son Niall O Domhnaill who was a youth in the house at that time. O Domhnaill replied that he would have him, and that he was glad that Mac Suibhne had asked his son, and that, had he known that he would accept him, that foster-son was the first thing he would have offered him. And thereupon Mac Suibhne took Niall O Domhnaill as a loving foster-child.

31. And it was then that a levy of gallow-glasses was made on Clann Suibhne, and this is how the levy was made : two gallowglasses for each quarter of land, and two cows for each gallow-glass deficient, that is, one cow for the man himself and one for his equipment. And Clann Suibhne say they are responsible for these as follows, that for each man equipped with a coat of mail and a breastplate, another should have a jack and a helmet ; that there should be no forfeit for a helmet deficient except the gallowglass's brain [dashed out for want of it] ; and no fine for a missing axe except a shilling, nor for a spear, except a groat, which shilling and groat the Constable [captain] should get, and O Domhnaill had no claim to make for either. And previous to this arrangement no lord had a claim on them for a rising-out or a hosting, but they might serve whomsoever they wished. It was the Scottish habit [of military service] they had observed until that time, namely, each man according as he was employed.

32. Fechtus don Torrdelbach sin do raidhemar romainn lá airithe na thigh fein do tháircc a fhedh-mantach fein dinner dó ⁊ do fhech an tech ina thimcheall ⁊ do ba beg leis a roibe do daóinibh astigh ina thimchell ⁊ ised adubairt : Nara mill damsa an mill si ma bogthar hi gan ced mill ar a mbí ulcha ga mboccadh le.

33. Fechtus eile da roibe a noilen Gabla a Fanaid ⁊ ise do ba gilla copáin dó in tan sin .i. Mac Coilín ⁊ do bi aimser fhada nach tainicc loncca no cendaighecht chuca ⁊ nir lughaide a fínta sin ⁊ do chuir Mac Suibne a ningantus an fin gnathach sin ga fhagbail dó fein ⁊ tercacht an fhiona as tir uile ⁊ adubairt re Mac Coilín : Ca fagann tú an fin gnathach sa do beir tú dúin ar se ⁊ dob olc le Mac Coilín sin dfhiarfaige dhe ⁊ gerbh edh dob egen dó a innisin dho san amail do bi an fíon ⁊ ised adubairt gura bethach do bi ar an oilen do bi acc tathaighe ar in fíon .i. an ana ainm an bethaig sin ⁊ mar do chuala Mac Suibne sin do buail sé dorn ar Mac Coilín ⁊ adubairt iar sin : A bathlaigh ar sé cred fa tucais fion peisti dhuin ar sé. Gabuis fercc mor Mac Coilín trit sin ⁊ dfhagaib se Mac Suibne ⁊ tainicc roime a cend I Domnaill ⁊ do an fein ⁊ a shlicht ina diaigh acc Clainn Dhálaigh o shin alé.

34. Isiatt so gnaththeghlach tighi Torrdelbaig chaoich [.i. deich ⁊ seacht bfichit ⁊ ana tri cot-channaibh do bidis an teghlach sin thighe Toirrdhealbaig .i. deichneabhar ⁊ da .xx. asan cuid dhiobh ⁊ gan uaisle no urraim ag aon chuid aca sin

32. On a certain day that this Toirrdhealbhach we are speaking of was in his own house his servant offered him dinner. And, having looked about him in all the house, he considered that all those who were in the house were too few, and he said : " May this cheek be not mine own if it move in the absence of an hundred more, on which a beard groweth, moving contemporaneously therewith."

33. On another occasion he was in Oileán Gabhla ' Gola Island ' in Fanad. His cupbearer at that time was Mac Colín, and it was long since ships or traders had come to them. Nevertheless their wines had not diminished, and Mac Suibhne wondered that he had his wine as usual, though there was a scarcity in all the country. And he asked of Mac Coilín : " Where dost thou get as usual this wine which thou givest us ? " Mac Coilín did not wish that that question should be asked him, but still he was obliged to answer how he got the wine. And he replied that it was a creature on the island called Plenty that was in the habit of coming to the wine. When Mac Suibhne heard that, he gave Mac Coilín a blow of his fist, and said : " Thou churl, why hast thou offered us wine from an animal ? " Thereupon Mac Coilín became much enraged, and he left Mac Suibhne and came to O Domhnaill. And he and his descendants after him have remained with Clann Dálaigh from that time until now.

34. These were the standing retinue in the house of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, namely, one hundred and fifty. And in three portions that retinue of Toirrdhealbhach was, that is fifty in each, besides wives and womenfolk, and no portion of these could claim supremacy or submission of any other

ar a *cheili* a *bfeigmhais* ban ⁊ *bannal*. Aos ciuil  
⁊ *oirfidid* ⁊ *ealadna* ⁊ *daosgarsluag* o *shin* amach]

35. Fer *anfhesach* anborb roduasamail an fer  
sin ⁊ as amlaid so fuair bas ar mbeith bliadain ⁊  
da .xx. bliadan a lantigernus a duthaige .i. aimser  
da roib ar in cuairt timcheill sin tuc O Domnaill  
doib ⁊ tarrla he a nInnber Naaile ⁊ do gabh tinnes  
anbail hé da fuair bas a nInnber Naaile ⁊ rucadh  
a *chorp* co Daire da innlacad iar sin. Do  
Thorrdelbach caoch conuicce sin.

36. Clann Torrdelbaig *chaoich* annso .i. Torrdelb-  
ach ruadh .i. gein tshochair tuasscirt Erenn re  
heinech ⁊ re hengnam ⁊ Conchubar balb (⁊ fer  
usal urumt/a an Conchubar sin do bris secht  
madmanna a Trian Congail ar Gallaib ⁊ ar  
Albanachaib ⁊ issiatt na madmanna sin .i. maidm  
orrderc a Sgirid Arcain ⁊ maidm Duin na Fraech  
⁊ maidhm na hAbann Corera ⁊ maidm an  
Chlocháin tShalaig ⁊ maidhm orrderc a Sliab Mis  
⁊ maidm a Machaire Sleibe hFhuadh ⁊ maidhm  
a Leith Cathail ar Shabaoisechaib ⁊ as toir fein  
do *chaith* urmor a ree ⁊ a aimsire) ⁊ Emann .i.  
tri mic Mairgrege Ní Chathain ⁊ Donnchad garb  
⁊ Magnus ⁊ Maolmuire og tri mic ingine Cathail  
mic Aodh breifhnid I Chonchubair ⁊ Eoin buide  
.i. mac mna basairtt.

37. Do *chogadh* Torrdelbaig ruaidh annso fa  
thigernus Fánud re dias derbrathar a athar ⁊ ní

portion. Besides these there were the musicians, and the poets, and the inferior servants.

35. A man of great knowledge, very violent, and very generous, was this Toirrdhealbhach, and this is the manner in which he died, after having spent forty-one years in the lordship of his territory. Once he was engaged on that circuit of Tír Chonaill which O Domhnaill had granted to Clann Suibhne, and he chanced to be in Inbhear Naaile. A great sickness came upon him in that place, and he died thereof. And his body was then brought to Derry to be buried. Of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch so far.

36. The children of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch here, namely, Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, the best offspring of the north of Ireland for generosity and for prowess; and Conchubhar Balbh 'the Stammerer,' a noble respected man was he, who won seven victories over the English and the Scots in Trian Congail (these were the seven victories: [1] a famous one at Sgirid Arcain 'Skirry,' [2] one at Dún na bhFraoch, [3] one at the Abha Chorcra 'Crimson River,' [4] one at Clochán Salach, [5] a famous one at Sliabh Mis 'Slemish,' [6] one in the plain of Sliabh Fhuadh, and [7] one in Lecale against the Savadges), and it was in Scotland he spent the greater portion of his life; and Eamonn (these were the three sons of Margaret, daughter of O Catháin 'O Kane'); and Donnchadh Garbh 'the Rough,' and Maghnus, and Maolmhuire Og (the three sons of the daughter of Cathal, son of Aodh Breifneach O Conchubhair); and Eoin Buidhe 'the Yellow,' the son of a concubine.

37. Of the war between Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh and his father's two brothers for the lordship of



aireomamaid a cogtha no a congala re *cheile* fan tigernus sin acht ení dob é crích a ndala do ben Torrdelbach tigernus amuigh ar eigin fa deiredh 7 issé Torrdelbach ruad cedMac Suibne do gair O Domnaill riam 7 isse comarba Coluimchille do goiredh he a n'I an cein do batar thoir conuige sin 7 tar éis a techt anoir dhóib an cein do batar fein umal da *cheile* 7 do bi tren aca do beirdis denamh tigerna dO Firghil a ninadh comarba Coluimchille an h'I 7 da derbad sin nir goiredh Mac Suibne dib riamh acht a mbaile Coluimchille 7 da ngoirthai ní bad dual dó a beith fada fa buaidh 7 da derbad sin ata cuig marcc ag O Firgil ar gach en Mac Suibne da ngoirthar ann. Et as annsin tuc Torrdelbach a breth fein dO Domnaill do *chenn* tigerna do denam de fein ar belaib na mbraithrech sin [do bi aigi .i. Eoin 7 Murchad] do bo shine na he fein 7 as uime sin ata ba ga niaraid ar gach en Mac Suibne dar goiredh aca o *shin* anuas conuicce Maolmuire mac Suibne 7 ní *thuc* Maolmuire ba uadh mar do bi se fein tenn tremanta 7 a fhine fein uile umal dó.

38. Fectus ina diaigh sin do *chuir* Aodh buidhe O Neill techta ar *chenn* Neill I Domnaill da innisin dó Goill 7 echtrannaigh do beith ag gabail trein moir air fein 7 ar a duthaig uile 7 da radha ris a *thecht* do *thabairt* *fhurtachta* dó. Ar na *chloistin* sin do Niall do *chuir* fessa 7 techta ar



Fanad here : but we shall not recount their battles and conflicts with one another concerning that lordship, only stating the end of their contention. Toirrdhealbhach by violence assumed the chieftainship in the end. He was the first Mac Suibhne whom O Domhnaill ever inaugurated. It was the successor of Columcille who used to inaugurate Mac Suibhne in Iona as long as they remained in Scotland, but after their coming to Ireland, when they were not at enmity with one another, and they had power, they used to give the task of inauguration to O Firghil 'O Freel,' instead of having it done in Iona by Columcille's successor. A proof of that is this : no Mac Suibhne was ever proclaimed except in Columcille's precinct [that is, Kilmacrenan], and if any were inaugurated elsewhere, he could not be long in power. And in confirmation thereof, O Firghil gets five marks for every Mac Suibhne who is proclaimed there. But on this occasion Toirrdhealbhach conceded whatever he asked to O Domhnaill for his making him chieftain in preference to those kinsmen of his, namely, Eoin and Murchadh, who were senior to himself. That is the reason why cows were exacted of each Mac Suibhne who was inaugurated from that time forward until Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne was installed [1461]. Maolmhuire did not give any cows, for he was strong and powerful, and his own tribe was in submission to him.

38. At one time after that Aodh Buidhe [*recte* Domhnall] O Néill sent messengers to Niall O Domhnaill to announce to him that the English and foreigners were establishing great supremacy over himself and all his country, and to ask him to come and render him assistance. When Niall heard that, he sent information and couriers to his

*chenn* a muinntire ⁊ a mors<sup>h</sup>luaigh anns gach inadh a rabatar ⁊ ar techt a naoininadh doib do gluaisetar co menmnach moraigentach rompa ⁊ tangatar a cenn a *cheile* ⁊ Aodh buidhe O Neill. Do gluaisetar rompa dentaoib a coinne Gall ⁊ do bí nech uasal orrderc annsin do Gallaib da ngairthai an ridire ⁊ dob e fer inaidh an rí a nErinn he ⁊ tainicc sé leirthionol ar gab leis do Gallaib ⁊ do Gaoidelaib a nagaid I Domnaill ⁊ a muinntire ⁊ tucatar cath *fich*dha fuilech da *cheile* ⁊ do madmaidhedh Goill uile annsin innus cur marbad an ridire fein annsin le O nDomnaill ⁊ le Clainn tSuibne gurab de sin goirthar maidm an Branair o shin ale ⁊ annsin do benadh luirech an ridire sin amuig co fuil sí na sed fhine uasal onorach acc Clainn Dalaig a ndegaid a *cheile* do derbad an madmma do brisedh le Clainn Dalaig ⁊ le Clainn tSuibne.

39. Ise Niall O Domnaill ⁊ an Mac Suibne sin tuc cuairt timcheill Leithe Cuinn ar thús riam. O Dhaire soir do Thrian Congail ⁊ do Leith Cathail ⁊ dAoib Echach ⁊ don Midhe ⁊ as sin siar a n'Í Failge ⁊ a nÉile I Cherbuill ⁊ [siar] trit Chonnachtaib uile co *h*Es Ruaidh tar ais aríss ⁊ issé an Mac Suibne sin tuc sluag Neill I Domnaill leis ar eigin an la do gabad e féin le Gallaib ⁊ do marbad a mac .i. Torrdelbach mac Neill ⁊ ise an Mac *Suibne* sin tuc maidm an Chasáin le Diarmaid O Cathain ar Niall O nDomnaill fein a ndighailt innarbtha Clainni Suibne na Tuath ⁊ isse an la sin fein do baidedh Clann tSuibne na Tuathann an

people and all his army to every place in which they were, and after they had gathered into one place, they set out spiritedly and courageously, and united with Aodh Buidhe [*recte* Domhnaill] O Néill. They together marched against the English. Among the English there was a famous nobleman who was called 'The Knight,' and who was the King's Deputy in Ireland. He came with a great hosting of all his supporters, English and Irish, against O Domhnaill and his people, and they fought a fierce, bloody battle with one another. The English were all defeated there, and the knight himself was slain by O Domhnaill and Clann Suibhne, and that rout has ever since been called the rout of Branar. It was in it that that knight's mailcoat was captured. The mailcoat is a precious, treasured heirloom with successive generations of Clann Dálaigh 'the O Donnells,' commemorating the victory which was won by themselves and Clann Suibhne.

39. It was Niall O Domhnaill and this Mac Suibhne who first made a circuit of Leath Chuinn. They proceeded from Derry east to Trian Congail 'Clannaboy,' and to Lecale, and Uí Eachach 'Iveagh,' and Meath. From Meath they moved westward into Uí Fáilghe 'Offaley' and Éile Uí Chearbhaill, and through all Connacht back again to Eas Ruaidh 'Assaroe.' It was this Mac Suibhne who with difficulty rescued the army of Niall O Domhnaill on the day O Domhnaill himself was captured by the English and his son Toirrdhealbhadh slain. It was he also who, with Diarmaid O Catháin, gave the defeat of Casán to Niall O Domhnaill himself, to avenge the banishment of Clann Suibhne na dTuath. That same day Clann Suibhne na dTuath

loingess do *chuatar dochum* na fairrge ar in fhogra sin adubramar romuinn ⁊ ise so an Mac Suibne do bí a farrad Nechtain I Domnaill an tan do *chaith* sé an nodluicc do roinnedh dAodh buide O Neill annsa Gallach dainneoin Aodh buidhe ⁊ a *sshluaigh* uile ⁊ isé an Mac Suibhne si ⁊ Nechtain O Domnaill tuc maidm na Ras ar Enrí mac Eogain I Neill ⁊ ní he sin amháin acht moran eile nach áirmithar annso ⁊ gura leor linn becan da aird-*chemannaib* do sgribadh annso. Bliadain testá da .xx. bliadan a lantigernus a duthaige dhó.

40. Fechtus da tarrla braighde an Mic Shuibne si adubramar romainn a laim acc O Neill .i. ac Enrí mac Eogain .i. a mac ⁊ a derbchomhalta ⁊ tarrla tri .xx. marcc do deiredh a fuasgailte amuigh ar Mac Suibne ⁊ do *thinóil* se sin uile a cenn a *cheile* ⁊ do bi la tuitim ar na braigdig sin muna fagthai an fuasglad sin asta an la sin dairithe ⁊ do ruc an *cháisc* air fai sin ⁊ tainicc moran daois ealadna ar cuairt a cenn Mic Shuibne tar éis a *thecht* don tír don eachtra sa do raidhemar romainn ⁊ issi comairle do rinne se dainneoin a muinntire an fuasglad sin do *thabairt* don aois ealadna ⁊ tuitim do leigen da braighdig ⁊ do *chuir* a *fhis* sin dochum I Neill ⁊ adubairt ris gach ní bad ail leis fein do denam riss na braighdig sin ⁊ co tuc fein in fuasglad sin uadh do na cliaraib sin tainicc ina *chenn* ⁊ mar do *chuala* O Neill sin adubairt nach beith se fein ní bad mhessa fan fuasglad sin na do beith Mac Suibhne ⁊ co leigfedh

were drowned with the ships in which they put to sea in obedience to the decree of banishment. This also was the Mac Suibhne who was with Nechtain O Domhnaill when he ate in Gallach 'Gallagh' the Christmas feast which was prepared for Aodh Buidhe O Néill, in spite of Aodh Buidhe and all his army. This Mac Suibhne and Nechtain O Domhnaill defeated Enrí, son of Eoghan, O Néill at the Rasa 'Rosses.' These are not all his exploits, for there are many not here enumerated, and we consider it enough to write here a few of his great deeds. He was in the full lordship of his country for thirty-nine years.

40. Once there were prisoners of this Mac Suibhne we are speaking of in the hands of Enrí, son of Eoghan, O Neill [*read in the text* Enrí mac Eogain I Néill], namely, his son and his own foster-brother. It happened that there were sixty marks of the ransom for them unpaid by Mac Suibhne, and he had gathered together that amount in full. The prisoners were to be forfeited if this ransom were not received for them on a particular day, and on that day Easter chanced to fall. Now a great number of poets came on a visit to Mac Suibhne on his return to the country from the expedition we have mentioned, and the resolution he came to, in spite of his people, was to distribute the ransom among the poets, and to forfeit his prisoners. He made this known to [Enrí] O Neill, intimating to him that he might do whatever he pleased with the prisoners, for that he himself had bestowed the ransom upon the poets who came to visit him. When [Enrí] O Neill heard that, he said that he would not be less generous regarding the ransom than Mac Suibhne was, and that he would return his prisoners to

se a braigde dochum Mic Shuibne do chenn an fhuasglaid do thabairt uadh mar sin ⁊ do leig O Neill a braigde dochum Mic Shuibne gan fhuasglad iar sin gurab amlaidh sin do rinne Dia ferta feile ar Mac Shuibne. Et is don Mac Suibne si do roinneedh na healadnacha orrderca adchualabar .i. ROIM NA FEILE FANUID ⁊ BUIME NA FÉILE FÁNAID ⁊ TOBAR NA FÉILE FANAID ⁊ moran eile nach áireomamaid annso.

41. Et isiatt so clann Torrdelbaig ruaidh .i. Ruaidri an mac fa seine dibh .i. Mac Suibne Fánud ⁊ Torrdelbach (⁊ is mac don Torrdelbach sin Brian mac Torrdelbaig ⁊ ase tuc maidm Cnuic na Lurccan ar Chormac dhall Mag Cát/raigh ⁊ as mac don Brian sin Maolmuire mac Briain tucc maidm Mainistreach na Mona le Sil Cáirthrig ar Iarla Desmuman) ⁊ Dubdara an tres mac do bi ag ingin Diarmada I Domnaill ⁊ do rinnetar an chlann sin gnímartha imdha ⁊ ni biam riú anois ga naithris ⁊ cuig mic Onorai Ni Máille .i. Domnall ⁊ Maolmuire ⁊ Eogan bacach ⁊ Aodh buidhe ⁊ Murchadh ⁊ Maghnus caoch .i. mac ingine Dubgaill Mic Shuibne (dob aithesach áirmhech in consabal sin an cein do bi sa Mumhain) ⁊ da mac ingeine I Neill buidhe .i. Éimher ⁊ Anradan ⁊ mac ingeine an oirc/innigh I Shírín Eremhan.

42. Et do chuaid an tigernus a coinntinn etir Ruaidri Mac Suibne ⁊ Donnchad garb Mac Suibne .i. derbrathair a athar fein ⁊ issi comairle ar ar anatar a chur ar charaighecht ⁊ do rucc Ruaidri [buidh na caraidecht ⁊ do an an tigernus aicce fein o shin amach]



Mac Suibhne because he had so expended the money. [Enrí] O Néill then gave back his prisoners to Mac Suibhne unredeemed, and in that way God wrought a miracle of generosity for Mac Suibhne's sake. For him were composed these famous poems you have heard of, namely, 'Fanad Sanctuary of Generosity,' 'Fanad Nurse of Generosity,' and 'Fanad Well of Generosity,' and many others which we shall not mention here.

41. These were the children of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, namely, Ruaidhrí, the eldest son, who was Mac Suibhne Fánad; and Toirrdhealbhach (a son of that Toirrdhealbhach was Brian, who inflicted the defeat of Cnoc na Lurgan on Cormac Dall Mag Cárrthaigh 'MacCarthy,' and a son of that Brian was Maolmuire, who with the Mac Carthys inflicted the defeat of Mainistir na Móna 'Mourne Abbey' on the Earl of Desmond); and Dubhdara, the third son of the daughter of Diarmaid O Domhnaill; these children performed many great deeds which we shall not narrate now; and the five sons of Onóra Ní Mháille, namely, Domhnall, Maolmhuire, Eoghan Bacach, Aodh Buidhe, and Murchadh; and Maghnus Caoch, the son of the daughter of Dubhghall Mac Suibhne (he was a reputable, victorious constable all the time he was in Munster); and the two sons of the daughter of O Néill Buidhe, Eimhear and Anradhán; and the son of the daughter of the erenagh O Sírin 'O Sheerin,' Ereamhán.

42. And concerning the chieftainship there arose a contention between Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne and Donnchadh Garbh 'the Rough' Mac Suibhne, his own father's brother. The decision they came to was to decide the affair by wrestling. Ruaidhrí won in the wrestling, and he retained the chieftainship from that time forward.

43. Et ar mbeith aimser fhada do Ruaidri as tigernus sin tainig Nechtain O Domnaill dochum an baile chuigi 7 do ba trom leiss in tir he 7 ni roibhe ní áirithe ag O nDomnaill orra ríamh conuigi sin 7 do chumatar martaigecht righ dO Domnaill annsin 7 issi so an martaighecht sin .i. se mairt 7 fiche bo sa mart nach fuighthi dibh do phéin 7 an mart fein fa dheiredh 7 ni fhuil mighechus ar an mart sin acht an mart as áil le duine fein do chur ann 7 an martaighecht sin do chur co Leim I Thirchirt a coiccrich Fanad 7 an termainn 7 fedmanntach I Domnaill fein do thecht ar a cenn conuigi sin 7 leth hshethach na martaighecht do thabairt dfheadmantach Mic Shuibne fein 7 gan ar breith na mairt sin do breith uatha as in cill acht a marbad innti fein 7 O Domnaill fein do thecht don chill da marbadh 7 da nanad taob thall dabhuinn na cille ní fhuiged enmart dibh 7 ni fhuil sin féin aicce acht trí huaire sa bliadain da minca uair da ticfa sé don chill as tshamhrad 7 annsa foghmhar 7 annsa geimhred.

44. Et isse an Ruaidri sin do bris la in Edain Mhoir ar chlainn Neill I Domhnaill le Rugraide mac Nechtain 7 do marbad mac Mic Shuibne chonnachtaig leo an la sin. Et testa an Ruaidri sin iar mbeith trí bliadna deg a tigernus dó a Tír na hInnsi a nÍchtar Roiss a nGlenn Éighle 7



43. When Ruaidhrí had been a long time in that chieftainship, Nechtain O Domhnaill came on a visit to his house, and all the country thought his maintenance a great oppression. O Domhnaill had never until then a particular claim on them, and it was at that time they decided on a king's *martaigheacht* 'contribution of beeves' for O Domhnaill. And this is the *martaigheacht*, namely, six beeves; and, as a fine, twenty cows instead of any beeve deficient, and the beeve itself to be delivered in the end; and there is no determining by the lord as to the particular beeve, but the person himself may deliver whatever beeve he wishes to send; and that *martaigheacht* to be sent to Léim I Thirchirt 'O Tirchirt's Leap' on the borders of Fanad and the termon [of Kilmacrenan]; and O Domhnaill's steward himself to come for them to that place; and one half of the hides of the *martaigheacht* to be given to the steward of Mac Suibhne; and it should not be allowed that they should remove these beeves out of the *cill* [Kilmacrenan], but they should be killed therein; and O Domhnaill himself to come to the *cill* to kill them; and if he should remain on the further side of the river of the *cill*, he should not get any beeve of them; and even this much he should not have except three times in the year, however frequently he should come to the *cill*, namely, in summer, and in harvest, and in winter.

44. It was this Ruaidhrí who, with Rughraighe, son of Nechtain, O Domhnaill, won the battle of Edan Mór 'Edenmore' against the children of Niall O Domhnaill; and the son of Mac Suibhne Connachtach was slain by them on that day. And Ruaidhrí himself, having spent thirteen years in the chieftainship, died in Tír na hInnse, in

adhlaicer a Cill O Dónair é iar sin ⁊ do ba maith é ⁊ do bo mígaoil re a braithrib ⁊ re fhine uile he.

45. Gabuis Domnall Mac Suibne ina diaigh sin tigernus ⁊ iar mbeith trí bliadna co leith a tigernus dhó marbais clann a derbrathar féin hé ar fhaithche Cuili Mhic an Trein .i. clann Ruaidri ⁊ dob iatt so an chlann sin .i. Conchubar caoch ⁊ Niall ⁊ Eoin ruadh ⁊ nir ben Eoin ris an marbad sin Domnaill Mic Shuibne.

46. Et goires O Domnaill .i. Torrdelbach cairpreach Mac Suibne do Thorrdelbach mac Conchubair bailb Mic Shuibne annsin ⁊ is de sin do goirt/ai Mac Suibne bacach ⁊ ar mbeith da bliadain a tigernus do co holc tinóilis clann Neill I Domnaill ⁊ Maolmuire Mac Suibne annsin ⁊ tangatar co Cenn Magair Átha ⁊ tangatar slicht Nechtain I Domnaill ⁊ Mac Suibne bacach ⁊ Albanaigh co himdha na nagaid ⁊ tucatar bualad da cheili ⁊ do madmaighedh slicht Nechtain annsin ⁊ is de sin goirther maidm Cenna Maghair Atha o shin ale ⁊ as don maidhm sin tainicc marbad Maghnusa mic Nechtain ⁊ sgathad Torrdelbaig chairprich ⁊ a lan do gnimhaibh eile nach airimher annso ⁊ righecht Aodh rúaidh I Domnaill ⁊ Maoilmuire Mac Suibne do dul a tigernus a duthaigi fein ⁊ isse an lá sin tuc Aodh ruadh O Domnaill baili piataigh Guirt Cathlaigi saor do Maolmuire Mac Shuibne gan cin do chintaibh air ⁊ issé an Maol-

lochtar Rois 'Eighterross,' in Gleann Eighle 'Glanely'; and he was then buried in Cill O dTónair 'Killodonnell.' He was a good man, though he was unfriendly to his kinsmen and all his relatives.

45. Domhnall Mac Suibhne next assumed the lordship, and after he had held it for three and a half years, his own brother's children slew him on the green of Cúl mic an Tréin 'Castleforward,' that is, the children of Ruaidhrí. These were Ruaidhrí's children, namely, Conchubhar Caoch, Niall and Eoin Ruadh. Eoin had no share in that slaying of Domhnall Mac Suibhne.

46. Then O Domhnaill, that is, Toirrdhealbhach Cairbreach, installed as Mac Suibhne Toirrdhealbhach, son of Conchubhar Balbh. It was he who was called Mac Suibhne Bacach. After he had evilly ruled for two [*recte* five] years, the children of Niall O Domhnaill and Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne came together, and they proceeded to Ceann Maghair Atha 'Kinnaweer.' The descendants of Nechtain O Domhnaill, and Mac Suibhne Bacach, and many Scots, came against them, and they attacked one another. Nechtain's descendants were routed, and it is that rout which ever since has been called the defeat of Ceann Maghair Atha. It was of that defeat that the slaying of Maghnus, son of Nechtain, came, and the mutilation of Toirrdhealbhach Cairbreach, and many other deeds not here recounted; also the inauguration of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, and the setting of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne in the lordship of his own country. On that day Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill granted the ballybetagh of Gort Cathlaighe 'Gortcally' free of charge to Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, without

muid sin do loiscc Baile an Chlair a Clainn Ricaird  
fare Aodh ruadh O nDomnaill 7 do bris Bel Ath  
Glanoigi don tsibal sin ar shluagh Riocarttach 7  
do roinne moran do gnimharthaib eile nach aireom-  
*amaoid* anois faré Aodh ruadh O nDomnaill 7 is  
roim *thigerna* do gairm dhe as mo do rinne se do  
na gnimhaibh bad ináirmhe dhúin 7 ní biam riú  
anois ga naithris do shechna teimhealtuis na  
mbriathar.

47. Et as amhlaid fuair an Maolmuire si a  
oighe iar mbeith enbliadain deg a lantigernus a  
duthaige dho .i. fechtus tarrla he a farrad Aodh  
ruaidh I Domhnaill 7 tainicc O Neill .i. Énri mac  
Eogain 7 slicht Nechtain I Domhnaill a nagaid I  
Domnaill 7 a muinntire 7 tangatar co Finn dáirithi  
7 beiriss O Domnaill orra annsin 7 brisis orra annsin  
7 do bí marbtha 7 édala mora ga denumh orra  
as sin conuicce an Tapadan 7 ase an la sin do  
marbad mac I Agan le Ruaidri Mac Suibne 7 do  
len Mac Suibne .i. Maolmuire iatt tar cach 7 fillis  
O Neill orra annsin 7 marbthar Mac Suibne annsin  
7 Eogan finn Mac Suibne 7 Domnall mac  
Feidhlimid I Dhochartaig 7 do benadh bratach  
Mic Domnaill amuigh an lá sin lé Mac Suibne  
roim he fein do marbad 7 do bí sí oss a *chenn* féin  
ga breith co Daire dia adhlacad 7 mairt chásce do  
shunnradh do roinneedh na hechta sin uile.

48. Do chlainn Maoilmuire Mic Shuibne annso  
.i. Ruaidri .i. in mac fa seine díb 7 Grainne

any contribution at all in return. It was this Maolmhuire who, along with Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, burned Baile an Chláir 'Clare-Galway' in Clanrickard, and after that foray on the host of Clann Riocaird, won the battle of Béal Atha Glanóige. He, in company with Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, performed many other deeds besides, which we shall not now enumerate; but it was before he was proclaimed lord that he did most of the deeds that we would narrate of, and we shall not tell of them now, lest our account might become tedious.

47. And the following is the manner in which this Maolmhuire met his death, after having spent eleven years in the full lordship of his country. Once he was in the company of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, and O Néill, that is, Enrí mac Eoghain, and the descendants of Nechtain O Domhnaill, came against O Domhnaill and his people to the Finn. O Domhnaill encountered them there, and defeated them, and great slaying and plundering was being inflicted on them from there to Tapadhan 'Tappaghan.' On that day the son of O hAgáin 'O Hagan' was slain by Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne, and Mac Suibhne, that is, Maolmhuire, pursued the enemy most eagerly. O Néill took the offensive at that place, and there were slain Mac Suibhne, and Eoghan Fionn 'the Fair' Mac Suibhne, and Domhnall, the son of Feidhlimidh O Dochartaigh. Mac Domhnaill's flag was captured by Mac Suibhne that day, before he himself was slain, and it was over him when he was being brought to Derry to be buried. On Easter Tuesday exactly these deeds were performed.

48. Of the children of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne here: Ruaidhrí was the eldest of his sons, and

ingen I Dhochartaig a mathair ⁊ Donnchad .i. mac Onorann Ni Mhaille .i. gein tsochair tuaiscirt Erenn an Donnchad sin ar einech ⁊ ar engnam ⁊ Eoin bernach Mac Suibne .i. mac Caitilín Ni Buighill ⁊ ase an tEoin sin fer a aosa as ferr tainic da chinedh fein riamh ⁊ amlaid so fuair an tEoin sin bás .i. amuigh faré O Neill dó ⁊ a thuitim le Mathghamnachuibh ⁊ moran do maithib a duthaige maille ris. [Áis in tigerna innsin anno domini .m.cccc. ⁊ cethra bliadna deg ⁊ cethra .xx.]

49. Do choccad Ruaidri mic Maoilmuire ⁊ Eoin ruaidh mic Ruaidri Mic Shuibne annso fa thigernus Fanad ⁊ ni thicfem [tair] a ngnimaib ar a cheile anoiss acht eni do ben Ruaidri tigernus amuigh fa deiredh ⁊ asse an Ruaidri sin do thuc maidm na Gairbeisrech fare Aodh ruadh O nDomnaill da ngairthar Belach na Corrgad aniugh ⁊ maidm na Muaidhe ar Chlainn Uilliam ⁊ maidm Beil an Droicheid ar Chlainn Uilliam [no ar Shil Conchubair] dar marbad [Feidlim] mac Toirrdelbaig charraig I Chonchubair .i. tigerna o shliab anuass ⁊ Maolmuire na samthach mac | Mic Domnaill ann ⁊ brisedh Mona Leisce dar marbad mac I Áinnlí ⁊ maidm oirrderc Aird an Ghaire ar Aodh O nDomnaill ⁊ ar Chlainn tSuibne na Tuathann fare Conn O nDomnaill ⁊ isse fos do loiscc an Sradbaile fare Aodh ruad O nDomnaill ⁊ moran eile nach aireomamaid annso.



Gráinne, the daughter of O Dochartaigh, was his mother ; and Donnchadh, the son of Onóra Ní Mháille (the most famous offspring in the north of Ireland in regard to generosity and prowess was that Donnchadh) ; and Eoin Bearnach 'of the Gapped Mouth' Mac Suibhne, the son of Caitilín Ní Bhaoighill. This last Eoin was the best man of his age that ever sprung from his family. The manner of his death was this : he was on an expedition with O Néill, and he was slain, with many noblemen of his country, by the Mac Mahons. The Age of the Lord was then 1494.

49. Of the war concerning the lordship of Fanad between Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, and Eoin Ruadh, son of Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne, here : but we shall not now discuss their operations against each other. In the end Ruaidhrí established himself in the lordship. It was he who, together with Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, won the battle of Gairbh-Eiscir, which is called Bealach na gCorrghad to-day ; and the battle of the Moy against Clanwilliam ; and the battle of Béal an Droichid 'Ballydrehid' against Clanwilliam [*al. man.* or against the O Connors], wherein was slain [*al. man.* Feidhlim] son of Toirrdhealbhach Carrach 'the Scabby' O Conchubhair, lord of Connacht from the Mountain, i.e. Coirrsliabh na Seaghsa, northwards, and Maolmhuire na Samhthach 'of the Battleaxes,' the son of Mac Domhnaill ; and the battle of Móin Leasg, wherein was slain the son O hAinli 'O Hanley' ; and the famous battle of Ard an Ghaire, 'Ardingary,' in conjunction with Conn O Domhnaill, against Aodh O Domhnaill and Clann Suibhne na dTuath ; it was Ruaidhrí also who, along with Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill, burned Srádbhaile 'Dundalk' ; and he performed many other deeds which we shall not recount here.

50. Et asse an Mac Suibne si do roinne caislen Rath Maolain ar tus 7 issi an ben do bi aicce .i. Maire ingen Eogain mic Diarmada bacaidh I Mhaille do roinne mainistir Rath Maolain 7 isse Mac Suibne 7 an ben sin do tharruincc ord *chum* na mainistreach sin as in Mumhain andeas 7 isse prioir do tharraing an tord sin 7 eis .i. Suibne mac Aodha mic Duinnshleibe do *Chlainn* tSuibne *chonnachtaidh* 7 isse annaile an tigerna an tan tuccadh an mhainistir sin amach .i. se bliadna deg 7 .cccc. 7 mile bliadan 7 a cinn da bliadan tar eis na mainistreach sin do thabairt uadh testa Mac Suibne .i. an t*enchonnsabal* as mo ainm 7 orrdercas 7 ass mo tuc degsib 7 dardsgoluib da tainicc san aimsir ndeighenuigh iar mbeith se bliadna 7 da *fhichet* a cennus a *chinidh* 7 ocht mbliadna deg 7 tri .xx. a aois an inbaidh sin iar mbreith buaidhe o demhan 7 o domhan a naibid na mbrathar Muire sa mhainistir sin tuc fein amach ina honoir an sechtmad la don mí aibril an *chedaoin* itir da cháisc do shunnradh na lonccphort fein a Rath Maolain.

51. Et a cenn cethra mbliadan iar sin testa a shéitche shaor shográdhach .i. inghen hI Mháile .i. an enben dob ferr einech 7 mathrachus 7 ba mo clu creidmhe 7 crabaid da tainicc a nenaimsir ría 7 is amhlaid so do *chaith* a ré 7 a haimsir .i. aifrinn gach lai an tan nach fhuighedh ní badh mo 7 tri lá gach enshechtmain ar aran 7 ar uisci 7 gorgus inor 7 gemhghorghus 7 aointi órdha 7 do *thuc* si fos fadera talla mor do denam do na braithrib minura a nDun na nGall 7 ní he sin amáin acht



50. And it was this Mac Suibhne who first built the castle of Ráith Maoláin 'Rathmullen'; and it was his wife, namely, Máire, daughter of Eoghan, son of Diarmaid Bacach 'the Lamé,' O Máille, 'O Malley,' who erected the monastery of Ráith Maoláin. It was Mac Suibhne and this wife who brought to that monastery a community from the south, from Munster. The prior who introduced the community was Suibhne, son of Aodh, son of Donnsléibhe, of Clann Suibhne Chonnachtach. The year of the Lord when the monastery was founded was 1516. At the end of two years after his founding of the monastery Mac Suibhne died—he who was the constable of greatest name and fame, and who, of all that came in this latter age, bestowed most on poets and schools (he had been forty-six years in the chieftainship of his family, and was seventy-eight years of age when he died)—having gained victory over the devil and the world, in the habit of the friars of Mary, in the monastery which he himself had founded in her honour, on the seventh day of the month of April, on the Wednesday between the two Easters, in his own seat of Ráith Maoláin.

51. And at the end of four years after that, his noble, loveable wife, the daughter of O Máille, the most generous and the best mother, and the woman of most fame in regard to faith and piety of all who lived in her time, died. This is the manner in which she passed her days: she used to hear Mass once each day, and sometimes more than once; and three days in each week she used to spend on bread and water fare, with Lenten fast, and winter fast, and the Golden Fridays. She also caused to be erected a great hall for the Friars Minors in Dun na nGall 'Donegal.' Not

moran eile nach aireomamaid annso ro chumdaigh an ben sin deglusuib coigid Ulad ⁊ coiccid Connacht et assí fos do thuc fandear an leabar diadacht sa romuinn do sgribad ina tigh fein ⁊ isedh deimhnighitt cach nach táiniccc a nenainsir ria enben as ferr do chaith a ré ⁊ a haimser na hí ⁊ amlaid so fuair an bás sin ar mbreith buaidlic o deamhan ⁊ o domhan a naibid na mbrathar Muire annsa mainistir sin tuc si fein naithe.

52. Et issiatt so clann na lanamhna sin do raidhemar .i. Ruaidri occ mac Ruaidri mic Maoilmuire .i. an mac fa sine dib ⁊ fer séghuinn sochinelach an Ruaidri sin do imigh moran do thirthuib an domain ⁊ ga robattar na tengthacha coittchenna uile do meabair aicce do fhuair bas sa baile sin Ratha Maolain deich mbliadna re mbass a athar ⁊ do hadhluiced a negluis Ratha Maolain he ⁊ isse a chorp cedchorp do hadhluiced innte ar tus riamh ⁊ is timchell an chuirp sin as mo ro luasligedh ⁊ ro cumhdaighedh an mainistir sin Ratha Maolain ⁊ gach aon leighfes in line sin tucadh bennacht ar in anmain sin Ruaidri Mic Shuibne ⁊ dibaidh an Ruaidri sin fein. Et Torrdelbach an mac eile do chlann na lanumna sainnredaidhi sin do raidhemar .i. Mac Suibne Fanatt.

53. Et dob iatt so na hairdt/ighernada do bi ar Erinn re linn na lanumhna sin do raidhemar .i. Aodh ruad O Domnaill a nairdchennus Thire Conaill ⁊ Enri mac Eogain I Neill ⁊ a chlann a

only that, but many other churches we shall not here enumerate that woman caused to be built in the provinces of Ulster and Connacht. It was she also who had this book of piety\* above copied in her own house, and all affirm that in her time there was no woman who passed her life better than she. And the manner of her death, after victory over the devil and the world, was, in the habit of the friars of Mary, in the monastery which she herself had founded.

52. The following were the children of that couple we have spoken of: Ruadhrí Og, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire (he was the elder son, and a noble, princely man was he; he travelled many of the countries of the world, and could speak all the common languages; he died in the town of Ráith Maoláin ten years before his father's death, and was buried in the church of Ráith Maoláin; his was the first body ever buried there, and it was mainly on account of it that the monastery was erected and completed; let everyone who reads this line bestow a blessing on the soul of Ruaidhrí Mac Suibhne; and Ruaidhrí left no descendants), and Toirrdhealbhach was the second son of that famous couple we have spoken of, and he was Mac Suibhne Fanad.

53. The following were the chief lords in Ireland in the lifetime of the couple we have spoken of: Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill was chieftain of Tír Chonaill; Enrí, son of Eoghan, O'Neill, and his sons, one after another, were chieftains of Tír

\* This refers to the manuscript from which the text is taken. See the description of it included in the Introduction to this volume.

ndegaid a *cheli* ar *Thir Eogain* ⁊ *Niall mac Cuinn* ar *Chlainn Aodh buidhe* ⁊ *Geroid iarla* na *giuissdíss* ar *Gallaib* ⁊ a *nairdchennus* na *hErenn* ⁊ *Toirrdealbach mac Taidhecc* na *thigerna* ar *Thuaghmumhain* ⁊ do *battar moran eile* a *comh-aimsir* riú nach *aireomamaoid* innso.

54. Do *choccad hslachta Maolmuire mic Shuibne* ⁊ *shlichta Domnaill Mic Shuibne* fa *thigernus Fanud* tar éis *baiss Ruaidri mic Maoilmuire* annso *baddeasta* ⁊ as don *choccadh* sa do *thuitt Emann mac Domhnaill Mic Shuibne* ⁊ *Eoin ruadh mac Émuinn* a *nenla* le *Torrdelbach mac Ruaidri mic Maoilmuire* an *cedmi dfhoghmar* tar eis *bais Mic Shuibne .i. Ruaidri* ⁊ do *thinoiletar Conallaig .i. O Domnaill* ⁊ a *chlann* ⁊ *maithi Conallach uile* a *Cill Mac nEnain* ⁊ do *goiretar Mac Suibne* do *Domnall occ mac Domnaill Mic Shuibne* ⁊ *nir umlaigetar slicht Maoilmuire dhó riamh* ⁊ do *thuitt Torrdelbach mac Emuinn* san *errach* or *cenn* ar *greiss Rinne Dubhchairrce* leis in *Torrdhealbach cetna* do *raidhemar romuinn*. Et do *thuit echt badh mo na gach echt leo* san do *shlicht Maolmuire .i. Donnchad mac Maoilmuire* an *cedmi* do *shamhradh* or *cenn ariss* ⁊ do *thuitt Ruaidhri mac Eoin mic Domnaill* le *slicht Maolmuire* an *lá sin marbtha Donnchaid* ⁊ as don *chogadh* sa *táinicc gabhail Aodh buidhe I Domnaill* ⁊ *crochad a muinntire a Caislen na Finne* ⁊ ní hé

Eoghain ; Niall, son of Conn, was chief of Clann Aodha Buidhe ; Garret the Earl was Justiciary over the English, and governor of all Ireland ; and Toirrdhealbhadh, son of Tadhg, [O Briain], was chieftain of Thomond. And there were many others contemporaneous with them whom we shall not mention here.

54. Of the war for the lordship of Fanad between the descendants of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne and the descendants of Domhnall Mac Suibhne, following the death of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, here now : as a result of this war fell Eamonn, son of Domhnall, Mac Suibhne, and Eoin Ruadh, son of Eamonn, in one day, by Toirrdhealbhadh, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, in the first month of harvest following the death of Mac Suibhne, namely Ruaidhrí. And the Cinéal Conaill, namely, O Domhnaill, and his sons, and the chiefs of all Tír Chonaill, come together in Cill mac nEnáin 'Kilmaccrenan,' and proclaimed as Mac Suibhne Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall. But Maolmhuire's descendants never submitted to Domhnall Og. Toirrdhealbhadh, son of Eamonn, fell in the spring following, in an attack on the promontory of Dubhcharraig 'Doocarrig,' by the same Toirrdhealbhadh, son of Ruaidhrí, mentioned above. And a slaughter of Maolmhuire's descendants, greater than Domhnall's descendants ever made, took place in the first month of the following summer, namely, that of Donnchadh, son of Maolmhuire. Ruaidhrí, son of Eoin, son of Domhnall, fell by Maolmhuire's descendants on the day that Donnchadh was slain. Of this contention came the capture of Aodh Buidhe O Domhnall, and the hanging of his followers in Caisleán na Finne 'Castlefinn,' and not only that,

sin amáin acht moran eile dolc Conallach do thecht as an coccadh sin. Et ar mbeith deich mbliadna 7 raithe a tigernus Fanud don Domnall sin do fhuair bass a mi medon an gheimhridh a Rath Maolain 7 issiatt so clann an Domnaill sin .i. Maolmuire 7 Ruaidri carrach 7 Niall 7 Domnall gorm.

55. Dala Thoirrdelbaig mic Ruaidri mic Maolmuire tar éis baiss an Domnaill sin adubramar do thinoil se 7 do chuaid co Cill Mac nEnain 7 do thuc ar na comarbaib sin Choluimchille Mac Suibne do gairm dhe do nemhthoil Chonallach 7 do ferccaigedh O Domnaill 7 Magnas O Domnaill co himarcach trit sin 7 is tar éissi sin do chum Magnus O Domnaill 7 slicht Domnaill Mic Shuibne an mebal grana dochum Mic Shuibne dar marbad 7 dar loisced a muinnter 7 a duthaig uile.

56. Ise an Toirrdelbach sin as mó airmhid Conallaig orra do brisedh catha Chnuic an Bodha don chedchoinnsgleo tucadh ann 7 as air fós as mo curthar dechtaib 7 dathasaib an chatha sin uile 7 ní biam riú anoiss ga naithris do shechna an teimhealtais. Et asse an Torrdealbach sin do roinne caislen Carrge Feile innus cur chacht 7 gur chuibrigh an duthaidh uile dhó fein 7 dob í ais an tigerna an trath do thinnsgain Mac Suibne .i. Toirrdelbach mac Ruaidhri meic Maoilmuire an caislen sin Cairgi Eile a Maghross .i. da bliadain deg ar .xx. air cuig ced ar mile bliadan et cetera.

but many other misfortunes befell the Cinéal Conaill by the same war. And when this Domhnall had been ten years and one quarter in the lordship of Fanad, he died in the middle month of winter in Ráith Maoláin. These were the children of this Domhnall, namely, Maolmhuire, Ruaidhrí Carrach 'the Scabby,' Niall, and Domhnall Gorm.

55. As for Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire : after the death of the Domhnall we have spoken of, he gathered his followers and proceeded to Cill mac nEnáin, where he forced the successors of Columcille to proclaim him Mac Suibhne, in opposition to the wish of the Cinéal Conaill. O Domhnaill and Maghnus O Domhnaill were exceedingly offended by that inauguration ; and afterwards, Maghnus and the descendants of Domhnall Mac Suibhne plotted the abominable treachery against Mac Suibhne whereby his people were slaughtered and all his country destroyed by fire.

56. It is to this Toirrdhealbhach that the Cinéal Conaill give the most credit on their own side for winning the battle of Cnoc an Bhodha ' Knockavoe ' at the first collision that took place in it ; to him also is attributed the greatest number of feats and exploits in all that battle, but, in order to avoid being tedious, we shall not recount them now. This Toirrdhealbhach built the castle of Carraig Fheile, by means of which he reduced and annexed all the country to himself. The Age of the Lord when Mac Suibhne (Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire) commenced this castle of Carraig Fheile in Magh Ross ' Moross ' was 1532 *et cetera*. [*al. manu*. This is the length of time



[Et ase so in fad do bhi in Torrdhealbach sin fein  
a dtigernus Fanad .i. se bliadhna decc]

*Tadhcc mac Fithil do sgrib an beccan sin do  
chraobhsgaoiled Chlainni Suibne maille re deichnes  
le drochaidhme can chailc can chubhar ⁊ na tucadh  
fer a leighte guth ar in ngraibneoir oir ma ta fudha  
ann ni cintach an graibneoir riss acht an leabhar  
gan chur re cheile roime ⁊ gurab as chenn is mo do  
gabh sé dhe ⁊ tucadh gach aon leighfes e bennacht ar  
anmuin an graibneora .i. Tbhcc mbhc Fcccccthcccccl.*

that this Toirrdhealbhach himself was in the lordship of Fanad, namely, sixteen years.]

*Tadhg son of Fitheal wrote this small work on the Ramifications of Clann Suibhne in haste and with a bad implement, without chalk or pumice-stone. And let not him who reads it cast any blame on the writer. For if there be a mistake in it, the writer is not responsible for it, but the fact that he did not compose the book beforehand, and that it was mainly out of his head that he set it down. And let every one who reads it bestow a blessing on the soul of the writer, namely,*

TADHG MAC FITHIL.



## PART II

The paragraphs in this second portion contain the principal collections of genealogies of the various MacSweeney families in Ireland. The oldest is that preserved in the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, and dates from the opening years of the fifteenth century. With a few passages necessary to explain the linking of Clann Suibhne with Cenél Eoghain, this early collection is printed in §§ 57-62. Dubhaltach Mac Fírhisigh in his great Book of Genealogies, compiled in the middle of the seventeenth century, embodies a large group of pedigrees of several branches of the family, and these are given in §§ 63-89. O Cleirigh treats of Clann Suibhne in his Book of Genealogies in two places, at folios 19 and 28. These two chapters cover, in the main, different ground: the first extends from § 90 to § 143 below, and the second is embraced in the concluding paragraphs (§§ 144-159) of this portion of the present volume.

## GEINEALAI GHE.

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**Rawlinson B. 502**, 140a, 29-32

57. Cethri meic Murchertaich *m* Neill glunduib Domnall ri hErenn ⁊ Flaithbertach ri Ailich Murchad Flann. Cethri meic Domnaill da Aed ⁊ Muredach ⁊ Murchertach.

**Book of Ballymote**, 78b, 36-50

58. Flaithbertach in trostan .i. ri Oiligh *m* Murchertaig *m* Domnaill *m* Murchertaig na cochall croicinn *m* Neill glunduibh. Sluagad lais co hUlltaib co tuc eidire uaidhibh ⁊ cor marbh Cuulad ri Leithi Cathail. Sluagad ele la Flaithbertach cetna co Cenel nEogain ⁊ co nOirgiallaibh co hAird Ulad co ruc broid esti ⁊ cor airg in Aird. Sluagad ele la Flaithbertach hUa Neill co tug giallu Gaedil o Gallaibh. Sluagad ele leis a Midhi co tug giallu uaidhib ⁊ co ndeachaidh for leic oidhrigh a nInis Mochta cor airg hi. Flaithbertach do dul gu Roimh a cind a deich bliadain .xx. Inis Eogain do argain do Fhlaithbertach hUa Neill iar teacht o Roim uair ger bo crodha a chagudh nir threig a lorg Romha .i. a throsdan conadh uaithi ro hainmnighed Flaithbertach in trostan co fuair bas creidme.

59. Aedh athloman *m* Flaithbertaig in trostan ri Oilig teasdo a naeis fhoirbthi iar peandaig a mighnimh.

## Book of Ballymote 77

60.

*De genealach Clainne Suibhne fanadaigh annso :*

TOIRRDELBACH [CAECH Lecan 133]

*m* Maelmuiri*m* Murchaid oig*m* Murchaid mir*m* Maelmuiri*m* Murchaid*m* Maelmuiri*m* Suibhne a quo Clann tShuibne.

61.

TOIRRDELBACH OG

*m* Eogain chonnachtaigh*m* Donnchaid moir*m* Murchaid oig*m* Murchaid mir.

§ 60. Toirrdhealbhach, son of Maolmhuire, Mac Suibhne Fanad † 1399.

§ 61. This is the line of Mac Suibhne na dTuath, the founder of which was Donnchadh Mór §§ 24, 28. Eoghan Conrachtach was taken prisoner in 1359, and his son named Donnchadh was drowned in 1413.





## Mac Fírbhisigh, Book of Genealogies, 122-125

63. Genealach Chloinne Suibhne sunn do bhrigh gurob iad as gaire ghebhmid iar ngaol ngenealaigh do shiol Nell remhsgríobhtha.

64.

*Genealach Mec Suibhne Fánad gusa ttiubram Clann tSuibhne olchena :*

## DOMHNALL GURM

- m* Domhnuill
- m* Toirdhealbaigh
- m* Ruaidhrigh
- m* Maoilmhuire
- m* Toirdhealbaigh ruaidh
- m* Toirdealbaigh chaoich
- m* Maoilmhuire
- m* Murchaidh óig
- m* Murchaidh mhir
- m* Maolmhuire
- m* Murchaidh
- m* Maoilmhuire an sbaráin
- m* Suibhne o ttáid Clann tSuibhne
- m* Duinnshlébhe 'I Nell
- m* Aodha álainn re nabarthaoi Buirrche
- m* Anrotháin
- m* Aodha athlamhuin
- m* Flaithbhertaigh an trosdain 7c. ag Uibh Nell  
isin lethnach 114.

§ 64 (continuation of § 60). Maolmhuire, father of Ruaidhrí, † 1472; Ruaidhrí † 1518; Toirdhealbhadh † 1544; Domhnall, the last chieftain, was inaugurated in 1570, and survived the Plantation of Ulster; Domhnall Gorm, according to an Inquisition taken at Lifford on September 4, 1637, died on February 12, 1636-7.

F

65.

*Mac Suibhne na tTuath*

## MAOLMUIRE

- m* Murchaidh mhoill
- m* Eoghain óig
- m* Eoghain
- m* Domnuill
- m* Nell
- m* Toirdhealbaigh
- m* Eoghain
- m* Donnchuidh
- m* Murchaidh óig
- m* Murchaidh mhir 7c.

66.

*Mac Suibhne Bágluine*

## DONNCHADH

- m* Maoilmuire mergigh
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Nell
- m* Eoghuin

§ 65 (continuation of § 61). Eoghan † 1545; Eoghan Og † 1554; Murchadh Mall † 1570; Maolmhuire, the last chieftain, succeeded his father's brother, Eoghan Og, in 1596, surrendered and had a re-grant of his whole country in 1600, and is described in a State Paper of April 25, 1608, as "of all other men fit to be committed."

§ 66 (continuation of § 62). Eoin, son of Eoghan Connachtach, and his brothers, were the chief representatives of a branch of the MacSweeneys of Connacht about the time of the compilation of the Book of Ballymote and the Book of Lecan (circa 1400). The line of Eoin in Connacht was continued through his son Domhnall na Madhmann §§ 67, 70, while another son, Maolmhuire, became the founder of an offshoot of the family which

- m* Maolmuire
- m* Eoin
- m* Eogain chonnachtaigh
- m* Dubgaill dhúin Uisnigh
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Murchaidh mhir 7c.

67.

*Clann tSuibhne Connacht ceudus Tíre Fhiachrach  
Muaidhe :*

RUAIDHRI DOMHNALL DONNCHADH 7c.

- mec Eóin
- m* Seumuis
- m* Eóin
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Colla
- m* Murchaidh óig
- m* Murchaidh mhoir
- m* Domhnaill na madhmann
- m* Eoin
- m* Eoghain chonnachtaigh.

settled in Tír Baghuine in Tír Chonaill. Maolmhuire is mentioned in the Four Masters at the years 1411, 1423 and 1424 (the last entry is his death). Eoghan uncertain; Niall † 1524; Maolmhuire † 1535; Maolmhuire Meirgeach † 1564; Donnchadh was inaugurated in 1588, and joined Niall Garbh O Domhnaill and the English in 1602 (his last mention in the Annals).

§ 67. This is a line of the MacSweeneys settled in North Connacht, in Tír Fhiachrach 'Tireragh' in county Sligo. Domhnall na madhmann, *vivens* 1419, founder of the Connacht and Thomond branches, was brother of Maolmhuire, progenitor of Mac Suibhne Baghuine in Tír Chonaill; Maolmhuire, son of Colla, † 1542; Eoin † 1559, Annals of Loch Cé.

68.

COLLA EÓIN EOGHAN AODH ⁊ BRIAN  
 clann Ruaidhri  
*m* Eoin ⁊c.

69.

SEUMUS MURCHADH ⁊ PÁRTHOLÁN  
 mec Dhonnchaidh an tsnechta  
*m* Seumuis  
*m* Eoin  
*m* Maoilmuire ⁊c.

70.

EUMONN<sup>2</sup> DOMNALL RUAD<sup>1</sup> torchair i ccogadh  
 an mhara TOIRDEALBHACH<sup>3</sup> AODH<sup>4</sup> OILBHEURUS<sup>5</sup>  
 EOIN<sup>6</sup> ALASDRANN OG agus RUADHRI

clann Alasdrainn  
*m* Fhir gan eglá  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Eogain  
*m* Eumoinn  
*m* Murchaidh óig  
*m* Murchaidh mhóir  
*m* Domhnaill na madhmann ⁊c.

§ 68 (continuation of § 67).

§ 69 (continuation of § 67). Maolmuire † 1542 ;  
 Eoin † 1559.

§ 70 (continuation of § 67). Maolmuire, son of Eoghan,  
 † 1542 ; Fear gan eagla † 1581.

71.

NIALL DUBHALTACH DOMHNALL ⁊ OILBHEARUS  
 bráthair S. Aibhisdín  
 mec Maoilmuire  
*m* Briain  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Eogain.

72.

EOGAN MURCHADH ⁊ EUMONN DORCHA  
 trí mec bheos Bhriain  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Eoghain.

73.

AODH MAOLMUIRE BALTAIR BRIAN ⁊c.  
 mec Murchaidh  
*m* Briain.

74.

EUMONN  
*m* Eumuinn dorcha  
*m* Briain ⁊c.

75.

RUAIDHRI OG<sup>2</sup> BRIAN<sup>3</sup> ⁊ AODH<sup>1</sup>  
 trí mec Ruaidhri  
*m* Maoilmordha an chonsapuil oirdhere  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Eoghain  
*m* Eumuinn ⁊c.

§ 71 (continuation of § 70). Maolmhuire, son of Eoghan, † 1542.

§ 72 (continuation of § 71). Maolmhuire, son of Eoghan, † 1542.

§ 73 (continuation of § 72).

§ 74 (continuation of § 72).

§ 75 (continuation of § 70). Maolmhuire, son of Eoghan, † 1542; Maolmórdha † 1581.

76.

EOGHAN DUBHALTACH DUBH RU Aidhri

mec Maoilmordha óig

*m* Maoilmórdha mhóir oirdherc remraite.

77.

COLLA EMO NN GRU ANDHA NIAL L OG MURCHAD 7C.

mec Eoin

*m* Nell*m* Maoilmuire*m* Eoghain.

78.

EOGHAN DUBHALTACH OG 7 DOMHNALL brathair  
S. Aibhisdin

mec Eremhain ruaidh

*m* an Dubhaltaigh ruaidh*m* Briain*m* Eremhóin*m* Eamoinn*m* Murchaidh óig*m* Murchaidh mhóir.

79.

EREMHAN OG

*m* Oilbheuruís*m* an Dubhaltaigh ruaidh.

§ 76 (continuation of § 75).

§ 77 (continuation of § 70). Maolmhuire, son of  
Eoghan, † 1542.

§ 78 (continuation of § 70).

§ 79 (continuation of § 78).

80.

RUAIDHRI brathair

*m* Maoilmórdha*m* an Dubaltaigh ruaidh.

81.

*Clann tSuibhne Mhachaire Connacht :*

BRIAN

*m* Maoilmuire*m* Ruaidrigh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Aodha*m* Donnchaidh*m* Domnaill na madhmann*m* Eóin*m* Eoghain chonnachtaigh.

§ 82.

*Clann tSuibhne Thuadmhumhan :*

EOGHAN

*m* Colla*m* Giolla dhuibh*m* Conchabhair*m* Donnchaidh*m* Domnaill na madhmann*m* Eoin*m* Eóghain chonnachtaigh.

§ 80 (continuation of § 78).

§ 81 (continuation of § 67).

§ 82 (continuation of § 81). Colla, son of Giolla Dubh,  
† 1576; Eremhón, his brother, † 1559; another brother,  
Dubhghall, † 1562.

83.

*Clann tSuibhne Chloinne Riocaird :*

DOMNALL

- m* Domnaill
- m* Murchaid
- m* Ruaidrigh
- m* Muircheartaigh [*read* Murchaidh]
- m* Domnaill na madhmann.

84.

AODH

- m* Eoghain
- m* Domnaill
- m* Aodha
- m* Eoghain
- m* Domhnaill na madhmann ón Ráith  
ghlais i cCloinn Riocaird bheós.

85.

EUMONN ⁊ AODH

- mec* Eóin
- m* Eumoinn
- m* Eóin
- m* Colla
- m* Aodh ut supra.

§ 83 (continuation of § 67). Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Ruaidhrí Mór, slain 1582. Ruaidhrí Mór † 1503, *Annals of Loch Cé*.

§ 84 (continuation of § 83). Aodh, son of Eoghan, son of Domhnall, son of Eoghan, son of Domhnall na Madhmann, † 1586. Ráith Ghlas is in the parish of Killaan, barony of Kilconell, County Galway.

§ 85 (continuation of § 84).



86.

*Ciann tSuibhne Desmhumhan :*

## MURCHADH NA MART

- m* Toirdhealbhaigh
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Donnchaid
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Toirdhealbhaigh
- m* Donnchuidh mhóir
- m* Maoilmuire [*read* Murchaidh óig]
- m* Murchaidh mhir
- m* Maoilmuire 7c.

§ 86 (continuation of § 65). Toirdhealbhach, son of Maolmuire, son of Donnchadh, † 1579. This pedigree of Murchadh na Mart does not, however, agree with that given by the Four Masters at the years 1576, 1588. According to the entries under these years Murchadh na Mart was son of Maolmuire mac Donnchaidh, and so would have been brother to Toirdhealbhach who died in 1579, and to six other individuals named in the Annals between 1574 and 1584 (see § 154). One of these six is Eamonn son of Maolmuire mac Donnchaidh, and this parentage is confirmed by a contemporary poem described in O Grady, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* 386. The historian Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in a Latin eulogy prefixed to his *Decas Patritiana* (1629), tells us that his grandfather Domhnall Mac Suibhne had ten brothers, and from an interesting passage in the same writer's *Historia Catholica*, tome iii, bk. 2, ch. 1, we can infer that Murchadh na Mart was one of them. A foster-brother of his was the celebrated Finghin, O Néill's Mac Carrthaigh Mór ; see the Life of that chieftain, page 361.

87. Suibhne o ffuiliid Clann tSuibhne dearbh-raithre do Fearchair ó ffuil Mac Lamuinn i nAlbuin ⁊ Giolla diorma [*read* Giolla Críost] ó ffuil Mag Lachloinn i nAlbain.

88.

*Genelach Meg Buirrche ⁊ Mhec Ladhmainn  
i nAlbain :*

DONNCHADH

*m* Eóin  
*m* Giolla Choluim  
*m* Ladhmuinn  
*m* Giolla Cholaim  
*m* Fearchair  
*m* Duinnshelebh  
*m* Buirrche o ffuiliid Meg Buirrche .i. Aodha  
     alainn ⁊c.

89.

*Genelach Meg Lachloinn óig i nAlbain masedh do :*

CAINNECH

*m* Eoin  
*m* Lochlainn  
*m* Giolla Padraig  
*m* Giolla Críost  
*m* Aodha alainn .i. an Buirrche  
*m* Anrothain.

§§ 88, 89 (continuation of § 62). These are pedigrees of the Scottish families Lamón and Mac Lachlan. They are printed from an earlier source in Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 472-3. See also O Cleirigh, folio 31. Between *Giolla Padraig* and *Giolla Críost* Mac Fírbhisigh omits two generations, *Lochlainn mor* and *Giolla Padraig*.

## I. O Cleirigh, Book of Genealogies folio 19

90.

*Genealach Mic Suibhne Fhanad :*

DOMNALL GORM MAOLMUIRE DUB ⁊ TOIRRDEALBACH

clann Domnaill

*m* Toirrdealbaig*m* Ruaidhri*m* Maelmuire*m* Toirrdealbaig ruaid*m* Toirrdealbaig chaoich*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaid óig*m* Murchaid mir*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaid*m* Maoilmuire an sparain*m* Suibne otat Clann tSuibne*m* Duinnshlebbe*m* Aedha alainn .i. an Buirrche*m* Anrothain*m* Aedha athlamhain*m* Flaithbertaig an trosdain*m* Muirchertaig midhigh*m* Domnaill Arda Macha*m* Muirchertaigh na ccochall ccroicend*m* Neill ghlunduibh*m* Aodha finnleith.

§ 90 (identical with § 64).

91.

## RUAIDRI ⁊ DONNCHAD

da mac Toirrdealbaig oicc  
*m* Toirrdealbaig  
*m* Ruaidri  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Toirrdealbaig rúaidh.

92.

## RUAIDRI

*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Toirrdealbaigh  
*m* Eoin bernaigh  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Toirrdealbaig ruaid.

93.

## NIALL

*m* Toirrdelbaig óicc  
*m* Aodh buide rúaidh  
*m* Toirrdealbaig  
*m* Rúaidri  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Toirrdealbaig ruaidh.

§ 91. Toirrdhealbhach Og, chief 1568-1570, slain in the latter year, and succeeded by his brother, Domhnall, the last inaugurated chieftain.

§ 92. Eoin Bearnach, son of Maolmhuire, † 1494. See § 48.

§ 93. Aodh Buidhe Ruadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach, slain † 1570.

94.

MAOLMUIRE DOMHNALL GORM ALUSTRANN ⁊ EOIN

cland Domnaill oig

*m* Domnaill guirm*m* Domnaill oig*m* Domhnaill moir*m* Toirrdealbaig ruaidh

95.

MAOLMUIRE

*m* Toirrdealbaig meirgigh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Ruaidri charraigh*m* Domnaill oig.

96.

BRIAN

*m* Neill óicc*m* Neill*m* Domnaill óig.

97.

EOGAN TOIRRDEALBACH OG

clann Emainn modardha

*m* Neill*m* Domnaill óig.

§ 94. Domhnall, son of Toirrdhealbhadh Ruadh, chief circa 1451-1455; see § 45. Domhnall Og, chief for ten and a quarter years § 54; † 1529. Domhnall Gorm, chief 1552-1568, slain in the latter year; compare Four Masters 1557.

§ 95 (continuation of § 94). Ruaidhrí Carrach, with his brother Niall, † 1552.

§ 96 (continuation of § 94). Niall † 1552; see § 95.

§ 97 (continuation of § 96).

98.

## MAOLMUIRE

- m* Eimhir
- m* Toirrdealbaig
- m* Murchaid
- m* Eoin ruaidh
- m* Ruaidrí o raiter sliocht Ruaidhrí
- m* Toirrdealbaig ruaidh.

99.

## BRIAN ALUSTRANN EOGHAN

clann an Fhíor dhórcha

- m* Ualtuir
- m* Murchaidh
- m* Eoin ruaidh
- m* Ruaidhrí
- m* Toirrdealbaig ruaid.

100.

## MURCHAD OCC

- m* Murchaid na ccapall
- m* Domnaill
- m* Toirrdealbaig
- m* Murchaid
- m* Eoin ruaid
- m* Ruaidhrí.

§§ 98-100 the descendants of Ruaidhrí (son of Toirr-dhealbhach Ruadh) who was chief for thirteen years § 44, circa 1438-1451. Eoin Ruadh, son of Ruaidhrí, § 45; he is probably the Eoin Ruadh who was taken prisoner in 1470. Murchadh, son of Eoin Ruadh, is not referred to in the Annals, but his sons are mentioned, Four Masters 1537.

§ 99. Ualtar, son of Murchadh, leader of sliocht Ruaidhrí, *vivens* 1557. "Alexander M'Walter M'Sweeny Fawnet, leader of 100 galloglass," slain 1593, State Papers, 169.

§ 100. "Morrough ne Capple M'Sweeny Fawnet, leader of 200 galloglass," slain 1593, State Papers 169.

## 101.

## MAGNUS ⁊ MAOLMUIRE

clann Neill

*m* an Dubaltaigh*m* an Fhír dorchá*m* Eremoin*m* Toirdealbaig ruaidh.

## 102.

## EOIN ⁊ TOIRRDEALBACH

clann Murchaid

*m* an Fhír dorchá.

## 103.

## 'EREAMHON

*m* Domhnaill oig*m* Eiremhoin*m* Dubhghaill*m* Neill*m* Aodha*m* Murchaid*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaidh óig*m* Murchaid mir.

§§ 101-102 the descendants of Ereamhón, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, § 41. Dubhaltach, son of Feardorcha, slain 1543.

§ 103 (continuation of § 107). §§ 103-108 the descendants of Murchadh, brother of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch who † 1399; see §§ 28, 37. Murchadh was taken prisoner in 1380.

## 104.

EOGHAN epscop Cille moire NIALL ⁊ AODH

clann Eoghain

*m* Maoilmuire ghruamdha*m* Murchaid charraigh*m* Aedha*m* Murchaid*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaid oig*m* Murchaid mir.

## 105.

AODH GRUAMDHA ⁊ EOGHAN AN LOCHA

clann Maghnusa

*m* Neill*m* Aodha*m* Murchaidh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaid oig*m* Murchaid mhir.

## 106.

MAOLMUIRE SEANAN MODARDHA

clann Colla

*m* Aodha*m* Rúaidri*m* Murchaidh*m* Maoilmuire.

§ 104. Eoghan Mac Suibhne, Bishop of Kilmore, in O Cleirigh's time the most distinguished of Murchadh's descendants, was nominated September 18, 1628, consecrated in 1630, and died October 18, 1669.

§ 105 (continuation of § 103).



107.

TOIRRDEALBACH CARRACH 7 EREMHON

clann Dubghaill

*m* Neill*m* Aodha*m* Murchaidh.

108.

EOIN

*m* 'Eremhóin*m* Eoin*m* Conchobair*m* Ruaidri*m* Murchaidh.

109.

UATER

*m* Lochlainn*m* Uáter*m* Magnusa charraigh*m* Eoin*m* Donnchaid gairbh*m* *Toirrdéalbaig chaoich* [compare § 36]*m* Maoilmuire*m* Murchaidh oig*m* Murchaidh mir.

§ 108 (continuation of § 106).

§ 109. Donnchadh Garbh, according to § 36, was son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch who † 1399. The name of the latter is omitted in this pedigree.

G

## 110.

TOIRRDEALBACH OG LOCHLAINN EMANN GRUAMDHA  
NIAL MEIRGEACH FEARDORCHA BERNACH

clann Eoin modardha  
*m* Fir dhorcha  
*m* Uater  
*m* Magnusa charraigh.

## 111.

*Na Tuatha :*

## DONNCHADH

*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Murchaid  
*m* Eoghain óig  
*m* Eoghain móir  
*m* Domnaill  
*m* Neill  
*m* Toirrdelbhaigh  
*m* *Eoghain*  
*m* Donnchaid moir  
*m* Maoilmuire [*omit*]  
*m* Murchaid oicc  
*m* Murchaid mir.

§ 110 (continuation of § 109).

§ 111 (continuation of § 65). By an oversight of the compiler the name of Eoghan, son of Donnchadh Mór, is omitted in §§ 111, 115, 118, 145 and 147. It occurs in its proper place in §§ 121, 125, these and the intervening paragraphs forming a distinct section, and being perhaps derived from an independent source. The second error in this pedigree is due to § 145, where O Cleirigh substituted the name *Murchad* *og* for *Maolmhuire*, but forgot to erase or delete the latter. Compare §§ 61, 65

## 112.

EOGHAN MURCHAD NIALL ⁊ TOIRRDHEALBACH

clann Mic Suibne na tTuath .i. Eoghan ócc

*m* Eoghain óig*m* Eoghain mhóir*m* Domhnaill*m* Neill.

## 113.

TOIRDELBACH CARRACH

*m* Eoin*m* Toirrdealbaig charraig*m* Eoghain moir.

## 114.

MURCHADH ⁊ BRIAN OCC

clann Briain óicc

*m* Briain*m* Eoghain mhoir.

## 115.

MAOLMORDHA

*m* Aodha buidhe*m* Donnchaid*m* Domnaill*m* Neill*m* Toirrdealbaig*m* Eoghain*m* Donnchaid moir.

§ 112 (continuation of § 111). Eoghan † 1545; Eoghan Og, his son, † 1554; Eoghan Og, son of Eoghan Og, inaugurated 1570, † January 26, 1596.

§ 113. Toirrdhealbhach Carrach, son of Eoghan Mór, † 1554.

§ 114. Mac Suibhne na dTuath (Eoghan Mór), and his son Brian, prisoners 1543.

§ 115-117 (descendants of Donnchadh, son of Mac Suibhne na dTuath, † 1544). Aodh Buidhe, son of Donnchadh, *vivens* 1554.

## 116.

## EOGAN OG

- m* Eogain
- m* Domhnaill
- m* Donnchaid
- m* Domhnaill
- m* Neill
- m* Toirrdelbaig.

## 117.

## CONCHOBAR

- m* Domnaill
- m* Donnchaidh
- m* Domnaill
- m* Neill
- m* Toirrdealbaigh.

## 118.

## TOIRRDEALBACH OCC

- m* Colla
- m* Briain rúaidh
- m* Emainn
- m* Murchaidh ruaid
- m* Domnaill
- m* Neill
- m* Toirrdealbaigh
- m* Eoghain
- m* Donnchaidh mhóir.

§ 116. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, *vivens* 1554.

§ 117 (continuation of § 116).

§ 118-120 (descendants of Murchadh Ruadh, son of Mac Suibhne na tTuath, † 1544).

119.

TOIRRDEALBACH CARRACH ⁊ AODH BUIDHE

clann Ruaidhri

*m* Émain

*m* Murchaidh ruaidh

*m* Domhnaill

*m* Neill.

120.

MURCHAD

*m* Toirrdealbaig

*m* Ruaidhri

*m* Murchaidh rúaidh.

121.

DONNCHADH MURRAE EOIN MODARDHA EMANN

BUIDHE ⁊ CONCHOBAR

clann Semais

*m* Bríain

*m* Semais

*m* Gofradha

*m* Toirrdealbaig

*m* Eoghain

*m* Donnchaid mhoir.

122.

RUAIDRI OG ⁊ DOMHNALL

clann Briain

*m* Toirrdealbaig

*m* Briain

*m* Semais

*m* Gofradha.

§§ 121-125 (descendants of Gofraidh, grandson of Eoghan mac Donnchaidh Mhoir § 28).

## 123.

## MURCHADH OG

*m* Néill meirgigh*m* Briain*m* Semais*m* Gofradha.

## 124.

## DOMNALL MAELMUIRE

clann Emainn chróin

*m* Aedha*m* Briain*m* Semais*m* Gofradha.

## 125.

## AODH BUIDHE

*m* Eóin*m* Aodha*m* Briain*m* Semais*m* Gofradha*m* Toirrdhealbaig*m* Eogain*m* Donnchaid móir.

## 126.

NIALL TOIRRDEALBACH BUIDHE EMANN CRON  
7 COLLA

clann Conchobair

*m* Neill*m* Eoin*m* Domnail gruamdha.

§§ 126-129 (lines unidentified).

127.

AODH

- m* Bríain
- m* Emainn tsalaigh
- m* Eoin
- m* Domnaill gruamdha.

128.

COLLA

- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Colla
- m* Lochlainn.

129.

DONNCHADH

- m* Aedha
- m* Conchobair ruaid
- m* Briain
- m* Donnchaidh.

130.

*Mac Suibne Tíre Boghuine:*

NIALL MEIRGEACH MAOLMUIRE OILEVERUS  
HENRI 7 ALUSTRANN

clann Mic Suibhne .i. Donnchad

- m* Mhaoilmhuire meirgig
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Neill moir
- m* Eogain
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Eogain na lathaighe
- m* Eogain chonnachtaig
- m* Dubghaill dhuin Uisnig
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Murchaid mir.

§ 130 (continuation of § 66). Observe the alteration of the name *Eoin*, as found in BB and Mac Firbhisigh §§ 62, 66, to *Eoghan na Lathaighe*.

## 131.

## MAOLMUIRE

*m* Neill meirgigh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Aedha*m* Neill mhóir.

## 132.

MURCHAD NIALL MEIRGEACH  
clann Eoin modardha*m* Aedha*m* Neill óig*m* Neill moir.

## 133.

TOIRRDEALBACH MEIRGEACH

*m* Briain óig*m* Maoilmuire*m* Néill mhóir.

## 134.

## EOGAN

*m* Rúaidrí ballaigh*m* Neill*m* Rúaidrí ballaigh*m* Eoghain rúaidh*m* Eoghain*m* Maoilmuire*m* Eoghain na lathaighe

§ 131. Niall † 1524 ; Maolmhúire, son of Aodh, † 1581 ; Niall Meirgeach † 1588.

§ 132. Mac Suibhne Baghuineach, Niall Og, slain by the sons of his own brother, Domhnall Og and Brian Og, sons of Maolmhúire, September 3, 1547 ; Aodh, son of Niall Og, † 1562 ; Eoin Modardha † 1588.

§ 133. Brian Og, son of Maolmhúire, † May 18, 1586.

§ 134 (continuation of § 130). Eoghan Ruadh Mac Suibhne † 1513 ; Ruaidhrí Ballach, son of Eoghan Ruadh, † 1550.



135. EOIN.  
*m* Donnchaidh bernaigh  
*m* Conchobair  
*m* Maghnusa  
*m* Aedha  
*m* Dubghaill  
*m* Lochlainn  
*m* Eogain na lathaighe.

136. COLLA  
*m* Conchobair óig  
*m* Conchobair  
*m* Magnusa.

137. TOIRRDEALBACH MEIRGEACH  
*m* Donnchaid  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Eogain leith.

138.  
*Don druing do aittreabh hi Connachtaibh diobh so :*

FEAR GAN EGLA BRIAN MAOLMÓRDHA NIALL  
 AN CHORAINN

clann Maoilmuire  
*m* Eoghain  
*m* Emainn  
*m* Murchaidh  
*m* Domhnaill na madhmann  
*m*  
*m* Eogain na lathaighe.

§ 135. Eoghan na Lathaighe, as in §§ 130, 134, is the Eoin of BB § 62 and Mac Fírbhisigh § 66.

§ 136 (continuation of § 135).

§ 137 (line unidentified).

§ 138 (compare §§ 70, 75). This § is important as evidence of the O Cleirigh manipulation referred to under §§ 62, 130. Following *m* in the second last line above *Eoin* is crossed out.

139.

FEAR GAN EGLA aónmac lais .i. Alustrann.

140.

BRIAN cethrar mac lais .i. Maolmuire Eogan  
Murchad Emann dorcha.

141.

MAOLMÓRDHA dhá mhac leis .i. Rúaidrí ⁊  
Maolmordha óg.

142.

NIALL AN CHORAINN dia chloinn sidhe Eóin mac  
Neill an Chorainn.

143.

RUAIDRÍ SÉMUS an brathair  
clann Eoin  
    *m* Semais  
    *m* Maoilmuire  
    *m* Colla.

§ 139. See § 70.

§ 140. See §§ 71, 72.

§ 141. See §§ 75, 76.

§ 142. See § 77.

§ 143. Compare § 67.

## II. O Cleirigh, Book of Genealogies folio 28

144.

*Geinealach Mic Suibhni Fanat .*

[Aodh  
*m* Domnaill guirm  
*m* Domnaill óicc  
*m*] DOMNAILL GUIRM  
*m* Domhnaill  
*m* Toirrdealbaig  
*m* Ruaidri  
*m* Maoilmuire  
*m* Toirrdelbhaicch ruaidh  
*m* Toirrdelbhaicch chaóich  
*m* Maelmuire  
*m* Murchaidh óig  
*m* Murchaidh mir  
*m* Maelmuire  
*m* Murchaid .1267.  
*m* Maeilmuire an sparain  
*m* Suibhni a quo Clann tSuibhne  
*m* Duinns/leibhe  
*m* Aedha alainn .i. an Buirrche.  
*m* Anradhain  
*m* Aeda athlamain  
*m* Flaithbertaigh an trosdain  
*m* Muirchertaigh midigh  
*m* Domnaill Arda Macha  
*m* Muirchertaigh na cochall croicer.n.

§ 144 (continuation in a late hand of § 90). The addition in the late hand is indicated by the square brackets at the top of the column.

145.

*Na Tuatha :*

[Toirrdhealbach

*m*] MAOLMUIRE*m* Donnchaid*m* Maelmuire*m* Murchaidh moill*m* Eoghain oicc*m* Eoghain mhoir*m* Domhnaill*m* Neill*m* Toirrdealbaigh*m* *Eoghain**m* Donnchaid moir*m* Maelmuire *m* Murchaid oicc*m* Murchaid mir.

146.

NIELL BERNACH

*m* Eoghain oicc*m* Eoghain oicc*m* Eoghain mhoir.

147.

MAELMORDHA

*m* Aedha buidhe*m* Donnchaid*m* Domhnaill*m* Neill*m* Toirrdealbaig*m* *Eoghain**m* Donnchaid mhoir.

§ 145 (continuation of § 111). *Murchadh* *og* in this pedigree is a correction of the preceding *Maolmhuire*. The latter name, however, has not been erased by the compiler, with the result that both appear in the line of descent as given in § 111.

§ 146 (identical with § 112).

§ 147 (identical with § 115).

148.

*Geinealach Mic Suibni Boghuine :*

[Donnchadh

*m*] NEILL MEIRGIGH*m* Donnchaid*m* Maoilmuire meirgigh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Neill*m* Eoghain*m* Maelmuire*m* Eoghain na lathaige*m* Eoghain chondachtaigh*m* Dubhghaill duin Uisnig*m* Maelmuire*m* Murchaid mir.

149.

MAOLMUIRE

*m* Neill meirgigh*m* Maoilmuire*m* Aedha*m* Neill moir*m* Eoghain*m* Maoilmuire*m* Eoghain na lathaighe.

150.

EOIN MODARTHA

*m* Aedha*m* Neill oicc*m* Neill moir*m* Eoghain.

§ 148. See § 130. Donnchadh, son of Maolmuire Meirgeach, inaugurated 1588.

§ 149. Mac Suibhne Baghuineach, Niall Meirgeach, son of Maolmuire, son of Aodh, son of Niall, slain on St. Brigid's day, 1588.

§ 150. Eoin Modardha, son of Aodh, son of Niall Og, slain 1588.

*Do thigernaidhib Thire Boghuine :*

1. Donnchadh mac Maoilmuire meirgigh .u. bliadna .xl.at.
2. Niall meirgech .uii. raithi.
3. Brian ócc .iiii. bliadna.
4. Maolmuire ócc aenbliadain.
5. Maolmuire mac Aodha bliadhain ar .xxx.at.
6. Toirrdealbach meirgeach .ix. ráithi.
7. Niall óg .xii.
8. Maolmuire .xii.
9. Niall mor .xxiii.
10. Eogan liath .iii. bliadna co leith.
11. Eogan mac Maoilmuire moir .uii. mbliadna.
12. Maolmuire ócc.

§ 151. 1. Donnchadh, son of Maolmuire Meirgeach, inaugurated 1588. If he was chieftain for 45 years, as the text states, he must have died about 1633.

2. Niall Meirgeach, slain 1588. His chieftainship probably commenced in 1586.

3. Brian Og 1582-1586.

4. Maolmuire Og 1581-1582.

5. Maolmuire, son of Aodh, thirty-one years chieftain, 1550-1581.

6. Toirrdealbhadh Meirgeach, chieftain nine seasons, roughly three years, that is 1547-1550. His parentage cannot be deduced from the few annal entries regarding him.

7. Niall Og 1535-1547.

8. Maolmuire 1524-1535.

9. Niall Mór, chieftain twenty-four years. He died in 1524, hence inaugurated about 1500.

10. Eoghan Liath, parentage unknown, chieftain three and a half years, hence 1496-1500.

11. Eoghan, son of Maolmuire Mór, chieftain seven years, cannot have reigned immediately previous to Eoghan Liath; see the death of Mac Suibhne Baghuineach named Maolmuire in 1496.

12. Maolmuire Og, no particulars.

\* \* \* \*

- 13. Maolmuire mor.
- 14. Toirrdelbach .ixx. .1397.
- 15. Eogan na lathaighe .1351.

152.

*Clann tSuibne Chula Cnamh :*

RUADRI

- m* Mhaelmhordha
- m* Maolmhuire
- m* Eoghain
- m* Emaind
- m* Murchaidh
- m* Domhnaill na madhmann
- m* Eoghain na lathaige
- m* Eoghain chonnachtaigh
- m* Dubhghaill duin Uisnigh
- m* Maelmuire
- m* Murchaid mir.

The break in the text here indicates that the compiler had little knowledge of the fifteenth-century chieftains of Tír Baghuine.

13. Maolmhuire Mór died 1424. See § 66.

14. Toirrdelbhach, nineteen years chieftain, 1378-1397. He was not lord of Tír Baghuine, as O Cleirigh conveys, but "high constable of north Connacht"; see also the death of his predecessor "high constable of Connacht" in the year 1378. Maolmhuire, nephew of Toirrdhealbhach, is the first chieftain of this family found associated with Tír Chonaill; see § 66.

15. Eoghan Mac Suibhne † 1351, I take to be Eoghan Connachtach, son of Dubhghall. The epithet *na lathaighe* would seem rather to have belonged to Eoin, son of Eoghan Connachtach, who is not mentioned in the Annals.

§ 152. This pedigree is the same as §§ 75, 70 combined, except that O Cleirigh omits one Murchadh between the fifth and seventh names above. Cúil Cnámh is the name of a district comprising the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, County Sligo.

153.

*Clann tSuibne Tuadhmuman*

## EOGHAN

- m* Colla
- m* an Giolla Dhuibh
- m* Conchobhair
- m* Donnchaidh
- m* Domhnaill
- m* Eoghain na lathaighe.

154.

*Clann tSuibne Desmhumhan :*

## EMAND

- m* Maelmuire
- m* Donnchaid
- m* Maelmuire
- m* Toirrdelbaig
- m* Donnchaid moir
- m* Maelmuire [*read* Murchaidh óig]
- m* Murchaid mir.

§ 153 (identical with § 82).

§§ 154, 155. The MacSweeneys of Desmond were a branch of those of the Tuatha in Tír Chonaill. This relationship is expressly referred to by the Four Masters at the years 1560, 1580. Donnchadh Mór Mac Suibhne na dTuath § 24 was the common ancestor, but the line of descent of the Desmond branch seems uncertain; see Four Masters 1574, 1579. No less than eight sons of Maolmhuire, son of Donnchadh, are named in the Annals between the years 1574-84: Donnchadh Bacach 1574, 1581, 1583; Murchadh and Domhnall 1576; Toirrdhealbhaich 1560, 1579, 1581; Brian na mBarróg 1579; Eamonn 1580; Eoghan 1582; Ruaidhrí Carrach 1584. See above § 86.



155.

## MURCHAD NA MART

- m* Toirrdealbaig
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Donnchaid
- m* Maelmuire
- m* Toirrdealbaig
- m* Donnchaidh moir
- m* Maoilmuire [*read* Murchaidh óig]
- m* Murchaid mir.

156.

*Clann tSuibne na Muman :*

## BRIAN

- m* Eogain an locha
- m* Domnaill
- m* Eoin
- m* Duibhdara
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Toirrdealbaig moir
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Murchaid mhir.

§ 155 (identical with § 86).

§ 156. "Brien mac Owen Mac Swyny alias Brien mac Owen yloghie of Balligarwan gent." and a list of his gallowglasses, Fiant of Elizabeth 4468, dated July 5, 1584. His brother Domhnall of Macroom, and a similar list, Fiant 4469, same date. Like the two preceding §§ the present seems to require correction. We should probably insert *m* *Murchaidh oig* before the last name in the column. Toirrdhealbhach Mór would then be identical with Toirrdhealbhach Caoch † 1399. The latter had a son Maolmuire § 36.

H

157.

*Clann tSuibne Cloinne Riocaird :*

## MAELMORDHA

- m* Eoin
- m* Aedha
- m* Eoghain
- m* Domhnaill
- m* Aedha
- m* Eoghain
- m* Domhnaill na madhmann
- m* Eoghain na lathaige
- m* Eoghain chonnachtaig.

158.

*Clann tSuibne Urmhuman*

## EOIN

- m* Colla
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Domhnaill
- m* Aodha
- m* Duinnsklebhe
- m* Eogain na lathaige
- m* Eogain chonnachtaig.

§ 157 (continuation of § 84).

§ 158. Colla, son of Maolmhuire, son of Domhnall Og, chief constable of the Butlers, slain 1582.

159.

*Do Chlainn tSuibne Fanat bheos :*

## UATER

- m* Lochlainn
- m* Uater
- m* Magnusa charraig
- m* Eoin
- m* Donnchaid gairb
- m* *Toirrdealbaig chaoich* [compare § 36]
- m* Maelmuire
- m* Murchaid óicc
- m* Murchaid mir
- m* Maoilmuire
- m* Murchaid
- m* Maoilmuire an sparain;

§ 159 (identical with § 109). On December 17, 1610, Walter mac Loughlin Mac Sweeney received an extensive grant of land "to hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the conditions of the Plantation of Ulster." In 1619 Pynnar's Survey reports that he "hath 896 acres, called Bellycany and Ragh. He hath built a fair bawne, and a good strong house, all of lime and stone, himself dwelling in it with his family, being a Justice of the Peace in the county, and conformable to his Majesty's laws, serving the King and country upon all occasions, and one that hath ever been a true subject since the first taking in of Lough Foyle" Hill, Plantation of Ulster 327, 527.



## NOTES ON THE TEXT

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§ 1. *is ar beluib hsheinnser ataoi ag dul.* The manuscript reads so immediately before the phrase *ataoi ag dul.* By an error of the scribe two different expressions are thrown into the one sentence.

*gebmaidhne* = *gebmaide-ne.* Cf. *toiligmaidhne.*

§ 2. With the phrase *baile 7 leth Alban* we may compare *do bhensad baile 7 leth Alban amach* 24 P. 33. 281, and especially the following: *Atá baile 7 leth 'Eireann a cartaigh Clainni Uilliam Búrc amhail adeir an rann:*

*Leath 'Eireann a carrla fiar 7c.*

*7 mar do dhermuid an fer dána in baile do bhi ós cinn leath Eireann a cairt Clainni Uilliam Búrc do rinne sé an rand so eile:*

*Do fhóbaire go ndernainn dermut 7c.*

F. 4. 13, T. C. D. fol. 7.

*thoir*, in Scotland. Cf. §§ 36, 37, *anoir*, from Scotland §§ 23, 37, and the following passage: *fechtus eli do chuaidh Caindech ar cuairt a cend Coluimchille go hI 7 ag techt anoir do do fhagaib a bachull a ndermad toir* 'another time Cainneach went to visit Columcille in Iona, and when he returned from Iona, he forgot his crozier and left it there' Magnus O Domhnaill, *Life of Columcille* § 213.

*aire slicht* = *ar a slicht.*

§ 3. *mithe* = *mithigh.* Cf. *mása mithe* 'if it be time' O Grady, *Catalogue* 146.

§ 6. *nochtaighe* = *nochtaighthe.*

*an talla sin do thuighe.* Manuscript *shuighe.*

§ 9. *Dun in Chairprich.* The transcription of this name is uncertain. The manuscript has *cpc*, with a horizontal stroke over the first letter, and the usual *ra* or *ru* abbreviation over the two last. The reading in the text is a possible one, as *chairprich* § 46 shows.

*gan fhios dEoin.* Manuscript *do dheoin.*

On *féith fiadha*, see Stokes, *Acallam na Senórach* 402.

§ 13. *murbór* is for *mór-maer*, the usual form in the Irish Annals.

*a nErinn .i. a Fánaid.* Manuscript *Fanáid*.

§ 14. *Mulan* = *Maolán*.

§ 15. *dEoin*. Manuscript *do deoin*. Cf. note on § 9.

§ 16. *Torrrelbach* (bis). Manuscript *Tórrdelbach*.

§ 20. *Murchad mer riú*. Manuscript *mér*.

§ 22. *Fa hobair mor*. Manuscript *moir*.

The words from *glinne* to the end of the paragraph were written in the margin, and have been partly effaced and mutilated. The italics in the text indicate a restoration of the portions of the passage now illegible.

§ 25. Following the words *Niall garb O nDomnaill* another hand adds 7 *Aongus na tuaighe* to fill up the last line of column 2, page 129 of the manuscript. They may be taken as a kind of gloss on *fare Aongus na tuaighe* in the same sentence.

§ 26. The passage enclosed in square brackets was added in the margin as an after-thought of the scribe rather than as a correction, and it makes a slight interruption in the narrative. Of the first three words in the margin only *ai* can be read with certainty.

*anaic*. Manuscript *ainic*.

*damarc*. Manuscript *tamarc*.

§ 27. *dimidhetar*. Manuscript *adimidhetar*.

§ 28. *do earb*. Manuscript *do marb*.

§ 29. *a caoraigecht*. Manuscript *an caoraigecht*. The substantive is gen. sing. Cf. *caraidecht* § 42, *martaigecht* § 43, and *diadacht* § 51.

§ 30. *fa réir* = *fa a réir* 'at his liberty.' A similar usage of the phrase is the following : *da mbeidis geill uatha ag rígh Eirenn ní bhíodh do chuibhreach ortha acht slabrad oir no a mbeith fa réir a ccuideachtain rígh Eirenn* 'if they put in hostages with the king of Ireland, the hostages had no fetter but a golden chain, or else they were at liberty in the King's company' Skene, *Celtic Scotland* iii. 465.

*ag aithbhír imaithbír*. There is an instance of this phrase in the Irish Aeneid, line 2886.

- § 31. *do thoigeoratis*. Manuscript *da da thoigeoratis*.
- § 32. The word *mill* 'cheek' occurs as *meill* in O Reilly, and is explained thus: 'a cheek, a protruded lip.'
- § 33. *tathaighe*. Manuscript *dathaighe*.  
*peisti*. Manuscript *peistic*.
- § 35. *roduasamail*. Manuscript *roduaam* with strokes by a second hand over *a* and *m*.
- § 36. *hengnam*. Manuscript *hengnama*.  
*urumtha*. Perhaps read *urumanta*. Cf. *dá ócc-chonsabal uaisle urramhanta* 'two noble and valiant young constables' Four Masters v. 1688.
- § 38. *da innisin*. The manuscript has *ḡ* before these words.
- § 39. *ar thús*. So the manuscript; cf. Rawl. B 502, 126 b 24. Elsewhere §§ 2, 13, 50, 52 the nasalized *ar tús* occurs.  
*siar*. As only the initial of this word is written in the margin, perhaps read *síos* 'northwards.'  
*testá*. Manuscript *tésta*.
- § 40. *fagthai*. Manuscript *fagadhthai*.  
*an fuasglad sin do thabairt*. Manuscript *ḡ an etc*.  
*fan fuasglad sin*. Manuscript *fan fan*.
- § 42. *comairle*. *Coinntinn*, which is added in the margin, does not give the required sense.
- § 43. *tainig Nechtain*. Manuscript *ḡ tainig N*.  
*mighechus*. See *midech* 'lord' explained by O Donovan in his Supplement to O Reilly.
- § 44. *Rugraide mac Nechtain*. Manuscript *mac mac*.
- § 46. *airimher*. Manuscript *airimherar*.  
*Maoilmuire Mac Suibne*. Manuscript *Shuibne*, another case of mixed construction.  
*cion* 'portion, ratio, proportion.' Cf. *cion a choda féin ar gach combráthair* 'a building stipend in proportion to the space he occupied' Gaelic Journal viii. 88, 99.  
*Bel Ath Glanoigi*. So the manuscript.

§ 47. *oighe* = *oidheadh*.

*ga denumh*. Read *ga ndenumh*.

*conuicce*. Manuscript *co conuicce*.

*bratach*. Manuscript *bratatach*.

§ 48. *domini*. Manuscript *domine*.

§ 49. *maidm na Muaidhe*. Manuscript *na na*.

*ar Chlainn Uilliam*. The second occurrence of this phrase falls in the first line of a new page (135) of the manuscript. The marginal correction is the proper reading.

§ 51. *a ré ⁊ a haimsir*. Manuscript *haimsiri*.

The twelve Golden Fridays are named in the following passage taken from 24 P 25, page 86 b: *is iad so in da dubhaine deg ordha na bliadna .i. in cedaine do mara ⁊ an aoine reim Fheil Muire na Sanuise ⁊ aine in cesta ⁊ an oine roim freasgabail ⁊ in aine na diagh ⁊ in aoine roim cincis ⁊ in aine [reim] feil San Seaan ⁊ in aine roim feil Poil ⁊ Pedair ⁊ in aoine na diaigh ⁊ in ced dubaine do mi medhoin in foghmair ⁊ darna dubhaine do mi medhoin in geimridh ⁊ an dubhaine roim nodluic*, 'These are the twelve Golden Black Fridays of the year, namely, (1) the first Friday of March, (2) the Friday before the Feast of the Annunciation, (3) Friday of the Passion, (4) the Friday before the Ascension, (5) the Friday after the Ascension, (6) the Friday before Pentecost, (7) the Friday before the feast of St. John, (8) the Friday before the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, (9) the Friday following the same, (10) the first Black Friday of September, (11) the second Black Friday of December, and (12) the Black Friday before Christmas.'

§ 52. *tucadh*. Manuscript *tucaidh*.

§ 54. *greiss*. Manuscript *cceiss*.

§ 56. *dathasaib*. Manuscript *dathasusaib*.

The passage in brackets is in a second hand. At the bottom of the column the author appends the sentences printed in italics. In the intervening vacant space a third scribe has entered a stanza signed with his name as follows:

Tabair dod eolus aire  
iarr an teolus roimhe  
ní do gnath is treun tuile  
feach a dhuine an tath eile.

BRIAN MAC AN TSAOIR.



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Ana, Plenty, 33.  
Anradhán, son of Aodh Ath-  
lamhan, 1-3, 62, 64, 89, 90,  
144.  
Aodh, son of Domhnall, 57.  
Aodh, son of Domhnall Og.  
See under O Domhnaill.  
Aodh Aluinn, son of Anradhán,  
3, 62, 64, 88-90, 144.  
Aodh Athlamhan, son of  
Flaithbheartach an Trosdáin,  
1, 59, 62, 64, 90, 144. His  
death took place in 1033.  
Aodh Finnliath, 90. King of  
Ireland, 862-879.  
Aoibh Eachach, Iveagh, in  
county Down, 39.  
Ard an Gháire, Ardingary,  
parish of Aughinunshin,  
barony of Kilmacrenan, 49.  
Augustinians, 71, 78.  
Baghuine, Boghuine, a title  
employed by that branch of  
the Mac Sweeneys which  
settled in the ancient terri-  
tory of Cenéal Boghuine, 66,  
148. The barony-name  
'Banagh,' in county  
Donegal, is derived from  
Baghuine.  
Baile an Chláir, Clare-Galway,  
barony of Clare, county  
Galway : burning of, 46.  
See Four Masters 1469.  
Baile Mic Eachadha, Bally-  
magahy, parish of Clonda-  
vaddog, barony of Kilma-  
crenan, 27.  
Bárr, Mar, in Scotland : Great  
Steward of, 13. In the  
ancient distribution of the  
people of Scotland, one of  
the divisions contained the  
territories of Mar and  
Buchan, which now form  
the county of Aberdeen. In  
the Irish Annals the rulers  
of these divisions bear the  
title of 'Mór-mhaer,' or  
Great Steward.  
Bealach na gCorrghad, un-  
identified, 49. The battle  
won by Aodh Ruadh O  
Domhnaill at this place  
is mentioned in the Annals  
of Ulster at the year 1475,  
where we learn that Bealach  
na gCorrghad was a short  
distance on the west side of  
Ballyloughloe, the seat of

- Mag Amhalghadha, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. See Gairbheiscir.
- Béal an Droichaid, Ballydrehid, between Ballysadare and Sligo: battle of, 49. See Four Masters 1495.
- Béal Atha Daire, 7, 25: defeat of, 17. On the confines of Fanad, *Annals of Ulster* 1497. "This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan" O Donovan, *Four Masters* 1497.
- Béal Atha Glanóige, victory of, 46. The Glanóg is a small stream near the castle of Cargins, in the barony of Clare, county Galway. See *Four Masters* 1469.
- Beannmhidhe. See under O Conchubhair.
- Bearaig, Berwick, between England and Scotland, 12.
- Bráighid Fánad, in Tír Mic Caorthainn, 30. There is both a 'Braid' and a 'Tirkeeran' in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, in the neighbourhood of the town of Lifford. These places are not within the territory of Fanad, but we have the testimony of the *Life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill* (§ 19) that there was a settlement of Mac Sweeneys in this neighbourhood, on the banks of the Foyle.
- Branar, unidentified: defeat of, 38. This event took place in 1423, under which year it is referred to by the *Four Masters*, but without mention of the place.
- Breislén. See O Breisléin.
- Buirrche, another name for Aodh Aluinn, son of Anradhán, 5, 62, 64, 88-90, 144.
- Bun Putóige, unidentified, 28.
- Caisleán na Finne, Castlefinn, in county Donegal, 54.
- Caisleán Suibhne, Castle Sween, situated on the shore of Loch Sween, an inlet of the sea on the western coast of Knapdale, a district in Argyllshire, 3, 4, 18. "The walls in some places are six or seven feet thick, and the castle presents in its ruined state the nearest approach to a Norman castle to be found in Scotland" *Celtic Review* iv. 241 (1908).
- Carmelites, habit of, 50, 51.
- Carraig (Fh)éile, the name of a castle of Mac Suibhne Fanad at Magh Ross 'Moross,' 56. "At Moross ferry, crowning a rock of much-contorted schists, are the remains of Moross Castle, supposed to have been a fortalice of the Mac Swynes" *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* (1902) 226.
- Casán, unidentified: defeat of, 39. Possibly Casán na gCuradh, a passage of the river Erne near Assaroe.
- Ceann Maghair Atha, Kinaweer, on Mulroy Bay, county Donegal, 9, 15: battle of, 46 (see *Four*

- Masters 1461). The form of the name in the text is peculiar. The usual designation is Ceann Maghair. O Donovan writes of the district so named as follows : "Ceann Maghair is now anglicised Kinawoyre or Kinwire, and is the local name of a considerable tract of country in the north-east of the parish of Kilmacrenan adjoining Mulroy Lough. It comprises (according to Manus O'Donnell, a very good authority) the townlands of Keadynagore alias Saltpans, Cranford, Carmoney, Cool Upper and Lower, Drummackaladery, Meenbog, Wood Quarter, Tawnycappy and Meen-coyle," Ordnance Survey Letters of county Donegal, Letter from Letterkenny, Sept. 18, 1835, page 103. Manus O'Donnell referred to was a local seanchaidhe.
- Cenéal Eoghain, the O Neills and their kindred, 58.
- Cill mac nEnáin, Kilmacrenan, in county Donegal, 54, 55.
- Cill Mhór, diocese of Kilmore, in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, etc. : bishop of, 104.
- Cill O Dónair, Killodonnell : burial in, 44. "This monastery is now called in Irish Cill Ua dTomhrail, anglice Killodonnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal" O'Donovan, Four Masters 1559. The more ancient form of the name was Cill Ua dTomhrair.
- Clann Aodha Buidhe, Clannaboy, a powerful branch of the O'Neill family which occupied parts of counties Down and Antrim, 53.
- Clann Dálaigh, tribe-name for the O'Donnells and their kindred, 33, 38.
- Clann Néill, the O'Neills and their kindred, 62.
- Clann Riocaird, Clanrickard, a name for a branch of the Burke family, also used of their territory in county Galway, 46, 83, 157.
- Clann tSuibhne, the Mac Sweeneys, 1, 2, 4, 9, 26, 30, 31, 38, 56, 60, 62-64, 87, 90, 144; descended from Suibhne, son of Donnsléibhe, 3; Clanna Suibhne, the Three, branches of the Mac Suibhne family in Tir Chonaill, viz. Clann tSuibhne Fanad, Clann tSuibhne na dTuath, and Clann tSuibhne Baghuineach, 3.
- Clann tSuibhne Chloinne Riocaird, the Mac Sweeneys of Clanrickard, in county Galway, 83, 157.
- Clann tSuibhne Chonnachtach, Clann tSuibhne Chonnacht, the Mac Sweeneys of Connacht, in county Sligo, 50, 67.
- Clann tSuibhne Chúla Cnámh, the Mac Sweeneys of Cúil Cnámh, in county Sligo, 152.
- Clann tSuibhne Deasmhumhan, the Mac Sweeneys of Desmond, in county Cork, 86, 154.
- Clann tSuibhne Fhánadach, Clann tSuibhne Fánad, the Mac Sweeneys of Fanad, in county Donegal, 60, 159.

- Clann tSuibhne Mhachaire Chonnacht, the Mac Sweeneys of the Maghery, in county Roscommon, 81.
- Clann tSuibhne na Mumhan, the Mac Sweeneys of Munster, in county Cork, 156.
- Clann tSuibhne na dTuath-(ann), the Mac Sweeneys of the Tuatha, in county Donegal, 39, 49.
- Clann tSuibhne Tíre Fhiachrach, the Mac Sweeneys of Tíreragh, in county Sligo, 67.
- Clann tSuibhne Thuadh-mhumhan, the Mac Sweeneys of Thomond, in county Clare, 82, 153.
- Clann tSuibhne Urmhumhan, the Mac Sweeneys of Ormond, in county Tipperary, 158.
- Clann Uilliam, Clanwilliam, a name for a branch of the Burke family seated in county Mayo and North Galway, 49.
- Clochán Salach, unidentified, 36.
- Cluain Dabhuadhóg, Clondavaddog, a church and parish in the peninsula of Fanad, 18, 27.
- Cnoc an Bhodha, Knockavoe, a hill near Strabane, in county Tyrone, 56.
- Cnoc na Lurgan, Knocknarlurgan, parish of Carrigaline, barony of Kinalea, and county of Cork, 41.
- Colum Cille 6, 28 ; successor of, 37, 55.
- Conallaigh, the people of Tír Chonaill, 18, 54-56.
- Connachta, 30, 39, 51, 138 ; king of, 7 ; Mac Suibhne of, 44, 62.
- Crann Cuillmin, unidentified, 13
- Cúil Cnámh, a district in the parish of Dromard, in county Sligo, 152.
- Cúl mhic an Tréin, now known as Castleforward, and situated in the barony of Raphoe, on an arm of Lough Swilly, 45.
- Cúuladh, king of Leath Chathail, 58.
- Daire, Derry, 35, 39, 47.
- Deasmhumha, Desmond : Earl of, 41 ; Mac Sweeneys of, 86, 154.
- Domhnall an tOgdhamh, son of Aodh Athlamhan, ancestor of the O Neills, 1.
- Domhnall Arda Macha, son of Muircheartach na gCochall gCroicinn, 1, 57, 62, 90, 144. King of Ireland 956-980.
- Donnsléibhe, son of Aodh Aluinn 3, 5, 64, 90, 144, omitted by mistake of the scribe of BB, 62.
- Dún Cionnfhaolaidh, Dunkineely, on Donegal Bay, 29.
- Dún an Chairprich (sic leg.), in Fanad, unidentified, 9.
- Dún na bhFraoch, in Trian Congail, unidentified, 56.
- Dún na nGall, Donegal : Friars Minors in, 51.
- Eadan Mór, Edenmore, 44. There are two places named Edenmore in the barony of Raphoe, one in the parish of Clonleigh, the other in the parish of Donaghmore. The battle of Eadan Mór is not referred to in the Annals, but it must have taken place prior to the slaying of Rughraige O Domhnaill in 1454.

Eile I Chearbhaill, O Carroll's country in the south of King's County, 39.

Eire, Ireland, 1, 3, 9, 10, 13, 19, 23, 26, 27, 36, 38, 48, 53, 57.

Eirne, the river Erne, 30.

Eas Ruaidh, Assaroe, on the river Erne, 39.

Fánaid, a peninsula lying between Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay, 8, 13, 17, 19, 26, 33, 37, 43, 54, 56, 159; Mac Suibhne of, 24, 28, 41, 52, 64, 90, 144.

Fearchair, brother of Suibhne, and ancestor of Mac Lamuinn, 87.

Fearfeadha, the fairy woman's child, 4, 7.

Fearsad Mhór, Farsetmore, on the river Swilly, two miles east of Letterkenny, 17.

Finn, the river Finn, in county Donegal, 47.

Fionnros, the name of a house of O Domhnaill at Murbhach, three miles south-west of Donegal, or else, one mile west of Ballyshannon, 25. The burning of Conchubhar O Domhnaill by his brother Niall Garbh is narrated in the annals under the year 1342.

Flann, son of Muircheartach, 57.

Flaithbheartach an Trosdáin, son of Muirchertach, 1, 58, 59, 62, 64, 90, 144: died king of Aileach in 1036. "Inis Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach O Néill after he had returned from Rome, for, though his wars were bloody, he never laid aside his staff of Rome,

that is, his Trosdán or Pilgrim Staff, and that is why he was named Flaithbheartach an Trosdáin" 58. Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, 57: slain in 945. Friars Minors, 51.

Gabhal, Gola Island, belonging to the parish of Clondavaddog, in Fanad peninsula, 33.

Gaoidhil, 38, 58.

Gaill, English, 28, 36, 38, 39, 53; Danes, 58.

Gairbheiscir, battle of, 49: "now Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, extending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath" O Donovan, Four Masters 1475.

Gallach, Gallagher, parish of Duneane, barony of Upper Toome, and county of Antrim, 39.

Gearóid Iarla, Garret the Earl of Kildare, 53. Garret, son of Thomas, Lord Deputy of Ireland, died in 1513, and was succeeded in office by his son Garret Og. Either of these would have been contemporary with Ruaidhri Mac Suibhne who died in 1518, but the reference is probably to Garret the Elder.

Giolla diorma [read Giolla Críost], brother of Suibhne, and ancestor of Mag Lachloinn in Scotland, 87.

Gleann Eala, Glenalla, parish of Aughnish, barony of Kilmacrenan, 25. See Rathach.

Gleann Eile, Gleann Eighle, 22, 44. The reading in the first of these passages is only a conjecture, as explained in a note on the text. The district so named is mentioned three times in the Annals of Ulster: 1462, O Néill spends two nights burning Fanad, and two other nights in Clann or Gleann Eidhile, iii. 206; 1522, O Néill proceeds through Tír Chonaill to Gleann Eile, and seizes a prey in Ceann Maghair, 542; 1527, Gleann Eile, 566. Mac Carthy in his index, iv. 176, erroneously equates the name with Gleann Daoile, a designation formerly applied to a valley in the north of Inishowen (Reeves, *Life of Saint Columba*, 405). It occurs in the form "Clanely" in an Inquisition of the first year of Charles I.'s reign: "the rents, yssues, and profits that were rayased out of the territory of *Clanely* within the said barony of Kilmacrenan, containyng 30 quarters of land, parcel of the said 240 quarters [in the whole barony], for the time aforesaid, were received and taken up (of the rents, yssues, and profits of 12 quarters of the said 30) by Hugh [duffe] mac Hugh duffe O Donnell, and Manus oge mac Hugh duffe O Donnell, and Tirlagh mac Hugh duffe O Donnell his sonnes." The Hugh duffe O Donnell, who with his sons drew these rents

before the Plantation Settlement of 1610, was son of Aodh Dubh or Aodh Og † 1537, brother of Manus † 1563, uncle of Black Sir Hugh † 1600, and grand-uncle of Aodh Ruadh † 1602. As tanist in the chieftainship of the last-mentioned he held an extensive country, lying between the rivers Swilly and Lannan, which is neatly shown on the first plate in "The maps of the Escheated Counties in Ireland 1609." His chief residence was at Rathmelton, on the western side of Lough Swilly. By a patent of the year 1610 he had a re-grant of portion of his estates (Patent Rolls of James I., 180 b). Gleann Eile, or Gleann Eighle, was, therefore, the district anglicised "Clanely" above, and was included in, or co-extensive with, Hugh duffe O Donnell's country, enclosed between the rivers mentioned, and comprising the parishes of Aughnish, and Aughanunshin, and portions of Conwal and Kilmacrenan. This is confirmed by the identification of Iochtar Rois below.

Regarding the church wherein, according to the narrative, the ram's horn was preserved as a wine vessel, it may be concluded that the abbey of Killo-donnell is meant. The place intended was clearly the most important church in the district, and Killodonnell answers this description.



- " Five miles above Ramullan there is a castle of Hugh McHugh duffe's called Ramalton, standing upon the Lannan which falleth in Lough Swilly, Hugh duffe's own house. Three miles above Ramalton upon the Lough syde, in a baye, is the abbey of Kil O Donnell in Hugh mac Hugh duffe's country " *Ulster Journal of Archæology* v. 141.
- Golden Fridays, 51. See note on the text.
- Gort Cathlaighe, Gortcally, parish of Tullyfern, in Fanad peninsula, 14, 46.
- I, Iona, 37.
- I Coluimchille, Iona, 6.
- I Fáilghe, Offaley, 39.
- Inis Eoghain, Inishowen, 19, 58.
- Inis Mochta, Inishmot, a parish in the barony of Lower Slane, and county of Meath, 58.
- Innbhear Naaile, Inver townland and parish, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, 35.
- Iochtar Rois, Eighterross, parish of Aghanunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, 44.
- Leac an Bhacáin, in Fanad, unidentified, 17.
- Leath Chathail, Lecale, in county Down, 36, 39, 58.
- Leath Chuinn, the northern half of Ireland, 39.
- Léim I Thirchirt, O Tirchirt's Leap, on the confines of Fanad and the termon of Kilmacrenan, unidentified, 43.
- Leithghleann, in Baile Mic Eachadha, 26, 27.
- Loch na gCiar, in Fanad, unidentified, 26.
- Mac Coilín, cupbearer to Mac Suibhne, 33.
- Mac Dombhnaill, 47; Maolmhuire na Samhthach, son of, 49.
- Mac Duinnshléibhe, 17.
- Mac Gofradha na nOileán, Mac Gofradha of the Isles, 9, 11. This is our author's Gaelic form of 'Macquarrie of Ulva,' though a manuscript of 1467 and Mac Fírbhisigh, as quoted by Skene, *Celtic Scotland* iii. 488, trace the family to a certain Guaire. Ulva is a small island off the coast of Mull, where also, as in the island of Skye, the Macquarries had possessions. "Macquarrie" sometimes appears as "Mac Gorry," and this points to the accuracy of our text. The Irish name "Gorry," as also "Mac Caffrey, Caffrey, etc.," have, likewise, the name Gofraidh (Norse in origin) as eponym.
- Mac La(dh)muinn 'Lamont,' 87, 88; Donnchadh, 88.
- Mac Suibhne (title), 4, 6, 13-15, 17, 18, 26-30, 33, 37, 39, 40, 43, 46, 47, 50, 54-56.
- Mac Suibhne Bacach, 46.
- Mac Suibhne Baghuine, 66, 148.
- Mac Suibhne Connachtach, 62; son of, 44.
- Mac Suibhne Fánad, 24, 28, 41, 52, 64, 90, 144.
- Mac Suibhne na dTuath, 24, 65, 111, 145.
- Mac Suibhne Tíre Boghuine, 130. See Mac Suibhne Baghuine.

## MAC SUIBHNE:

- Alustrann, son of Domhnall Og, 94.  
 Alustrann, son of Donnchadh, 130.  
 Alustrann, son of Feardorcha, 99.  
 Alustrann, son of Fear gan eagla, 139.  
 Alustrann Og, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Anradhan, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Aodh, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Aodh, son of Brian, 127.  
 Aodh, son of Domhnall Gorm, 144.  
 Aodh, son of Eoghan, son of Domhnall, 84.  
 Aodh, son of Eoghan, son of Maolmhuire Gruamdha, 104.  
 Aodh, son of Eoin, 85.  
 Aodh, son of Murchadh, 73.  
 Aodh, son of Ruaidhrigh, son of Eoin, 68.  
 Aodh, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha, 75.  
 Aodh Buidhe, son of Eoin, 125.  
 Aodh Buidhe, son of Ruaidhrí, 119.  
 Aodh Buidhe, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Aodh Gruamdha, son of Maghnus, 105.  
 Bhaltair, son of Murchadh, 73.  
 Brian, son of Eoghan an Locha, 156.  
 Brian, son of Feardorcha, 99.  
 Brian, son of Maolmhuire, son of Eoghan, 138, 140.  
 Brian, son of Maolmhuire, son of Ruaidhrigh, 81.  
 Brian, son of Murchadh, 73.  
 Brian, son of Niall Og, 96.  
 Brian, son of Ruaidhrigh, son of Eoin, 68.  
 Brian, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha, 75.  
 Brian, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 41.  
 Brian Og, son of Brian Og, 114.  
 Brian Og, son of Maolmhuire, 151 (cf. 133).  
 Caitearíona, daughter of Eoin, 16.  
 Colla, son of Conchobhar, 126.  
 Colla, son of Conchobhar Og, 136.  
 Colla, son of Eoin, 77.  
 Colla, son of Maolmhuire, 128.  
 Colla, son of Ruaidhrigh, 68.  
 Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, 117.  
 Conchobhar, son of Maolmhuire, 28.  
 Conchobhar, son of Séamus, 121.  
 Conchobhar Balbh, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, 36;  
 son of, 46.  
 Conchobhar Caoch, son of Ruaidhrí, 45.  
 Domhnall, son of Brian, 122.  
 Domhnall, son of Domhnall, 83.



## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

- Domhnall, son of Eamonn Crón, 124.  
 Domhnall, son of Eoin, 67.  
 Domhnall, son of Eremhán Ruadh, 78.  
 Domhnall, son of Maolmhuire, 71.  
 Domhnall, son of Murchadh Og, 24.  
 Domhnall, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41, 45 ;  
     descendants of, 54, 55.  
 Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 64, 90, 144.  
 Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall,  
     54.  
 Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Og, son of  
     Domhnall Gorm, 94.  
 Domhnall Gorm, son of Domhnall Og, son of  
     Domhnall Gorm (another), 144.  
 Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall, 54, 55.  
 Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Gorm, 144.  
 Domhnall Ruadh, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Dondsléibhe, son of Eoghan, 62.  
 Donnchadh, son of Aodh, 129.  
 Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, 62.  
 Donnchadh, son of Eoin, 67.  
 Donnchadh, son of Maolmhuire Meirgeach, 66, 130,  
     151.  
 Donnchadh, son of Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh, 111.  
 Donnchadh, son of Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdheal-  
     bhach Ruadh, 48, 54.  
 Donnchadh, son of Niall Meirgeach, 148.  
 Donnchadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach Og, 91.  
 Donnchadh Garbh, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch,  
     36, 42.  
 Donnchadh Mór, son of Murchadh Og, 24 ; son of, 28.  
 Donnchadh Murrae, son of Séamus, 121.  
 Dúbhaltach, son of Maolmhuire, 71.  
 Dúbhaltach Dubh, son of Maolmórdha Og, 76.  
 Dúbhaltach Og, son of Eremhán Ruadh, 78.  
 Dubhdara, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Dubhghall : daughter of, 41.  
 Dubhghall, son of Eoghan, 62.  
 Dubhghall, son of Maolmhuire, 20.  
 Dubhghall, son of Murchadh Og, 24.  
 Eimhear, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Emann, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Emann, son of Domhnall, 54.  
 Emann, son of Emann Dorcha, 74.  
 Emann, son of Eoin, 85.

## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

- Emann, son of Maolmhuire, 154.  
 Emann, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, 36.  
 Emann Buidhe, son of Séamus, 121.  
 Emann Crón, son of Conchobhar, 126.  
 Emann Dorcha, son of Brian, 72, 140.  
 Emann Gruamdha, son of Eoin, 77.  
 Emann Gruamdha, son of Eoin Modardha, 110.  
 Eoghan, Bishop of Kilmore, 104.  
 Eoghan, son of Brian, 72, 140.  
 Eoghan, son of Colla, 82, 153.  
 Eoghan, son of Donnchadh Mór, 28.  
 Eoghan, son of Emann Modardha, 97.  
 Eoghan, son of Eoghan Og, 112.  
 Eoghan, son of Eremhán Ruadh, 78.  
 Eoghan, son of Feardorcha, 99.  
 Eoghan, son of Maolmórdha Og, 76.  
 Eoghan, son of Maolmhuire Mór, 151.  
 Eoghan, son of Ruaidhrigh, 68.  
 Eoghan, son of Ruaidhrí Ballach, 134.  
 Eoghan an Locha, son of Magnus, 105.  
 Eoghan Bacach, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh 41.  
 Eoghan Fionn, 47.  
 Eoghan Liath, 151 (cf. 137).  
 Eoghan na Lathaighe, 151.  
 Eoghan Og, son of Eoghan, 116.  
 Eoghan Og, son of Eoghan Og, 112.  
 Eoin, grandson of Toirrdhealbhach, named Mac  
     Duinnshléibhe, 17.  
 Eoin, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Eoin, son of Colla, 158.  
 Eoin, son of Domhnall Og, 94.  
 Eoin, son of Donnchadh Bearnach, 135.  
 Eoin, son of Eoghan, 62.  
 Eoin, son of Eremhán, 108.  
 Eoin, son of Maolmhuire, 28, 37.  
 Eoin, son of Murchadh, 102.  
 Eoin, son of Niall an Chorrainn, 142.  
 Eoin, son of Ruaidhrigh, 68.  
 Eoin an Engnainha, 7, 9-16; names of, 10.  
 Eoin Bearnach, son of Maolmhuire, 48.  
 Eoin Buidhe, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, 36.  
 Eoin Modardha, son of Aodh, 150.  
 Eoin Modardha, son of Séamus, 121.  
 Eoin na Láimhe Maithe, 10.  
 Eoin na nIngnadh, 10.  
 Eoin Ruadh, son of Emanu, 54.

## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

- Eoin Ruadh, son of Ruaidhrí, 45, 49; descendants of, 98-100.  
 Ereamhón, son of Domhnall Og, 103.  
 Ereamhón, son of Dubhghall, 107.  
 Ereamhán, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Ereamhán Og, son of Oilbhéurus, 79.  
 Fear gan eagla, son of Maolmhuire, 138, 139.  
 Feardorcha Bearnach, son of Eoin Modardha, 110.  
 Gofraidh, son of Eoghan, 62.  
 Henri, son of Donnchadh, 130.  
 Lochlainn, son of Eoin Modardha, 110.  
 Magnus, son of Niall, 101.  
 Magnus, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, 36.  
 Magnus Caoch, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Maolmórdha, son of Aodh Buidhe, 115, 147.  
 Maolmórdha, son of Eoin, 157.  
 Maolmórdha, son of Maolmhuire, 138, 141.  
 Maolmórdha Og, son of Maolmórdha, 141.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Aodh, 151.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Brian, son of Maolmhuire, 140.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Brian, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 41.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Colla, 106.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall, 54.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Domhnall Og, son of Domhnall Gorm, 94.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Donnchadh, 130, 145.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Eimhear, 98.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Emann Crón, 124.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh, 73.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Mall, 65.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Murchadh Og, 24-28.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Niall, son of Dubhaltach, 101.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Niall, son of Eoghan, 151 (cf. 66, 130, 148).  
 Maolmhuire, son of Niall Meirgeach, 131, 149.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach Meirgeach, 95.  
 Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 37, 41; inaugurated, 46; reigned eleven years, 47; children of, 48; descendants of, 54.  
 Maolmhuire an Sparáin, son of Suibhne a quo Mac Suibhne, 3-7; why so named, 3.  
 Maolmhuire Dubh, son of Domhnall, 90.  
 Maolmhuire Mór, 151.  
 Maolmhuire Og, 151.

## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

Maolmhuire Og, son of Maolmhuire, son of Aodh, 151

Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, 36.

Murchadh, son of Brian, 72, 140.

Murchadh, son of Brian Og, 114.

Murchadh, son of Donnchadh an tSneachta, 69.

Murchadh, son of Eoghan Og, 112.

Murchadh, son of Eoin, 77.

Murchadh, son of Eoin Modardha, 132.

Murchadh, son of Maolmhuire, 28, 37.

Murchadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 120.

Murchadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.

Murchadh Mear, son of Maolmhuire, 6, 7; 18-23.

A reference to the Book of Ballymote pedigree § 62 will show that the Craobhsgaoileadh in §§ 6, 7 introduces Murchadh Mear two generations too soon. Of Murchadh, son of Maolmhuire, son of Suibhne (a quo Clann tSuibhne), and of Maolmhuire, son of this Murchadh, the tract takes no cognizance at all. However, regarding the first-mentioned, there are notices in the Annals of Loch Cé, and in the Four Masters. At the year 1267 the capture of Murchadh Mac Suibhne in Umhall, on the west coast of Connacht, is recorded, and also his subsequent death as a prisoner in the hands of Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster. O Cléirigh in § 144 appends the date 1267 to the name of Murchadh, son of Maolmhuire an Sparáin. The same individual appears as a witness to a charter granted to the monastery of Paisley in 1262. See Niall D. Campbell in the Celtic Review for 1911, page 278. Murchadh Mear, his grandson, took part in the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The grandson of Murchadh Mear, namely Maolmhuire, won the battle of Achadh Móna in 1343, and died in 1358: see Toirrdhealbhach Caoch.

Murchadh na Mart, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 86, 155.

As indicated under § 86, a Murchadh na Mart Mac Suibhne is referred to twice in the Four Masters, at 1576 and 1588, and was, according to them, a brother of Toirrdhealbach, and consequently, if our pedigree is correct, an uncle of the present similarly named Murchadh na Mart.

Murchadh na Murchadh, son of Murchadh Og, 24.

This peculiar name signifies 'Murchadh of the Murchadhs.' Compare *Domhnall na nDomhnall* in the Four Masters at the year 1366. O Donovan

## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

observes that 'Donnell of the Donnells' was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

- Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mear, 18-20, 24.  
 Murchadh Og, son of Niall Meirgeach, 123.  
 Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh na gCapall, 100.  
 Niall, son of Conchobhar, 126.  
 Niall, son of Domhnall Og, 54.  
 Niall, son of Eoghan, 104.  
 Niall, son of Eoghan Og, 112, 146.  
 Niall, son of Maolmhuire, 71.  
 Niall, son of Ruaidhrí, 45.  
 Niall, son of Toirrdhealbhach Og, 93.  
 Niall an Chorainn, son of Maolmhuire, 138, 142.  
 Niall Bearnach, son of Eoghan Og, 112, 146.  
 Niall Meirgeach, son of Donnchadh, 130, 148.  
 Niall Meirgeach, son of Eoin Modardha, son of Aodh, 132.  
 Niall Meirgeach, son of Eoin Modardha, son of Feardorcha, 110.  
 Niall Meirgeach, son of Maolmhuire, 151.  
 Niall Mór, son of Eoghan, 151.  
 Niall Og, son of Eoin, 77.  
 Niall Og, son of Niall, 151.  
 Oilbhéurus, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Oilbhéurus, son of Maolmhuire, 71.  
 Oilevérus, son of Donnchadh, 130.  
 Pátholán, son of Donnchadh an tSneachta, 69.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Eoin, son of Domhnall, 54.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Eoin, son of Séamus, son of Eoin, 67.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Eoin, son of Séamus, son of Maolmhuire, 143.  
 Ruaidhrí, a Friar, son of Maolmórdha, son of Dubhaltach, 80.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha, son of Maolmhuire, 141, 152.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha Og, 76.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach, 92.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, present at the battle of Tapadhán [1472], 47; parents of, 48; inaugurated, 49; monastery of Rathmullen erected by his wife in 1516, 50; death of, 50, 54.

## MAC SUIBHNE—Continued.

- Ruaidhrí, son of Toirrdhealbhach Og, 91.  
 Ruaidhrí, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41-45 :  
     thirteen years chief of Fanad, 44.  
 Ruaidhrí Carrach, son of Domhnall Og, 54.  
 Ruaidhrí Og, son of Brian, 122.  
 Ruaidhrí Og, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmórdha, 75.  
 Ruaidhrí Og, son of Ruaidhrí, son of Maolmhuire, 52.  
 Seaán Modardha, son of Colla, 106.  
 Séumas, son of Donnchadh an tSneachta, 69.  
 Séumas, a Friar, son of Eoin, 143.  
 Suibhne, son of Aodh, first prior of Rathmullen, 50.  
 Suibhne, son of Maolmhuire an Sparáin, 7.  
 Suibhne, son of Eoin, 16.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Alustrann, 70.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Conchobhar Balbh, chief  
     of Fanad, 46.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Domhnall, 90.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Emann, 54.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Eoghan, 62, 151.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Eoghan Og, 112.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Maolmhuire, 145.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Murchadh, 102.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, 52, 54-56 : chief  
     of Fanad for sixteen years, 1529-1544.  
 Toirrdhealbhach, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, 41.  
 Toirrdhealbhach of Béal Atha Daire, son of Suibhne,  
     7, 16-18, 25.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Buidhe, son of Conchobhar, 126.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Caoch, son of Maolmhuire, 27-30,  
     32-36, 60 : chief of Fanad for forty-one years  
     [1359-1399], 35.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Carrach, son of Dubhghall, 107.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Carrach, son of Eoin, 113.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Carrach, son of Ruaidhrí, 119.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Meirgeach, 151.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Meirgeach, son of Brian Og, 133.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Meirgeach, son of Donnchadh, 137.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of Colla, 118.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of Emann Modardha, 97.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of Eoghan Connachtach, 61.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Og, son of Eoin Modardha, 110.  
 Toirrdhealbhach Ruadh, son of Toirrdhealbhach  
     Caoch, 29, 30, 36, 37, 39, 40 : chief of Fanad for  
     thirty-nine years [1399-1438], 39 ; children of, 41.  
 Uatér, son of Lochlainn, 109, 159.

Mag Buirrche, 88. " Mácc Buirrche, the head of the gallwglasses " Four Masters 1305. " O Ruairc was routed, and all his gallwglasses slain, that is, Mácc Buirrche and Mac Neill Caimm, with their people " *ibid.* 1346.

Mag Cárthraigh 'Mac Carthy,' Cormac Dall, 41.

Mag Fhinngaile 'Mac Ginley,' daughter of, 24.

Mag Lachloinn, 87.

Mag Lachloinn Og, Caimneach, 89.

Machaire Connacht, Mac Sweeneys of, 81.

Machaire Sléibhe hFhuadh, in Trian Congail, unidentified, 36.

Magh Roiss, 25, Magh Ross, 56, 'Moross,' a townland in the parish of Clondavaddog, in Fanad peninsula. " At Moross ferry, crowing a rock of much-contorted schists, are the remains of Moross Castle, supposed to have been a fortalice of the Mac Swynes " *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* 1902, page 226.

Mainistir na Móna, Mourne Abbey, south of Mallow, in the county of Cork, 41. " When James fitz Maurice became Earl [of Desmond, 1520], he rivalled the valour of his fathers, and many were the victories he gained over his enemies. He was, in sooth, a glorious hero ; but in an evil hour he made an incursion into Muskerry, and was met at the monastery of Mourne, situate between Cork and Mallow, by Cormac

Og Láidir, lord of Muskerry, Mac Carthy Reagh, and the confederated Irish ; and here, for the first time, the glory of the Geraldines was dimmed, not so much by the valour of their foes as by their own temerity ; for on that memorable occasion, the uncle of the Earl, namely, Thomas the Bald, who was captain of the horse, made a furious charge which disordered the array of his footmen, and thus opened the way for his foes to triumph ; whereupon the Earl, after having done prodigies of valour against the serried hosts of his enemies, was obliged to abandon the field " *Meehan's redaction of O Daly's History of the Geraldines*, 48.

Maolmhuire na Samhthach : see Mac Domhnaill.

Mathghamhnaigh, the Mac Mahons, 48.

Midhe, Meath, 39, 58.

Móin Leasg, 49. " This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim " O Donovan, *Four Masters* 1486.

Monk of the Visions, 8.

Muaidh, the Moy, 49.

Muinntir Bhreisléin. See O Breisléin.

Muinntir Tircheirt. See O Tirchirts.

Muircheartach, son of Domhnall, 57 : Muircheartach, son of Domhnall O Néill, a royal heir of Ireland, slain 977 ; also called Muir-



- cheartach Midhe, 1; mentioned, 62, 90, 144.
- Muircheartach, son of Niall Glúndubh, 57; Muircheartach of the Leathern Cloaks, 62, 90, 144. "Muircheartach of the Leathern Cloaks slain, 943" Annals of Ulster.
- Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, 57: not mentioned in the annals; ancestor of the Mac Lochlainn, kings of Cenéal Eoghain.
- Mulán na nAlbanach, 14: in Achadh Bunursann identified above.
- Mumha, Munster, 41, 50; the Mac Sweeneys of, 156.
- Murbhach, O Domhnaill's house at, 29, 30. This place is mentioned by the Four Masters at the years 1272 and 1342: at the former year O Donovan places it "about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon," and adds, "there is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal." The latter location he seems to favour at the year 1342. See Fionnros. Tadhg Dall O hUiginn styles O Connor-Sligo 'head of Murbhach's spreading territory,' and this designation would be correct enough if Murvagh near Ballyshannon were meant; see O Grady, Catalogue, 435.
- Murchadh, son of Muircheartach, 57.
- Niall Glúndubh, ancestor of the O Néills, 57, 62, 90: slain, 919.
- Ní Bhuighill. See O Buighill.
- Ní Chatháin. See O Catháin.
- Ní Mháille. See O Máille.
- O Breisléin, lord of Fanad, 8, 9, 13. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the lordship of Fanad belonged to the family of O Breisléin; see the Annals of Ulster, and the Annals of the Four Masters, indexes. After the year 1261 their association with Fanad ceases, and early in the fourteenth century (1322) they appear as brehons of Fir Manach. In the tract on the Maguires published by Father Dinneen (Dublin, 1917) O Breisléin is represented as one of the three erenaghs of Doire Mhaoláin 'Derryvullen,' in the county Fermanagh, and Sir John Davies in his letter to Robert Earl of Salisbury (1607), describes an interview he had, during his stay in Fermanagh, with "O Brislan, a chronicler and principal brehon of that country."
- O Briain, Toirrdhealbhach, son of Tadhg, 53: inaugurated 1499, died 1528.
- O Buighill 'O Boyle,' Caitilín, daughter of —, 48.
- O Catháin, Diarmaid, 39: died 1428.
- O Catháin, Mairghréag, daughter of — 36.
- O Conchubhair, Beanmhidhe, daughter of Toirrdhealbhach, 3, 4, 7: "Beanmhidhe, daughter of Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, and wife of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, died 1269" Four Masters.
- O Conchubhair, Cathal, son of Aodh Breifneach, daughter of, 36. Cathal was the chief leader of that



- sept of the O Connors named clann Mhuirchear-taigh. His descent was as follows: Cathal † 1366, son of Aodh Breifneach † 1310, son of Cathal Ruadh † 1293, son of Conchubhar Ruadh † 1245, son of Muircheartach Muimhneach † 1210, son of Toirrdhealbhach Mór † 1156. See Book of Ballymote 105, col. 4.
- Conchubhair, Feidhlim, son of Toirrdhealbhach Carrach, 49: not mentioned in the annals, but a son of his named Muircheartach was hanged by O Domhnaill in 1533. Toirrdhealbhach Carrach † 1455.
- Conchubhair Toirrdhealbhach Mór, 3, 4, 7: this is Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, who, according to the Four Masters, died in 1239. The qualification of *Mór* 'the Great' is applied in the annals and in the genealogies, not to him, but to his grandfather who bore the same name. The latter died in 1156. Ruaidhrí, his son, assumed the kingship of Connacht at that date. He was deposed by his son Conchubhar Maonmhuighe and died in 1198. Cathal Croibhdhearg, brother of Ruaidhrí, ruled over Connacht from about 1189 till his death in 1224. The following year our Toirrdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí, and nephew of Cathal, was, at the instance of O Néill, inaugurated at Carn Fraoich. He died, as above stated, in 1239.
- O Conmhaoil 'O Conwell,' 25.
- O Dochartaigh 'O Doherty,' 17; daughter of, wife of Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne, 27; Domhnall, son of Feidhlimidh, slain, 47: see Four Masters 1472.
- O Dochartaigh, Gráinne, daughter of, 48.
- O Domhnaill 'O Donnell,' 14, 15, 17, 33, 35, 37, 43, 46, 47, 54, 55.
- O Domhnaill, Aodh, 49.
- O Domhnaill, Aodh, son of Domhnall Og: Caiteiriona, mother of, 16. O Cléirigh in his Book of Genealogies, fo. 11, agrees with our tract in stating that the mother of Aodh, son of Domhnall Og, was a daughter of Mac Suibhne. At his inauguration in 1258 Domhnall Og had just arrived from Scotland and spoke "Albanian Gaelic."
- O Domhnaill, Aodh Buidhe, 54. This was a brother of Maghnus, who became chief in 1537; Aodh Buidhe died in 1538.
- O Domhnaill, Aodh Ruadh, son of Niall Garbh, 46, 47, 49, 53. Inaugurated 1461, died 1505.
- O Domhnaill, Aongbus na Tuaighe, won the battle of Achadh Móna [1343], 25. He was son of Conchubhar † 1342, son of Aodh † 1333, son of Domhnall Og † 1281, became chief in 1348, and was slain in 1352.
- O Domhnaill, Conn, 49: brother of Aodh Ruadh above † 1464, or son of Conn and nephew of Aodh Ruadh † 1497.

- O Domhnaill, Diarmaid : daughter of, 41.  
 O Domhnaill, Maghnus, 55 : son of Aodh Og † 1537, son of Aodh Ruadh † 1505, chieftain 1537-63.  
 O Domhnaill, Maghnus, son of Neachtain, 46 : slain 1461.  
 O Domhnaill, Nechtain, 39, 43, 44 ; descendants of, 46, 47 : inaugurated 1439, slain 1452.  
 O Domhnaill, Niall Garbh, son of Aodh, son of Domhnall Og, 25 : chieftain, 1342-48.  
 O Domhnaill, Niall Garbh, son of Toirrdhealbhach an Fhiona, son of Niall Garbh, 30, 38, 39 ; children of, 44, 46 : inaugurated 1422, died 1439.  
 O Domhnaill, Rughraighe, son of Neachtain, 44 : slain 1454.  
 O Domhnaill, Seán, descendants of, 28, 29 : brother of Aonghus above, chieftain 1356-1380.  
 O Domhnaill, Toirrdhealbhach, son of Niall Garbh, son of Toirrdhealbhach an Fhiona, 39 : slain 1434.  
 O Domhnaill, Toirrdhealbhach an Fhiona, son of Niall Garbh, son of Aodh, 28-31 : inaugurated 1380, resigned 1422.  
 O Domhnaill, Toirrdhealbhach Cairbreach, 46 : brother of Rughraighe above, inaugurated 1456, maimed 1461.  
 O Firghil 'O Freel,' 37.  
 O Gairmleaghaidh 'O Gormley,' daughter of, 24.  
 Ogdhamh, a name of Domhnall, son of Aodh Athlamhan, 1.  
 O hAgáin 'O Hagan,' son of, 47.  
 OhAinnli 'O Hanley,' son of, 49.  
 O hOirealla 'O Herrill,' Maol-mithigh, 30. This surname is now well known in Inishowen.  
 Oileach. See Aileach.  
 Oileán Gabhla. See Gabhal.  
 Oileán Séanta, the Fortunate Island, 20-23. These paragraphs are to be compared with the mass of mediaeval literature dealing with the subject of imaginary islands in the western ocean. The term "Fortunate Islands" appeared as early as the beginning of the seventh century, when Isidore of Seville gave a description of the Fortunatae Insulae. With these a map of the year 1459 identified the legendary Brasil, and marked it due west of the Dingle peninsula. See Westropp, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. 30, Section C, pp. 232, 242.  
 Oirghialla, 58 : the descendants of the three Collas, forming one of the three chief kingdoms of the north of Ireland described in the Book of Rights.  
 O Máille, Eoghan, son of Diarmaid Bacach : Máire, daughter of, wife of Ruaidhri Mac Suibhne, 50 ; died, 51.  
 O Máille, Onóra, daughter of —, 41.  
 O Máille, Onóra, daughter of —, 48.  
 O Néill, 15, 40 (perperam), 47, 48.  
 O Néill Buidhe, daughter of, 41.  
 O Néill, Aodh Buidhe, 38 (perperam), 39 : slain 1444.  
 O Néill, [Domhnall], 38. He was head of the Tír Eoghain

- O Néills 1403-1432. Reading Domhnall instead of Aodh Buidhe, the narrative is in substantial agreement with the following from the Four Masters' entries at 1423: "An army was led by O Néill (Domhnall), and O Domhnaill (Niall), and Eoghan son of Niall [O Néill], with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Dundalk, to Machaire Oirghiall, to Louth, and from thence to Meath. They gave battle to the deputy of the king of England, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i.e., by Maolmhuire Mac Suibhne Connachtach, O Domhnaill's constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and left Dundalk and all the English in its vicinity under tribute." It is clear from this entry, and from the Annals of Ulster of the same year, that the knight who was slain on the English side was not the King's Deputy, as our narrative supposes. See O Donovan, *Four Masters*, iv. 858.
- O Néill, Donnsléibhe, 64, 90, 144.
- O Néill, Enrí, son of Eoghan, 39, 40, 47, 53: Eoghan, son of Niall Og, O Néill was inaugurated in 1432, and ruled till 1455. In the latter year Enrí, son of Eoghan, deposed his father, and was himself installed as chief. Hence the text of §40 is wrong in describing Enrí as O Néill just after the battle of the Rosses in 1435.
- O Néill, Niall, son of Conn, chief of Clann Aodha Buidhe, 53: he died in 1512.
- O Sírin 'O Sheerin,' daughter of, 41.
- O Turchirts, 25: chieftains of Clann Snedhghile, according to O Donovan, "now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny in the county of Donegal" *Four Masters* ii. 995, iii. 138. Compare, however, the argument under Gleann Eile above.
- Radharc-breaghach, 17.
- Ráith Maoláin, Rathmullen, 50, 52, 54.
- Rasa, "now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan": battle of [1435], 39.
- Rathach, Ray, parish of Aughnish, barony of Kilmacrenan, 25. Walter mac Laughlin's estate of 896 acres was in 1619 named *Ballycany* and *Ragh*, now Ballykenny and Ray, in the adjacent parishes of Tullyfern and Aughnish. See under § 159.

- an Ridire 'The Knight,' King's Deputy in Ireland, 38. See under Domhnall O Néill above.
- an Ridire Buidhe, a name of Eoin Mac Suibhne, 10.
- Rinn Dubhchairrge, now Doocarrig, in the parish of Clondavaddog, in Fanad, 54. Under the Plantation of Ulster Domhnall Mac Suibhne, the last chief of Fanad, had a grant of 2,000 acres, including the town and land of Ringdooghargie, Hill, 327, 526. His son and successor Domhnall Gorm is described in the Trinity College manuscript F. 4. 18, folio 117, as "de Ryne-dwocharigy."
- Riocardaigh=Clann Riocaird, the Burkes of Clanrickard, 46.
- Róimh, Rome, 58.
- Ros Comáin, Roscommon. 17.
- Ros Guill, Rosguill peninsula, lying between Mulroy Bay and Sheep Haven, county Donegal, 19. In a letter from Dunfanaghy dated September 7, 1835, O Donovan remarks that the people of the district knew the parish of Mevagh by the name of Ros Guill.
- Sabhaoisigh, Savadges, a family settled in the Ardes in county Down, 36.
- Saxain, England, 12.
- Seanghleann Choluim Chille, now the district of Glen-columcille in the barony of Banagh, county Donegal, 28.
- Sgirid Arcain, now Skirry, near Slemish in county Antrim, 36.
- Siol Cáthraigh, the Mac Carthys, 41.
- Siol Conchubhair, the O Connors, 49.
- Siol Néill, the O Neills, 63.
- Sliabh Malair, unidentified, 28.
- Sliabh Mis, Slemish, in county Antrim, 36.
- Sligeach, Sligo, 3.
- Srádbhaile, Dundalk, 49.
- Sruibhshliabh, Sterling, in Scotland, 18, 19. The battle of Bannockburn [1314] is in the Annals of Loch Cé and in the Annals of Clonmacnois, named the battle of Srubhliath.
- Suibhne, son of Donnsléibhe, ancestor of the Mac Sweeneys in Ireland, and of the Mac Sweenes and other families in Scotland, 3, 62, 64, 87, 90, 144. Suibhne is mentioned under the name of Syfyn, father of Dugald, in a charter granted to the monastery of Paisley in 1262.
- Súileach, the river and lough of Swilly, 19.
- Tapadhán, Tappaghan, "a hill in the parish of West-longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone," 47.
- Tír Baghuine, or Tír Boghuine, 19, 20; Mac Suibhne of, 130; lords of, 151. See Baghuine.
- Tír Chonaill, Tirconnell, 30, 53.
- Tír Eoghain, Tirowen, 53.
- Tír Fhiachrach, Tireragh, in county Sligo, 67.
- Tír Mic Caothrainn, Tirkeeran, near Lifford, in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, 30. See Bráighid Fánad.

- Tír na hInnse, in the parish of Aghanunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, 44. See Iochtar Rois.
- Trián Congail, a name for the district of Clannaboy, situated in the counties of Down and Antrim, 36, 39.
- Tuadhmhumha, Thomond, 53; Mac Sweeneys of, 82, 153.
- Tuatha, the three tuaths, a district in the north-west of county Donegal; Mac Suibhne of, 24, 65, 111, 145; the Mac Sweeneys of, 39, 49.
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