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THE
ANNALS OF IRELAND.

BY
FRIAR JOHN CLYN,

OF THE CONVENT OF FRIARS MINORS, KILKENNY :

AND
THADY DOWLING,

CHANCELLOR OF LEIGHLIN.

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNALS OF ROSS.

EDITED,

FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,

BY

THE VERY REV. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.,

DEAN OF CLONMACNOIS.



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PRINTED FOR THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ CHRONICON,

AD ANNUM MCCCXLIX.

DIGESSIT

FRATER JOHANNES CLYN,

ORDINIS MINORUM EX CONVENTU KILKENNIENSI.

ACCEBUNT

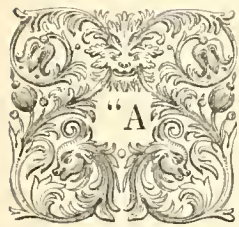
ANNALES MONASTERII DE ROSSA-PONTIS.

NUNC PRIMUM

EX CODD. MSS. IN BIBLIOTHECA COLLEGII SS. TRINITATIS JUXTA DUBLIN TYPIS EDD.



INTRODUCTION.



AN Intention there was not long since by Sir James Ley, Knight, then Lord Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland (afterwards Lord High Treasurer and Earle of Marleburgh), to have published some of our country writers in this kinde, for which end hee caused to be transcribed and made fit for the Presse the Annales of John Clynne, a Friar Minor of Kilkenny (who lived in the time of King Edward the Third), the Annales of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny, and the Annales of Multifernan, Rosse, and Clonmell, &c. But his weighty occasions did afterwards divert his purpose. The copies are yet preserved, and I hope ere long with other Annales and Fragments of the same nature will be divulged."

So wrote Sir James Ware, in his Preface to *Campion's and Hammer's Histories*, printed in Dublin in the year 1633^a. More than 200 years have since passed, and by the publication of the *Annals of Multifernan*, and by the present publication, the Irish Archæological Society

^a Reprinted in Dublin, 1809.

ciety is only now partly realizing the purpose of Ley, and the hopes of Ware, Camden, and Ussher.

It is not for those who are endeavouring to put an end to it, to attempt to justify the delay that has occurred in the publication of these chronicles; it may, perhaps, partly be accounted for by the dry and unsatisfactory nature of their contents.

Clyn lived ninety years after Matthew Paris, and was not many years older than Froissart; but instead of the caustic remarks and striking details of the monk of St. Alban's,—instead of Froissart's pictured pages, which make us familiar with the sentiments and motives, and even with the outward bearing, of the men of his day,—we have here, for the most part, only mere entries of names and of facts, the ashes of history in which there is no living fire. The fact is so, and must be acknowledged, nor shall we be surprised that it is so, if we consider the circumstances in which Clyn and the other Anglo-Irish monkish chroniclers wrote, and the objects which they had in view.

The very materials for writing at that time were not abundant in this country. Clyn mentions that he had left parchment for the continuation of his Annals (see page 37), a pious precaution which does not seem to have produced any effect; and being confined by precedent and by an affectation of scholarship to the use of Latin, the monkish chroniclers were trammelled and hampered by a foreign language, with which they were not familiar, and in which they neither spoke nor thought, and in which, like men in a stiff and unusual dress, they moved with slow and awkward formality.

Nor were the authorities, from which they derived their information, calculated to give them confidence and freedom. Their chief written authorities were evidently the Obits of their own, or of some other religious house of the same Order, combined with some brief Registry of public events and of wonderful occurrences, which seems

to have formed the common historical stock of all our Anglo-Irish monkish chroniclers, and which was probably communicated to the members of the different houses at the provincial or general Chapters of the several Orders.

To synchronize this general history with the Obits and special entries of their own records was the great object of the monkish writers, a task not without difficulty, and in which it is probable that many mistakes were made, as in the older Mortiloges the entries were made under the day of the month, without any notice of the year.

But we must not suppose that those annals were to the monks the dry and bare catalogues which they are to us, or that the inhabitants of the monastery were satisfied with that modicum of knowledge which we have inherited from them. Every name entered in their registry at its entry had its own peculiar history, and that history was preserved in the traditions of the chapter-room and of the cloister. From the founder of the house and the giver of broad lands, to the bequeather of a cope, and the increaser of their *gaudy-day* pittance, all their benefactors had their places in the grateful memory of the brotherhood; and the novice and the lay brother were often told why this Baron bestowed the rich farm, and why it was leased to such a Knight; why this Lady founded an altar and a chaplaincy, and why such a Burgess was commemorated with a double Lection. Every name in the registry was made the text of some grave homily, or recalled some story, kept alive, not only by being repeated on every recurring anniversary amongst the habitual sitters round the refectory fire, and amongst the pacers in the cloisters, but by being told to the knights and squires who used the monastery as an inn, and to the pilgrims and visitors from other religious houses who there claimed charitable hospitality.

Nor was it only gratitude, and the wish to maintain the credit of their house before their visitors, that induced the monks to fill up in conversation the bare outline of their registers with traditional his-

tories; many of them had the strong interest of relationship, or of family dependence, connected with the names recorded; and it was pleasant to tell how their fathers had fought in the battle in which their benefactor was killed, whose tomb was in the choir and whose death was in the Mortiloge. With respect, then, to occurrences in its own neighbourhood, or referring to its special benefactors, the date and the succession were almost all that was wanted by the inmates of a religious house, and these were supplied by the driest of their chronicles. The cloister tradition supplied the rest, giving to the merest outline fulness of detail and warmth of colouring.

With regard to the events affecting other religious houses of the same Order, the same knowledge was communicated by the mutual visits of their respective members, and especially by the provincial and general chapters. If we look upon a map of any Christian country in the middle ages, we see how the houses of the different Orders were scattered through it, so that lines drawn from one to another would make a close net-work over its whole surface; and it is difficult to limit the amount of general knowledge which must have been in the possession of the inquisitive members of these societies, and of which we have nothing left but these meagre and lifeless chronicles. For the view of the writers there were fields, and flowers, and trees, "*hominumque boumque labores*;" but the deep flood of oblivion covers them, and we see nothing but the land-marks and the boundary stones.

The authors of most of the other Anglo-Irish monastic annals are unknown, and we can feel no sympathy with the impersonal and unnamed writer who expresses no personal feeling in anything he mentions, and who records, as it were mechanically, all events, whether of joy or sorrow, with equal brevity and with equal coldness.

Of the annals here printed we know at least the name and station of the writer, and the time of their composition.

John

John Clyn was a Franciscan friar, in the convent of that Order in Kilkenny. He seems to have been highly esteemed in the brotherhood, for in 1336, when James, Earl of Ormonde, in his old earldom of Carrick, founded a "locus"^b for Franciscans, John Clyn was the first Warden or Guardian; William Naase being Custos; and Friar Stephen Barry, Minister Provincial. The zeal and austerity of the earlier Franciscans and Dominicans had attracted into their Orders men of the loftiest minds and most generous tempers; and in the fourteenth century, when the fervour of religious enthusiasm was in some degree diminished, there were still to be found in these Orders the most profound theologians and the most subtle speculative philosophers. Among these the Irish Franciscans maintained a proud and honourable position. If the haughty attempt of Primate Albert of Cologne^e to subject causes, properly belonging to the King's courts, to Papal authority, provoked Henry III. to forbid the future election^d of any Franciscan to an Irish see, the prohibition was soon withdrawn, and the royal displeasure was probably amply compensated by that popular favour, which encouraged the Franciscans to encroach upon the rights of the Irish parochial clergy. The earliest account of a British pilgrimage into the east^e was written by Simon Fitzsimon, and Hugh, the Illuminator, of the Franciscan Friary of Dublin, who commenced their pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1322. And when the University of Dublin was opened,—*Universitas*, as Clyn^f, disparagingly says, "quoad nomen, set utinam quoad factum et rem,"—three of the first four inceptors in theology were friars.

Of

^b The name appropriate to a Franciscan or Benedictine monastery. Not given in Du Cange. See pp. 38, 39, *infra*.

^c Harris's Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

^d 28 Hen. III. Quod nullus de Ord.

Frat. Minor. in lib. eligatur de cætero ad dignitat. archiep. sive episcopi. T. L.

^e Published by Nasmith, Cambridge, 1778.

^f Ad an. 1320.

Of the individual character of Clyn we know only what we can gather from his own writings. The few gleams of natural feeling, which occasionally brighten his formal entries, betoken a good and generous mind, and make us lament that he did not let himself out more freely and give utterance more frequently to his own thoughts and sentiments. Some of his observations, brief and rare as they are, are not without pith and point, and few passages, of the same date, are more striking and pathetic in their calm and earnest simplicity, than the close of his work. After thus describing the plague of 1348: "That pestilence deprived of human inhabitant villages and cities, and castles and towns, so that there was scarcely found a man to dwell therein ; the pestilence was so contagious that whosoever touched the sick or the dead was immediately infected and died ; and the penitent and the confessor were carried together to the grave ; through fear and dread men scarcely dared to perform the offices of piety and pity in visiting the sick and in burying the dead ; many died of boils and abscesses, and pustules on their shins or under their armpits ; others died frantic with the pain in their head, and others spitting blood ; that year was beyond measure wonderful, unusual, and in many things prodigious, yet" (is not the observation natural and pathetic ?) "it was sufficiently abundant and fruitful, however sickly and deadly ;" —then, having made entries of a fratricide committed in the midst of the pestilence, by Connell O'More, on the morrow of the Purification, and of the vengeance taken for it eight days afterwards, he thus returns: "The pestilence was rife in Kilkenny in Lent, for, from Christmas Day to the 6th day of March eight friars preachers died of it. Scarcely one alone ever died in a house. Commonly husband, wife, children, and servants, went the one way, the way of death. And I, Friar John Clyn, of the Order of Friars Minor, and of the convent of Kilkenny, wrote in this book those notable things, which happened in my time, which I saw with my eyes, or which I learned from

from persons worthy of credit ; and lest things worthy of remembrance should perish with time, and fall away from the memory of those who are to come after us, I, seeing these many evils, and the whole world lying, as it were, in the wicked one, among the dead, waiting for death till it come, as I have truly heard and examined, so have I reduced these things to writing ; and lest the writing should perish with the writer, and the work fail together with the workman, I leave parchment for continuing the work, if haply any man survive, and any of the race of Adam escape this pestilence and continue the work which I have commenced." Then follows one paragraph for 1349, containing the death and eulogy of Sir Fulco de la Frene, and then the copyist's brief entry: " Here it seems the author died."

Like most of the Anglo-Irish chroniclers, Clyn passes over in ignorance, or in contempt, the legends, whether poetical, mythical, or enigmatical, with which the Irish seanachies filled up the vestibule of Irish history, thronging its gates with forms of strange aspect, elusive of the grasp. Yet even these legends, as we find them in Dowling and in the native annalists, are worthy of record. Although not true in themselves, it is true that they were once believed ; and although they may not constitute the history of the times to which they are assigned, they form at least important elements of the character of the times in which they were received. But it is not likely that legends, so widely propagated and so fondly cherished, had no foundation in fact, that they were altogether either poetical fictions, or moral and political parables and myths. It is more reasonable to conjecture that they were the forms of historical narrative used by one people, which, falling into the hands of another people of different language, and of other habits of thought and turns of expression, were understood by them in a sense which they were not intended to bear, and in which they were not used by their authors. We would look upon these

these strange and portentous narratives as the hieroglyphic records of forgotten but substantial history.

We know that the Northmen had a peculiar genius for high-wrought and lofty imagery, enigmatical rather than fantastical; not only were their ships "the wooden horses of the ocean," and their swords "serpents;" the very geography of their countries, either from their own taste, or from the taste of their visitors, was allusive and metaphorical. The Baltic Sound, which, in the days of Tacitus⁶, was called "the Pillars of Hercules," was styled "the Hellespont" by Saxo-Grammaticus. And the Africa of Nennius and Geoffry of Monmouth seems to have been the southern coast of the Baltic, the land of the sea robbers, with whom, as Dubhgalls or black strangers, we are familiar in Irish history, but who startle and perplex us when we meet them under the name of Africans. It may be conjectured that the wild and seemingly absurd stories of Partholanus, Nemedus, and Milesius, are mistranslated and misunderstood narratives of some northern invasions, or rather of some one northern invasion, for all these stories have so many circumstances in common that we cannot but suspect them to be different versions of the same history. At what period these invasions, or this invasion, occurred, it would be difficult to ascertain; it would seem, however, not to have been long prior to the times of St. Patrick, who is said to have learned from their contemporary, Ruanus, the history of those events. As to mistakes in Irish chronology, it must be remembered that, from the want of any fixed and commonly acknowledged era, the dates of the occurrences in early Irish history must have been a matter of calculation. Even in the tenth century there is a difference of more than sixty

⁶ Ipsum quinetiam Oceanum illa tentavimus. Et superesse adhuc Herculis Columnas fama vulgavit, sive adiit Hercules,

seu, quidquid ubique magnificentum est, in claritatem ejus referre consuevimus.—*Germania*, c. 34.

sixty years between the dates of the Annals of Boyle and of the Annals of the Four Masters ; and, as low as the twelfth century, public documents were at least occasionally dated, not from any fixed era, but from such an arbitrary and mutable epoch as “the year when the kine and swine of Ireland perished by a pestilence.”

The facts mentioned in the earlier parts of Clyn’s Annals are, for the most part, common to all the Anglo-Irish annalists, and are to be found, with little variety of expression, in Pembridge and Grace, and the Annals of Multifernan^h. It would appear, however, from the following pages, that Clyn’s Calendar differed from that of the English and Roman Churches, which was received in Ireland ; at least if the transcript from which we print is correct, which is very doubtful, it will follow that the Franciscans of Kilkenny held their festivals of St. Stephen’s Day, and of the Conversion of St. Paul, as well as other festivals, on days peculiar to themselves.

In the early part of the fourteenth century the following annals increase in interest. Clyn, as we have observed, was appointed the first Warden of the Franciscan Friary of Carrick in 1336. For such an office, implying authority and discretion, it is not likely that a man under 30 should have been selected from the convent of Kilkenny ; and we may, therefore, conclude that Clyn was not born after 1306, and that he may have been several years older. We are then not surprised that his annals begin to expand, and to contain something more than brief and general entries, about the year 1315.

In the present times, when we gather almost all our knowledge from books, the period of whose history men are generally the most ignorant runs backward from their own youth to the commencement of the former generation. The history of the father’s age has seldom been compiled by public writers in the days of the son, and is often

not

^h So commonly called ; although they the Annals of Drogheda. *Vide* Registr. are perhaps more properly to be termed Omnium Sanctorum, p. 134.

not told by the father, upon whom, as it fell drop by drop, it left an imperfect sense of its relations and proportions; and the son, eager for something new or curious touching venerable antiquity, too often looks without interest or inquiry upon the days of his father, as upon times whose fashions are gone by, and whose notions he has outgrown. Even should the succeeding generation inquire into the history of that which immediately preceded it, the multitude of petty and vulgar details perplex the mind and disgust the imagination; and we wander about, as in a thick wood from which we have no clue to guide us, unable to recognise any of our well-known landmarks. But in the fourteenth century, when reading and writing were rare accomplishments, and when there were no standard libraries, the case was very different. Knowledge was then to be acquired, not from books, but from men. And what could men teach but what they had seen, in the words of Clyn, *occulata fide*, or what they had heard *fide digno relatu*? And, however highly we may value the following annals, from the year 1315, when Clyn was probably a grown man, able to make his own observations on passing events, we cannot but lament that he did not burn the previous entries, and write down the remembrances and the traditions of the seniors of his convent.

From the Scottish invasion in 1315, to the plague in 1349, may be considered as the period of Clyn's Annals. It was a dark and stormy period in the history of this country. It is strange that the reigns of the worst and weakest of the kings that ever sat upon the throne of England, should have been the times of the greatest prosperity of the English in Ireland. In the times of King John and Henry III. the English authority seemed about to consolidate itself throughout the kingdom. The whole country was then divided into shires, in which the king's justices held their pleas; the bishoprics, even in Connaught and Munster, were not filled without the king's license. O'Connor and O'Neill paid their tributes of cows and marks, and obeyed

obeyed the king's summons; and, although frequently goaded into resistance by the oppressions of the Earls of Ulster and of the lords of Connaught, these Irish dynasts seem to have been willing to consider themselves as English lords, and to have placed confidence in appeals to the justice of the English king; and, as the plainest evidence of the tranquillity and prosperity of the country, the London treasury was enriched by the transmission to London of money from Ireland. Such was the state of Ireland during great part of the thirteenth century, as we learn from the Tower Records, from Rymer's *Fœdera*, and from the Rolls of the Irish Chancery, which are the authentic records of Anglo-Irish history. Doubtless the same facts may be learned with still greater distinctness from the Pipe Rolls, should they ever be published.

There were, indeed, in these reigns, feuds, bloody and interminable, between different lords in Ireland, both of Irish and of English blood. The predatory habits of the country were continued; and, except for the barbarized names of the Norman barons, the reader of the Irish chronicles would scarcely be able to distinguish the events of a year in the thirteenth century from those of most of the years in the eleventh; but at that period the great distinction between the English settlers and the native Irish was not strongly marked, although it had already manifested itself in religious houses of Irish foundation. The feuds were feuds between neighbours and not between nations. In almost all the frays, which have been dignified by the title of battles, English and Irish fought on both sides; and the descendants of O'Melaghlin, O'Neill, O'Conor, O'Brien, and Mac Murrough, boasted that they belonged to the five bloods who were entitled to the coveted distinction of pleading the English law. If the daring and resolute Prince Edward spent any time in his lordship of Ireland, he probably thought that the authority of the sovereign and the dominion of the law were fully as much respected by the Irish chiefs

and barons, as they were in England by the turbulent partisans of De Montfort, then plotting the overthrow of the monarchy and the imprisonment of the king.

Perhaps it was this confidence in the strength of the English in Ireland, joined, it may be, to a willingness to lower the pride and power of the Anglo-Irish nobles, that induced Edward I. to neglect this country, and to waste the best blood of its lords in the wars in Gaseony and Scotland. To whatever cause it may be ascribed, it is certain that, in the reign of that great and powerful prince, the power of the English government in this country lessened; the English lords became at once weaker and more insubordinate; while they adopted the customs, claimed the privileges, and exercised the tyranny of the native lords, to the extirpation of the sturdy English freeholders, they at the same time frustrated the wise and benevolent wishes of the king. He wished that the distinctions which were now felt between the English and the Irish, should be removed, and that all his Irish subjects, of whatever birth or descent, should enjoy the protection of the English law and submit to its authority.

It is natural that, at the first introduction of a foreign power into any country, the natives should jealously insist upon the preservation of their peculiar laws and customs; and such a condition seems to have been made by the Irish in the time of Henry II. But in process of time it is also natural that the weaker people should desire admission into the courts of justice of the stronger, and should petition to be altogether incorporated with them. This is the best homage to superior power and superior civilization. Woe to the stronger if they refuse such homage! Hereafter there will be two nations in one country; they will be for centuries in daily struggle, as it were for life or death; and their bitterest enemies will be at their doors.

It is true that the Irish law, to which alone the Irish were subject, gave some advantages to the Irish culprit. For a crime for which an
Englishman

Englishman would be hanged, an Irishman, according to the more lenient enactments of the Brehon law, might compound for a sum varying from £1 to £100 at the will of the judge. It is to be feared that the opposition of the Anglo-Irish lords to the extension of the English law proceeded from very base motives. They were at once jealous of the distinction of the English law, and anxious to escape from it. They claimed that the offences committed by an Englishman against an Irishman, should be tried by the Irish law, and they were unwilling that the offences of an Irishman against an Englishman should not subject the offender to all the penalties of the law of England. The fines, or compositions, payable by Irish criminals, enlarged the revenues of the courts of their palatinates and lordships; and, if the lands of the Irish chiefs were to be held by royal charters, the title of the native lords to their territories would then be secured by legal documents, acknowledged in the king's courts, and all chance of gaining possession of them, except by strictly legal means, would be terminated. The question of the advantage of establishing one uniform system of law throughout the country, especially when it was desired by the native party, appears now to be of very simple solution, yet it probably had its difficulties in former days. The opposition of the Anglo-Irish lords may have been justified by reasons which we do not see, and which we could not rightly appreciate. It is not fair to apply the notions of one century as a rule for measuring the conduct of men in another; and perhaps the statesman who is most aware of the conflicting interests and discordant wishes of two races occupying the same country,—of settlers and of natives,—will be the most disposed to excuse the conduct of the Anglo-Irish lords, and to pity the perplexities of the legislators or rulers of the fourteenth century.

In the hope of profiting by these internal dissensions, and being, perhaps, invited over by some of the Irish princes of Ulster, Edward Bruce, accompanied by Randolph, Steward, Menteith, Campbell, and
many

many other of the knights of Bannockburn, with an army of 6000 men, landed in Larne Lough on St. Augustine's day, in 1315.

It was a luckless day for Bruce and for Ireland. Although successful in various engagements, and crowned King of Ireland at Dundalk, Bruce never had any firm power in this country. Of the English barons scarcely any were accused of favouring him, except the Lacies and their followers; and of their disloyalty, although their estates were forfeited and their persons proscribed, there seems to be some doubt. He was boldly opposed by the Earl of Ulster, Mandeville, Logan, the Savages,—“all hale the flur of Ullyster,”—and by Bisset, the descendant of a Scotsman, but not unmindful of the wrongs of his ancestors. Nor was he effectively assisted by the native princes. The usual fate awaited him, of those who, for their own aggrandizement, interfere in the civil dissensions of a foreign country. The objects of the parties are different, and each hopes to use the other only so far as may promote their own purposes. The Irish princes did not fight to change their masters, but to secure their independence, and they were no more willing to submit to a Scoto-Norman than to an Anglo-Norman baronage. Meanwhile their general rebellion against the English, for their own special objects, and the disunion of the English lords, any one of whom, we are told, would have been able, with his own followers alone, to have driven back Edward Bruce, allowed the Scots, now commanded by Robert Bruce, to ravage Ireland from Carrickfergus to Limerick. Although unable to take any walled town, and suffering the extremity of hunger from the general famine of the dreadful year 1316, in the words of Clyn, “They went through all the country, burning, slaying, depredating, spoiling towns and castles, and even churches, as they went and as they returned.” The horror at their cruelty, their impiety, and the misery that went with them, dwelt long in the minds of all the inhabitants of Ireland; and when the barons of Meath and Louth gave Edward Bruce battle, defeated,

defeated, and killed him at Dundalk, the Irish Annals of Clonmacnois declare that he was slain, "to the great joy and comfort of the whole kingdom in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the kingdom, since the creation of the world, and since the banishment of the Finè Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland, than the killing of Edward Bruce; for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performance of covenants, and the loss of men and women, throughout the whole kingdom, for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway; insomuch that men did commonly eat one another, for want of sustenance, during his time."

Many generations passed before the devastating effects of the Scottish invasion, passing thus like a stream of lava through the country, were done away. The animosity between the English and the Irish was embittered, the sense of the greatness of the English power was diminished, the authority of law and order was impaired, the castle and the farm-house were alike ruined. The castle was more easily rebuilt than the more important farm-house. The noble may have had other resources; in later times we know that his castle was repaired at the expense of the district; he was bound by stronger ties to the country; and when his castle was rebuilt, it was at least comparatively secure: but when the homestead was wrecked and burned, and the haggard robbed of its stacks, and the bawn left without horse or cow, and "all his gear were gone," the farmer, as he looked about him in despair, might well be excused if he fled away to some safer country; or if, listening to hunger, that evil counsellor, he became an idilman or a kerne, ready to plunder as he had been plundered, and eating up the produce of other men's labours.

If he endeavoured to remain, what was before him, but, poor and dispirited, deprived of his accustomed comforts, and of his comparative respectability, to sink hopelessly into a lower stage of society, and to yield to its customs; or rather to turn in sullen or in passionate

ate anger from the civilization in which he no longer had a share, and to resent, as an injury, the existence of comforts which were his once, but were to be his no more, and to hate and to scorn their possessors?

Such, doubtless, was the history of the degradation of many English freeholders consequent upon the Scottish invasion; nor could the degradation be limited to the retainer alone. In a country in which there is no foreign interference, no rank of society can stand apart from others, and in proportion to its height it needs the more numerous supporters. The castle walls can no more keep out the influence of the social maxims and principles of the lower ranks of the people, than they can keep out the contagion of their diseases, and the lord necessarily partook of the degradation of the vassal.

To the Scottish invasion, then, may, at least partly, be ascribed the barbarism and the consequent weakness of the English in Ireland during the greater part of the fourteenth and the whole of the fifteenth century. In the thirty years that elapsed between that event and the close of Clyn's Annals, that barbarism had made great progress. The power of the central government grew weaker; the lords, whether of Irish or of English blood, became more independent and irresponsible, and, consequently, more arbitrary and tyrannical; and private feuds, resulting in open violence, became of more frequent occurrence. The control of law nearly ceased, and little remained, as a rule of conduct, except the will of the stronger. It then became a question whether this anarchy should continue, or whether it should result in the prevalence of either the English or the Irish system, or, as seemed more probable and more reasonable, whether some third system should not be developed, formed from the amalgamation of these two, and the natural growth of the circumstances of this country.

When the Normans came into Ireland they brought with them the feudal law system, and that law system, with all its complexities, they endeavoured

endeavoured to establish wherever they had dominion. It was the system of a victorious army cantoned amongst a conquered nation. In this country the feudal Normans met with the remains of the patriarchal system; of our society the type was, not an army, but a family. Such a system, doubtless, was subject to many inconveniences. The breaking up of all general authority, and the multiplication of petty independent principalities, was an abuse incident to the feudal system; it was inherent in the very essence of the patriarchal or family system. That system began, as the feudal system ended, with small, independent societies, each with its own separate centre of attraction, each clustering round the lord or the chief, and each rather repelling than attracting all similar societies. Yet the patriarchal system was not without its advantages. If the feudal system gave more strength to attack a foreign enemy, the patriarchal system secured more happiness at home. The one system implied inequality amongst the few, and slavery amongst the many; the other system gave a feeling of equality to all. It is needless to inquire which of these two systems was the better fitted to develop the powers and the virtues of mankind, and whether either of them could exist in a state of general refinement and civilization, which, perhaps necessarily, develops a system neither feudal nor patriarchal, but commercial, industrial, and pecuniary.

But, surely, it was not strange that a people brought up as members of septs, each recognised by the chief as of his blood, bearing his name, entitled by the law of gavelkind to a share of the public property, should be blind to the evils that belonged to such a system, and should have looked with wonder and contempt on the well regulated gradations of feudal authority, and with horror on feudal vassalage and serfdom. Such were the natural feelings of the native Irish, and when the course of the king's writs, and the power of the English courts, were limited by the weakness of the central government, they joyfully fell back upon their native customs, as expounded by the

Brehons upon the hills ; and they made welcome, as the sons of Heber, Heremon, Ir, and Ith, those English lords, who, like the Desmonds, adopted the manners of the country, and were rebuked amongst their own countrymen, for being more Irish than the Irish. From the very nature of the patriarchal system the exactions of the native chiefs were not excessive. In the hands of the English lords these exactions became intolerable to their English dependents. Unlike the Irish chiefs, the English lords had no rule by which their demands were regulated ; they were ignorant of the restrictions of the Brehon law ; and the customary *cain* or purveyance of the Irish chiefs, and the regulated and ascertained amount of their refectations, became in English hands the unlimited, "outrageous," coyne and livery, the ruin of the English yeomanry, and the object of the well-earned maledictions and denunciations of English judges, kings, and parliaments. Yet we find no complaint made by the native Irish against the levy of these dues by the Earls of Desmond. Those potent Earls, descendants of the first conquerors, had adopted the Irish customs, and were in fact, at the same time, Irish chiefs and English lords. By their Irish followers they were beloved with the most romantic and prodigal affection, and respected with almost superstitious veneration ; and, so popular was the first Earl amongst the English people of Leinster, that their special object of detestation was Sir Robert Ufford, the vigorous English Justice, who drove the Earl into banishment, confiscated his lands, took his castles, and at Castle Island, in Kerry, hanged his seneschal, Sir John Cottrel, and his knights, Sir Eustace Power and Sir William Grant.

It was time that some vigorous exertion should be made for the support of the English government. The haughty Anglo-Irish nobles ill brooked the authority of the English officials, some of whom were men of low rank and of no great personal reputation ; and, indignant at the distinction made by the Parliament in Dublin, between the Eng-
lish

lish by birth and the English by descent, and especially outraged by the King's order for the removal from office of all persons born in Ireland, they had held a Parliament at Kilkenny, not summoned by the King, under the presidency of the great Desmond. At that Parliament, professing their loyalty to the King, of which they had given proofs in following him, at their own charge, in his wars in Wales, Gascony, and Scotland, they claimed the rights and immunities secured to them by the great Charter, and manifested a determination to resist all attacks upon their privileges or their properties. This jealous and angry feeling between the English by birth and the Anglo-Irish produced an approximation of the Anglo-Irish towards the native Irish; and had not the obnoxious disqualification of the Anglo-Irish been withdrawn, and had not Desmond been beaten down by the strong arm of Ufford, there seems to have been a probability that the two races would at this time have been incorporated into one people, and that the English and the Irish systems would have been fused and melted into each other. But the circumstances of Ireland did not permit the growth and development of any internal system, with its peculiar compensations, producing in time its own corrections. The process of mutual assimilation was continually checked; Irish civilization, such as it was, was destroyed, and the English statesmen of the fourteenth century vainly busied themselves in striving to erect upon its ruins the incongruous system into which Norman feudalism had then been moulded by the social condition of England.

During the times contained in these annals the English Government had not power to control the excesses of its subjects, or to repress the attacks of its opponents. The great Anglo-Irish families had become septs. In Clyn's Latin, the St Aubyns, now corrupted into Tobins, and the Archdeacons, now transformed into the patronymic Mac Odos, or Codys, are "naciones et cognomina;" and he speaks of the Hoddinets and Cantetons, "cum multis de sanguine eorum."

If the Irish chiefs acknowledged no common authority, and felt no common interest, the same division prevailed amongst the lords of English descent. Englishman was now opposed to Englishman, and sought to revenge himself by the help of the Irish; nor did the English refuse their aid to the Irish when plundering their own countrymen. When Brien O'Brien ravaged Ossory and slew the loyal English of Aghaboe and Aghamacart, he had the help of the English of Ely.

The country was fast verging towards anarchy, and it was not easy to stay its descent. The sword of the Lord Justice, if put into the hands of any of the native lords, of the Ormondes or of the Kildares, was used as an instrument to avenge their own wrongs, or to promote their own interests, rather than to execute impartial justice, and to promote the welfare of the whole country. Such also was the case during the lieutenancy of any of the great English lords, who had estates or claims in Ireland, such as the great Mortimers; and, perhaps, nothing brought the royal authority into greater disrepute than the use of it by these men as a cover for private revenge or for private gain. Nor were the evils fewer, if the administration of the Government was intrusted to Englishmen unconnected with this country. Men of eminence, so situated, would scarcely accept the office; we know that Pembridge altogether refused it; and men of inferior rank and reputation, when invested with deputed and transient authority, were scorned by the haughty Irish lords, and were freely charged by them, and perhaps justly charged, with the grossest peculation and malversation. The castles of Athlone, Roscommon, Rinduin, and Bunratty,—say the Irish lords to Edward in 1343,—were lost, because his treasurers did not pay the constables the wages charged in their accounts; and they continued to charge for castles and constables, after the castles had been destroyed. Officials liable to such imputations could have no moral influence; and when some sturdy and honest man, like Sir Thomas Rokeby, who sold his plate

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to pay his soldiers, saying that he would eat off wooden platters and pay in gold and silver,—or when some bold and vigorous soldiers, like Sir Robert Ufford or Sir Anthony Lucy, held the King's commission,—they were hampered by the narrowness of their allowances, and were thwarted by the old peers and ancient officials. The very success of their exertions brought with it no lasting national advantage. If they put down disturbance for a time, and reduced the English dominions to order and submission, yet, at the termination of their authority, there was a renewal of lawlessness; and the only lasting effect of their vigour was the weakening of the natural props and buttresses of internal government, and the consequent increase of anarchy and disturbance.

Such was the political and social state of Ireland, during the earlier part of the fourteenth century, as represented in the following annals, and such, with little alteration, it continued to be for several generations. Whatever were the faults of the several parties in this long and bitter struggle,—and, no doubt, all parties had great and grievous faults,—they were the faults rather of the times than of the men. At all events, it little becomes any Irishman of the present day to reproach their memories. He can scarcely do so without reproaching the memory of his own ancestors. There are few living Irishmen, whatever be their names, whether Celtic or Norman, in whose veins does not run the mingled blood of Norman and of Celt, or rather of Irishmen and Englishmen. Nor can the descendants of those good knights, who stood with Edward III. in the trenches of Calais, or of those hardy squires who overthrew the victors at Bannockburn, be unwilling to claim kindred with the descendants of the Irish chiefs, whose names were in the songs of the poet and the legends of the saint, when the names of Normandy and of Norman were unknown.

Of the condition of the labouring classes during this period we learn nothing from chronicles or histories. At that time the condi-
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tion of the poor was but little regarded, from which circumstance it may perhaps be inferred that there was among them no great, or at least no unusual misery; had such existed it would have forced itself upon the observation of the annalist. We may observe, also, that the existence of villeinage, when the right to a man's labour was a valuable property, shows that the population had not exceeded its just limits, and that the labourer, who, if he wandered from the land, was reclaimed by the lord, must have been supplied with food sufficient to maintain his strength. From monastic registries and chartularies, and other legal documents, we may painfully collect the history of the agricultural classes, which the professed historian would not condescend to give; but even more valuable than these sources of information are the notices of labourers and farmers contained in contemporary poetry. What would we not give for such a picture of an Irish cabin in the fourteenth century, as Chaucer, the contemporary of Clyn, has given of an English cottage in the Nonne's Prieste's Tale?

The social evils of Ireland, in the time now under our review, seem to have been but little mitigated by the influence of religion. When the Anglo-Irish nobles were gradually falling into Irish customs, and were confederating, whenever it served their purpose, as readily with Irish against English as with English against Irish, we find national differences and dissensions, where we should least wish to find them, in the monastery and the convent. Although the authorities, as well ecclesiastical as civil, favoured the English party, the strife seems not to have been altogether unequal. "In 1325," writes Clyn, "there was discord, as it were universally, amongst all the poor religious of Ireland, some of them upholding, promoting, and cherishing the part of their own nation, and blood, and tongue; others of them canvassing for the offices of prelates and superiors." And he adds, that in the same year, at the general chapter of the Order, held at Lyons, the convents of Cork, Buttevant, Limerick, and Ardfert, were taken

taken from the Irish friars, and assigned as a fifth custody to the English.

In those evil days neither the persons nor the places dedicated to religion were safe from violence. We read in Clyn:

“In the year 1323, on the Friday within the octaves of Easter, Philip Talon, with his son and about twenty-six of the Codhlitanys, was slain by Edmund Butler, Rector of Tullow, who, aided by the Cantitons, dragged them out of the church, and burned the church of Thamolyn, with their women and children, and the reliques of Saint Molyng”^a.

“In 1336, on Thursday, the 3rd Ides of April, Master Howel de Bathe, Archdeacon of Ossory, a man of literature and munificence, with Andrew Avenel and Adam de Bathe, was killed by the O’Brynys of Duffyr, in defence of the goods of his church and parish.”

But, perhaps, the most striking entry on this subject is the following:

“In 1346, on Friday, the 3rd Nones of May, Dermicius Mac Gilpatrick (surnamed Monoculus, in Irish *Caeoch*), who ever gave himself up to plots and treacheries, little regarding perjury, burned the town of Achabo, having taken and brought O’Carroll with him, and raging against the cemetery, the church, and the shrine of St. Canice, that
most

^a The MS. from which the text is printed has a slight imperfection in the word “O’Cod . . . tanys,” but the O’Codhlitans are plainly meant, a Carlow family now reduced to poverty. The name in Irish is written O Coólaṡam, now *anglicè* Collatan. The Cantitones were a sept of Anglo-Norman descent, now anglicised Condon, a name still existing in the county of Kilkenny, but the family is reduced and obscure. There was another sept of Cantons

or Condons (Conóunaṡ), seated in the north of the present county of Cork. The Anglo-Irish family of Talon were settled at Agha, in the county of Carlow. Philip Talon, whose death is here noticed, had evidently sought for sanctuary or asylum in the church of St. Mallin’s, on the borders of the present counties of Wexford and Carlow.

The Editor is indebted to Mr. O’Donovan for this note.

most holy abbot, the patron of the county and the founder of the abbey, like a degenerate son against a father, he burned them and consumed them in unsparing fire."

Nor were oaths always revered, even when administered in any of those strange forms, with which the Irishman still occasionally endeavours to awaken the religious feeling and to bind the conscience of his opponent. So we are told in 1333, in the beginning of June, Scanlei Mac Gylpatrick, after many and reiterated oaths on different books and manifold reliques of saints, treacherously took and killed two of the sons of Fynyn Mac Gylpatrick, his uncle, and blinded and mutilated the third. Yet, notwithstanding the frequency of such acts evidencing the little power of religious principle, our ancestors were not devoid of religious feelings, of which, to omit others, the following entry is a proof: "Also in this year (1348), and chiefly in September and October, there came together, from divers parts of Ireland, bishops and prelates, churchmen and religious, lords and others, and commonly all persons of both sexes, to the pilgrimage and wading of the water at Thath Molyngis, in troops and multitudes, so that you could see many thousands there at the same time for many days together. Some came from feelings of devotion, but others, and they the majority, from dread of the plague, which then grew very rife."

In the following annals there are some interesting notices of events not immediately connected with Ireland, such as, in 1347, the siege of Calais, at which were present Maurice, Earl of Kildare, and the Kilkenny Knight, Sir Fulco de la Frene; and in the same year there occurs a very curious notice of the Tribune Rienzi. To mention all these, however, would be beyond our due limits; it may, however, be allowed to give here together the various notices which are scattered through different years relative to the city of Kilkenny.

We must, however, previously give admission to the following:

"1329. In that battle, the battle in which the Louth men killed their

their new Earl, John Birmingham, fell Caech O'Kayrwill [O'Carroll], that famous tympanist and harper, so pre-eminent that he was a phoenix in his art, and with him fell about twenty tympanists, who were his scholars. He was called Caech O'Kayrwill, because his eyes were not straight, but squinted; and if he was not the first inventor of chord music, yet, of all his predecessors and contemporaries, he was the corrector, the teacher, and the director."

The following are Clyn's notices of Kilkenny:

"1267. The Friars Preachers opened the convent at Ross, and the chapter of the Minors was held at Kilkenny."

"1302. About the feast of Pentecost died Michael, Bishop of Ossory, who was succeeded by William Fitz John, consecrated at Kilkenny, on the Sunday within the octaves of the Epiphany of the same year."

"1308. A chapter of the Minors at Kilkenny, on the feast of the Baptist."

"1315. A common parliament of the magnates at Kilkenny, in the beginning of June, to give aid and counsel against the Scots."

"1318. William Fitz John, Bishop of Ossory, is translated to the archbishopric of Cashel, in whose room is substituted Friar Richard Leddrede, who was consecrated by the Pope at Avignon, where the Roman Court then abode, on the 8th Kalends of May."

"1321. The new choir is built at Kilkenny."

"1323. Consecration of the great altar of the Friars Minors at Kilkenny. On the same day, to wit, 3rd Ides of January, the funeral of Sir Robert Schortals."

"1324. On Thursday, in the octaves of St. Hilary, William Outlaw, entangled in heresy and notoriously defamed, and failing in his purgation, publicly abjured his heresy in the church of St. Mary, in Kilkenny, reading a new profession of faith, and signing it with his own hand."

"1331. On Friday, the Feast of St. Cecilia the Virgin, by Nicholas,

Lord Bishop of Waterford, the new cemetery outside the church of the Friars Minors of Kilkenny was consecrated."

"1332. The belfry of St. Canice of Kilkenny fell, and great part of the choir; the ruins broke down the vestibule of the chapels and the bells, on Friday, the 11th Kalends of June, so that it was a horrid and pitiful spectacle to the beholders."

"1334. On the feast of Tiburtius and Valerian, on Thursday, the burgesses of Kilkenny began to make a pavement."

"1335. On Thursday, the morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross, Sir Remund le Ercedekne, with his two sons, Patrick and Sylvester, Sir William le Ercedekne, and eleven of that name, were slain by Leyath O'Morthe [Lewis O'More], his sons and servants, in a conference at Clargoly, as were Thomas de Bathe, Gerald Bagot, and others, to the number of 50. This Remund, with his two elder sons, and his uncle, Sir William, and three more of the name, were carried to be buried in the convent of the Friars Minors, on seven biers together, one following the other, through the town of Kilkenny, with the wailing of many."

"In the same year, on Thursday, the morrow of Lucia the Virgin, the great cross was put up in the centre of the market-place in Kilkenny, at which time many persons, flying to the cross, were marked on the naked flesh with the sign of the cross, with a red hot iron, that they might go to the Holy Land."

"1338. Sir Eustace le Poer, on the eve of the Ascension of our Lord, being then seneschal of Kilkenny, attached and imprisoned Sir Fulco and Oliver de la Frene, without showing them any cause for their caption; and they finding rather his malice and his revenge than the rigour of justice, Oliver prudently escaped from the castle on Ascension Day, and on the morrow, having assembled their men and their friends, with the strong hand they broke down the gates of the castle of Kilkenny, and brought out Sir Fulco in spite of the seneschal."

"In

“In the same year, on Tuesday, the 15th Kalends of December, there was a very great flood, such as was not seen for forty years before, and it overthrew and carried away bridges, mills, and buildings. Of the whole abbey of the Friars Minors of Kilkenny only the great altar and the steps of the altar remained uncovered and untouched by the flood.”

“1340. On the Friday within the octaves of Easter, Robert Conton was killed in the street of Kilkenny.”

“1343. Building of the new belfry of the church of St. Mary.”

“1347. On the same day, Palm-Sunday and the day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, at Kilkenny, the Lady Isabella Palmer, who built the front of the choir of the friars, was buried. She reached a praiseworthy old age, and having lived in her widowhood religiously and honourably about seventy years, she passed from this world, as was said, and as is believed, in a state of virginity.”

“In the same year, on the first Sunday in Advent, began the confraternity of the Friars Minors of Kilkenny, for the purpose of building a new belfry and of repairing the church.”

“Also Friar Richard, Bishop of Ossory, obtained in the Roman Court an exemption from the jurisdiction and superiority of the Archbishop of Dublin.”

Such, with the notices of the plague before extracted, are the chief events given by Friar Clyn relative to the fair city of Kilkenny, in which he passed the greater part of his life.

The Castle still stands, no longer, as in his days, a prison and a fortress, but as Spenser described it, “a brave mansion in as fair a land as may be read.” Vainly will the antiquary seek for the great Cross in the centre of the market-place, where Clyn saw the pilgrims to the Holy Land burned with the sign of a cross on the naked flesh, with a hot iron; and where the young men of Kilkenny were taught by the Protestant Bishop Bale to act his strange dramas

on a Sunday in 1552. The Cathedral of St. Canice yet remains, a memorial of the piety of past generations, consecrated to the glory of God; but Clyn's home is now ruined and profaned. Not gently sinking, like many other holy ruins, in silence and quietude, into natural forms, assimilating with natural objects, with trees, and hills, and rivers, breathing deeper and holier thoughts than in its days of power and splendour, the Friary of St. Francis is now surrounded with poverty and wretchedness in the centre of the town. It was used as a soldiers' barrack while its walls could be inhabited, and now its beautiful church, vocal in Clyn's time with the constant voice of prayer and praise, is a racket-court for the citizens of Kilkenny.

To complete, as far as is in our power, the collection of Irish Annals contemplated by the Earl of Marlborough in the reign of James I., there is printed in the Appendix the only remnant of the Annals of Ross to which we have had access.

For the interesting and valuable notes, marked with his initials, the Editor is indebted to the Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, from whose local knowledge, and antiquarian zeal, that ancient city, and the adjoining district, will hereafter derive yet greater elucidation.

The notes marked A. H. have been contributed by the Hon. Algernon Herbert, and those marked J. O'D. by Mr. O'Donovan.

The text has been printed from a MS. in Trinity College Library, Dublin (E. 3, 20), in the same volume which contains the Annals of Ross and Dowling's Annals. It was collated with a copy of a later date in the possession of Sir William Betham, which is deficient in a few pages at the end, viz. from line 15, page 33, of the text now published.

Although MSS. of Clyn do not seem to have been of rare occurrence in the preceding century, in which they were quoted by Harris and
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and by Walker, yet such has been the recent loss of Irish historical documents (affording strong proof of the utility of the labours of our Society), that these were the only MSS. accessible to the Editor when these pages were put to press; and, although evidently carefully written, it was impossible to place implicit reliance on them. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that it was ascertained, when four sheets of this edition had been printed, that a MS. of Clyn was to be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

For a most careful and elaborate collation of this earlier authority with the pages already printed from the College and Betham MSS., and with the proof-sheets of the subsequent pages, our Society is indebted to the Rev. J. Wilson, of Trinity College, Oxford^a. And it

was

^a To whom the Society is also indebted for the following accurate description of the copy in the Bodleian Library:

“The Bodleian Library, it seems, possesses one, and one only MS. of Clyn; MSS. Rawl. B. 496. It is a small folio, containing eighty-six *leaves*, which are so numbered on the first side only, so that there are, of course, double that number of pages. The portion comprising John Clyn’s work is from *leaf* 44 to 70 inclusive; and, as far as I can judge from turning over and inspecting the pages, it is *quite* complete, and has the continuation up to 1405, which continuation, however, does in fact consist of only half a page. It is written in a close legal hand, such as a paid scribe would have used; and to the best of my judgment by the same hand from beginning to *end*; but there are added in the margin, in a paler ink and more careless

style of writing, a few corrections; and in the body of the last page but one, where a small space was left blank at the supposed conclusion of Clyn’s part of the work, are inserted (evidently by the corrector) the words ‘videtur quod autor hic obiit.’ The whole gives me the idea that some scribe had been employed to make a copy of the work, and that the person for whom it was made had himself afterwards collated and corrected it.

“Dr. Bandinel believes this to be the Chandos copy mentioned in Harris’s edition of Ware, and has favoured me with the following note: ‘This MS. formed part of the Clarendon Library, and is referred to in *Catal. MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ, ad calcem, sc. MSS. Hiberniæ*, p. 5, No. 19. Lord Clarendon’s library came wholly, or for the greater part, into the possession of the Duke of Chandos, at

was with great satisfaction that the Editor perceived that, although in the unprinted pages^b he adopted some better readings from the Oxford MS., yet that in substance and meaning it agreed so fully with the other MSS. that there was no necessity for cancelling any of the pages already printed off.

R. B.

P O S T S C R I P T.

After the Notes had been printed off, the Editor received the following remarks, which are too interesting to be omitted, and are, therefore, inserted here. For the information they contain he is indebted to Mr. Prim, of Kilkenny, and to the Rev. James Graves.

THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, KILKENNY.

It appears by entries in the "Clasped Book" of the Corporation of Kilkenny, that the Franciscan abbey was assigned for building barracks on the 19th of September, 1698.

"5th April, 1700. The waste of Francis' abbey, in addition to the former grant, given for building barracks."—*Id.*

"31st August, 1708. St. Francis' abbey (now in the possession of his father) set to John Desborough, Jun., for forty-one years from the following Michaelmas,

whose sale it was purchased by Dr. R. Rawlinson, as appears from a note of Rawlinson's in an interleaved copy of the Chandos sale catalogue. It is No. 1006 in this catalogue. You may be interested in hearing that Dr. Rawlinson gave *two shillings* for the MS."

^b In Ussher's Treatise on English Laws and Parliaments in Ireland, there is a passage quoted from Clyn (page 30, line 28, of our edition), in which there is the interesting reading "Rege nescio," for the words "quare nescio." Gutch's Collected, vol. i. p. 35.

mas, at £10 18. per annum, excepting thereout the horse-barrack, hay-yard, and the set of pillars and uncovered walls within the said abbey.”—*Id.*

The Corporation possesses the original grants of the Blaek and Grey friars, and their possessions, made to them by Henry VIII., in the thirty-fifth year of his reign.

It appears from the City Books that the Franciscan abbey was *canted* to Alderman Evans at £6 a year, fee-farm lease, December 19th, 1724. It is still held by his descendants, who are reduced to poverty.—*J. G.*

THE “PAVAGE” OF KILKENNY^c.

The burgesses of Kilkenny were incorporated by William, Earl Marshal, the elder, before the year 1220, and received several important Charters from that nobleman’s successors in the lordship of the district; but the first royal grant obtained by the Corporation of the town, which can be found in the Calendar of Rolls, was made on the 25th November in the year named in the text, 1334, and as it conferred upon the “provost, bailiffs, and true men of Kilkenny,” the right of “pavage” for seven years, to pave their town, it appears by our author that they lost no time in carrying its design into execution. [Rot. Claus. 8 Ed. III. 123.] However, after the expiration of the seven years for which the privilege of “pavage” lasted, it would seem that the repair of their streets was very much neglected by the burgesses. A manuscript preserved amongst the Clarendon Papers, British Museum (tom. li. No. 479), which was written in the early part of the seventeenth century, and is devoted to a description of Kilkenny and the diocese of Ossory, notices the commencing of the pavement of the town in 1334, and observes: “Cujus instaurationem a tanto tempore intermissam aut certe plurimum neglectam aggrediebatur vir nobilis L. S. dum esset urbis Prætor anno salutis” The initials here given would correspond with the name of Luke Shee, son of Sir Richard Shee, Knight, of Upper-court, who was Mayor of Kilkenny in the year 1613, as appears from the following entry in the “Red Book of the Corporation of Kilkenny,” folio 311, under the date September 10th, 1613:

“Mr. Luke Shee refused to serve as mayor. His reasons were, that he lived in the country, and, though named an alderman in the Charter, never took the oath

^c See page 25.

oath of an alderman. The Corporation answered that he had an house in the town, and therefore was an inhabitant; and that he had voted and acted as an alderman, and therefore was an alderman. He submitted to the Corporation, and was fined 100 marks, Irish; and a by-law made that every person hereafter refusing to serve mayor, when elected, shall forfeit 200 marks and be disfranchised."

The reparation of the ancient pavement of Kilkenny, thus begun by Lucas Shee in 1613, would seem to have been carried out by his immediate successors in office; but the Corporation appears only to have paved the centre of the streets, and to have caused the side ways to be repaired at the expense of the inhabitants. Thus in the "Red Book"^d, at folio 341, under the date 1615, we find the following entry:

"A person hired by the city, by the year, to repair the streets. Every body to find labourers and pave before their own doors; those who have leases, of which twenty-one years are to come, to pay as inheritors; those who have less time, the cost to be divided between them and the landlord, according to the number of years to come."

In the "White Book," under the date 27th January, 1670, is the following:

"By-law for paving the streets.—Every inhabitant to pave the breadth of his front and twenty-one feet into the street; and if those pavements do not meet, the city to pave the remainder. But if the gutter be above twenty-one feet from the door, the inhabitant to pave the gutter. If the street be not forty-two feet wide, the opposite inhabitants to be at equal expenses. If not paid on notice from the mayor, to be distrained for double the value of the pavement."

Again the "Clasped Book" records that on the 22nd April, 1694, it was,

"Ordered,—That each inhabitant of this city do pave the gutter before their doors, within the walls thereof, and that the city shall pave the rest."

The Corporation of Kilkenny at the present day defrays the expense of repairing the pavement of the town within the limit of the ancient city walls, but
without

^d The "Red" and "White" Books of the Corporation of Kilkenny are not at present in the possession of that body, and probably are not in existence; but the extracts above given are taken from a copy, or rather summary of their contents, made early in the last century, by Alderman William Colles, and which is now in the possession of Dr. James of Kilkenny.

without their circuit, all such city works are carried on by the grand jury presentment.—*J. G. ; A. P.*

THE MARKET CROSS OF KILKENNY^e.

This ancient and beautiful structure stood in the centre of High-street, near the Tholsel, but was barbarously destroyed, by order of the Corporation, in the year 1771. A drawing of it was preserved by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, which was engraved for Ledwich's History of Irishtown and Kilkenny, in the second volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and was copied in the first volume of the Dublin Penny Journal. In both of these works it is stated that the date "M.C.C.C." was indented upon its fourth step; but this must be a mistake, as Clyn, having been himself a resident of Kilkenny at the time, could scarcely be incorrect as to the period of its erection. In other respects the drawing would appear to correspond with the description given of the cross by Archdekin, Motraye, and other old writers. The Clarendon MS., tom. li. No. 479, already alluded to in the note upon the paving of Kilkenny, represents it as an arched structure, supported by marble columns, rising from a graduated base. Above the arch rose a slender shaft, upon the top of which was a richly sculptured cross, adorned with the figures of St. Kyran, St. Canice, St. Patrick, and St. Brigid, all of which religious personages are there asserted to have been the tutelary saints of the town. Archdekin states (*Theologia Tripart. Universa*. par. 3) the Puritan soldiers of Cromwell to have shattered, with their muskets, the portion of the carving which represented the symbol of the crucifixion; but Motraye mentions that in 1730, though "the arms of it were broken off, the shaft, adorned with good figures in relief, was well preserved."

The plea upon which the Corporation of 1771 sought to justify the destruction of this venerable monument was, that it had fallen into a ruinous condition, and was dangerous to the public; but it is stated by old inhabitants who had often seen the cross before its final obliteration, that the expenditure of a few pounds would have been sufficient to have restored it to perfect repair, and preserve it to future ages. It appears from the municipal records that the civic representative body of the seventeenth century was as anxious for its preservation as the corporators of the eighteenth seem to have been regardless of its value.

^e See page 27.

luc. It was recorded in the "Red Book" that, on the 9th February, 1609, an order was made by the Corporation that "the market cross and Croker's cross be for ever repaired and kept in repair by the company of masons, in such manner as the mayor shall direct." The preservation of the structure would appear to have been immediately thereupon undertaken, as on the 20th April following an invitation was sent forth to "every person that have *plows* within the city, to send them to draw stones from the quarry to repair the market cross;" and on the 3rd August, in the next year, the following memorandum was inserted in the "Red Book:"—"The market cross repaired May, 1610, by the Company of Masons. The Corporation paid for carriage and lime and sand." Again, under the year 1624, October 15th, is this entry: "Part of the Black Quarry allowed for making up the south side of the market cross."

This is the last record which can be discovered of any attempt towards the reparation or preservation of the interesting and venerable structure; but there are some other curious allusions to the cross in the Corporation documents. On the 13th April, 1632, "the north side of the market cross was granted to two persons for shops during the fair times of Corpus Christi, in regard that their shops are stopped up by the stations and play of Corpus Christi Day." The market cross seems to have been the locality of the performance of the ancient plays and mysteries in Kilkenny. Two of the mysteries there acted, and specially written for the purpose by John Bale, the first Protestant Bishop of Ossory, in the year 1552, are still preserved amongst the Harleian MSS., and are extremely curious and interesting specimens of those religious dramatic entertainments; they are:—a tragedy entitled "God's Promises," and a comedy named "John Baptist's Preachings in the Wilderness," and both are strongly directed against Popery. The following passage from the curious personal narrative of Bale's "Vocation to the Bishopric of Ossory, and Persecutions in the same," printed in the sixth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, is interesting as connected with the subject of this note:

"On the xx daye of August was the Ladye Marye with vs at Kilkennye proclaimed Queene of England Fraunce and Ireland, with the greatest solempnyte, that there coulde be devised of proecessions, musters, and disgysings, all the noble Captaynes and Gentilmen thereabout being present. What-a-do I had that daye with the Prebendaryes and Prestes about wearinge the cope, croser, and myter, in proession, it were to much to write. I tolde them earnestly,
whan

whan they would have compelled me thereunto, that I was not Moyses Minister, but Christes. I desyred them not to compell me to his Denyall, which is, S. Paule sayth, in the repetinge of Moyses sacraments and ceremoniall schadowes, *Gal. V.* With that I take Christes Testament in my Hande, and went to the *Market Crosse*, the people in great nombre followinge. There take I the xiii. chap. of *S. Paule* to the *Romaines*, declaringe to them brevely what the authoritic was of the worldly powers and Magistrates, what reverence and obedience were due to the same. In the meane tyme had the prestes gotten ii dysgyssed prestes, one to beare the myter afore me, and another the croser, making iii procession pageaunts of one. The yonge men, in the forenoon, played a Tragedye of God's promyses in the olde Lawe, at the *Market Crosse*, with organe plainges, and songes, very aptly. In the afternone agayne they played a comedie of Sanct Johan Baptistes preachings, of Christes baptisyng, and of his temptacion in the wilderness, to the small contentacion of the prestes, and other papistes there."

There are some curious notices, in the "Red Book," of these religious plays subsequently to Bale's time. On the 20th April, 1610, it was resolved, "that the Mayor and Aldermen, with the advice of the Sheriffs and such of the second council as they shall cull, shall order the celebration of Corpus Christi Day in decent and solemn manner as usual, and shall employ carpenters to make rails for keeping out horses and the mob, and for placing strangers at the place where the interlude shall be plaid." On the 23rd July, same year, the Corporation granted a salary of twenty shillings per annum to a person "for keeping the apparel used on Corpus Christi Day station, and the apparel of the *Mories* and players of the Resurrection;" and on the 13th January, 1631, was allowed "a salary of £3 13s. 4d. per annum to Wiliam Consey, for teaching to write and read, and instructing the children of the natives for the play on Corpus Christi day."

Croker's cross, alluded to in some of the foregoing extracts, was of lesser importance than the market cross; it was a monument erected in 1407, in commemoration of the victory gained over the Burkes and O'Carrolls, at Callan, by Sir Stephen Scroop, the Lord Deputy, in whose army the burgesses of Kilkenny served, under the leadership of their Sovereign, John Croker. This monument stood in the cross-ways formed by the junction of High-street, Patrick-street, Roseinn-street, and the parade, anciently called Castle-street, but

it has been long since removed. On the 9th February, 1609, the Corporation ordered, "that the market place for cattle be at James's-green and Walkin's-green, and from the market cross to Croker's cross; and no one to buy elsewhere." There were also several other similar monuments formerly existing in Kilkenny. The Butt's cross is the only one yet remaining, but the sites of others are determined by the old names of localities, such as St. Leger's cross, Crinius's cross, Scaldcrow's cross, &c. The author of the Clarendon MS., tom. 51, No. 479, states that at the beginning of the seventeenth century there was a monumental cross near the gate of the Franciscan abbey; he, however, gives nothing of its history, except that it had been removed thither from the suburb, on the south side of the town, called Loughbuidhe.—*J. G. ; A. P.*

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, KILKENNY^f.

The original structure of St Mary's church appears to have been purely early English in style, and was probably erected shortly after the incorporation of the town by William Earl Marshal. The tower, whose erection Clyn has recorded, existed until the year 1819, when it was taken down. The church is cruciform, and the tower stood at the north-west angle of the body of the building, and was not, as the present tower is, attached to the west gable. An ancient trowel was discovered imbedded in the wall of the old tower, which was used in laying the foundation stone of the new one, but we believe that this relic is not now in existence.

The walls of the present church are portions of the original building, but the triple lancets in the north and south transept gables are the only original windows which have been retained. The chancel has been much curtailed in length, as appears by the following extract from the Vestry Book of the parish:

" 2nd March, 1748.

" Agreed on by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, assembled—that the eastern Ile or chancel be pulled down within twenty-one foot of the pulpit and that the several monuments in y^e eastern isle and sheds may be removed and set up in such parts of the church as y^e Bishop shall approve of, at the expense of the proprietors."

By an entry made in the blank leaf at the commencement of the parish Register,

^f See page 30, at the year 1343.

gister, it appears that in 1774 the Corporation of Kilkenny "repaired the steeple, being in a very ruinous condition, and also adorned the church with an organ," which cost £300.

The parish of St. Mary is at present a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop of Ossory, the curate being paid by minister's money; but originally it appears to have been an independent rectory. In the early taxations which occur in the "Red Book" of Ossory it is always termed "ecclesia."

Thus (at fol. 18, *dorso*) its value and denomination are given as under, in a taxation made at the commencement of the fourteenth century:

"Ecċ. bē. Marie Kilkenñ. evi³ viij^d Deci^ā x^s viij^d;"

and again in the new taxation made "post guerram Scotorum," circ. 1320, the value and proxy payable thereout is thus given:

"Ecċ bē Marie iiiij⁴ Deci^ā viij^s procu^r. xij^d."—*Lib. Rub. Ossor. fol. 22, dorso.*

The subsequent history of the parish is exceedingly obscure; whether at this period it was in the gift of the bishop is not stated in the taxations; but from various documents it appears that there was a very intimate connexion between this parish and the Corporation of Kilkenny. In a burgess rent roll^g, dated ann. 5^o. Hen. V. there are entries which show that the Sovereign and burgesses of Kilkenny had the setting of various houses and lands which were charged with the supply of lights for the church of St. Mary, and this before the Reformation, and consequent acquirement of confiscated church property.

Again, under the year 1643, we find^h "a docket of St. Mary's lands belonging to the city of Kilkenny," mentioning several houses and lands charged with "finding ropes for the bells in our Lady's church," "repairing the church from time to time," and "keeping the style, with lock and key to the church-yard." Amongst the items is the following: "Edmund Grace for the *Mary priest chamber* and garden 61 years beginning 1621, at 20^d ꝑ an." For a statement made by Ledwich on this subject see his *Antiquities*, second edition, p. 495. His authorities were the MSS. of Counsellor James Laffan, Recorder of the city of Kilkenny, which MSS. Ledwich borrowed, but never returned.—*J. G.*

^g Preserved in the Consistorial Office. Kilkenny.

^h Amongst the Corporation records, in the possession of the Town Clerk.



FRATRIS JOHANNIS CLYN

ANNALES HIBERNIÆ.



Incipit cathologus sive cronice. Item secundum Orosium ab orbe primo condito usque ad urbem Romam conditam anni quatuor milia ecce octuaginta quatuor anni. Et ab urbe condita usque nativitatem Christi 715 anni, et sic colliguntur ab origine 5199.

Dominus noster Jhesus Christus primus et summus pontifex fuit, et sedit in hoc mundo annis 32 et 3 mensibus. Juxta illud ewangelii, Jhesus erat quasi incipiens annorum 30, id est, tricesimum inceperat, 13 diebus tantum ejusdem anni peractis, quia eadem die anno revoluto convertit aquam in vinum; et in sequenti Pascha, id est, anni 33ⁱ incarcerationatus est Baptista; et in alio Pascha sequenti decollatus, et in tertio Pascha, id est, 33ⁱⁱ anni passus est Dominus, et ita vixit 32 annis integre; et de 33^o anno quantum est temporis a Natali usque ad Pascham, pro anno dimidio computatur.

Dominus noster [natus est] sub Augusto Cessare, id est, Octaviano, qui imperavit ante nativitatem Christi annis 42, et nato Domino 13 annis. Iste totum [mundum] redegit in unam Monarchiam. Tiberius tempore Christi, annis 18.

Versus :

Anni bis centum minus uno millia quinque :
Sunt ab Adam primo numerantibus usque secundum.

Item, alius Versus :

Annis nongentis decies, iterumque ducentis
 Unus defuerat quo Deus ortus erat.
 Quater millenis tercentis iiii^{or} annis
 Nexus in inferno fuit Adam crimine primo.

In ortu Christi tria miracula apparuerunt. Templum Romæ corruit; fons olei erupit trans Tiberim de Taberna; circulus ad speciem archus celestis circa solem eo die apparuit. Nova stella orta fuit. Octavianus precepit ne quis eum Dominum vocaret; ut captivi omnes liberentur; et hereditas sua cuilibet redderetur. Pax summa ubique fuit. Hic mundum totum regebat, et habuit 44 legiones militum.

Anno secundo. Innocentes occiduntur.

Anno tertio. Herodes occidit seipsum eultello, et Johannes evangelista natus est.

Anno 19. Johannes Baptista predicavit in deserto.

Anno 30. Christus baptizatus, incepit predicare, et conversi sunt Apostoli.

Anno 33. 9^o Kal: Aprilis, Christus crucifixus est; 6 Kal: Aprilis, surrexit; 4 Nonas Maii, ascendit; 15 Maii, Spiritus super Apostolos descendit. Idus Julii, sunt divisi. 17 Kal: Januarii, Stephanus lapidatus fuit.

Anno 34. viii^o Idus Februarii, conversus est Paulus. Et 13 conversionis anno gentibus predicavit.

Et nota, Britones in Anglia fuerunt ante Christi incarnationem per mille quingentos annos et viii.

Et quod prima etas mundi fuit ab Adam usque Diluuium, et continet annos 1256: secunda etas a Diluio usque Habraham, et continet annos 292: tertia fuit ab Habraham usque David, et continet annos 942: quarta a David usque transmigrationem Babilonis, et continet annos 473: quinta a transmigratione usque Christi adventum, et continet annos 588: sexta etas nulla annorum serie certa.

Petrus post Domini passionem tenuit cathedram sacerdotalem in partibus orientis annis 4. Anno 20^o vero cathedratur Antiochie 8^o Kal: Maii, ubi sedit annis vii. Ibi primam missam celebravit; dicendo tantum verba Consecrationis, et Pater noster.

Anno 38. Matheus scripsit ewangelium.

Anno

Anno 45. Cathedratus fuit Petrus Rome viii° Kal: Februarii; ubi sedit annis 35, et mensibus 6, diebus 7. Hic 4° Neronis anno, cum Paulo martyrizatus.

Quadragesimo octavo. Marchus scripsit ewangelium.

Quadragesimo nono. Tempore beati Petri Maria mater Domini obiit, 8 Kal: Septembris, anno vite sue 63, secundum fidem Ebraicam, secundum vero cronica anni computantur sic, 14 annos habuit quando natus est Jesus, 33 annis vixit cum filio, post ejus passionem vixit annis 16.

Anno 58. Lapidatus est Jacobus, sed non ex toto extinctus.

Quinquagesimo nono. Festus fuit procurator Judeæ, a quo Paulus vincetus Romam mittitur.

Sexagesimo secundo. Lapidatur Jacobus frater Domini, a Judcis.

Sexagesimo 3°. Maria Magdalena obiit.

Sexagesimo 9°. Petrus et Paulus sub Nerone passi sunt; qui eodem tempore occidit Senecam magistrum suum, matrem suam et sororem: et primam intulit christianis persecutionem. Hoc tempore Lucanus poeta moritur Parisius.

Septuagesimo 2°. Jerosolyma a Tyto et Vespasiano subvertitur.

Octuagesimo 3°. Johannes ewangelista in Pahtmos relegatur, ubi scripsit Apocalypsim et octuagesimo 5° scripsit ewangelium.

Nonagesimo 7°. Passio Dionisii, qui postquam decapitatus fuit caput suum portavit ad locum sepulture, cantans hymnum "Gloria tibi Domine."

Anno 100°. Obiit Johannes ewangelista, post passionem Domini 50, etatis sue 98°.

Centesimo 56°. Lucius rex Britannie efficitur christianus a papa Eleutherio.

Ducentesimo 33°. Ordinatur Ambrosius apud Mediolanum; et Augustinus a beato Ambrosio baptizatur. Hoc tempore, Turonis beatus Martinus virtutibus radiabat. Jo: et Id: [*et Jeronimus*] apud Behtleem.

Anno 265. Cepit Lucius papa, et Anastasius fecit simbolum "Quicumque vult." Et sanctus Hilarius claruit: et Donatus artis grammaticæ. Et Sixtus Papa, et beatus Laurentius martyrio coronantur.

Ducentesimo 86. Dioclesiano imperante, facta est persecutio christianorum, que duravit per annos 10. Circa illud tempus, heresis Arriana pullulabat, et dampnata in Niceno concilio. Hiis temporibus Constantius vir mansuetissimus regebat Hispaniam, Galliam, et Britanniam, et Constantinum reliquit filium suum

ex concubina Elena, creatum imperatorem Galliarum. Hec Helena fuit filia regis Britannie, secundum Bedam de gestis Anglorum. Et Albanus martirizatur.

Anno 316. Silvester papa incepit, qui baptizavit Constantinum imperatorem magnum, et a lepra mundavit. Et sunt ab incarnatione Domini usque primum annum Sylvestri, 316 anni, et 20 dies. Dicitur Constantinus, filius Helene, filie regis Britannie devicit Maxencium, et Lucium, et Serenum imperatores. Maxencio depulso in Alexandria Constantinopolim transiit; et multos christianos occidit, et beatam virginem Katerinam.

Anno 410. Inventio corporis Sancti Stephani, et Augustinus composuit librum "de Civitate Dei."

Tercentesimo 13°. Jeronymus claruit.

Quadragesimo 11°. Obiit Martinus Turonensis episcopus.

Anno 423°. Obiit Augustinus. Palladius mittitur ad Hiberniam.

Quadragesimo 24°. Exordium regum Francorum; Primus Faramundus: secundus Clodio.

Quadragesimo 17°. Cepit Celestinus papa; hic misit beatum Patricium in Hiberniam:

Quadragesimo 32°. Sanctus Patricius venit in Hiberniam, cujus etas sic distinguitur. 16 annorum fuit, quando a piratis de Britannia in Hiberniam captivus ducitur. 6 annis erat in servitute. 18 annis sub sancti Germani Ancisiodorensis episcopi magisterio deguit. 35 Hyberniam, et alias insulas, ad Christum convertit. 33 annis contemplationi intendebat. Obiit autem anno 493° incarnationis Christi; anno pontificante Felice papa; primo imperii Anastasii imperatoris: principante Aurelio Ambrosio in Britannia.

Quadragesimo 39°. Nascitur beata virgo Brigida.

457°. Venerunt Saxones in Britanniam.

490°. Sanctus Memertus instituit "Rogaciones."

500°. Obiit beatus Benedictus.

Anno 525°. Francia convertitur ad Christum.

592°. Cepit Gregorius papa, qui misit 3° sui pontificatus anno beatum Augustinum, et alios in Angliam misit.

595° Venit Augustinus in Angliam.

Anno 606°. Cepit Bonifacius, hujus tempore Cosdre rex Persarum vastavit Jerosolumam: et lignum crucis secum in Persidem perduxit.

Anno

Anno 638°. Cepit Severinus, hujus tempore Eraelius occidit Cosdre regem Persarum: et crucis lignum reduxit in Jerusalem.

Sexcentesimo 88°. Ysidorus claruit.

Anno 729°. Beda claruit.

Septingentesimo [nonagesimo nono]. Karolus vadit Romam. 800°, Karolus et Lodovicus imperatores perrexerunt in Britanniam.

Anno Domini 1066. Obiit Edwardus rex Anglie.

Anno 942°. Willelmus Dux Normannie occiditur.

Nongentesimo. Obiit Edmundus rex martyrio.

Nongentesimo 73°. Martirizatus Edwardus.

Nongentesimo 89°. Obiit beatus Dunstanus.

Anno Domini 1066. Obiit beatus Edwardus anno regni sui 24°: Alfredo fratre suo occiso per Godewinum eomitem Cancie. Cum ergo sanctus Edwardus non potioem heredem haberet Willelmo cognomento Bastardo duce Normannie, consobrino suo, eidem regnum Anglie testamento legavit. Hic Willelmus eodem anno, pridie ydus Octobris venit in Angliam, et interfecit Haraldum, filium Godewini, apud Hastings, et coronatur Londini, die Natali Domini.

Anno Domini 1087. Obiit Willelmus primus Bastardus, anno regni sui 21°. Cui eodem anno successit filius ejus Willelmus Rufus.

Milesimo centesimo 3°. Hic Willelmus Rufus occiditur, dum iret venatum, anno regni sui 13°. Cui successit Henricus 1, qui bonas condidit leges in Anglia.

1106. Henricus Rex cepit Normanniam. Due Lune vise sunt in celo.

1133. Domus Clare-vallis fundatur.

1139. Monachi venerunt in Hiberniam.

1152. Christianus legatus mittitur in Hiberniam, et distribuit 4 pallia, et 4 archiepiscopatus constituit.

1153. Obiit beatus Bernardus.

1183. Anselmus eligitur in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem.

1153. Sanguis e terra emanavit, apud Hameste.

1109. Obiit Anselmus. Tamisia exsiccatur.

1120. Ordo Premonstratensium confirmatur.

1133. Malachias fit archiepiscopus Ardmacanus.

1125. Obiit Henricus rex. Successit Stephanus.

1142. Constituitur abbacia Mellifontis.

1144. Puer Willelmus crucifigitur apud Norwyeh.
 1148. Obiit Malachias Clarevallis.
 1161. Thomas consecratur archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; et anno 1165 exulatur.
 1169. Dermicius McMorkada ad Hemicum secundum transfretavit pro auxilio habendo.
 1170. Henricus primogenitus Henrici 2, coronatur Londini a Roberto archiepiscopo Eboracensi et sex aliis episcopis; contra inhibitionem Alexandri pape iiii^{ti} et contra inhibitionem Sancti Thome. Ex hac consecratione venit episcoporum anathematizatio a sede Apostolica. Inter patrem et filium consecratum dira rebellio. Thome occisio. Eodem anno scilicet 1170, in estate precedente Thome martinizationem, venerunt Anglici primo in Hiberniam.

Versus :

Anno mileno centeno septuageno,
 Anglorum primas corruit ense Thomas;
 Pro Christi sponsa, Christi sub tempore, Christi
 In templo, Christi vernus amator obit.

Milesimo centesimo 72°. Circa Kal. Maii obiit Dermicius McMorkada apud Fernis.

1174. Limericum ab Anglicis occupatur.
 1177. Vivianus legatus mittitur in Hiberniam; et Johannes de Curey Ultoniam acquisivit.
 1183. Ordo Templariorum et Hospicilariorum confirmatur.
 1185. Kal: Maii fuit eclipsis solis, sole existente colore sanguineo. Post eclipsim Johannes filius Henrici regis Anglie cum magno exercitu Hiberniam intravit, sibi a patre traditam, mense Maii.
 1186. Ordo Cartueciensium, et Granduensium confirmatur.
 1186. Hugo de Lacy occiditur.
 1187. Jerusalem cum cruce Domini capitur a Saracenis.
 1189. Henricus 2, filius Imperatricis obiit, pridie nonas Julii, cui successit filius ejus Ricardus magnanimus, coronatus 3° nonas Septembris.
 Anno 1190. Ricardus rex Anglie et Philippus rex Francie vadunt in terram sanctam.
 1193. Ricardus rex Anglie capitur in Austria, in reditu suo ab Ierosolymis, et redemptus infra sequens triennium, pro C. M. libris.

1199. Idem Ricardus obiit, interfectus 4^o Idus Aprilis. Cui successit frater ejus Johannes, coronatus Westmonasterii in die Ascensionis, 5 Kal: Junii.
1204. Johannes de Cury capitur a Hugone de Lacy.
1214. Interdictum Anglie relaxatur.
1215. Concilium generale celebratur Rome ab Innocencio 3^o, ubi conceditur Cisterciensibus nullas decimas dare. Et ordo Minorum confirmatur.
1216. Obiit Innocencius. Successit Honorius. Ordo Predicatorum confirmatur.
1217. Henricus 3 coronatur.
1221. Predicatores intraverunt Angliam; et obiit beatus Dominicus, fundator eorum.
1226. Obiit beatus Franciscus, transactis 20 annis postquam adheserat perfecte consiliis ewangeliorum perfectionis.
1228. Translatio beati Francisci. Et Jerusalem redditur christianis.
1231. Obiit beatus Antonius, doctor de ordine Minorum.
1232. Translatio beati Antonii.
1233. Edmundus fit archiepiscopus Cantuarie, et translatio beati Dominici. Et occiditur Ricardus comes Mariscalli Kyldarie in bello, per Geraldinos, locum et partem regis tenentes:

Versus :

Post incarnatum lapsis de Virgine natum
 Annis nongentis tribus triginta trecentis :
 In primo mensis Aprilis, Kildariensis
 Pugna die Sabbati fuit, in tristicia fati
 Acciderant stallo pugne comiti Mariscallo.

Anno 1240. Nascitur Edwardus primus filius Henrici iii^{ti}. Et obiit Edmundus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

1241. Gregorius obiit, cui successit Alexander. Sedes Romana vacabat per biennium.

1242. Willelmus de Marisco proditor tractus est London ad caudas equorum.

1243. Obiit Hugo de Lacy, comes Ultonie; et Henricus rex Anglie intravit Vasconiam. Obiit Geraldus filius Mauricii, et Ricardus de Burgo in Vasconia.

1202. Fundatur domus de Conale per Meylerum filium Henrici.

1220. Obiit Meylerus Henrici, nobilis Hybernie conquestor.

Versus :

Indomitus domitor totius gentis Hybere.

1245. Innocentius papa deposuit Fredericum imperatorem in concilio Lugdunensi, et obiit magister Alexander Halys, et magister Johannes de Rupella.

1251. Validus ventus fuit in Hibernia, idus Januarii.

1252. Occiditur Sanctus Petrus de ordine Predicatorum, et obiit David archiepiscopus Casselensis. Successit David M^e Karwyll; et magna siccitas fuit; et Waterfordia comburitur.

1248. Incepit guerra Mackanfy, et 1250 occiditur idem.

1253. Obiit Robertus Grostete, episcopus Lincolnensis; et Alanus Lysmoriensis.

1254. Hybernia et Austria dantur Edwardo a patre suo Henrico.

1255. Obiit Lucas Dublin archiepiscopus. Et 4000 in Wallia occiduntur.

1257. Obiit dominus Mauricius filius Geraldi, justiciarius Hybernie, in habitu, et frater minor.

1258. Quatuor fratres regis Anglie exulantur, et ceteri alienigene; 12 pares constituuntur in Anglia, quorum consilio Anglia regetur.

1260. O'Neyl regulus Ultonie occiditur cum multo populo apud civitatem de Duno, dominica infra octavas Ascensionis, et Willelmus de Dene fit justiciarius Hibernie.

1261. Occiditur dominus Johannes filius Thome, et filius suus in Desmonia.

1262. Obiit Ricardus de Clare, comes Gloucestrie.

1264. Bellum de Lewys. Henricus rex capitur, cum filio suo Edwardo, et Ricardus frater ejus, et alii nobiles multi. Eodem anno guerra inter Geraldinos, et Walterum de Burgo, comitem Ultonie; et Mauricius filius Mauricii cepit apud Tristeldermot Ricardum de la Rokele justiciarium Hybernie, et Theobaldum le Botiller, et Johannem de Cogan, et carceribus de Leye et Donmaske mancipavit.

1265. Edwardus evasit de custodia Symonis de Monte-forti. Et pridie nonas Augusti bellum apud Evesam, ubi occiditur Symon de Monte-forti, et alii nobiles multi.

1267. Predicatores ceperunt locum de Ros, et capitulum Minorum Kilkennie.

1268. Karolus vicit Coradellum imperatorem Greecorum. Item, dominus Robertus de Ufford fit justiciarius Hibernie. Item, Mauricius filius Geraldi in mari submergitur, redeundo de Anglia, 5^o Kal: Augusti.

1269. Introitus fratrum in Clonmele.

1270. Lodowicus rex Francie, et Edwardus rex Anglie vadunt in Terram Sanctam; Lodowicus in via moritur. Item, Walterus de Burgo vincitur a rege Connacie apud Ahktyppe; multis nobilibus et militibus ex parte Walteri interemptis; vix eo fuge presid[io] se salvante. Et Jacobus de Audele, fit justiciarius Hybernie.

1271. Facta est magna fames in Hibernia, et pestilentia gravis. Et obiit Walterus de Burgo comes Ultonie. Item, occisi sunt domini Nicholaus et Johannes de Verdon. Obit Fulco archiepiscopus Dublin. Obit Henricus iiiij^{us} rex Anglie, anno regni sui 56^o; et Edwardus filius ejus cepit regnare 5. Kal: Augusti. Locus Predicatorum de Yohil capitur.

1272. Jacobus de Audele justiciarius occiditur in Totmonia. Item, Mauricius filius Mauricii fit justiciarius Hybernie.

1274. Concilium generale apud Lugdunum celebratur a Gregorio x. Interfectio Anglicorum apud Glandelory.

1279. Nicholaus iiiij^{us} fecit declaracionem super regulam beati Francisci. In Yoellia terremotus magnus subvertens castra, et absorbens homines discordes invicem bellantes. Obit dominus David de Barry.

1280. Obit Nicholaus Papa. Et Stephanus episcopus Waterfordie de ordine Hospitaliorum mutavit monetam. Captus fuit Dermotus M^c Morkada. Obit domina Margaria de Say, uxor domini Roberti de Ufford; et combusta est Waterfordia.

1281. Occiditur Hogebyn M^c Gilpadricke.

1282. Guerra inter Edwardum iiiij. regem Anglie, et Walenses. Item, occisi Morkardah et Art M^c Morkarda. Capitulum apud Dundalke; Matheus fit minister Hybernie.

1283. Fit guerra inter Edwardum iiiij. et Wallenses; et destructa est Wallia per eum, et occisus est Lewelyn princeps Wallie, et David frater ejus captus, et tractus eum equis. Item, combusta est Dublinia infra muros, in crastino Circumcisionis Domini.

1284. Castrum de Leye perforatur per Hybernicos. Johannes de Sampford eligitur archiepiscopus Dublinie. Capitulum Minorum Dublinie in Pentecoste.

Item, dominus Galfridus de Sancto Leodegario, episcopus Ossoriensis, acquisivit per duellum, manerium de Serrkeran. Item, dominus Emflues [Alphonsus] filius Edwardi iiii obiit. Item, obiit Karolus, qui fuit Gallicus, et filius ejus fuit incarceratus.

1285. Occisus fuit Willelmus de Larokele. Obiit Theobaldus Pincerna. Item, Geraldus filius Mauricii, (dictus Rochfalyaht) captus fuit a suis Hybernicis in Offaly, et detentus. Item, rex Philippus intravit regnum Arragonie, per preceptum Pape. Dominus Willelmus Hacket, cum multis de suo genere occisus fuit ab Hibernicis.

1286. 7 Idus Aprilis, id est Dominica Palmarum, Johannes de Sampford consecratur Dublinie in ecclesia Trinitatis. Item, Callan in Ossoria combusta est. Captus est Calvali apud Kildariam.

1287. Mortuus est Geraldus filius Mauricii, capitaneus Geraldinorum; hereditatem suam dedit domino Johanni filio Thome, filio adwunculi sui; hic Johannes, primus de hac natione factus est comes Kildarie. Obiit dominus Thomas de Clare.

1288. Dominus Johannes filius Thome amisit multos equos et garciones in Offaly.

1290. Judei de Anglia exulantur.

1291. Capitulum Cork.

1294. In festo beate Margarete virginis, fuit fulgur et corruscatio destruentes blada, unde provenit maxima caristia, qua multi fame perierunt. Item, eodem anno, ante festum Omnium Sanctorum, applicuit dominus Gilbertus de Clare, comes Gloucestrie, apud Ros. Item, eodem anno, dominus Johannes filius Thome dedit vadium super dominum Willelmum de Vesey, in principio mensis Aprilis, pugnandi in duello contra eum. Eodem die ad 40 annos occisus fuit Ricardus Mariscalli Kildarie.

1294. Ricardus de Burgo comes Ultonie, captus fuit per Johannem filium Thome, sabbato ante festum Sancte Lucie virginis.

1302. Circa festum Pentecostes, obiit Michael Ossoriensis episcopus, cui successit Willelmus filius Johannis, consecratus Kylkennie, dominica infra octavas Epiphanie, anno eodem.

1303. Ricardus comes Ultonie Scotiam intravit. Obiit Geraldus, filius Johannis, filii Thome.

1304. Abbacia beate Marie Dublinie et locus Predicatorum, cum suburbio illius comburuntur in festo Sancti Collumbe abbatis.

1305. O'Conkur, regulus de Offaly, et Calvart frater ejus, cum aliis 12 melioribus illius nationis interficiuntur in domo domini Petri de Brimegham, circa festum Trinitatis.

1307. In crastino Purificationis Marie, capti fuerunt Templarii ubique. Obiit Ed. iiii. 7. die Julii.

1308. Capitulum Minorum Kylkennie, in festo Baptiste.

1309. Obiit frater Philippus de Norraht, feria 3^a ante Dominicam Palmarum. Pullulabat secta Soraboitarum, presidente Clemente Papa. Occiditur Mauricius *Canteton et David* suspensus. Dominus Johannes Bonevyl occiditur.

1310. Captus fuit dominus Willelmus de Burgo. Interfectus dominus Johannes de Crok, cum aliis multis in bello de Bonratte, in die Ascensionis Domini, omissis in prelio spoliis multis. Item, obiit dominus Johannes de Cogan.

1312. In festo Aniceti martyris, occiditur dominus Nicholaus de Aveneil, Patricius de Rupe, et Hibernici multi, per dominum Nicholaum de Verdone, et burgenses de Dundalke, juxta Dundalke.

1311. Consilium generale celebratur Viennæ per Clementem undecimum. Ordo Templariorum destruitur. 1311. Occiditur Philippus le Poer per Rupenses. Obiit Eustacius le Poer ante Pasa. Captus est Petrus de Caustona [Gavaston] per Baroniam et decapitatus, in festo nativitatis Baptiste.

1312. Capitulum Minorum de Yohil. Natus est Edwardus filius regis Edwardi 5. Et in sequenti Natali dominus Johannes filius Thome tenuit magnum, opulentum et pacificum festum apud A[w]dayr, et fecit Nicholaum filium Mauricii de Kirrigia militem, et alios duos.

1313. Obiit dominus Johannes de Burgo filius Ricardi, circa Pentecosten. Capitulum generale Bare ..nono et dominus Edmundus Pincerna tenuit Dublinie magnum festum in festo beati Michaelis, et fecit 30 milites. In octabis beati Francisci proximo sequentibus capitulum de Duno. Item, in Natali Domini sequenti proximo, dominus Mauricius filius Thome duxit ad domum uxorem suam Katerinam filiam Ricardi comitis Ultonie; et fecit duos ibi milites Edmundus le Botiller.

1314. Moritur Clemens Papa xi [v]. Item, occiditur dominus Gilbertus de Clare comes Gloucestrie, dominus Robertus de Clifford, et alii multi nobiles, atque flos Anglie apud Striffing per Robertum le Brus et Scotos, in festo Johannis Baptiste.

1315. Commune parliamentum magnatum Hibernie apud Kilkenniam, pro auxilio

auxilio et consilio habendo contra Scotos in principio mensis Junii. Illo tempore applicuerunt Scoti in Ultonia, quibus adhererunt toto tempore suo quo fuerunt in Hibernia quasi omnes Hybernici terre, paucis valde fidem et fidelitatem servantibus. Eodem anno Scoti cum Hibernicis combusserunt Dondalk et locum Fratrum spoliarunt libris, pannis, calicibus, vestimentis, et multos occiderunt. 1315. Strages magna Hybernicorum, scilicet de O'Mmorehys, et hominibus illorum circiter 300 occiduntur juxta Balilethan, in Epiphania Domini. Item, in crastino conversionis Sancti Pauli bellum de Skethrys inter Anglicos, ubi occiduntur de Anglicis tantum 5; de Scotis vero, circa 70. Ibi occubuit ille nobilis guerrator, Hamundus le Grasse, et dominus Willelmus Prindirgast et 3 alii tantum, Anglici tamen campum dimiserunt cum Scotis, quorum princeps fuit Edwardus le Brus, ingerens se pro rege Hibernie, qui mala multa intulit hominibus pacem diligentibus.

1316. Dominus Johannes filius Thome, [et] Arnaldus le Poer, ad Edwardum 5, in Angliam se transtulerunt, dantes obsides de fide et fidelitate servanda; et rex dedit Johanni filio Thome comitatum Kildarie, Arnaldo alias terras, pro garisona. Item, dominus Willelmus Comyn cum duobus fratribus suis occiditur, circa festum Baptiste. Item, occiditur dominus Henricus Crok. Item, Johannes de Dene, Patricius Leredekne, circa idem tempus. Item, eodem anno et tempore, scilicet circa octavas Baptiste, fit magna strages Hibernicorum juxta abbaciam de Balkynglas; ubi circiter 300 occiduntur. Item, ex Scotis interficiuntur circiter 300 in Ultonia per Anglicos patrie.

1316. Magna caristia salis in Hibernia, sic quod unus cranocus communiter vendebatur pro xl. solidis; in aliquibus locis pro 4 marcis et ultra. Hoc anno omnes Hibernici fidem fedissime et fidelitatem deserentes, ut communiter se ad guerram posuerunt. Item, eodem anno, in festo beati Laurentii martyris bellum de Ahtnery in Connaccia; ubi interficiuntur de Hybernicis per Ricardum de Brimegham, dominum Willelmum de Burgo et ceteros Anglicos, multi reguli et nobiles, secundum communem relatam summa totalis, v. . . (*here is a manifest erasure in the original*) M. in universo, numerus capitum abscisorum mille quingenta capita. Item, eodem anno circa Natale Domini, intravit dominus Robertus le Brus, qui se gessit pro rege Scotorum, Hiberniam transiens per totam terram de Ultonia, ubi applicuit, usque fere Lymericum; comburendo, occidendo, depredando, spoliando villas, castra et etiam ecclesias, eundo et redeundo.

1317. In Paschate, fuit magna congregatio magnatum Hibernie sub montem de Loddyn juxta Lymericum, contra Scotos; Scotis ex opposito apud castrum Conyl existentibus; et facti fuerunt ibi de Anglicis 6 milites; et in hyeme precedente dominus Ricardus de Clare tenuit magnam gardam apud Dernaht. 1317. Dominus Rogerus de Mortuo Mari justiciarius factus, applicuit in Pascha apud Yohel, cum militibus 38, exiens de navibus fecit 2 milites; et applicans ad se dominum Johannem de Brimegham, dominum Nicholaum de Verdone, ejecit omnes de nacione et cognomine de Lacy ex Hybernia; et coegit fugere ad Scotiam in estate. Et occiduntur juxta Pontensem civitatem multi de Ultonia; quorum principalis fuit ubi de interfectis, Willelmus Savage. Hii autem et alii Ultonienses per Scotos extra patriam suam expulsi fuerunt; et Scotos insequentes per Mediam, Legeniam et Momoniam, non minus quasi quam Scoti preter combustionem et interfectionem populo terre dampnum intulerunt.

1318. 7^o Kal: Aprilis, canonizatur Lodowicus episcopus et confessor de ordine Minorum, archiepiscopus Tolosanus, filius et heres regis Cielie, a Papa Johanne 22. Item, duo cardinales in Angliam mittuntur pro pace formanda inter Anglicos et Scotos, sed nil profecerunt. Item, eodem anno, dominus Willelmus filius Johannis, episcopus Ossoriensis, transfertur ad archiepiscopatum Casselensem; cui substituitur frater Ricardus Leddrede, per Papam Johannem consecratus Avinnone; ubi pro tunc degebat curia Romana, scilicet, 8^o. Kal: Maii. Item, eodem anno, id est, 1318, a festo apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi usque autumpnum, fuit maxima caristia et fames, unde multi et innumerales moriebantur; nam cranocus frumenti ut communiter pro xx. solidis et amplius vendebatur. Item, Thomas Don, multarum navium depredator, subversor, et pirata crudelis de parte Seotorum, occisus est.

1317. Capitulum Waterfordie. Item, facta strages magna exercitus domini Edmudi Pincerne in Hibernia per Donatum O'Karwyll, ubi interficiuntur circa ducenti. Item, Rogerus de Mortuo Mari fecit Johannem Brimegham militem, et alios tres vel 4.

1318. 5. Idus Maii, occiditur dominus Ricardus de Clare per suos Hibernicos de Totmonia cum aliis 4 militibus, domino Thoma de Lesse, domino Henrico de Capella, dominis Jacobo et Johanne de Canteton, et aliis multis, die Jovis in mane. Item, Capitulum de Ros, in festo Bartholomei apostoli.

Item,

Item, in festo Michaelis proximo sequenti, applicuit Alexander Byggenor de Curia, archiepiscopus Dublinie factus, et justiciarii nomen et officium habens Hibernie. Item, eodem anno, 1318, in festo beati Kalixti pape et martyris, die Sabbati mane, occiditur dominus Edwardus le Brus (usurpans sibi nomen et vocari a suis se faciens regem Hibernie), apud Dundalke, per Johannem de Brimegham, et Milonem de Verdone cum Scotis multis. Item, eodem anno, occiditur apud Ros, Gilbertus de Rupe (justorum occisor, et fidelium depre-dator) per burgenses de Ros. Item, occiditur dominus Johannes de Lyvet, per Tolonenses, et O'Nolanis. Item, circa festum Epiphaniæ interficiuntur per O'Nolanos, Petrus de Recheford, et Oliverus filius David le Grasse, et alii cir-citer 80, de exercitu domini Arnaldi le Poer, qui ductor erat et princeps eorum.

1319. Occiditur Johannes filius Donati O'Morthe et alii fratres sui, pacis et pacificorum fidelium impugnator. Item, occiditur dominus Johannes le Botiller, per satellites domini Willelmi de Brimegham.

1320. Capitulum Kildarie in festo Sancti Jacobi apostoli. Item, occiditur dominus Fulco de la Frene, per Willelmum et Sylvestrem de Marisco et ceteros satellites Edmundi Pincerne; volens suos et fideles patrie salvare, ne eos spolia- rent; scilicet, die Dominica infra octavas beati Martini episcopi et confessoris. Item, in estate precedente fuit congregatio pastorum diversarum terrarum versus Terram Sanctam, spe tamen frustrata, sine commodo qui supervixerant redie- runt.

1321. Inter Edwardum 5 regem Anglie et baroniam fuit maxima discordia, propter Hugonem de Spenser, qui contra eos fovebatur; et ipse Hugo per baroniam cum suo patre et filio exulantur, sed non diu exilium tenuerunt, reducti iterum per regem, et ditati excellenter. Item, circa festum Philippi et Jacobi occiduntur de O'Konchours, circiter 300, in confinio Midie et Legenie, per Andream de Brimegham. Item, capitulum de Clare in festo Baptiste. Item, dominus Johannes Brimegham fit justiciarius Hybernie. Item, Meylerus le Poer episcopus Lehtlinensis consecratus Waterfordie, Dominica Palmarum precedente.

1320. Incepit universitas Dublinie, universitas quoad nomen, sed utinam quoad factum et rem.

1321. Obiit Edmundus Pincerna Londonii, in vigilia exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, et in vigilia vigilie beati Martini episcopi et confessoris, apud Baliga-
veran

veran sepelitur. Item, erigitur novus chorus Kilkennie. Item, circa festum Omnium Sanctorum obiit Willelmus filius Mauricii de Canteton. Item, 1321, occisus est dominus Omfrey de Boun, comes Herfordie, die Sancti Patricii apud Barbrigs, eum 2 militibus, per dominum Andream Hareley, quem idem comes militem fecerat; volens Andreas ex hoc regi placere, et placuit; quare rex eum comitem fecerat de Karlel, nec tamen commodum magnum reportavit; quia infra 2 annos ipse fedus eum Scotis in secreto (ut dicitur), contraxit; et per regem Anglie tractus et suspensus est. Item, die Lune proximo sequente, in crastino Sancti Benedicti, decapitatus est dominus Thomas comes Lancastrie, Leycestrie, Salisbiriæ et Lincolnie, ac Ferers, filius advunculi domini regis, et advunculus regis Francie, et regine Anglie, per regem Anglie et suos justiciarios, ad instigationem Hugonis de Spenser, cujus exilium ipse fecit et procuravit in communi parlamento Londoni. Item, in eadem quindena, dominus Rogerus de Clifford, dominus Johannes Mounbrey, dominus Bartholomeus de Baldismer, et alii milites et barones, circiter 26, de melioribus et potioribus Anglie, suspensi et tracti sunt; alii vero multi nobiles, barones, milites et armigeri capti in diversis carceribus Anglie retruduntur, et redimuntur multo precio pro voluntate regis.

1322. In principio autumpni, obiit Ricardus de Brimegham, dominus de Ahtnery. Item, Willelmus filius Reginaldi Conteton (maximus malefactorum et depredator), Dominica ante festum beati Michaelis occiditur. Item, Sabbato, in vigilia vigilie Sancti Luce ewangeliste occisi per O'Nolanis Andreas de Brimegham, et dominus Nicholaus de Lande cum suis. Item, isto anno, in autumpno intravit Edwardus 5 Scotiam cum exercitu copioso valde, de quibus multa milia fame perierunt; nec tamen an parum profecerunt; sed redeundo captus dominus Johannes de Britannia, comes Richmondie. Item, circa Natale vendebatur eranocus de sale, xx^s. et plus. Item, 1322, in die Palmarum apud Waterfordiam consecrantur Nicholaus Welyfed episcopus Waterfordie, Johannes Lavnalit episcopus Lysmorensis, et episcopus Fynaborensis, eodem die et loco.

1323. Feria 6. infra octavas Pasche, occisus est Philippus Talon cum filio et circiter 26 de O'Cod . . tanys per Edmundum le Botiller, rectorem de Tylaht et Cantitonenses, qui eos de ecclesia extraxerunt, et ecclesiam de Thalmolyn cum viris et mulieribus et pueris, et Sancti Molyng reliquiis combusserunt. Item, intra festum Assumptionis et Nativitatis Virginis, captus fuit Mac Mor[kada] et Henricus O'Nolan interfectus, et alii circa 24, per dominum Henricum

Henricum Traharn, et alios de Valle. Item, in vigilia ad Vinculorum Sancti Petri proximo precedente, dominus Rogerus de Mortuo Mari evasit de carcere turris Londonii. 1323. Consecratum est altare magnum Fratrum Minorum Kilkennie. Ipso die, scilicet, 3^o. Idus Januarii, deposissio domini Roberti Scorthals. Item, in purificatione beate Marie applicuit dominus Johannes Darcy justiciarius Hibernie, apud Dubliniam. Item in lxx^a. mortuus est dominus Willelmus de Burgo junior. Item, in vigilia Benedicti abbatis, interficiuntur de Hibernicis et malefactoribus de Yi[r]left circiter 200 per dominum Robertum, filium Mathei Caunteton.

1324. Circa Pentecosten obiit in Scotia dominus Walterus de Lacy, de Hybernia exulatus. Item, circa festum Baptiste obiit dominus Eymcerus de Valencia comes Penbrochi in Vasconia. Item, obiit Johannes primogenitus domini Thome comitis Kyldarie in Anglia, regi datus pro obside. Item, eodem anno, scilicet 1324 die Lune in festo Processi et Martiani martyrum, domina Alicia Kyteler, propter sortilegia diversa et heresim multimodam, et sacrificia demonibus immolata, per fratrem Ricardum episcopum Ossoriensem, est heretica judicata, probata et condemnata: presentibus domino Johanne Darcy justiciario Hybernie, Priore de Klynaynan, Cancellario, Thesaurario, et Arnaldo le Poer, senescallo Kilkennie, hoc videntibus. Item, circa translationem Sancti Thome martyris occiditur dominus Walterus de Valle cum filio suo, per illos de cognomine de Crok, juxta Nenaht Ybreyne. Item, in crastino Animarum, anno eodem, mulier quedam Petronilla de Midia *dicta* de secta et doctrina predictae domine Alicie superius memorate, fuit de heresi, sortilegio et sacrificio demonibus immolato condemnata et igni tradita et combusta. A retro autem actis temporibus non est visum vel auditum, quod quispiam pro heresi penam mortis sustineret in Hibernia ante ipsam. Prima hec omnium secundum hominum memoriam tunc viventium et relatum, non dico quam sit quia in hoc facinore primo peccavit, sed quia primo passa est mortis justum judicium propter heresim. Item, eodem anno circa festum Leonardi abbatis, mortuus est dominus Johannes filius Thome, frater domini Mauricii filii Thome. Miles iste juvenis juvenum consilio ut plurimum constipatus, ductus et seductus, a progenitorum ejus militia et vestigiis degenerans, pacis extitit non propugnator nec defensor, sed expugnator. Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum, in multis locis Hibernie. Item, eodem anno ante Natale, Arnoldus le Poer tunc senescallus Kilkennie, cum aliis de comitatu eodem tenuit

tenuit magnam gardam apud Ynistryoke contra Rupenses, et eos fortiter obsessit, et obsides coegit reddere de pace et fidelitate amodo tenenda. Item, eodem anno die Jovis in octavis Sancti Hilarii, Willelmus Owtlau de heresi irretitus, et notorie defamatus, et in purgacione deficiens, in ecclesia beate Virginis Kilkennie, heresim publice abjuravit; professionem novam legens, et manu propria conscribens. Item, Dominica precedente, obiit frater David, Prior de Inistryoke, vir venerabilis ac honorabilis multorum judicio apud Deum et homines.

Item, anno Domini 1325, occiditur Dermicius Oge M^c Karthy rex Desmonie, per Willelmum filium Nicholai filii Mauricii, apud Trahy. 1325, fuit discordia ut communiter inter religiosos pauperes Hybernie quasi omnes, quidam eorum nacionis sue et sanguinis et lingue partem tenentes et foventes ac promoventes; alii prelacionis et superioritatis officia ambientes. 1325, die Lune in festo beati Dominici confessoris, occisus fuit dominus Johannes de Barry de Hely, miles strenuus et frequenter probatus in armis, per O'Carwyllis. 1325, die dominico in crastino octav: Sancti Laurentii occiditur Dovenaldus Duff M^c Gilpadricke per suos consanguineos, sed prodiciose. Item, eodem anno Johannes de Brimegham, et Thomas le Botiller collegerunt exercitum super O'Carwyll; qui hoc anno vix reliquit domum, castrum aut villam in Elycarwyll, inter Anglicos et pacis amatores, quin combussit et destruxit. 1325, in Pentecoste, capitulum generale celebratum Lugduni; ubi loca de Cork. Boton, Lymyric et Tartdart aufer[un]tur ab Hybernicis fratribus, et Anglicis, et quinta custodia assignatur, cum ante tantum fuissent 4 custodie. Item, eodem anno feria quinta in crastino sanctorum martyrum Dionisii &c.; occiditur Willelmus, filius Ricardi le Butiller, cum multis aliis in Totmonia. Item, eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Thome apostoli Bren O'Bren, vallatus auxilio Anglicorum de Ely, cepit magnam predam in Ossoria, in confinio de Slesblanie, et super Athbo et Admacart; et interfecerunt fideles Anglicos circa defensionem bonorum suorum. Item, eodem anno die Lune in festo Epiphanie, in sero fuit ventus validissimus et tempestas prosternens domos et edificia, denudans ecclesias et monasteria, frangens et evellens radicitus arbores et campanilia multa, dispergens tassos bladorum et horrea. Eodem die Dublinie fuerunt facti duo milites de ordine Hospitalariorum.

Item, anno 1326, in festo apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi (quod accidit die Ascensionis), occiditur per O'Carwillis, dominus Matheus de Mylborne, miles

probus et prudens, nacione Anglicus, sed usu loquendi Gallicus, Gallicum tantum loquens. Annus autem iste siccus fuit ultra modum Hybernie consuetum; sic quod in yeme quasi parum pluvie fuit, in vere estate et autumpno quasi nihil, tanta fuit siccitas et tantus calor, quod fontes et magni rivuli (ubi semper emanabant aque copiose) penitus siccabantur.

Anno 1326. Die Martis ante festum Petri ad Vincula, obiit dominus Ricardus de Burgo comes Ultonie et dominus Connaccie, apud Athyssell; miles prudens, facetus, dives et sapiens, plenus dierum; de isto communiter fuit dictum, quod filias ejus nobiliter graciose et excellenter maritavit; nam, unam Roberto de Brus, qui tunc preerat regno Scotorum; alteram comiti Glovernie; tertiam comiti Kyldarie; quartam comiti de Lowht; quintam domino Mauricio filio Thome; sextam sed seniore[m] domino Thome de Multon maritavit; filium filii sui reliquit heredem Willelmum Johannis de Burgo filii sui et filie comitis Glovernie. Item, eodem anno die Lune in erastino Exaltacionis, obiit dominus Willelmus filius Johannis, quondam episcopus Ossoriensis; sed postmodum in archiepiscopum Cassellensem translatus; vir potens et dives, ac venerabilis in populo et in clero. Item, eodem die occisi fuerunt de hominibus de Cathyrlaht et patria illa circiter 80, per O'Morehys. 1326. viii^o Kal: Octobris, applicuit domina Isabella regina Anglicorum cum filio suo Edwardo primogenito, de Francia, et vallata auxilio comitis Hanaudie, et domini Rogeri de Mortuo Mari; ceperunt Hugonem de Spenser comitem Wyntonie apud Bristollum, et eum ibi judicialiter fecerunt trahi, suspendi et decapitari, in quindena beati Michaelis. Et in vigilia beate Katarine virginis eodem anno, dominum Hugonem de Spenser juniorem, qui filiam duxerat et heredem comitis Glovernie; et eum apud Herefordiam simili pena cum patre suo occiderunt, et eum trahi fecerunt, suspendi et decapitari, et membratim dividi, et quarteria sua ad 4 Anglie angulos transmiserunt, capud mittentes Londoniam pro spectaculo. Item, eodem tempore, dominus Walterus Stapleton, episcopus Exoniensis, et thesaurarius Anglie, Londoniis est decapitatus per eives, quia erat de parte secta et consilio Dispensatorum, qui nitebantur reginam et filium ejus destruere (postea regem), et de terra delere, ut dicebatur. Item, anno eodem, in communi parlamento Londonii circa Epiphaniam deponitur Edwardus quintus communi assensu cleri et populi, cui successit Edwardus vi^{us} filius ejus, 16 annorum; coronatus Londonii Dominica in vigilia Purificationis beate virginis, anno Domini 1326. Obiit autem iste depositus Edwardus in castro de Berceley detentus, in festo sanctorum martyrum

tyrum Eustacii et sociorum ejus proximo post ejus depositionem et sepultus est apud Gloverniam.

Item, anno 1327, in festo Sancte Trinitatis, occiditur Symon Pureyl, tunc in officio vicecomitis Kylkennie, per O'Brennanis, et alii cum eo fere 20. 1327, Dominica scilicet prima de Adventu, et in vigilia beati Andree apostoli, combusta est villa et fere tota baronia de Kenlys in Ossoria, per dominum Willelmum de Brimegham et Geraldinos, homines, scilicet, domini Mauricii filii Thome; et illo die ad octo dies combustum et destructum fuit Grasicastel, cum toto territorio in circuito; et fuit guerra sevissima inter Geraldinos, Brimeghamys et sua[m] sequela[m] ex parte una, contra Poerinos et illos de Burgo ex parte altera. Tunc unanimiter contra Poerinos insurrexerunt Geraldini, Brimeghamys sua potentia et illi de Valle, et de Sancto Albino, et Ketyngys, cum multis aliis nacionibus, et multos Poerinorum occiderunt, et fere omnes eorum terras combusserunt et destruxerunt.

1328. Feria 3^a post Pascha, Nonas scilicet Aprilis, obiit dominus Thomas filius Johannis, comes Kildarie, justiciarius tunc Hibernie, apud Mayoht. Item, die Martis pridie Idus Aprilis anno eodem, occiditur apud Bargum, Willelmus filius Johannis de Rupe, cum aliis malefactoribus, hominibus et consanguineis suis, de loco Predicatorum extractis. Item 11 Kal: ejusdem mensis et anni, occiditur Petrus Poer, filius et heres baronis de Donhulle, cum aliis de cognomine suo circa 12, per familiam domini Mauricii filii Thome; et illo die occiditur dominus Johannes filius Geraldi, in eodem conflictu. Item, eodem anno, 5^o Kal: Junii, in vigilia Trinitatis obiit dominus Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario. 1328, capitur et occiditur in vigilia vigilie beati Mathei apostoli Johannes filius Benedicti le Poer, dominus de Rahtgormoeke et Kyhuydan, per Cantionenses; et cito post obierunt Katerina filia Mauricii, uxor ejusdem, et heres eorum, apud Ros.

1327. Romani, cum Lodowyco duce Bavarie in Imperatorem electum.—
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1328. Edwardus rex Anglie (post conquestum) tercius, fecit fratrem suum (Johannem de Eltam dictum), comitem Cornubie, dominum Rogerum de Mortuo Mari, comitem Marehie, et dominum Jacobum le Botiller, comitem Ermonie. Item, 1328, circa festum Michaelis, Willelmus de Burgo comes Ultonie, in Anglia educatus, cum Matilda uxore ejus, filia domini Henrici comitis Lancastrie, et consanguinea ipsius, ex dispensacione curie dispensati, quia erant in

3° et 4° gradu affinitatis, venerunt ad Hiberniam ; hic erat filius Johannis de Burgo, filii Ricardi, et Elizabethe, filie Gilberti de Clare ; cui tertia pars terrarum comitis Glovernie competebat, ex parte matris sue ipsius Elizabethe.

1328. Dominica in crastino Agnetis secundo, obiit dominus Johannes le Poer, baro de Dunhulle. Item, eodem anno scilicet ultimo die Februarii, die Martis, combustum est Cumbyr, per dominum Willelmum de Brimegham.

1328. 2 Idus Martii, die scilicet Martis ante festum Patricii, obiit Dublinie dominus Arnaldus le Poer.

1329. Die Veneris in festo Tiburcii et Susanne combustum fuit Drumhyrthyr in vigilia vigilie Palmarum, per O'Brenanys ; et die Lune post, per Donatum M^c Gilpatrick, combusta patria de Moyarfe et spoliata.

1329. Die Lune in vigilia Brandani abbatis, occiduntur per Rupenses et Barrenses Jacobus filius Roberti filii Jacobi Ketyng, cum aliis de suo cognomine ; dominus Philippus Hoddinnet, Hugo Canteton, cum multis de sanguine eorum, circiter 140, tam de sanguine, quam de familia eorum.

1329. In vigilia Pentecostes, et beati Barnabe apostoli, dominus Johannes de Brimegham, comes de Lowht occiditur, contra eum conspiraverunt omnes de comitatu suo, nolentes eum regnare super eos ; concilium fecerunt in unum, et in multitudine magna armatorum congregati, nulli de familia ejus parentes, eum cum 160 et amplius, cum 2 fratribus ejus, et de cognomine ipsius circa novem interfecerunt. In ista strage et eodem die Cam O'Kayrwill, famosus ille tympanista et cytharista, in arte sua fenix, ea pollens prerogativa et virtute, eum aliis tympanistis discipulis ejus circiter 20 ibidem occubuit. Iste vocatus Cam O'Kayrwyll, quia luscus erat nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens, et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum, ac contemporaneorum, corrector, doctor et director extitit. Item in vigilia vigilie Columbe abbatis obiit Robertus de Brus rex Scotorum, in armis strenuus, in bellicis negotiis doctus et expertus ; vulgari et communi relatu, in hiis vix in orbe parem habens. Item, eodem anno in crastino Johannis et Pauli, die scilicet Martis, occiduntur per Poerinos, Gilbertus et Remundus de Valle, Robertus O'Neyle, eum aliis quasi Item, eodem anno, Dominica in crastino Magdalene, occiditur Malahtlyng O'Konkour, non Marte sed arte prodiciosa, per Malmorthe filium fratris sui, cujus patrem quoque principem de Offaly (ut regnaret) exulavit, cujus et filium Dermoyd Oge, et interficientis se fratrem, occiderat prodiciose, et sic ars deluditur arte. Item, eodem die

die occiduntur de O'Dymysey circiter 200. post mortem ipsius Malahtlyn patriam ut eam spoliarent intrantes, et in eodem die, ibidem occiduntur de O'Donyn septemdecim.

1329. In prima hebdomada Augusti, Breyn O'Breyn villas de Athyssell et Tyberary combussit, atque totam patriam in circuitu vastavit spoliavit et destruxit. Item, Sabbato ante festum Laurentii, occiditur per O'Nolans, David le Botiller, juxta Cathrylaht.

1329. Circa festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, obiit Londoniis Johannes M^c Carwyll, primo episcopus Corcagiensis, postea Midensis, postremo factus archiepiscopus Casselensis, de Curia Romana rediens. Item, ^{va} eodem anno. dominus Jacobus pincerna Hibernie, per Edwardum Anglie regem post Normannorum conquestum tertium, factus est comes Ornonie ^{cat}. Et dominus Mauricius filius Thome per eundem, eodem anno, Desmonie comes est creatus. Item, eodem anno, in vigilia beati Laurentii martyris, dominus Thomas le Botiller cum aliis circiter 100 per M^c Hokegan juxta Molingar occiditur. Item, eodem anno, 14 Kal: Augusti, Breyn O'Breyn apud Yrlef, interfecit de exercitu Willelmi de Burgo comitis Ultonie, Walterum filium Hillarii de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn, Nicholaum M^c Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de Totmonia. Item, eodem anno, Dominica ante festum Mathei apostoli, sole existente in Libra, castrum de Leye captum est per O'Dymysey. Item, eodem anno die Martis, in vigilia Cicilie virginis, dominus Henricus Traharne, et Laurentius frater domini Jacobi le Botiller, per O'Nolan sunt capti; ob quam rem dominus Jacobus pincerna collecto nobili exercitu, die Jovis in crastino Lucie virginis, et die Veneris sequente, terras eorum, et patriam fere totaliter ignis combustione vastavit.

1329. Idus Martii, captus est Eadmundus comes Cantii; et in crastino Edwardi regis et martyris decapitatus est apud Wincestriam, objecta sibi proditione, scilicet quod regem capere et occidere niteretur, ut dicebant.

1330. In festo Philippi et Jacobi occiditur dominus Jacobus Beufo, cum aliis fidelibus plebanis circiter 120, per Breyn O'Breyn. Item, die Lune in vigilia vigilie beati Alexi confessoris, anno eodem fuit eclypsis solis; et illo tempore, dominus Willelmus de Burgo comes Ultonie collegit exercitum copiosum Ultoniensium et Connactensium; et dominus Jacobus le Botiller suum exercitum [duxit] super Breyn O'Breyn; eo quod eorum terras et patriam distruxisset. Qui omnes parum profecerunt contra eum illa vice; sed sine magno luero vel dampno, dedecore vel honore ad sua sunt reversi. Item, die Mercurii sequenti
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in vigilia vigilie beate Margarete virginis, in predicta congregatione, juxta Moyalby, idem comes Ultonie fecit Walterum de Brimegham, et alium de sua familia milites. Dominus Walterus, dominum Ricardum de la Rokel, et dominum Gilbertum de Brimegham; et comes Hermonie fecit dominos Eadmundum le Botiller, Robertum et Patricium Travers milites; et dominus Willelmus de Brimegham, fecit dominos Johannem de Sancto Albino, et Johannem Monsel milites eodem tempore et loco. Item, eodem anno, natus est Henricus primogenitus regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum; [et postea, mutato nomine Edwardus appellatur, iste Edwardus fuit pater regis Richardi, qui Richardus primo vocabatur Johannes,—*in margine.*] Item, eodem anno, Dominica in festo Vitalis et Agricole, occiditur apud Kilkenniam, Donatus filius Galfridi M^r Gilpatrike. Item, in die Martis sequenti, in festo Sancti Leonardi natus est Johannes primogenitus Jacobi le Botiller, comitis Ormonie, apud Athur. Item, anno eodem, Dominica in festo beate Katerine, fuit vehemens ventus et horribilis; et Dominica in vigilia nativitatis Domini ventus consimilis, qui tassos dispersit, domos distruxit, et mala multa fecit. Iste annus *fuit omnibus hominibus contrarius et charus; et multi fame perierunt. Nam cranocus frumenti in hyeme, marca vendebatur, et ultra; sed propter bladum de partibus extraneis, parum ultra valuit in estate; a Mayo usque Februarium fuit humidus, pluviosus nimis et ventosus, ita ut estas et autumnus in hyemalem tempestatem fere videbatur converti.* Item in vigilia Circumcisionis, Ricardus O'Nolan, in campanili monachorum de Dowsky fuit obsessus, et filium suum in obsidem dare compulsus est. Item, anno eodem, morti damnatur R. de Mortuo Mari comes Marchie, ante Natale Domini. Item, obiit Walterus le Rede, archiepiscopus Cassellensis, et Robertus de Brimegham, [circa Purificationem,—*in margine.*] Item, anno eodem, ante Dominicam Annunciationis, dominus Thomas de Dene capitur per Hibernicos, et vulneratur, aliquibus de familia sua peremptis; et ipse, die Jovis in crastino Sancti Aniceti pape et martyris sequenti, de vulnere accepto obiit. Item, circa idem tempus, occiduntur duo filii domini David Beket, per satellites domini Willelmi de Brimegham.

1331. Die Lune in crastino Tiburcii et Valeriani, occiduntur de Mac Morchada et O'Brynnys juxta Weyfordiam, per illos de patria illa, plusquam ducenti.

1331. Die Mercurii in vigilia beate Marthe [beati Marci] ewangeliste, occiduntur per O'Thohyl, dominus Philippus le Brit, et filius ejus, et unus templarius de Geraldinis, et alii valentes Anglici de patria, circiter 30. Item, eodem anno,

anno, die Mercurii infra octavas Pentecostes Willelmus Haket apud Yorlys, cum aliis de patria interfecerunt de hominibus Breyn O'Bréyn, et aliis Hibernicis circiter 50, et ipse idem Willelmus eodem die et loco occiditur. Item, eodem anno, dominus Willelmus de Brimegham cum sua familia occupavit tenuit et mansit in sylva monachorum de Dowsky in estate, et ibidem dominus Eustathius le Poer die Mercurii in festo Gervasii et Prothasii desponsavit filiam Johannis de Brimegham, comitis de Lowlit; et Sabbato proximo sequenti, interfecti sunt 9 de Rupensibus; inter quos interfectus fuit David filius David filii Alexandri de Fermoy et alii cum eis 19. Et captus est filius Georgii de Rupe, gener domini Willelmi Brimegham de nuptiis versus Fernegylian redeundo. Eodem anno venit dominus Antonius de Lucy, justiciarius in Hyberniam, circa festum Trinitatis. Item, circa idem tempus obiit Ricardus filius Thome, filius et heres comitis Kyldarie, etatis circiter 15 annorum. Item, eodem anno, in vigilia Alexandri confessoris, satellites Willelmi de Brimegham cum Cantitonensibus et Hibernicis, 24 homines de villa Thome et Jeriponte occiderunt, et mala multa in patria illa fecerunt isto anno. Item, eodem anno, scilicet 1331, Mauricius filius Thome comes Desmonie, et Willelmus de Brimegham die Lune, in festo Benedicti confessoris, pacem cum predicto Antonio justiciario, pro guerra sua fecerunt et tactis Evangeliiis et Sanctorum reliquiis, ac Christi corpore adducto, juraverunt pacem et fidelitatem domino regi et populo de cetero servare. Multi etiam de secta eorum hoc tempore pacem gravi redemptione comparaverunt. Ubi proclamatum fuit, quod nulla de cetero pro morte Anglici redemptionis et pax concederetur. Eodem die juxta Balligaveran occiduntur et capiuntur Cantonenses. Item, isto anno, circa festum Johannis Baptiste projecti sunt ad terram in portu Dublinie, juxta villam, multi et grandes pisces marini, . . . et innumerabiles, quot non vidit etas hominum in Hibernia tunc viventium; erant in longitudine 40 pedum, quidam 30; ita quod quidam illorum vix nec virtute hominum, vel robore jumentorum de loco trahi poterant; et tante erant quidam altitudinis, ut duobus hominibus longis circa unum piscem stantibus, ex una et altera parte ventris [neuter] alterum videre poterat. Item, anno eodem, dominus Mauricius filius Thome, infra quindenam post pacem sibi concessam per eundem justiciarium, apud Limiricum est captus, et in custodia sua detentus; et vi. Kal. Martii apud Clonmele capiuntur per eundem domini Willelmus et Walterus Brimegham.

1331. Die Lune in festo beati Hillarionis abbatis, occiditur Ricardus filius
Philippi

Philippi O'Nolan, per Pincernam et suos consanguineos. Item, eodem anno, die Veneris, in festo beate Cecilie virginis, per dominum Nicholaum Waterfordensem episcopum, confectum [consecratum?] est novum cimiterium extra ecclesiam Fratrum Minorum Kylkenie.

Item, 1331, circa festum Omnium Sanctorum, obiit Dublinie, Katerina de Burgo, uxor Mauricii filii Thome. Item, eodem anno, circa festum Lucie virginis, occiditur Jordanus Caunteton et alii de cognomine suo, per Brein de Nathyrlah. Item, hoc anno, dominus Willelmus de Burgo comes Ultonie cepit et incarceravit Walterum de Burgo et fratres ejus, in castro de Knockfergus. Item, eodem anno, natus est Jacobus, filius Jacobi le Botiller apud Kylkenniam, in festo beati Francisci.

1332. Cecidit campanile Sancti Kannici, Kylkennie, et magna pars chori, vestibulum capellarum, et campanas, et meremium confregit, die Veneris, 11 Kal: Junii; unde horribile et miserabile spectaculum erat contuentibus.

1332. Antonius de Lucy, justiciarius, in crastino Trinitatis collecto exercitu castrum de Clonmore reparavit et renovavit; et in principio autumpni immediate sequentis, castrum de Arco reedificavit. Item, eodem anno, in festo Pii pape, die Sabbati Dublinie suspenditur dominus Willelmus de Brimegham, miles strenuus et bellicosus, miles audax et imperteritus. Eodem vero tempore, castrum de Bonrat (quod multorum judicio inexpugnabile videbatur); per O'Brein et M^c Nemare destruitur.

1332. Fuit guerra inter Edwardum de Bayloyle et Scotos; et multi Scotorum, per ipsum et Anglicos sunt interfecti. Item, eodem anno, obiit in carcere Walterus de Burgo. Item, isto anno, post festum Omnium Sanctorum, comes Ormonie et Geraldini et [Bu]rgudini, cum populo communi guerram habuerunt, contra Bren O'Bren; et multos de suis occiderunt valde, et magnas prelas ab eo et suis ceperunt.

1333. In principio mensis Junii, Scanlei M^c Gylpatrick prodiciose, post multa et iterata sacramenta super diversis libris, et sanctorum multiplicibus reliquiis, duos filios Fynyn M^c Gylpatricke avunculi sui cepit et interfecit; et tertium exoculavit et castravit. Item, eodem anno, sexto die Julii in octabis Trinitatis, Willelmus de Burgo, comes Ultonie dominusque Connactie, juxta Cnokfergus per suos armigeros (in quibus confidebat), prodiciose occiditur. Hujus autem sceleris autores erant, Johannes de Logan, Robertus filius Ricardi Mandevyle, Robertus filius Martini Mandevyle, qui tamen breve et momentaneum

neum ex hoc solacium sunt consequuti ; nam Hibernicis se jungentes (qui semper Anglicorum et fidelium persecutoribus receptores amici et defensores esse solent), infra menses duos, per Johannem de Mandevyle et paucos de patria, ecc. et amplius uno die occiduntur. Hoc malum, ut assolet, per mulierem, scilicet Gyle de Burgo, uxorem domini Ricardi de Mandevyle dicebatur perpetratum ; eo quod fratrem ejus Walterum de Burgo, et alios incarceravit. Hic comes subtilissimi erat ingenii, reipublice et pacis amator, 20 annorum etatis, unicam et unius anni filiam relinquens heredem. Item, feria quinta post octabas Trinitatis, tempore parliamenti occiditur apud Dubliniam Murkyht Nicol Othothyl, eum in turba et inter multitudinem ambularet, occisore incognito clam fugente, et in turba latitante ; et hoc Dei justo judicio, qui multos male ipse fideles occiderat ante.

Item, comissa sunt multa dira bella inter Anglicos et Scotos ; ubi et multa milia Scotorum sunt occisa, duce Anglicorum Edwardo de Bayllo, qui plus nominis in hiis expedicionibus habuit quam facti, qui Scotiam sibi jure vendicavit hereditario, David filio regis Roberti Brus (qui vivente patre rex Scotie coronatur) in Norwangia fugiente ; Scotis ad insulas remotas, sed fuge presidio se tuentibus. Item, eodem anno, die Sabbati in crastino Sancti Remigii episcopi occiditur Galfridus de la Frene (qui heredem de Obargi, Johannam Purcel duxerat in uxorem), per O'Morthys de Slemargys. Et die Veneris sequenti fit miles Thomas Cantewel, apud Yrlef per Jacobum le Botiller. Item, circa Epiphaniam, apud Tyberary occiditur Willelmus Carraght O'Bren, de Nathylraght ; homo perversus et malus, male vixit, malo fine vitam finivit, semper in insidiis, semper in furtis, semper in spoliis et homicidiis vivens. Item, pridie Non : Marcii, Dominica quarta, scilicet, xl^e. obiit frater Adam de Callan, gardianus de Ros, vir graciosus et dilectus, qui xxiii. annis continue fuit gardianus apud Ros.

1334. In festo Tibertii et Valeriani, inceperunt Burgenses Kylkennie pavimentum Kylkennie facere, scilicet, die Jovis. Item, die Dominico in vigilia beati Marci ewangeliste, Thomas Fanyu intravit castrum de Moytoby, et occupavit ; ejectis inde hominibus domini Eustachii le Poer et exclusis. Et pro castris defensione, eadem ebdomada occiderunt castris custodes, Remundum et David de Angulo, et Thomam Roht-Grasse ; et Sabbato sequenti compulsi sunt reddere castrum Jacobo comiti Ermonie tanquam domino comitatus, et in manu media, donec discuteretur quis pinguis jus haberet.

Item, Kal: Augusti David filius David de Barry, dominus de Olethan in Desmonia, per Donatum Carbraht M^c Karthey capitur, interfectis e. de hominibus suis ipso die. Item, Sabbato in vigilia beati Augustini, dominus Johannes de Sancto Albino, dominus de Cumcy, per filios Walteri de Sancto Albino (in quibus confidebat), in capella propria occiditur prodiciose. Item, circa Epiphaniam, Guydo Canteton, propter multa mala sua opera, que ab pueritia gessit inique, rapinas, scilicet, sacrilegia, depredaciones, incendia et homicidia, Dublinie patibulo patris sui hereditatem invite suscepit; et in eodem ligno cum patre suo vitam finivit. Item, in ebdomada ante Purificationem per viii. dies fuit nix magna, animalibus multum nociva, sed hominibus plus infesta et mala, ut quosdam ex eis (ut ita dicam) incendio occidit; multos mutilavit, infinitos graviter et plus solito inflacione pedum, pena et vulneribus afflixit; molendina, gurgites et pontes ex glaciei dissolucione confregit et destruxit. Hee hominum passio, occisio et mutilacio fuit die Martis, scilicet ultimo die Januarii, et maxime propter leporum venacionem.

1335. Die Jovis in crastino Inventionis Sancte Crucis, occiditur dominus Remundus le Ereedekne, cum duobus filiis suis Patricio et Silvestro, dominus Willelmus le Ereedekne et de illo cognomine xi. per Leyath O'Morthe, filios et familiam suam in parlamento apud Clar-Goly; et Thomas de Bathe, Geraldus Bagot, et alii, usque circiter quinquaginta. Hic Remundus cum duobus primogenitis ejus, et domino Willelmo avunculo suo, et aliis tribus de cognomine eorum, in septem feretris simul et continue per villam Kilkemie, cum multorum planctu ad locum Fratrum Minorum deferuntur tumulandi. Item, dominus Jacobus comes Ermonie, et dominus Mauricius filius Thome comes Desmonie, et alii nobiles Hibernie, duce eorum Johanne Darcy tunc justiciario Hibernie, post assumptionem Marie, Scotiam intraverunt cum lvi. navibus; et spoliatis, combustis et subjugatis insulis de Aron et Bote, ac obsidibus acceptis, indempnes ad Hiberniam sunt reversi. Pro isto autem passagio, de carucata qualibet pacifica Hibernie, dabantur duo solidi, a clero decima bonorum suorum, a civitatibus et villis magnis, subsidium competens ad regis rogatum; sic ne in consequenciam vel consuetudinem duceretur. Item, eodem tempore occiditur dominus David Beket, per O'Brynnys. Item, die Mercurii in octabis beati Francisci, dominus Jacobus comes Ermonie intravit terras O'Brynnis de Duffyr, spoliavit et combussit, et fecit ibidem Fuleonem de la Frene militem; et dominus Fulco fecit dominos Gregorium de la Launde, et Matheum filium Oliveri

Oliveri milites ipso die et loco. Item, die Jovis, in die Animarum, capiuntur per O'Karwillys, dominus Ricardus de Mareys, dominus Robertus Travers, et dominus Robertus filius David; occiditur Johannes le Brit cum aliis.

Item, die Jovis, in crastino Lucie virginis, erecta magna crux in medio fori Kilkennie; hoc tempore multi ad crucem volantes, crucis signo cum ferro candenti super nudam carnem sunt signati, ut in Terram Sanctam vadant. Item, die Mercurii in octabis beati Johannis apostoli, dominus Mauricius filius Thome comes Desmonie, fecit vii. milites juxta Greyn, in expedicione super Bren O'Bren. Item, dominus Alexander Bigenor, archiepiscopus Dublinie incepit diocesim Ossorie visitare, que a xl. annis ante per nullum metropolitannum ordinarie fuerat visitata; scilicet, die Lune in festo beati Vincencii.

1336. Die Jovis, iii. Idus Aprilis, occiditur magister Howelus de Bathe, archidiaconus Ossorie (vir literatus et largus), cum Andrea Avenel, et Adam de Bathe, per O'Bryinys de Duffyr, circa defensionem bonorum ecclesie, et parochie sue. Item, tercio die Junii, dominus Jacobus comes Ermonie contulit Fratribus Minoribus castrum suum et locum de Carrig. Item, die Sabbati, in vigilia beati Johannis Baptiste, Brien O'Bryn combussit villam et ecclesiam de Tyberary, cum hominibus et mulieribus. Item, die Sabbati in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ingressus fratrum primus in locum de Carrig; fratre Stephano de Barry ministro; fratre Willelmo Nasse custode, et fratre Clyn, primo tunc gardiano. Item, in estate illa fuit guerra inter dominum Fulconem de la Frene, tenentem et foventem partem Anglicorum Ossorie, et Leysaght O'Morthie; que ortum habuit ex morte domini Remundi Lercedekne et suorum; nam idem O'Morthie omnes Hibernicos communiter totius Momonie et Lagenie, suasionibus, promissionibus et muneribus alexit ad guerram; solum autem Scanlan M^c Gilpatricke et Herry O'Ryan partem tenebant Anglicorum et pacis. Item, eadem estate in vigilia beati Jacobi apostoli occiditur dominus Mathias filius Henrici, et alii de comitatu Weysefordie fideles, circiter cc. per M^c Morcada, et O'Brynnys. Item, die Lune in crastino nativitatis Marie, fuit bellum et duellum assignatum, inter cognatos domini Johannis de Sancto Albino, et filios Walteri de Sancto Albino; nam ambe partes domino Justiciario manuceperunt ipso die pugnare; sed filii Walteri finem et exitum prodicionis sue timentes et vindictam, pugnare renuerunt. Item, xiiii. Kal: Decembris, Walterus Oge de Sancto Albino, per Johannem de Recheford interficitur, et filios ejus. Item, in vigilia vigilie beati Andree apostoli, occiduntur Johannes Cumcy et Thomas de

Sancto Albino, per filios Walteri de Sancto Albino. Item, die Lune in festo Fabiani et Sebastiani, Jacobus le Botiller apud Roscre fecit Johannem de Recheford et Galfridum Schorthalis milites.

1337. Dominica de passione, scilicet viij^o. Idus Aprilis, consecratur Mauricius de Rocheford episcopus LymERICI, apud Lymericum. Item, die Lune in crastino beati Lawrencii, miles efficitur Henricus de Valle per Pincernam in expedicione super O'Brynnis, apud Arclo. Item, die Martis in festo Kalixti pape, applicuit Dublinie dominus Johannes Scharlyngton justiciarius Hibernie, cum germano suo, domino Thoma Herefordensi episcopo, cancellario, et Wallicis circiter cc. sagittariis. Item, eodem anno, obiit apud Baligaveran, dominus Jacobus le Botiller, primus comes Hermonie; vir liberalis et amiceabilis, facetus et decorus, in flore juventutis flos emarcuit xii. Kal: Marcii, die Martis in sero.

Item, anno Domini 1338, dominus Eustachius le Poer in vigilia Assensionis Domini, tunc seneschallus Kilkennie, attachiavit et incarcerationavit dominum Fulconem et Oliverum de la Frene, nulla eis ostensa causa captivonis; qui timentes potius malitiam ejus et vindictam, quam justitie rigorem; Oliverus die Assensionis prudenter de castro evasit, et in crastino congregatis hominibus et amicis eorum, cum manu valida portas castri Kilkennye confregerunt et dominum Fulconem inde, invito senescallo, eduxerunt. Item, eodem anno in festo Baptiste Edwardus tercius post conquestum Anglie, cum magno exercitu regni sui, et preter illos, cum aliis centum millibus, et xli. millibus (ut nuncii referunt), contra regem Francorum, Alemaine partes intravit. Item, ultimo die Augusti, comes Desmonie fecit xiiij. milites apud Rahtymegan. Item, die Mercurii, scilicet Nonas Octobris, Poterini [*sic*] post juramenta et diem captum inter eos, et dominum Walterum de Valle, cum esset tunc vicecomes Tyberarie, redeundo de comitatu tento apud Clomele extra villam, cum cum xlii. de sanguine et familia sua occiderunt. Item, die Sancti Martini in sero fuit ventus validissimus et tempestas horribilis. Item, die Martis, scilicet xv. Kal: Decembris, fuit maxima inundancia aque, qualis a xl^{ta}. annis ante non est visa; que pontes, molendina et edificia funditus evertit et asportavit; solum altare magnum et gradus altaris de tota abbacia Fratrum Minorum Kilkennie, aqua non attigit nec cooperuit.

Hic annus fuit tempestuosus nimis et nocivus hominibus et animalibus; quia a festo Omnium Sanctorum usque Pascha, ut plurimum fuit pluvia, nix, aut gelu, a festo Andree usque Vincencii festum cessabant aratra propter nivem et gelu,

gelu, que illo tempore quasi continue habundabant. Sal communiter, pro xvi. vel xx. solidis vendebatur; propter regum discordiam Anglie et Francie. Hoc anno boves et vacce moriebantur, et oves precipue, fere sunt destructe; ita ut juxta communem loquelam, vix septima pars ovium a peste evasit, sed agnorum major interitus. Item, in hoc anno in quadragesima, salices in Anglia rosas protulerunt, que ad diversas terras pro spectaculo sunt advecte. Item, circa festum Magdalene, Anglici super Hibernicos Desmonie, scilicet, M^c Karthy, magnum stratagem fecerunt, et statim post, super O'Dymiscy fuit facta magna occisio. Item, in principio autumpni, Mauricius filius Thome, Desmonie tunc comes, Clonmele et Kylkyban, a Willimo [*sic*] de Grandissono [*emit*], mille et centum mareis. Item, die Veneris in vigilia vigilie Assumpeionis, occiditur per O'Nolanis Laurencius le Botiller, frater comitis Ermonie. Item, die Lune in vigilia beati Mathei apostoli occiditur Johannes filius Johannis de Sancto Albino (per filium Walteri de Sancto Albino), et alii sex cum eo. Item, anno eodem dominus Mauricius filius Nicholai, per Mauricium filium Thome comitem tunc Desmonie capitur et inarceratur; et infra octabas beati Francisci, in carcere, in dieta inclusus moritur.

1340. In platea Kilkennie occiditur Robertus Conton, die Veneris infra octabas Pasche. Item, die Jovis proximo post, occiditur Raynyl, soror M^c Gilpatricke, per Rechfordis. Item, Kalendis Maii, passagium omnium navium indifferentur conceditur per regem, et concilium suum ville de Ros, ad instantiam, et laborem, et diligenciam Radulphi Meyleri. Item, hoc anno in festo Baptiste, rex Anglie cum exereitu suo, classem navium regis Francie cepit et destruxit, et multa milia hominum in eis inventorum gladio occidit et submersit, et regnum Francie intravit, debellando, occidendo et comburendo, in tantum quod Anglie et Francie simul regem se vocari fecit et scribi in omnibus causis, placitis et literis suis. Item, die Veneris, scilicet iiiij^{to} die Augusti, occiduntur per M^c Morcada et O'Nolan, circiter xxiiij. homines de Balygaveran. Isto anno sal vendebatur xvi. solidis. Item, die Martis in crastino beate Agathe virginis obiit frater Rogerus Owlaw, prior Hospitalis in Hibernia apud Any, tunc locum justiciarii tenens; et etiam cancellarius domini Regis, trium simul functus officio. Vir prudens et graciosus, qui multas possessiones, ecclesias et redditus ordini suo adquisivit sua industria, et regis Anglie gratia speciali et licentia.

1342. Parum ante Natale Domini obiit Leysart O'Morthe, a proprio serco in ebrietate occisus vir potens, dives et locuples, et in gente sua honoratus. Hic fere

fere omnes Anglicos de terris suis et hereditate violenter eiecit, nam uno sero, viii castra Anglicorum combussit; et castrum nobile de Dunmaske domini Rogeri de Mortuo Mari destruxit, et dominium sibi patrie usurpavit; de servo dominus, de subjecto princeps effectus. Item, xvi die Marcii miles efficitur Ricardus filius Remundi le Ercedekne in Desmonia, a Mauricio filio Thome comitis Desmonie; et ipse Ricardus fecit eodem die tres milites; et Willelmus Grant illo tempore fecit Johannem le Ercedekne militem.

1343. Fit novum campanile ecclesie beate Marie Kilkennie. Item, in Pentecoste celebratur capitulum generale apud Marciliam. Item, obiit in festo Vincencii martiris dominus rex Robertus, rex Jerusalem et Cecilie, vir celebris et famosus, vir sapiens et sanctus, in habitu Fratrum Minorum Neapolim sepultus. Item, destruuntur et prosternuntur per Hibernicos Castrum Viride in Ultonia, et Castrum Kevini archiepiscopi Dublinie.

1344. xiiij. die Julii applicuit Dublinie dominus Radulphus de Ufford, justiciarius Hibernie, cum uxore sua Matilda comitissa Ultonie, filia comitis Lancastrie; cum pul[ch]ra comitiva sagittariorum et aliorum armatorum, et militum. die Martis, 3 Idus Julii. Hic terras M^c Morkada in O'Kensely, et blada Hybernicorum *patrie* combussit, et obsides de pace tenenda dare compulsi. Item, in eodem anno combusta est villa de Mondessey, et tota patria de Cumsey integre, et molestores de cognomine de Sancto Albino inde sunt expulsi; nec domus ibi dimissa in qua possent habitare, per dominum Fulconem de la Frene, tunc seneschallum Kilkennie, imediate ante et post nativitatem Domini. Item, in xl^a, dominus Radulphus Dufford justiciarius Hibernie, Ultoniam intravit cum manu valida, et passagium de Ymerdoylan reparavit, et meabile fecit; eiecit Thoma M^cArthan rege patrie, interfectis quibusdam de hominibus dire; et Henricum O'Neyl, regem Ultonie deposuit a regno, substituto O'Done O'Neyl pro eo; et sic cum laude et triumpho revertitur. Item, in festo Cathedre Petri, fuit parlamentum factum apud Callan, et, quare nescio, ad quod venit Mauricius filius Thome cum multis millibus hominum, ad quod credidit majores terre ad eum venisse; sed rex timens talia conventicula suspecta, et potius malum quam bonum ex hoc evenire, per breve regis prohibitum est omnibus ne venirent. Et per hoc majores terre predicto Mauricio se excusabant, sed domi manserunt. Item, filii Walteri de Sancto Albino utramque villam de Colaht combusserunt, et patriam spoliaverunt, multos fideles occiderunt, gravia dampna fidelibus patrie inferentes. Item, corpus Joseph ab Arimathia Glosconie dicitur
hoc

hoc anno esse inventum. Item, fit novus rex Insularum, per Clementem quintum in Curia Romana.

1345. Circa Pascha obierunt domini Mauricius Geraldus, et Geraldus de Rocheford. Item, Poerini combusserunt quasi totam patriam circa Waterfordiam, destruxerunt et spoliaverunt; et ex hoc quidam eorum fuerunt suspensi, tracti, et in quarteria divisi apud Waterfordiam. Item, in festo Baptiste, Mauricius comes tunc Desmonie castrum de Menahit cum multis milibus obsessit et impugnavit, sed non expugnavit, nec obtinuit; frustratus a proposito revertitur. Item, capitulum apud Clan, in quo quatuor tantum custodie assignantur; et loca Kilkennie et Ros de custodia, Dublinie assignantur. Item, obiit dominus Johannes O'Grada, archiepiscopus Casselensis; cui successit frater Radulphus O'Kally. Item, obiit dominus Henricus, comes Lancastrie; vir venerabilis, potens et bonus. Item, guerra inter Radulphum de Ufford, justiciarium Hibernie, et Mauricium filium Thome, comitem Desmonie; et justiciarius eum terris suis, scilicet, Clomele, Kysylan, Kysekyl, Oconyl, Kyrgan et Desmonia privavit: bona sua, predia ejus, dominia et possessiones ad opus et manum regis confiscando; et majores nacionis et domini comitis obsides regi de fidelitate et subjectione regi servanda et facienda reddere fecit et coegit; et multi eorum pacem regis, et cartam pro vita et terris suis habendis magna et gravi redemptione comparaverunt et habuerunt. Item, occiduntur per M^c Dermada, dominus Robertus de Barry, et Philippus de Prendergast, partem regis et justiciarii tenentes, contra generum suum; nam, dominus Robertus germanam comitis, dominus autem Philippus filiam germane ejus duxerant in uxores. Item, castrum comitis predicti de Yniskysty, per justiciarium et suos obsessum, die Veneris (in festo Ieronimi doctoris) est expugnatum et optentum. Item, die Veneris, xii. Kal: Novembris, in festo Hillarionis abbatis, cum grandi exercitu Lageniensium, Momoniensium et Connactencium, Castrum Insule, (quod vulgi judicio vix erat expugnabile), ipse justiciarius ipsum castrum ab ipso et exercitu ante ad quindenam obsessum invasit et expugnavit; et tunc primo in hac expeditione et anno, vexillo regis erecto, extenso et elevato, Castrum Insule invaserunt, confregerunt, cum manu valida et fortitudine intruerunt [*sic*], et inde enim Johannem Coterer [Coterel?], comitis senescallium (qui multas graves, extraneas, et intolerabiles leges dicebatur exercuisse, tenuisse et invenisse), die Sabbati in crastino judicialiter trahi fecit justiciarius, suspendi, decapitari, interiora ejus comburi et membratim dividi, quarteria ejus ob memoriam tyranidis sue ad diversa loca provincie

vincie mitti mandavit, ad exemplum aliorum; et dominus Eustachius le Poer, et Willelmus le Grant, castrum contra regem et justiciarium tenentes, eodem die de castro educti, die Lune proxima sequente in eodem loco tracti et suspensi sunt; et terre eorum in manum regis capte et forisfacte sunt. Item, die Sabbati in crastino Calixti pape occiditur in parlamento a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum sagitta projecta ad interitum ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus. Item, in festo Innocencium, Hibernici de Slebanie combusserunt Bordgwyl, et Robertum le Gras et alios Anglicos occiderunt; et ipso die Carwill M^c Gilpatricke patrie princeps, occiditur. Item, circa festum Annunciacionis Virginis, dominus Johannes de Weyr, comes Oxonie in Connactia eum suis de Britannia reddiens, tempestate et vi ventorum depulsi sunt, dejecti, et inter Hibernicos applicuerunt; qui spoliaverunt eos bonis suis, equis et armis, graves insultus inferentes, et eum eis gravi et impari insultu pugnantes; qui de naufragio seminudi vix evaserunt. Eodem tempore dominus Henricus Skrope in Desmonia de Brytania veniens, tempestate depulsus applicuit; tamen inter fideles, qui nil ei mali fecerunt.

Item, anno 1346, quinto Idus Aprilis, et Dominica Palmarum, obiit apud Kylmaynam, dominus Radulfus de Ufford, justiciarius Hibernie, delatus postea ad Angliam sepeliendus. Item, in vigilia precedenti, obiit in castro Dublinie dominus Mauricius filius Philippi, per justiciarium ante captus, et in carcere detentus; vir dapsilis et liberalis, licet non multum dives aut potens. Item, parum post Pascha, dominus Johannes de Karrev castrum de Balymotha (quod alio nomine de Clerevoyse dicebatur), renovavit et reparavit, et gardam pro custodia loci apposuit. Item, hoc tempore universaliter omnes Hibernici Lagenie ad guerram contra Anglicos et pacificos se posuerunt; comburentes, spoliantes et occidentes quos poterant; non parentes ecclesiis, aut locis sacratiss vel saeris, imo ecclesias et cimiteria variis in locis spoliaverunt et combusserunt; sicut ecclesiam de Duleke, et Fynnnowyr, et Clodaht, et cetera. Item, occiditur Dermicius O'Dymisey, per Robertum filium Mauricii militem, feria sexta infra octabas Pasehe. Item, in ebdomada post Dominicam in Albis, castra de Ley, Kylmehyde, et Balylethan capiuntur et franguntur per O'Morthie, O'Konkur, et O'Dymisey, die Jovis in crastino Sanete Crucis. Item, die Veneris iii^o Nonas Maii, Dermicius M^c Gilpatrick monoculus, qui semper insidiis et prodicionibus intendere consuevit, perjuriaque parvi pendens villam de Athebo combussit, associato
sibi

sibi O'Kayrwyll, et secum ducto, et in ciniterium et ecclesiam, ac Sancti Can-
 nici abbatis viri sanctissimi, patroni patrie et loci fundatoris, scrinium cum ossa-
 mentis et reliquiis ejus igne crudelissimo, (tanquam degener filius in patrem)
 crudeliter deseviens, igne crudelissimo combussit et consumpsit. Iste annus
 sterilis fuit et carus, nam cranocus frumenti xii. solidis vendebatur. Item, circa
 festum Baptiste occiduntur de hominibus Ergalie et Dundalke cccc. per Hiber-
 nicos. Item, illo tempore venit dominus Walterus de Bermegham justiciarius
 Hibernie. Item, occiditur dominus Johannes filius Georgii de Rupe per Ketyn-
 gis et Hodinetis. Item, baronia et dominium de Kenlis que fuit domini Eus-
 tachii le Poer domino Waltero de Bermegham, et terra domini Willelmi le
 Grant domino Fuleoni de la Frene (que regi in eschaetam acciderant) per
 regem eis assignantur. Item, Sabbato in festo beate Marthe virginis, Rogerus
 de la Frene, tunc vicecomes Kilkennie cepit magnam predam super Carwyl
 M^c Gillepatricke, et super homines ejus, qualem in partibus illis raro captam
 meminit homo a multis annis. Edwardus rex Anglie post conquestum
 tercius, regnum Francie intravit et commissis diris preliis et multis multos
 Francos trucidavit, regem Boemie et regem Majoricarum occidit, duces et
 comites xxv., archiepiscopos de Sannes et de Noynn, et episcopos et abbates
 multos, priorem etiam hospitalis Francie, dominos magnos, barones et milites
 nominatos plus quam ij. milia occidit in bello. xxvi^o. die Augusti, gentes ar-
 morum xxv. milia, alios armatos xxx. milia, pedestres absque numero inter-
 fecit. Item, die Martis in vigilia Sancti Luce ewangeliste capitur David le Brus
 rex Scotorum, et comes de Fyf atque Willelmus de Douglas, et occiduntur de
 Scotis apud Dunchmiam ij. milia per archiepiscopum Eboracensem, dominum de
 Percy, dominum de Moubrey et dominum de Neyvil. Item, Sabbato in crastino
 nativitatis beate Marie occiditur per dominum Fuleonem de la Frene Thadeus
 filius Roderici O'Carwyl princeps de Elycarwyl, vir potens, locuplex et dives et
 bellicosus precipuus Anglieorum et fidelium inimicus et persecutor; hic occidit,
 exulavit et ejecit de terris suis de Elycarwyl illos de nacione de Barry, de Mil-
 leborne, de Britis et alios Anglicos de patria, et terras eorum et castra tenuit et
 occupavit, omnibus fidelibus vicinis gravis tirranus existens. Eodem die per eun-
 dem capitur Rury filius O'Morthe; occiditur Nicholaus le Gras. Item, in hyeme
 illa fuit guerra inter Anglicos, videlicet, W. Bermegham comitem Kildarie, et
 O'Morthe et O'Dymiscy, et terras eorum invaserunt et combusserunt, paucos
 tamen homines occiderunt. Item, eodem tempore obiit Adam Northampton

episcopus Fernensis. Item, circa festum Clementis occiduntur de O'Dymisey xxx. homines per duos, Thomam Wogan et Walterum Lenfant apud Ardseol. Item, magister Hugo de Saltu, Dominica de passione in episcopum Fernensem Dublinie consecratur.

1347. Dominica Palmarum et die Annunciationis beate Marie, dominus Nicholaus de Verdone apud Droukeda cum magno apparatu et solempni funere et multorum procerum conventu honorifice sepelitur.

Item, eodem die apud Kylkennian humo domina Isabella Palmer traditur, que frontem chori fratrum erigi fecit, laudabili senio vitam transegit, hac in viduitate religiose et honorifice vixit annis circiter lxx., et in virginitate ut dicebatur et creditur de hoc seculo migravit. Item, Mauricius filius Thome comes Kyldarie et dominus Fulco de la Frene, per regem vocati et invitati, Franciam intraverunt pro obsidione Calisie, que duravit a nativitate beate Marie precedente usque ad festum Sancti Laurentii martiris, et tunc post multos insultus et diram famem atque incredibilem compulsi sunt Gallici claves civitatis et seipsos gracie regis Anglie submittere. Item, reedificatur villa de Thagmolingis per Walterum Bermegham tunc justiciarium Hibernie. Item, capitur Karolus de Bloys dux Britannie in Britannia per dominum Thomam Dagworht circa festum Baptiste. Item, Fratres Predicadores Hibernie impetraverunt relaxacionem et licentiam carnes comedendi ad ext^a, a domino Papa Clemente VI^o. quam ab exordio sue religionis ante non habuerant. Item, in festo vii. Fratrum, obiit Rogerus de la Frene tunc senescallus Kilkennie, juvenis validus, prudens et discretus, qui ut putabatur ad magna et ardua ascendisset nisi morte prematura preventus fuisset. Item, fit magna discordia, contraversia et sedicio inter eives Bristollie. Item, incepit confraternitas Fratrum Minorum Kilkennie pro campanili novo erigendo et ecclesia reparanda, dominica prima adventus Domini. Item, die Veneris in crastino beati Nicholai obiit Oliverus de la Frene in officio seneschallie Kilkennie, vir probus, modestus et prudens. Item, in natalicii Domini, Domenaldus O'Kenidy filius Philippi, facta conspiracione Hibernicorum Momonie, Connactie, Midie et Lagenie, villam de Nenaght, et totam patriam et omnia castra Ermonie preter castrum de Nenaght combussit et destruxit; qui feria sexta post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie per Purcelles cum principe sue nacionis captus est et incarceratus, et iiij^{to}. Non: Junii judicialiter suspensus est et tractus cum filio Breyn O'Breyn apud Thurlis ad caudas equorum, anno scilicet 1348. Item, undecimo die Novembris comitatus Ermonie et regalitas ejus
Jacobus

Jacobo le Bottiller juniore per regem conceduntur. Item, Hugo de Calce clericus Pape et collector et exactor fisci Dublinie in festo Patricii occiditur. Item, frater Ricardus episcopus Ossoriensis in curia Romana optinuit exemptionem a jurisdictione et superioritate archiepiscopi Dublinie. Item, frater Fortennarrus Vassali minister generalis assumitur ad archiepiscopatum Ravenarum. Item, die Martis scilicet iij. Nonis Junii Dovenaldus M^e Morkada et Murcardaht Kevanaht per suos consanguineos in prodicione occiduntur, viri bellatores versipelles et pacis ac pacificorum impugnatores graves, ob quorum morte venit pax ad tempus, quievit populus pacificus, et cultura crevit. Item, fit novus tribunus in Romana civitate qui dixit se velle Romam et Ytaliam et rempublicam reparare in melius et resarcire, cujus officii et dignitatis titulus talis erat; Nicholaus severus et clemens libertatis pacis justicie tribunus, sacre Romane reipublice liberator illustris, liberator urbis, zelator Italie, amator orbis, et Augustus.

1348. In mense Julii et Augusti, dominus Fulco de la Frene habens curam et custodiam terrarum comitis Ermonie, ipso comite in Anglia commorante, tenuit magnam gardam apud Nenaht, et reduxit abjectos, revocavit ad propria fideles exulatos, muros confractos et disruptos per Hibernicos per ipsos reparari fecit et coegit, et cum magna multacione et gravi redempcione vaccarum et obsidum deliberacione, ad statum primum et subjectionem debitam (quod omnibus videbatur fieri non posse) compulit redire. Item, obiit Laurencius de Hastings comes Penbrochie. Item, hoc anno et maxime mense Septembri et Octobri convenerunt undique de diversis partibus Hibernie, episcopi et prelati, viri ecclesiastici et religiosi, magnates et alii, et comuniter omnes utriusque sexus ad peregrinacionem et vadacionem aque de Thaht-Molyngis, turmatim et in multitudine, sic ut multa milia hominum simul illuc multis diebus convenire videres, quidam venerunt devocionis affectu, alii (sed plures) pestilencie metu, que tunc nimis invaluit, que primo juxta Dubliniam apud Howht [*Dalkey—in marginē*] et Drovda incepit, ipsas civitates Dubliniam et Drovhda fere destruxit et vastavit incolis et hominibus. Ita ut in Dublinia tantum, a principio Augusti usque nativitatem Domini xiiij. milia hominum mortui sunt, hec pestilencia ab oriente ut dicebatur incepit, et per incredulos et Saracenos transiens, de eis octo milia legiones hominum interfecit. Item, in provincia, Avinione civitate ubi tunc Romana viguit et fuit curia, a Januario precedenti incepit, tempore Clementis Pape VI. ubi et ibi ecclesie et cimiteria civitatis non sufficiebant capere mortuorum corpora tumulanda. Et dominus ipse papa ordinavit unum cimi-

terium novum consecrari, in quo mortui ex clade pestilencie interfecti reconderentur. Ita ut a mense Maii usque Sancti Thome translacionem quinquaginta milia et eo amplius corpora sunt sepulta in eodem cimiterio. De ista pestilencia facta est visio mirabilis (ut dicebatur) anno precedenti scilicet 1347, in claustro Cisterciensium Tripolis, sub hac forma; quidam monachus celebravit missam coram abbate suo, uno ministro presente, et inter ablucionem et communionem misse apparuit quedam manus scribens super corporale in quo predictus monachus confecerat. “Cedrus alta Libani succendetur et ibidem Tripolis destruetur, et Acon capiatur, et marchionatus mundum superabit, et Saturnus insidiabitur Jovi, et vesperilio fugabit ducem ab m̄. vi. Infra xv. annos erit una fides et unus Deus, et altere evanescent, filii Ierosolomitani a captivitate liberabuntur, gens quedam nascetur sine capite; ve in clero et sterilitate navicula Petri jactabitur vallidis fluctibus sed evadet et dominabitur in fine dierum. In mundo erunt multa prelia et strages magne, et fames vallide, hominum mortalitas per loca, regnorum mutaciones, et terra Barbarorum convertetur, ordines mendicantes certe quam plures adversabuntur; bestia orientalis et leo occidentalis universum mundum suo subjugabunt imperio; et pax erit in toto orbe terrarum; et copia fructuum per xv. annos. Tunc passagium erit commune ab omnibus fidelibus ultra aquas congregatas ad Terram Sanctam. Et civitas Jerusalem glorificabitur; et sepulchrum Domini ab omnibus honorabitur: in tanta tranquillitate nova audientur de Antechristo. Vigilate.” Non est auditum a principio seculi tot homines pestilencia, fame aut quacunque infirmitate tanto tempore mortuos in orbe; nam terre motus, qui per miliaria multa se extendebat, civitates, villas et castra subvertebat absorbnit et subversit; pestis ista villas, civitates, castra et oppida homine habitatore omnino privavit, ut vix esset qui in eis habitaret, ista pestilencia sic erat contagiosa quod tangentes mortuos vel inde infirmos incontinenter et inficiebantur et moriebantur, et confitens et confessor simul ducebantur ad sepulchrum. Et pre timore et horrore, pietatis opera et misericordie, videlicet, visitare infirmos et mortuos sepellire, homines exercere vix audebant. Nam multi ex antrace et ex apostematibus, et pustulis que creverunt in tibiis et sub asellis [*axillis*], alii ex passione capitis et quasi in frenesim versi, alii spuendo sanguinem moriebantur. Iste annus fuit ultra modum consuetum mirabilis insolitus et in multis prodigiosus, fertilis tamen satis et habundans, etsi, morbidus et mortalis. In conventu Minorum de Drouda xxv. et in Dublinia apud eosdem xxij. fratres mortui sunt, ante usque Natale. Item, die Martis in
crastino

crastino Purificacionis, Connili O'Morthe patrie sue princeps et dominus per germanos ejus in quibus confidebat, cum quibus ipso die simul epulabatur confidenter, quorum filios pro fidelitate et subjeccione sibi servanda tunc habebat obsides, natorum suorum necem non formidantes, et in perjuri crimine incidere non verentes, ambicio dominandi fratrum fedus disjuxit et seperavit; et rupto vinculo fraternitatis, spreto amore et federe sanguinis, eum prodiciose occiderunt, et quos venter et uterus unius mulieris suscepit, tota illa terra et patria recipere non valebat; nec aufertur nec etiam differtur inde vindicta, nam octavo die Angliei de Ossoria, qui partem ipsius Conyl fovebant, patriam intrantes, communi consensu populi filius ejus primogenitus Rury in principem est electus et acceptus, et Angliei Ossorie ad sua ut volebant revertentibus, David O'Morthe, occisi germanus, eis obstitit cum quibusdam Anglieis comitatus Kildarie et Cathirlaht, in quodam passu arto aliquos equos, qui sarcina et arma Ossoriensium portabant, abstulerunt, et ibi occisus ipse David, vir potens, dives et discretus post Conyl de sanguine parem non habens, et sic vitam perdidit, regnum et germanum; alii vero fratres omnes consentientes exulati patriam dimittere coguntur. Ista pestilencia apud Kilkenniam in xl^a. invaluit, nam vi^{to}. die Marcii viij Fratres Predicadores infra diem Natalem obierunt, vix [in] domo unus tantum moriebatur, sed communiter vir et uxor cum natis eorum et familia unam viam, scilicet mortis, transierunt. Ego autem frater Johannes Clyn de Ordine Minorum et conventu Kilkennie hec notabilia facta, que tempore meo acciderunt, in hoc libro scripsi, que oculata fide vel fide digno relatu didici, et ne gesta notabilia cum tempore perirent et a memoria recederent futurorum, videns hec multa mala et mundum totum quasi in maligno positum, inter mortuos mortem expectans donec veniat, sicut veraciter audivi et examinavi sic in scripturam redegei, et ne scriptura cum scriptore pereat, et opus simul cum operario deficiat, dimitto pergamenam pro opere continuando, si forte in futuro homo superstes remaneat, an aliquis de genere Ade hanc pestilenciam possit evadere et opus continuare inceptum.

1349. In magna karistia sere et specierum, nam libra sere vendebatur xx^{ti}. denariis, et piperis et zinsiberis xl^a. denariis. Item, in festo Molingi episcopi, dominus Fulco de la Frene confidens in promissionibus falaciis Hibernicorum interficitur prodiciose, vir milicie et militaris a pueritia deditus et intendens, et pacis defeccione reipublice defensor, malorum mallens, plurium relatu communi in relacione vix in Hibernia parem habens; hic Rupences, Cantonences fidelium

lium oppressores de terra extirpavit, vir magnanimus, minas magnorum et [*aggredi*] non formidans, vir largus et plus nominis quam hominis habens, majoris fame quam substantie, profusus erat in dandis epulis, nulli claudens suam jannuam [*hic vias fidelibus patefecit—in margine*], et hominum linguis loquor et communis populi sententiis vix in Hibernia relata.

Videtur quod Author hic obiit.

[Alia manu—*in margine*] Anno Domini 1375. In festo Anne matris virginis Marie interfectus fuit Donatus Kevenach M^c Moorke per Galfridum de Valle prope Carlachiam. Prima pestilencia in Hibernia multum invaluit anno Domini 1349. Secunda vero pestilencia similiter invaluit ibidem per xii. annos postea, viz. anno Domini 1362. Tercia etiam pestilencia acc[revit] per xi. annos postea viz. anno Domini 1373. Quarta autem pestilencia crevit in Hibernia per ix. annos post hoc viz. anno Domini 1382. Quinta autem pestilencia inolevit consimiliter in partibus ejusdem per ix. annos, similiter post predictos annos, anno viz. Domini 1391.

Anno Domini 1405. Frater Johannes minister Hybernie veniendo de capitulo generali captus fuit in mari per Flandrenses et solvit pro capeione sua xx^{ti}. marcas, et quinque pro familiis, quo anno fuit lv. annorum, anno viz. [anno] Domini 1349 (natus) sic.

ANGLIA habet custodias vij. viz. Londoniensem, que habet viij. loca, viz. Londoniam, Salisbiriā, Cantuariā, Wynchilseyā, Southamptonā, Lewysiam, Vintoniam, et Chichestriam.

Item Oxoniensem, que habet viij^o. loca, scilicet, Oxoniam, Radingiam, Behthfordiam, Stafordiam, Nothyngamiam, Northamptonā, Leycestriam, et Gronthamiam.

Item Bristollensem, que habet ix. loca, scilicet, Bristollum, Gloucestriam, Herefordiam, Carmerdinā, Kerdiniam, Brugewalterum, Exoniam, Dorcestriam, et Bodminiam.

Item Granntebrigiam, que habet viij^o. loca, scilicet, Cantibrigiam, Norwicum, Sanctum Edmundum, Lemiam, Gernemutam, Gepwycum, Colcestriam et Dunwycum.

Item Wigorniam, que habet ix. loca, scilicet, Wigorniam, Coventreyā, Lichfeldiam,

Lichfeldiam, Stafordiam, Prestonam, Salopidian, Cestriam, Lamasiam, et Bregenorht.

Item Eboracensem, que habet vij. loca, scilicet, Eboracum, Lyncolniam, Beverlacum, Duncastriam, Sanctum Botulfum, Grimisbiam, et Seardeburgiam.

Item Novi Castri, que habet ix. loca, scilicet, Novum Castrum, Richemundiam, Hertpolliam, Carliolum, Barwyceum, Rochysburgiam, Hadyngtonam, Dunde et Dulfres.

Item duo loca Sancte Clare, scilicet Londonie et Bethe [lviii. loca.—*in margine.*]

IBERNIA habet custodias, scilicet Dublinensem, que habet 7 loca, scilicet, Dubli[ni]am, Kildariam, Clane, Totmoy, Desertum, Weysefordiam et Wykynlo.

Item Pontdris, que habet 6 loca, scilicet, Pontem, Trum, Dundalke, Molyntarnam, Dumum, et Cragfergus.

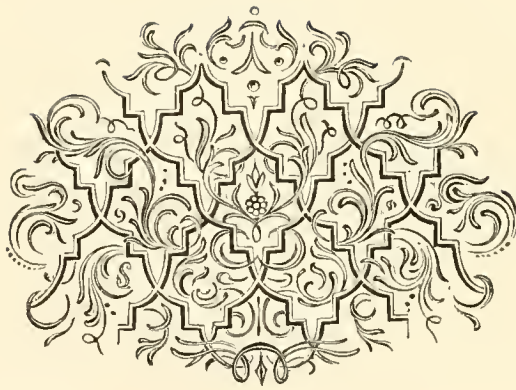
Item Casselensem, que habet 6 loca, Casselum, Kylkenniam, Rosse, Waterfordiam, Clounmele, et Yohil.

Item Corkagensem, que habet v. loca, scilicet, Corkagiam, Botoniam, Lymericum, Thathmelage, et Ardart.

Item Nenaghtensem que habet viij. loca, scilicet Nenaght, Ahtloun, Clonronda, Clare, Galwy, Ardmachiam, Breffiniam, et Kylleyht.

[xxxij. loca—*in margine.*]

Summa omnium domorum 1455, Sancte Clare 410, iste est numerus provinciarum ordinis Fratrum Minorum, custodiarum et locorum, collectis in capitulo generali celebrato Anno Domini 1331 (1320) *sic.*





APPENDIX.

THE following short Annals are copied from the Manuscript (E. 3. 20. p. 396, *et seq.*) preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. They are probably the same which have been noticed, under the title of Annals of Ross, in a passage already quoted (Introd. p. i.) from Sir James Ware's Preface to Campion's and Hanmer's Histories. "The Book of Ross," from which they profess to be taken, is not now known to exist, but the present manuscript is as old as Ware's time, and was probably a transcript made for him. It is evident, from the families most commonly mentioned in the following Annals, that the Ross to which this "Book of Ross" belonged, must have been Mic-Triuin, or New Ross on the Barrow, on the borders of Wexford and Kilkenny, where the Dominicans founded a *locus* in the year 1267, according to Clyn's Annals.—See the Note on that passage, p. 48.

ANNALES HIBERNIÆ EX LIBRO ROSSENSI.

1265. Occiditur Simon de Monteforti.

1266. Vincitur Walterus de Burgo ; et milites sui cum multis aliis occiduntur.

1280. Mutatur moneta. Comburitur Waterfordia.

1284. In festo Margaretæ virginis fuit fulgor et coruscatio destruens blada, unde provenit magna earistia, et multi fame perierunt. Eodem anno comes Glovernæ intravit Hiberniam, et Richardus de Burgo comes Ultoniæ captus fuit per Johannem filium Thomæ.

1304. Abbatia monachorum et locus prædicatorum in festo Columbæ abbatis Dubliniæ sunt combustæ.

1305. Calvach O'Konwhir et multi alii de cognomine in domo Petri de Brimingham occiduntur.

1310. Bellum de Bunrat, ubi capitur Willhelmus de Burgo cum multis aliis per Richardum de Clare, et occiditur dominus Johannes Croke cum multis aliis. Eodem anno obiit dominus J. Cogan.

1312. Ordo Templariorum destruitur. Eustacius le Poer moritur. Petrus Cavistun.

1313. In festo Sancti Michaelis, Edmundus pincerna Dublinæ fecit 30 milites.

1312. [*fort.* 1314]^a. In festo J. Baptistæ, Gilbertus comes Glovernæ apud Strive-ling in bello occiditur.

1315. Scoti intraverunt Hiberniam; et in festo conversionis Sancti Pauli sequenti apud Skethris bellum contra eos.

1316. Dominus J. filius Thomæ intravit Angliam, et factus est comes Kildariæ. Eodem anno fuit magna caristia salis in Hibernia, ita quod eranocus unus vendebatur pro 40 solidis, ut communiter, et aliquanto pro 4 marcis; et eodem anno communiter omnes Hibernici sprete fide et fidelitate omnimoda contra Anglicos posuerunt se ad guerram; et eodem anno in festo Laurentii bellum contra eos apud Athynry in Connacia, ubi interfecti fuerunt per Richardum de Brimingham et dominum Willhelmum de Burgo de Hibernicis, communi et multorum relatu, vii. M.

1317. Dominus Rogerus de Mortuo Mari expulit illos de cognomine de Lacy de Hibernia, et fugerunt in Scotiam.

1318. Fuit magna caristia in Hibernia, et innumerabilis populus moriebatur; et eranocus frumenti communiter pro 20 solidis et plus vendebatur. Eodem anno dominus Richardus de Clare cum 4 nobilibus militibus et aliis multis a suis Hibernicis in Totmonia occiditur.

1318. In festo Kalixti papæ occiditur Edwardus le Brus, apud Dundalk, per J. de Brimingham, et alios illius patriæ; et eodem anno congregatio pastorum volentium acquirere Terram Sanctam.

1320. Universitas Dublinæ incepit.

1321. Edmundus le Botiler, in vigilia exaltacionis Sanctæ Crucis, Londonii moritur. Eodem anno circa festum Sancti Patricii occiditur dominus Umfrai de Boune comes Herfordiæ, dominus Thomas comes Lancastriæ et barones meliores et milites Anglici circiter 28 trahuntur et suspenduntur, Hugone de Spenser hoc procurante et faciente.

1322. Dominica Palmarum consecrantur Waterfordiæ, J. Laynach episcopus Lis-morensis, Nicholaus Welifedde episcopus Waterford, et episcopus Corkumroth.

1323.

^a Vid. Chron. Angl.

1323. Obiit dominus Willelmus de Burgo.

1324. Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quæ dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow* [mæel oub].

1325. In vigilia Epiphaniæ fuit ventus validissimus et magnus, qui prostravit domos et ædificia, denudavit ecclesias et monasteria, evulsit radicitus arbores et campanilia, dispersit tassos bladorum et horrea.

1326. Fuit magna siccitas in Hibernia quanta non est visa ante tempora tunc viventi[um]. Eodem anno circa festum Petri ad Vincula mortuus fuit Richardus de Burgo comes Ultoniæ; et eodem anno in crastino exaltationis sanctæ crucis obiit W. Archiepiscopus Cassiliensis: et eodem anno apud Clonmel in vigilia Sancti Michaelis moriebatur mane nobilis armiger Theobaldus de Grandisono. (Item eodem anno in hyeme decapitatur Londoniis episcopus Exoniensis et cetera. In die Ascensionis occiditur dominus Matthæus Mulburn).

1327. Dominica prima de Adventu comburitur Kenles in Ossoria, cum tota quasi baronia per Willelmum de Brimingham et Geraldinos; et octavo die destruitur et comburitur Gras-castell, cum tota patria et terræ Poerinatorum illo anno per eosdem.

1328. N. Aprilis, obiit dominus T. filius Johannis comes Kildariæ et justiciarius Hiberniæ. Item pridie Idus Aprilis, occiduntur Rupenses apud Bargun per Fulconem de Fraxineto. Et ii. Kal. ejusdem mensis occiditur Petrus le Poer filius Baronis de Dunoyl, et alii de sanguine circiter 14, per Geraldinos; et eodem die et loco occiditur dominus J. filius Gerald. Item eodem anno in vigilia beati Matthæi capitur J. le Poer de Rathgormit et vulneratur, et cito post de vulnere moritur, per Cantitones.

Item, 1328. Dominus Jacobus le Botiler factus est comes Hermonia, et Mauricius filius Thomæ comes Desmonia, et Rogerus de Mortuo Mari comes Marchia; et eodem anno in crastino Agnetis obiit dominus Johannes le Poer, baro de Dunoyl. Item ii. Idus Martii obiit dominus Arnoldus le Poer in castro Dublinia.

1329. In vigilia Brandani abbatis occiditur Jacobus Ketyng per Rupenses. Dominus Philippus Hodinet, Hugo de Canton, cum aliis hominibus de cognominibus ipsorum circiter 140, per Rupenses et Barrenses. Item anno eodem vii. Non. Junii, obiit Robertus le Brus rex Scotorum, in armis et bellicis negotiis vix parem habens. Eodem anno in vigilia Pentecostes et beati Barnabæ Apostoli occiditur dominus J. de Brimingham comes de Lowthe cum fratre suo et aliis circa 160, et cum eo occiditur ille famosus tympanista, Caym O'Kerwille. Eodem anno in crastino Johannis et Pauli per Poerinos occiduntur Gilbertus de Valle et Remundus de Valle et Robertus O'Neil, cum aliis quasi 80. Eodem anno in crastino Magdalenæ occiditur Maglachlyn O'Konwhir et multi de Odymsy; et in principio Augusti Bren O'Bren combussit

villas Athissel, Tiberari, et sabbato ante festum beati Laurentii occiditur David le Botiler per O'Nolans; et post, eodem anno, statim in vigilia Laurentii occiditur dominus Thomas le Botiler et dominus J. Warini, et cum eis centum et plus occiduntur. Et eodem anno 14 Kal. Augusti Bren O'Bren apud Ourleys interfecit Walterum de Burgo filium Ullarii de Burgo, Conwhir O'Breyn, Mac Kenmar cum aliis de Totmonia. Et eodem anno captum est castrum de Ley per O'Dimsy, et eodem anno restitutum. Et eodem anno in vigilia Cecilie captus fuit per O'Nolan dominus Henricus Traharue et Laurentius frater Pincerna; ob quam causam Jacobus Pincerna collecto nobili exercitu terram et patriam ipsorum combussit et destruxit, in crastino Lucae virginis, et statim post modicum ante Natale, dominus Mauricius filius Thomae cum magno exercitu intravit Leys et cepit obsides de O'Morthe sine aliqua pugna et duxit eos usque Dubliniam.

1330. Mac Gilpatrik occiditur Kilkenniae per Anglicos in dolo. Et eodem anno in festo Philippi et Jacobi occiditur dominus Jacobus de Behun cum multis, quasi 120, per Brien O'Bren. Et anno eodem die Lunae in vigilia vigiliae *vid. ex feria*^b Alexi confessoris fuit eclipsis solis; et tunc fuit exercitus magnus versus Urleif Ultoniensium et aliorum multorum contra Bren O'Bren; qui illo anno destruxit et combussit terras comitis Ultoniae et Hermoniae. Et in vigilia vigiliae Margaretae virginis juxta Mowyalin facti fuerunt milites, dominus Walterus de Brimingham, Edmundus le Botiler, dominus Consyn et alii sex.

1331. Captus est Mauricius filius Thomae in dolo apud Limericum a domino Antonio de Lucy tunc justiciario Hiberniae [in vigilia assumptionis Virginis]. Nota in margine, "hoc Scriptum recentiori manu." Et eodem anno, in festo Sancti Matthaei apostoli anno bisextili ab eodem justiciario, capti sunt apud Clonmel dominus Willelmus de Brimingham, dominus Walterus filius ejus, dominus Gilbertus de eodem cognomine, et dominus Johannes de Sancto Albino, dominus de Cumsy, et apud Corkagiam Willelmus de Barri.

1332. Dominus Willelmus de Brimingham miles strenuus in festo Sancti Pii impie morti traditur apud Dubliniam et suspenditur; et statim post eodem anno comburitur villa de Cathirdenesk et destruitur castrum de Bunrath in Totmonia per Hibernicos. 1332^o Post Antonium de Luci, mittitur dominus J. de Arci, justiciarius Hiberniae.

1333. Occiditur Nicolaus Christofer per Poerinos; et eodem anno per Hibernicos occiduntur homines de Ros circiter 27. Et eodem anno, occiduntur de hominibus Bren O'Bren 7^{ies} 20^{ti}, et ipsemet est vulneratus. Eodem anno, deliberatur Mauricius filius

^b Vid. ex feria, *interlined.*

filius Thomæ de castro Dublin infra octavas Ascensionis per dominum regem Angliæ. Eodem anno, Bren O'Bren eiecit de Ourleyf per comitem Desmonia.

1333. Tenetur parlamentum magnum Dublin, et eundo versus dictum parlamentum occiditur dominus Willelmus nobilis juvenis comes Ultoniæ, per suos Anglicos Ultoniæ proditiose; et in eodem parlamento occiditur Mauricius filius Nicolai Othoil Hibernicus et in armis strenuus. Eodem anno occiditur Willelmus O'Bren Carrach.

(*Fortasse 1334*). Occiditur dominus Johannes de Sancto Albino dominus de Cumsy, per suos consanguineos.

1335. Occiditur nobilis dominus Reymundus Leredeken cum duobus filiis suis senioribus, Patricio, Silvestro, et avunculo suo domino Willelmo Leredekne, in omnibus de illo cognomine 11, per O'Morthe. Eodem anno, Johannes Darcy justiciarius, comes Hermonia, comes Destomoniam, post Assumptionem intraverunt Scotiam et alias insulas. Eodem anno, occiditur dominus David Beket.

1336. Comes Hermonia dedit Fratribus Minoribus castrum suum et locum de Carrigriffy; et eodem anno Bren combussit ecclesiam de Typerary et villam cum mulieribus et parvulis. Eodem anno, in comitatu Weisford occiditur dominus Mathias filius Henrici, circiter 200, per Mac Murch.

1337. Johannes Charlingtune applicuit justiciarius cum germano suo episcopo Herfordensi et cancellario, cum 200 sagittariis Wallensium. Eodem anno, obiit dominus Jacobus Pincerna comes Hermonia. Item, eodem anno, dominus Edwardus rex tertius post conquestum Angliæ cum magno exercitu regni sui; et præter illos cum aliis centum milibus et 40. milibus (ut relatam fuit) contra regem Franciæ, Almanniæ partes intravit. Eodem anno, ultimo die Augusti, comes Desmonia fecit 14. milites apud Rathymgan. Et eodem anno, Poerini occiderunt dominum Waltherum de Valle cum 13. de sanguine. Item, eodem anno, comes Desmonia emit Clonmel, Kylfekil, et eodem anno in vigilia Assumptionis occiditur Laurentius Pincerna.

1344. Intravit Hiberniam dominus Radulphus de Olford justiciarius; et eodem hyme obsedit Mac Morth, et obtinuit obsides ejus. Eodem anno, cum vexillo regis fugavit comitem Desmonia, et obtinuit omnia castra sua et terras, et statim post Dubliniam mortuus est.

1345. Intravit dominus Walterus Brimingham justiciarius Hibernia. Interfecti sunt dominus R. Barri, dominus Philippus Prendegast; et eodem anno, apud Novum Castrum comitis Desmonia in Kerigia castro capto justiciarium suspenderunt milites comitis; viz. dominus Eustacius le Poer, dominus Wilhelmus Grant, dominus J. Cotterel. Et eodem anno, in bello capitur et vulneratur dominus Mauricius filius Philippi, et de vulnere in castro Dubliniensi mortuus est. Capti sunt Moriartach

Mac

Mac Murch cum uxore, sollempnior de sanguine, et clemens Ketyng malefactor pessimus, per homines de Ros, Dominica infra octavas Corporis Christi, et ex utraque parte duo interfecti.

1346. Interficetur O'Karwil in Elya per Ossorienses.

Sequentia a recentiori aliquo adscripta sunt :

1467. Anno Domini 1467^o, et anno regni regis Edwarti IV. 7^o apud Droghda in parlamento tento ibidem per Johannem comitem Wygornia, Thomas comes Desmonia decapitatus 14^o die Februarii, quasi hora 2^a diei post nonam.

1480. Capitur et comburitur castrum Arbonen, constructum in Carigynserach prope Lesrenor per filios Petri Botiller. Et eodem anno, capitur castrum de Mang per Jacobum comitem Desmonia, antea seditiose per Hibernicos detentum. Et eodem anno, comes Kildariae justiciarius Hibernia cepit castrum de Lechllyn. Eodem anno, filii Petri Butiller ceperunt castrum de Drongen, et comes Desmonia cepit castrum de Balyewhill. Scoti et Dani intrarunt Angliam, et septem millia hominum perdiderunt. Eodem anno, Richardus filius Petri Butiller cepit et incarceravit Walthenum de Sancto Albino malefactorem magnum. Et eodem anno, pueri et infantes in typum et figuram capture de Carygferach in collibus solebant bellare unde vulnera et incommoda proveniebant.

Ibid. (circa an. 1350).

Nota quod denarius ponderat 32. grana in medio spicae.

12. denarii faciunt unam unciam.

12. unciae faciunt libram, de 20. solidis.

8. librae de frumento faciunt galonem sive lagenam.

8. galones sive lagenae faciunt bussellum, qui est 8. pars quarterii de frumento.

Et 15. unciae faciunt libram Londoniis.

12. librae et dimid. faciunt petram London.



NOTES.

Page 2, line 21.

B *BRITONES in Anglia.*—According to this, the Britons arrived in the year 787 *post diluvium*. That appears to differ from Mr. O'Flaherty's computation, so far as I can comprehend his scarcely intelligible chronology; for he seems to say that Britannus, son of Fergus of the Red Side, came over on the expulsion of the Nemedians from Erin, which event he places in 588 *post dil.*—Ogyg., p. 66.—*A. II.*

Ibid., line 23.

Prima etas.—The six ages, of which the sixth dates from the first advent of Christ, are founded upon the tradition of the house of Elias; but they are made unequal in their durations, in the attempt to make them historical. The Welsh divided them into the pumoes, or five ages, and the elwechedoes, or the sixth age. Their five ages were those of Adam, Noah, Abraham, *Moses*, and David, making no division at the *Captivity*.—*Taliesin Divregwawd*, p. 96.—*A. II.*

Page 3, line 29.

Anastasius.—That Athanasius is meant, and the anachronism, need hardly be pointed out.—*A. II.*

Page 4, line 2.

Secundum Bedam.—Beda says nothing of the sort, and simply calls her *Helena concubina*. She was a woman of Naissus in Dacia, now Servia. The idea of Constantine being a native of Britain arose from the words of Eumenius, "O fortunata Britannia quæ Constantinum *Cæsarem prima vidisti*," in which Constantine first obtained the dignity of a Cæsar; and from the more general expression of the anonymous panegyrist, "liberavit ille [Maximian] Britannias servitute [from Carausius], tu etiam nobiles *illie oriundo fecisti*."—*A. II.*

Page

Page 4, line 7.

Lucium et Serenum.—For “Lucium et Serenum” we must read “Licinium et Serenum,” although, in fact, Severus was put down by the arms of Galerius.—*A. H.*

Ibid., line 8.

Maxencio depulso.—The sense seems to require “Maximinus depulsus.” Maximinus, surnamed Daba or Daga, is said to have put to death St. Catherine, the martyr, who is also supposed to have been an Alexandrian woman; but her existence is unascertained.—*A. H.*

Page 8, line 10.

Mackanfya.—This should unquestionably be Mac Carthy.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 28.

Leye et Donmaske, i. e. Lea, near Portarlinton, and Donamase, near Maryborough.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 31.

Locum de Ros.—Ware understands this of Rosbercan, in the barony of Ida, County Kilkenny; but other authorities place the abbey at Ross-Pontis, or New Ross, which is but a short way distant, although on the opposite side of the Barrow, and in the County Wexford. De Burgo (*Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 271) thus explains this seeming discrepancy: “Quod si dicas Waræum, ejusque memoratos sequaces, refragari anouymo scriptori sæculi decimi tertii disertis verbis aienti, cœnobium nostrum apud ipsammet Rossam Pontis situm, ut in Catalogo ipsius alibi a me exscripto, et mox recensito, legere est: nullo negotio respondebo nihil inter eos versari contradictionis, ut ea jam dictis facillime colligi potest. Enimvero tempore istius anonymi Rosbercana inter Ross-Pontis fines comprehendebatur, nunc autem seorsim se habent, tam in civilibus, quam in ecclesiasticis^a. Ut igitur juxta modernam rerum dispositionem loqueretur Waræus, nostrum seite collocat cœnobium apud Rosbercanam in agro Kilkenniensi, eoque vel maxime ne id confundere videretur cum Franciscano et Augustiniano cœnobiis, apud Ross-Pontem in agro Wexfordiensi sitis, de quibus hæc habet paullo ante locum mox allatum: ‘Rosse, alias Ross-Pontis, Johannes Devereux Miles fundavit conventum ordinis minorum in loco ubi aliquando donnus erat Cruciferorum, ad Baroi flumen Ripam, regnante Edwardo primo—Conventus ordinis Eremitarum S. Augustini fundatur ibidem regnante Edwardo tertio.’”

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^a Rosbercon was incorporated, and granted all the liberties and free customs previously granted to the burgesses of Kilkenny, an. 28 Ed. I., circ. 1300,

by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.—*Chart. Privil. Immu.* p. 39.—*J. G.*

Page 9, line 1.

Coradellum.—Conradine, son of Conrad IV., King of Germany, and grandson of the Emperor Frederick II., who was defeated, and afterwards murdered, by Charles of Anjou. He was titular king of Jerusalem. Query.—Why he is called Imperator Græcorum?—*A. II.*

Ibid., line 7.

Athkyppe.—Ath-kyppe, or Ath-an-chip, the ford of the stock or trunk, as Mr. O'Donovan interprets it. This name is now obsolete, but the place must have been on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon.—See the Four Masters, at the year 1270, for an account of this battle, and O'Donovan's notes.

Ibid., line 14.

Yohil.—Now Youghall; in Irish, Eochall.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 18.

Glandelory.—Now Glenmalure, in the county Wicklow.—See Dowling's Annals, sub ann. 1308. The Four Masters record this defeat of the English at the year 1275 thus: "A great victory over the foreigners [ḡalluib] in Ulidia, so that there were counted 200 horses, and 200 heads [i. e. chiefs], besides those that fell of their plebeians."

Ibid., line 30.

Edwardum iii.—Edward, the first Norman king of that name, but the fourth English king; Edward the Elder, Edward the Martyr, and Edward the Confessor, having preceded him.—*A. II.*

Ibid., line 31.

Morkardaht et Art M^aMorkarda, i. e. Muirchertach and Art Mac Murchadha, or Mac Murrough.—See the Four Masters at A. D. 1282.

Page 10, line 1.

Item Dominus, &c.—In the Red Book of Ossory, fol. 1, *dorso*, is an entry in a hand of the early part of the fourteenth century, perhaps written about forty or fifty years after the acquisition of Saer Kyaran; it is headed "Reddiſ Dni Epi Ossorie," and contains, amongst other "items," the following:

"*Item.*—Sayokeran et fynchoꝝ.—xxiiij^{li}. xii^s. viij^d."

24l. 12s. 8d. was in those days a very large rent, and hence we see that the manor of Saer Kyaran was well worth the trouble Geoffrey St. Ledger took to recover it.

“Fynchoꝝ” is now termed Faneroft. Immediately below the rent-roll, from which the above item is taken, occurs, in a hand and ink apparently identical, a memorandum, which states that the manor of Saykeran then contained twelve score acres of arable land “in dominio,” with its appurtenances; and the burgage land fifteen score acres of arable land with its appurtenances, on which were settled forty-one burgesses; and that each acre of arable land in the lordship and burgage land were valued at sixpence per annum. At the bottom of the same page, in a hand of the seventeenth century, the following entry appears:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| “Nomina Villarū de Seyꝝ. | Caenachan. |
| Brechmorh [now Breachmore]. | Vfyghath. |
| Cuyll-na-fernog. | Carrucata de Saeyꝝ. |
| Athanarty [now Ahagurty]. | Cyllmeagayn [now Kyllmain]. |
| D’longport [now Longford]. | Capella de fyncora [now Faneroft].” |

The denomination styled “Carrucata de Saeyꝝ,” is probably that now called “Church Land.” The other denominations I have not been able to identify.—*J. G.*

Page 11, line 1.

Calvalt.—The chieftains whose death is here recorded were Murtough O’Conor Faly, and his brother Calvagh O’Conor.—See the Four Masters at A. D. 1305, and Mr. O’Donovan’s note.

Ibid., line 7.

Norraht, i. e. Norrach, in the now county of Kildare.—*J. O’D.*

Page 12, line 6.

O’Mmorchys, i. e. the O’Mordhas or O’Mores. Balilethan is now Ballylehan, in the Queen’s County.—*J. O’D.*

Ibid., line 21.

Balkynglass.—Bealach-Chonglais, now Baltinglass, in the county Wicklow.—*J. O’D.*

Ibid., line 27.

Ahtnery.—Athenry, County Galway.—See an account of this battle by the Four Masters, A. D. 1316, and Mr. O’Donovan’s notes.

Page 13, line 2.

Loddyn.—They met at Rath-laithin, near Quin Abbey, County Clare.—See the *Caitheirim*

Cathreim Thoirdealbhaigh, or Wars of Turlough, at A. D. 1317. Castrum Conyl (in Irish, *Caplen Uí Chonaing*, i. e. O'Conaing's castle) is the present Castle-Connell in the county of Limerick.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 9.

Apud Pontensem civitatem, i. e. *Ἐπίκειο ἀνά*, i. e. the bridge of the ford, now Drogheda, near the mouth of the Boyne.—*J. O'D.*

Page 13, line 20.

Cui substituitur frater Ricardus Ledrede.—Immediately after his inauguration, having assembled his chapter and the entire clergy of his diocese, he held a synod in the octaves of St. Michael, and passed constitutions, which are yet extant in the Red Book of Ossory, written in a clear, bold, massive hand of the period. These constitutions were printed by Wilkins (*Concil. Magn. Brit. et Hib. tom. ii. pp. 501–506*), as he himself informs us, from a transcript made by Otway, Bishop of Ossory, in 1686, for the use of the Bishop of Meath (Anthony Dopping), and then in possession of Sterne, Bishop of Clogher. This transcript, or at least Wilkin's printed copy of it, is in many instances inaccurate, as is also the date assigned by him, viz., the second year of Ledrede's episcopacy. The true date appears from a memorandum which follows immediately after the Constitutions (fol. 10, *dorso*), in the same hand and ink, and which an attempt has been made to erase, for what purpose it is difficult to conjecture. However, on the application of acid of galls, enough became legible to fix the period when the synod was holden, viz., in the octaves of Michael the Archangel, next following Ledrede's enthronization; and it is remarkable that this contemporary memorandum, made, as we may suppose, by order of Ledrede, as matter of record, places his succession to the See of Ossory in the year 1316, two years earlier than Clyn. The commencement of the memorandum is as follows:

“Memorandum quod anno dñi millio ccc° sexto decimo, translato Willō Eþo Ossor^o quarto die post festum Annunciacōis beate Virginis ad Archiep̄atum Cassellen^o frater Ricēns de Ledred de ordine minorum de anglia oriundus, per sedem Ap̄licam factus est Eþus Ossors^o pro illo subsequenter, qui admissus a rege temp̄alibus erat, traditis et Iris ap̄licis Archiep̄o Dublinien, et capitulo suo Kilkenū publicatis, celebrata inauguraōe sua apud Kilkenū, convocato capitulo et clero totius dioc^o **** synodum solemnem in octavis beati Michis sequen^o ***** celebravit, et statuta synodalia supradicta per eum facta publicavit, et de consensu capitulū et cleri publice statuit observari.”—*Liber Ruber Ossor.*, fol. 10, *dorso*.

Ware quotes the *Regist. Pontif. in Wadding's Annals*, for the date of Ledrede's succession, but he was not ignorant of the existence of the *Liber Ruber*, as amongst

his MSS. (Mus. Brit. 4787, vol. xxvi. Clarend. MSS. No. 82) we find, "Excerpta ex Regist. Ossoriensis voc. lib. rubro." Could this memorandum have been erased when he or his amanuensis made these "excerpta?"—*J. G.*

Page 14, line 9.

Tolonenses, i. e. the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 13.

Donati O'Morthe, i. e. the son of Donchadh or Donough O'Mordha, or O'More.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 27.

O'Konchours.—The O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor Faly.

Ibid., last line.

Apud Baligaveran.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. See "Circuit of Ireland," p. 39. Theobald Walter (created chief Butler of Ireland, circ. A. D. 1177), by a charter, in which he styles himself "Theobaldus Walter, Pincerna Hiberniæ," granted to his free burgesses of Ballygaveran various lands, at a rent of ten marks of silver per annum.—Carte's Life of James, Duke of Ormonde; Introduction.

Carte also says, that by an entry in the Register of the diocese of Ossory, dated at Kilkenny, the 2nd of November, 1312, it appears that William, Bishop of Ossory, binds himself to support, in the church of the Blessed Mary of Ballygaveran, four priests, to pray for the souls of Edmond le Botiller, his wife, Joane, &c. &c. (Such entry is not now to be found in any document connected with the see, to which I have had access.) The church of the Blessed Mary, here mentioned, still exists; it is a beautiful early English church of large dimensions; the chancel is at present used as the parish church, and has been barbarously disfigured: the nave is ruinous. It consisted of a centre and two side aisles, but the row of pillars on the north side has fallen within the last twenty years. There is a tower between the nave and chancel, but no transepts. In the west end is a very beautiful triple lancet window; the original font still exists, and has been lately erected in the interior of the church by the present rector. One or two effigies, represented in the armour of the early part of the sixteenth century, are to be seen; they bear no inscriptions, but are of too late a character to be assigned to the time of Edmond le Botiller.

James, grandson to the above Edmond, and third Earl of Ormond, built the castle of Gowran, and, from the circumstance of his usually residing there, was often called Earl of Gowran. This castle, which is described to have been a stately pile, was razed

to

to the ground within the present century by the Viscount Clifden of the day. There is now no trace of it, but the site is still shown.

By Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 153, a grant of tolls, such as were levied in the town of Kilkenny, is made to Ballygaveran for forty years, to enable the burgesses and community to pave and wall their town, which had been lately burned, and the lieges therein destroyed by the Irish enemy, by whom it was surrounded, "and who daily threatened to do it again."—*Calendar of the Rolls*.

The four priests endowed by William Fitz-John, Bishop of Ossory, in 1312, lived collegiately, as appears by the following extract from the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, at present in the Royal Irish Academy:

"Erant ibidem ab antiquo quatuor vicarii in parvo collegio, et quilibet eorum recepit ex decimis illius villæ ad valorem viginti marcarum: eorum erat officium interesse divinis in Ecclesia Parochiale de Gowran."

"A. D. 1305, in the vigil of the Blessed Virgin, James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, then Justiciary of Ireland, died at Gowran." Many other distinguished members of the same family were interred in Gowran church.—*Annals in Camden*.

By a Taxation of the Diocese of Ossory, transcribed by Richard Ledrede, Bishop of Ossory, from the original, "in Curia Romana, et in Registro Clericorum prope London. et in Registro apud ecclesiam Sti Pauli ibidem" (from internal evidence this taxation seems to have been made about 1306), it appears that the Templars of the Priory of Kilmainham were the rectors of the church of Ballygaveran, and that the vicarage belonged to the bishop, and was worth *6l. 13s. 4d.* The entry is as follows:

"Ecċ de Balygavan. templar̄ s̄i rectoř. (not taxed).
Ex p̄te Vicar̄. Ep̄us. vi^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. Decia xiiij^s. iiij^d."

Liber Ruber. Ossor. fol. 19.

The Knights Hospitalers succeeded to the Rectory after the suppression of the Templars, as appears by another taxation made by the same bishop, "Post Guerram Scotorum," by order of Edward II., in which Gowran is thus noticed:

"Ecclesia de Ballygavan. Hospital̄. (not taxed).
ex p̄te vicarii lx^s. Decia vi^s. Procn̄ duoř denar̄ de marca ix^d."

Liber Ruber Ossor. fol. 22, dorso, and fol. 23.

In a subsequent taxation, made about 1510, Gowran is valued as follows:

"Ecċ de Ballygavran. p̄s vic xxiiij m^s."

Liber Ruber Ossor. fol. 62.

And

And again, in a subsequent taxation:

“Vica^{is} de Ballygauran xx^s.”

Liber Ruber Ossor. fol. 69.

It is worthy of remark that the value of the vicarage was reduced more than one-half by the devastations consequent on the invasion of Edward Bruce, of which frightful accounts are given by all the Irish annalists. Bruce, on raising the siege of Dublin in 1316, marched southwards, and was at Gowran some time before the 12th of March in that year, old style.—Annals in Camden, and Grace’s Annals, p. 81.

About the year 1324, Roger Outlaw, Prior of the Hospital of Kilmainham, and Chancellor of Ireland, made over, for ten years, the fruits of the churches of Ballygaveran and Galmoy to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, as security that William Outlaw (who had been convicted of heresy and witchcraft, and, on submitting himself to the grace of the Church, had been absolved from the sentence of excommunication, on condition, amongst other things, of covering the chancel of the cathedral church of St. Canice, and the whole church from the belfry eastward, and the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, with lead) should perform said work perfectly, or that the said Prior should do it for him if he failed, within four years.—Narrative of Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler, pp. 28, 36, 37; printed for the Camden Society.

By a list of all benefices in the diocese of Ossory belonging to religious houses before 1390, extant in the *Liber Ruber*, it appears that the churches or rectories of Gowran and Galmoy belonged to the Priory of Kilmainham, and therefore to the Templars of the same priory before their suppression, and subsequently to the Hospitalers^b.—*Liber Ruber Ossor.*, fol. 28.—*J. G.*

Page 15, line 31.

OCod. . tanyis.—The O’Codhlitans, now *anglicè* Collitans.—See *Introd.* p. xxiii. note.

Page 16, line 21.

Nenah Ybreyne, i. e. Nenagh; called in the Irish Annals Aenach Ur Mhumhan, or the fair town of Ormond. Ybreyne is an attempt to anglicise Ur Mhumhan.—*J. O’D.*

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^b By an Inquisition taken at Ballygauran, 21st July, an. 37 Eliz. it appears that the prior and religious of Kilmainham were seised, as in fee, of six messuages, with their appurtenances, within the town of Ballygauran, commonly called St. John’s

Lands, which had been concealed and unjustly detained from the Queen by Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Ossory.—*Inquisit. Repertorium; Lagen. Com. Kilk. Eliz. No. 1.*

Page 17, line 1.

Ynistyoke, i. e. Inistiogue on the Nore, County Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 21.

Boton.—Buttevant. *Tartdart*, i. e. Ardferit; αν τ-Αρδ-ρεαρτα.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 27.

Slesblanie.—Read Slevblame, now Slieve Bloom, Σλεβ̄ Ὀλαόμα. *Athbo et Admacart*, i. e. Achabo and Acha-mic-Airt, now Aghabo and Aghamacart, situated on the borders of the County Kilkenny and Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Page 18, line 7.

Athyssell.—Ath-iseal, i. e. the low ford, now Athassel, on the Suir, county Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 17.

Cathyralt, i. e. Ceirthearlach, or Catherlogh, now Carlow.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 18.

O'Morchys, i. e. O'Mordhas or O'Mores, seated in Leix, in the now Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 29.

Dispensatorium.—Dispensator expresses the same name which had been previously written De Spenser.—*A. H.*

Page 19, line 4.

O'Brennanis.—The O'Brennans of Idough, in the barony of Fassadineen, in the county of Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 8.

Graisiscastel.—Grace's Castle.—*O'D.*

Ibid., line 16.

Maynoht.—Magh-Nnadhath, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 17.

Bargum.—Now Bargy^c, in the south of the county of Wexford.—*J. O'D.*

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^c Rather Bercon, i. e. Rosbercon, in the county of Kilkenny. We do not find a "locus prædicatorum" in Bargy; besides, the family of De Rupe were settled at the Roar, near Rosbercon.—*J. G.*

Page 19, line 20.

Donlulle.—Dunoyle, in the County Waterford; in Irish, *Dun allle*, the fort of the cliff.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 25.

Rahdgormocke et Kylmydan.—Now Rathcormac and Kilmeadan, county Waterford.—*J. O'D.*

Page 20, line 6.

Cunbyr,—or Comar, now Castlecomer, county Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 9.

Drumhyrthyr.—Drumaghadohir, near Castlecomer.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 11.

Moyarfe.—Magh-Airbh, in the barony of Crannagh, county Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 21.

Cam O'Kayrwill.—Cam-shnilech, i. e. crooked or squint-eyed.—See line 24. He is called *Caeé* by the Four Masters.—*J. O'D.*

Page 21, line 3.

O'Doynm.—Read O'Doynn, now O'Duune, a family seated in the barony of Tinne-
linch, in the Queen's County.

Ibid., line 15.

M'Hokegan, i. e. Mageoghegan.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 16.

Yrlef.—This is an evident mistake of transcription for Thurles, which in the old manuscript was probably written *Yrlef*.—See also p. 23, line 1.—*O'D.*

Ibid., line 18.

Totmonia.—Thomond.—*J. O'D.*

Page 22, line 2.

Moyalby.—Moyaliff, county Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

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Page 22, line 13.

Athur.—Read Achur, i. e. Achadh-ur, now Freshford, county Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 22.

Dowsky.—Graigie-na-Manach (the Grange of the Monks), on the Barrow.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line penult.

O'Thohyl.—O'Toole.—*J. O'D.*

Page 23, line 8.

Rupensibus.—The Roches.—*J. O'D.*

Page 24, line 7.

Brein de Nathyrlah.—O'Brien of Atherlach, now the Glen of Aherlagh, lying between Sliabh-na-muice and the Galty mountains in the south of the county of Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 9.

Knockfergus.—Now Carrickfergus, county Antrim.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 16.

Clonmore.—Cluain-mor, in the barony of Rathvilly, county Carlow.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 21.

Bonrat.—Now Bunratty, county Clare.—*J. O'D.*

Page 25, line 10.

Othothyl.—O'Toole.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 19.

Obargi.—O-m Bairrhe, a territory in the Queen's County, and extending into the county of Kilkenny^c.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 20.

O'Morthys de Slemargys.—The O'Mores of Slieve Margy, in the now Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

^c Rather *Obercon*, an ancient barony, Co. Kilkenny. The family of De la Frene possessed the greater portion of Obercon till deprived by Cromwell.

Their castle was at Ballyreddy, near Rosbercon.—*J. G.; A. P.*

Page 25, line 20.

Et die Veneris sequenti fit miles Thomas Cantewel, &c. — In Camden's *Britannia* (London, 1667, p. 733), amongst those "qui venerunt cum Dermicio Murchardi filio in Hiberniam," we find the name of "Hugo de Gundevilla." Of this Hugo, Dominic O'Daly, the author of the *History of the Geraldines*, thus writes: "Hugh Cantoval, alias de Gundevilla, knight (the name is of Norman origin), was left by Henry the Second . . . in charge of Waterford. . . . From him descended the *Cantwells* and *Condons*: in the ancient records of these families you will frequently find them called *Cantown*. But the name is precisely *Cantwell*, for the English name is formed out of the Norman one, i. e. *Town pro Villa*."—*The Geraldines*, "*Duffy's Library of Ireland*," p. 22. However, very little weight can be allowed to so late a testimony as that of O'Daly; the *Cantwells* and *Condons* were certainly different families.

Haumer, p. 137, in the list of those who came to the conquest of Ireland, gives a "Hugh Cantwell," and calls Hugo de Gundevilla, Hugh de Grandevilla; in both of which he is in error; for any person comparing his list with that of Camden must see, from the position of the names, that his Hugh de Cantwell is a mistranslation from Camden's "Hugo Cantilonensis," which is equivalent to Hugh de Contilon, or Cantileon.

The different branches of the *Cantwells* I have been unable to trace; but it is certain that very powerful families of that name were settled both in the counties of *Kilkenny* and *Tipperary*.

In *Kilcooly Abbey*, in the latter county, on a monumental slab, there is still extant the following inscription:

"Hic Jacet Willielmus Cantwell quondam dominus de Ballyntoby et Cloghcordely qui obiit xxii luce Aprilis, A. D. —. Et Margareta Butler uxor ejus. qua obiit xxi die mensis Novembris A. D. M^o.CCCCC^o.XXVIII^o. pro quorū aiab^s dicentib^s pater et ave conceduntur cxx dies indulgentiæ." (An examination of the *Munster Inquisitions* would, no doubt, throw much light on the *Tipperary* branch.)

It is probable that to the *Tipperary Cantwells* belonged the *Thomas Cantewel* who, according to the text, was knighted by *James le Botiller* at *Irlif*,—an evident mistake of the transcriber for *Thurles*.

The *Kilkenny* branch of this family had their principal castles at *Cantewel's-court*, now *Sandsford-court*, near *Kilkenny*; and at *Stroan*, *Kilfane*, and *Cloghscregg*, not far from *Gowran*. Of the first, the massive keep still exists; and within some forty years back the outer walls and gateway were standing. The remains at *Stroan* and *Cloghscregg* are inconsiderable, and of that of *Kilfane* there is no trace. The charter granted to *Gowran* by *Theobald Walter*, first *Butler of Ireland* (see p. 43, *ante*)

ante), is witnessed by "D. Thomas de Kentewell," whence it is probable he was in possession of these latter castles and lands (being in the neighbourhood of Gowran), at all events, before 1206, the year of Theobald Walter's death. This Thomas de Kentewell was perhaps grandfather to another of the same name, who was empowered by Edward II., in 1318, to treat with the O'Brenans and other felons of the Cantred of Odogh.—*Rot. Pat.* 11° Ed. II. 2^{da} pars. No. 129. The Cantred of Odogh was comprised within the present barony of Fassadinan, County Kilkenny. Thomas de Cantewell was at this period an old man, for in the year 1319, by a writ dated at Thomastown on the 6th of January, he was exempted from attending at assizes, "being worn out with age."—*Rot. Pat.* 13° Ed. II. No. 33.

In 1382 Richard II. granted license to Thomas Derkyn and Walter Cantwell, "living in the Marshes of Ballygaveran, in front of the Irish enemies, M'Murgh and O'Nolan, to treat for themselves, their tenants, and followers."—*Rot. Pat.* 5 Ric. II. 1^a pars. No. 192. This Walter was, probably, grandson to the Thomas who was worn out with age in 1319. His castles of Stroan and Cloghseregg stand on the verge of the barony of Gowran, in 1382 the "marshes" of the Pale. He died before 1409, as on the 18th of March in that year, the "enstody of the lands, &c., of Robert, son and heir of Walter Cantewell, in Ratheoull and Strowan," was committed, rent-free, to Richard and Thomas Cantewell. And by a writ, dated at Kilkenny on the 16th of December following, the king granted to Robert Cantewell (on his coming of age), "all the lands, tenements, rents, and services, which the said Robert held in Ratheoull and Strawan in the Co. Kilkenny, then in the king's hands."—*Rot. Pat.* 10 Hen. IV. 2^a pars. Nos. 48 and 87.

On the 2nd of October, 1595, Thomas Archer Fitz-Walter, of Kilkenny, enfeofed certain persons in the manor, town, and lands of Ratheoule and Carrigin, which he held in mortgage of John Cantewell.—*Repert. Inquisit. Com. Kilk.* Temp. Jac. I. No. 20. By another Inquisition, taken at the "Blackfryars," Kilkenny, the 6th of Sept. 1637, it appears that the said John Cantewell, of Cantewell's-court, had mortgaged several other portions of his property to various individuals. And in another Inquisition, taken at the same time and place, his possessions were ascertained as follows :

"Jōh Cantwell de Cantwell's Courte seis' fuit de maner de Ratheoule, & Kilfanye (Kilfane), execept proporecōn spectant̃ Walter Walsh in Kilfanye p̃dct, cū p̃tiñ ; & de vil & tē de Ratheoule, Cantewells-Courte, Kilbennell, Tullaghbryn, le Ouldtowne de Rowbone, le Ouldtowne de Cowllwoekair (Kilmokar), le Ouldtowne de Glanheylic Cubicketanevallie, Kilfaine, Stroane, Cloghskraggie, Lisnemenaght, Reamynduff, Carrigine, Killudigan, Rassigine āl Rathsiggin, Kilkerin, le Garrans, āl Cantewells-

Garrans, Johns-graige āl Graigeshane, Inshilugh Ballyhomas, & Gawran in Co. Kilken. Contin $2\frac{1}{2}$ peċll teř & $\frac{1}{6}$ peċll teř Anglice two horsemens beds and a half, and the sixth part of a horseman's bed. . . . ĩmiss tenebat de Re in capite p s'vic mīl." The ample possessions here enumerated, and which composed the manors of Rathcoul and Kilfane, John Cantewell alienated, for certain uses, to Patrick Archer of Kilkenny, and Patrick Coppinger of Clonmore, in the County Kilkenny, by indenture bearing date 30th Dec. 1609.—Repert. Inquisit. Com. Kilk. Car. I. Nos. 92, 93. And they were finally lost by the forfeiture of Thomas Cantewell of Cantewell's-court, who was appointed provost marshal by the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics sometime after 1641, and is called "that cruel and bloody rebel" in one of the depositions given in Temple's Irish Rebellion (Ed. 1812, p. 119).

In the old church of Kilfane (a building originally erected in the early English style, as appears by the remains of the sedilia and piscina, but barbarously disfigured while used as the parish church) there lies a very perfect and well-sculptured cross-legged sepulchral effigy. The figure is gigantic, measuring from head to heel seven feet ten inches; the body and limbs are represented as clad in a complete suit of mail, and the head and throat are defended by a chaperon or hood of the same; the hood does not assume the shape of the head, but is flatted at top, presenting the form of a slightly elevated cone. A loose surcoat is worn over the hauberk; the right arm is extended by the side, and the right leg crossed over the left. The spur has a broad rowel, and the sword is placed under the figure, the end of it appearing from between the legs. A long triangular shield, very much curved, is borne on the left side, supported by the guige passing over the right shoulder; the shield measures three feet four inches in length, and bears, carved in relief, the arms of the Cantwells, viz., a canton ermine, four annulets. Probably this effigy was erected in honour of the Thomas de Cantewelle who was an old man in 1319. It is called by the peasantry "Cauntwell fada," the tall Cantwell; and is traditionally said to have been brought from beyond sea. Tombs were often erected by persons themselves before their deaths; perhaps such was the case in this instance. The *rowelled* spur forbids us to assign it to the predecessor of Thomas, who must have died early in the thirteenth century.

The Cantwell arms are given somewhat differently in the tomb of Butler Viscount Mountgarret, who died in 1571, and which still exists in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny: on its side is carved a shield, bearing, *on a field ermine*, four annulets, and over it the word Cantewell.—*J. G.*

Page 25, line 22.

Willelmus Carraght O'Brien, i. e. William Carrach O'Brien, of the Glen of Aherlagh, near the town of Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

Page

Page 25, line 30.

Moytobyr.—Moyhobber, in the barony of Cuimseanach, or Compsey, in the county Tipperary, the manor of the Fannings.—See *Inquis. Lagenie*, 7 Car. I.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line ult.

Manu media, i. e. in the hands of an indifferent person or stakeholder.—*A. II.*

Page 26, line 4.

Cumcy.—The barony of Compsey, in the county Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 17.

Excdekene.—Archdeacon, Archidiaconus; *alias* Mac Odo, *alias* Cody.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 18.

Leyath O'Morthé.—Read Lesach [i. e. Lewis] O'Mordha, or O'More.—See p. 27, line 22, and p. 29, line *penult.*—*O'D.*

Page 27, line 8.

Greyn.—Cnoc Greine; from which the town of Pallas-Greine (Pallasgreen), county Limerick, takes its name.—*J. O'D.*

Page 29, line 10.

Kilkyban.—Read Kilsylan, now Kilsillan, near Clonmel, county Tipperary.

Ibid., line 18.

Conton.—Read Contilon; and in the next line, for Raynyl, read Ranylt.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 30.

Any.—Perhaps a mistake for Athy.

Page 30, line 2.

Dunmaske, i. e. Dunamase; a great fortress near Maryborough, Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 12.

Castrum Viride.—Green Castle, in Inishowen. There is another Green Castle, a place of great antiquity, in the county Down.—*J. O'D.*

Page

Page 30, line 19.

Mondesseyl.—Modeshil (Μαῖς δειρίλ), in the barony of Compsey, county Tipperary.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 25.

Thoma M'Arthan.—Thomas Mac Artan was chief of the Kinel-Arty, a barony in the present county Down.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 26.

O'Done O'Neyl.—Read Odone O'Neyl, i. e. Hugh O'Neill.—*J. O'D.*

Page 31, line 15.

Cloncle, Clonmel. *Kylsylan, Kilsheelan.* *Kysckyl, read Kylsekyl.* *Oconyl, i. e. O'Conaill Gabhra.* *Kyrigan, i. e. Kerry.*—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 24.

Vniskysty.—Iniskisty, in Kerry, near Castle Island.—*J. O'D.*

Page 32, line 5.

Tir Halwaht O'Konkur.—Τοιρρεαλβαῖ O'Concobaip, i. e. Turlogh O'Conor.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 8.

Hibernici de Slebanie, i. e. of Slieve Bloom, in the Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 9.

Bordgwyl.—Now Bordwell, in the Queen's County, on the borders of the county Kilkenny.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 23.

Balymotha.—Ballymote, in the county Sligo.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 31.

Kylmchycde.—Kilmohide, in the Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., last line.

Athebo.—Read Aghabo, in the Queen's County.—*J. O'D.*

Page 34, line 2.

Ardscol.—Ardscull, near the hill of Mullamast, county Kildare.—*J. O'D.*

Page 34, line 3.

Hugo de Saltu, i. e. Hugh of Leixlip; *Leixlip* is Danish, literally signifying *Saltus Salmonis*, i. e. Lax-leap, or Salmon Leap.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 16.

Thagmolingis.—Now Tigh-Moling, or St. Moling's, in the county Carlow.—*J. O'D.*

Page 35, line 30.

Hec pestilencia.—The pestilence of which our author has left so touching a memorial is that known in history as the “black death,” or “great mortality.” Its progress through Asia, Europe, and Africa, has been traced with great learning and ability by Dr. J. F. C. Hecker, in his history of “The Epidemics of the Middle Ages,” first published in 1832; translated by Dr. B. G. Babington, and republished by the Sydenham Society, in 1844.

The description of the disease given by Clyn not only agrees in every particular with the accounts of eye-witnesses in other countries, but affords many particulars, hitherto unpublished, of the ravages of the pestilence in the most western part of Europe. For all we learn from Dr. Hecker is, that “Ireland was much less heavily visited than England. The disease seems to have scarcely reached the mountainous districts of that kingdom.”—Page 27.

This pestilence, to which the compiler of the Annals himself seems to have ultimately fallen a victim, has been followed by similar visitations from time to time in Kilkenny. Indeed, all the more remarkable plagues of which mention is made in the history of other countries we can trace to this city, through its municipal documents, though we have, of course, a much more scanty record of their ravages than that supplied by the worthy Brother Clyn, with respect to the pestilence of 1348.

The pestilence which, in 1603, ravaged England, and struck terror into the court of King James I. at London, reached Kilkenny in the year following. On the 25th January, 1603 (old style), we find the municipal authorities of the Irish town of that city enacting the following curious by-law, through which they vainly sought to prevent the contagion from finding its way into their community.

“It is concluded and agreed by the assente and cōsente of the portrive, burgesses, and cōmons, that henceforward ev'ie day one proper tall mā shall stand with his halbert in the oppen streete neere the gates at ev'ie gate within this Irishtowne, to keepe oute all strangers, or suspected psons that might come from enny enfected place wt^hin the kingdom, and y^t for his dayly wadges he shall have the wch to be levied
of

of commons of the same Irishtowne if in case they doe not sev'ally watch in the gates themselves.

“Cessors to take upp the sayd labor^{rs} hyre.

“THO. FFLEMING and JOHN MONY.

“It is also cōcluded y^t all the poore people weh be strang^{rs} to this towne shall have 24 hours victualls at the towne charge, and after driven out of the towne.”

Stringent as these measures were, they were, as might have been foreseen, of no effect; and upon the 29th October, 1604, the following entry appears, which shews that the plague had begun to do its work amongst the burgesses:

“In as much as it pleaseth God to visitt this poore towne with the sicknes for o' manifold sinnes, and for y^t div^{rs} places within this poore corporacōn is visitted with the same, it is needfull that care be taken to have the sick psons placed in some remote places from oth^{rs} w^{ch} are not as yett infected. Wee have therefore chosen the under named psons to ov^rsee the sick psons severed from oth^{rs} hoping therby y^t Gods indignacōn might spare some.”

The Board of Health appointed to carry these regulations into effect consisted of the portrieve, chief officer of the Irish town, and seven of the principal burgesses; and a few of the by-laws which follow were evidently consequent upon the alarm caused by the visitation of this plague. The enactments are curious, as shewing that, even in those remote days, something like a conviction of the necessity of cleanliness and sanitary regulation, for the preservation of the public health, had begun to force itself even upon the somewhat obtuse comprehensions of petty corporate officers.

“It is inacted and concluded, the day and yere above written, by the cōsente and agremente of the portrive, burgesses, and cōmons of the Irishtowne, y^t from henceforth noe pson or psons within the franchis of the aforesayd Irishtowne doe keepe enny dung in the oppē streete before there doores, uppō payne of the loss of the sayd dung and xii^d. stg. fine to the portrive *toties quoties*, ech p^{ty} being eight dayes warned before the tyme.

“The day and yere aforesayde, it is concluded and inacted by the cōsente and assente aforesayd, that noe pson or psons wthin this lybertye, from the fifth day of November next doe not suffer any there hoggs to goe or lye in the streete uppon payne of 4^d. sterling to be levyed of the own^r of the swine *toties quoties*, and if they will not restrayne there hoggs, that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the keep appointed for the like to kill them and have them praysed bye the prayzers, and one qtr of ev^{ry} such porke to be given to the prison^{ers} according the portrive's direction, and the rest to the own^r. The officer appointed for same is Danyell O'Dowrā.”

In the year 1649 Kilkenny suffered much from another pestilence; and to avoid

its

its contagion, as well as to get out of the neighbourhood of Cromwell, the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics removed their meetings from that city to the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. A Cromwellian writer of the day makes the following curious mention of the circumstance:

“Some small party of ours, by way of affront, went to the gates of Kilkenny to ask who was there, where they learned, since the plague of the Supreme Council was gone, that of the sickness supplied their room, and truly it is so briskly there, that what is their danger is their security, and what fortifies besieges them, so that his Excellency, thinking he ought not to meddle with what the Lord has so visibly taken into his hands, has declined taking Kilkenny into his own.”—(Vide *Irish Penny Magazine*, page 114.)

However, Cromwell did soon after resolve to take Kilkenny into his hands, and upon his approach to besiege it on the 23rd March, 1650, it appeared that the garrison, consisting of 200 horse and 1000 foot, had, through the ravages of the plague, been reduced to 300 men, and there had been also an immense mortality of the inhabitants of the town.—(*Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde*.)

From the evidence of a lease remaining on record in the office of the registrar of the diocese of Ossory, we find that “the great plague” which desolated London in 1665 also reached Kilkenny. The document to which we allude recites a grant from Griffith Williams, Bishop of Ossory, made to Martha Davis, on the 15th April, 1668, of “that messuage or mansion-house uninhabited and ruinous, by reason that the same was converted, in the late visitation of the city of Kilkenny, into a pest-house, which is situate, lying, and being at the upper hill, in the Irish town of Kilkenny.”—*J. G.*

Page 36, line 1.

Ex clade pestilencie.—The number of deaths at Avignon, in the black death of 1348, are said to have amounted to 500 daily, and the total number to 60,000. Rebdorf apud Freher. Baluze Vitæ Papparum Avenionensium, i. p. 316, cit. Hecker on the Black Death, p. 59. This number exceeds by more than double the entire modern population of that city. It farther appears, that the “unum cimiterium novum,” which Pope Clement consecrated, was nothing less than the river Rhone itself, into which the bodies were flung, yet, by reason of that solemn benediction of the river, were considered to receive Christian burial.—Toræus, cit. ibid. This circumstance will explain the otherwise surprising statement of John Clyn, that more than 50,000 bodies were laid in the new cemetery. On the 6th of April, 1348, the famous Laura died at Avignon of this unparalleled plague.—*A. II.*

Page 36, line 8.

Cedrus alta Libani.—This prophecy announced the approaching end of the great schism of the East, and the universal establishment of the Latin communion, or ship of St. Peter. However, this union was not to be effected under one civil head, but with a division of power between the Western Empire or Lion, and the Eastern Empire, still schismatical (at the date of the prophecy), and so a Bestia. Therefore the Marchionatus could only be destined “mundum superare,” as to one-half of it, either the Eastern or Western, which two were to comprise the “universum mundum.” But as the Bestia was to undergo a change, and to desist from its schism, while no change is expressed or implied in the Leo, it is evident that the oriental mundus is that which the Marchionate was, in 1347, expected to subdue.

With these data we can, I think, scarcely miss the prophet’s meaning. There was only one Marchionate of great renown in Syria and other parts of the East, not to say anywhere; I mean the ancient Marchionate of Montferrat, which dated from the middle of the tenth century, and the reign of Otho I. The wars of the Cross had brought that family of imperial feudatories into extraordinary celebrity, in the various forms of kings of Jerusalem, Latin emperors of Constantinople, and kings of Thessaly. At this particular epoch the Marchionatus was possessed by an ambitious and warlike prince, John Palæologus, who was grandson to the Greek Emperor, Andronicus Palæologus II.; and represented, through his grandmother, Iolante of Montferrat, the extinct male line of the royal and imperial Marquisses.

His father, the Marquis Theodorus Palæologus, had spent a great portion of his life in Greece, and was learned in both languages. But the Marquis John, in whose days the Cistercian of Syrian Tripoli delivered his prophecy, spent his whole reign of more than forty years in his Piedmontese dominions, and in the prosecution of the wars of Northern Italy. He was consequently living in a settled communion with the successors of St. Peter, and his ears and lips were perfectly familiar with *Filioque*. Therefore, in the case of his elevation to the throne of his male ancestors at Constantinople, he might well be regarded as no unlikely person to effect the desired, but vainly attempted, re-union of the churches, upon terms agreeable to the Latins.

We shall consider whether any reasons then existed for speculative minds to turn their thoughts westward, to the warlike Palæologi of Italy. In the June of 1341, Andronicus Palæologus III., cousin-german to John Marquis of Montferrat, died, leaving his son, John Palæologus, only nine years old. The regency and guardianship of the child had been confided to John Cantacuzene, his father’s favourite minister. But, no later than the October of the same year, Cantacuzene assumed the imperial dignity

dignity for himself; and, after a civil war of more than five years, became master of Constantinople, and was crowned in the January of 1347, the year of the prophecy. The title of the youthful prince continued to be recognised; but Cantacuzene reigned, with undivided power, till his retirement in 1355. From which it appears that these predictions offered themselves to the heated imagination of the monk of Tripoli, at the precise epoch when the eastern sceptre of the Palæologi had passed into the power of a private usurper, and at a time when all that remained of power and energy in that illustrious house was to be sought for in the Marchionate of Montferrat. I incline to interpret the words “*Vespertilio fugabit ducem,*” thus: The Marquis John, coming from the Vespertine Region, or West, shall expel from Constantinople the man whom I only recognise as a dux or officer of state, though he has assumed a higher title. If “*ab ñ vi*” can be made to signify “*ab anno sexto,*” it will express that exact year of Cantacuzene’s usurpation, which was current until the 26th of October, 1347, and complete on and after that day.

It had long been evident that a re-union of the churches was essential to any successful renewal of the *passagium*, or crusading policy. The re-capture of St. John D’Acre was the most important military operation incident to a successful *passagium*. It is not so easy to understand why the Cistercian should determine upon destroying his own residence at Tripoli. But his discontentment with all that surrounded him, and the melancholy frame of his mind, might predispose him to exclaim, like Jesus the son of Ananias: “Woe to the city and to the people, Woe to myself also !” It may be remarked that the Tripolitans have retained the memory of some prophecy, that their city shall be destroyed; and their expectations, that it will be buried under the accumulating sand-hills of the shore.—Maunderell’s Journey from Aleppo, p. 317, Ed. Pinkerton.—A. II.

Page 37, line 21.

In conventu Kilkennie.—The only portions of the Franciscan Abbey of Kilkenny, at present remaining, consist of the chancel and belfry tower, with a small fragment of the conventual buildings adjoining the south side of the latter.

The chancel (which measures seventy-three feet by twenty-five feet ten inches, the walls being three feet two inches in thickness, and about twenty-nine or thirty feet high) presents a very pure example of the early English style, both in its earlier and later peculiarities, and in its constructive features affords a curious illustration of a passage in these Annals, and a strong proof of their accuracy. Under the year 1347 (see p. 34), the burial of a benefactress of the abbey, the Lady Isabella Palmer, is recorded: “*que frontem chori fratrum erigi fecit.*” She is also stated to have lived seventy years a widow, and

if we suppose that she turned her attention to the improvement of the choir *after* her widowhood, which is most probable, we cannot place such improvement earlier than 1277. Now it is a curious fact that about fifty feet of the *western* end of the chancel is extremely early in the style, and must have been erected in the early part of the thirteenth century, as evidenced by its tall and narrow lancet lights, with plain chamfered jambs and wide internal splays: whereas about twenty-three feet of the eastern or *forepart, frons chori*, with the great east window, must have been erected late in the style. An examination of the masonry also shows, even to the cursory observer, an evident joint or want of proper bond in the wall, where the new work has been added to the old.

The early or western end of the choir is lighted by five lancets on the north side, and two small windows placed high up in the wall on the south. The addition made by Dame Isabella Palmer presents a magnificent east window, occupying nearly the entire breadth and height of the gable, and consisting of a cluster of seven lancet lights, divided, not by piers, as in the early period of the style, but by slender mullions, and rising, one above the other, toward the centre: over all, a bearing arch is turned in the wall, to take the weight off the mullions; but there is no hood moulding or ornament of any kind, the mullions and jambs being simply chamfered.

In the north wall are the remains of a window of three lights, and on the south side is a perfect one, consisting of two lancets, both adjoining the east end, and presenting all the peculiarities exhibited by the great east window, being evidently the work of the same architect.

It is, perhaps, worth mentioning, as a proof of the knowledge possessed by the mediæval builders with regard to the properties of stone, that the *jambs* of these windows are of Caen stone, but in the mullions, where greater strength and solidity is required, the compact limestone of the district is used. The windows of the chancel are all walled up, and, sad to say, it has been converted into a *racket-court*.

With regard to the tower, the statements of Clynn are also verified by the existing remains. He affirms (p. 34) that a confraternity was formed by the Friars Minors in the year 1347, “*pro campanile novo erigendo et ecclesia reparanda.*” Between that year and the end of the fourteenth century the present tower must have been erected, as its style is late decorated. The arch is a light and beautiful specimen of the style, and the bearing-shafts of the groining are supported by curious figures, which seem to represent the various contributors to the building. One, a female figure, has money in her hand, and all grotesquely represent the position of persons using all their strength to support the weight of the superincumbent mass.

In Grose’s Antiquities there is a plate of the nave, as it existed when his sketch was taken. The piers appear to have been very massive, but it is impossible to judge

of

of their style. This portion of the building was destroyed, in order to erect a horse-barrack on its site.

Of the many monuments which, no doubt, once adorned the church, none now remain except a few fragments, on one or two of which a few words of Norman French may be traced. A stone built into the wall of a starch-yard, which adjoins the abbey on the south side, bears the following inscription, which is transcribed, in order to show the late date to which the cemetery was used:

†
HIS.

Ω
MA.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Agnes
Banekes alias Smith. Daughter of
Mr. John Smith of Damagh in the
County of Kilkenny Gentleman.
and was marryed to Mr. William
Banekes of Kilkenny, Pewterer.
Deceased the 8th day of January, 1687.

I pray God be mercyfull to her Soule. Amen.

The precinct of the abbey was bounded on the east by the river Nore, and on the north by the Bregagh, a stream forming the wet ditch of a looped and bastioned wall, which here was part of the city defences. A wall seems also to have extended along the edge of the Nore. Cromwell attempted to gain entrance to the town by breaching the wall of the Franciscans with pickaxes, but was beaten off. A breach in the old work, filled up by a comparatively modern wall, not far from the tower at the angle where the Bregagh joins the Nore, may, perhaps, have been the locality of this attack.

The site of the abbey is a low alluvial *inch*, not many feet higher than the ordinary level of the river, which will account for the flooding of the abbey recorded under the year 1338, *supra*, p. 28.

The foundation of the chancel would seem to have been formed by sinking to a considerable depth, not all through the entire length of the wall, but for piers at stated distances, on which bearing arches were turned, and the intervals filled up with masonry; or perhaps piles were driven to support the piers.—*J. G.*

Page 37, last line.

Rupences, Cantonences.—The Roches and Condons.—*J. O'D.*

Page

Page 38, line 8.

Donatus Kevenagh M' Moorke.—Donogh Cavanagh, son of Morrough.—*J. O'D.*

Page 39, line 11.

Totmoy.—Tuaith-maighe, in the east of the King's County, north of Portarlington.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 15.

Botoniam.—Buttevant.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 16.

Thathmelage et Ardart.—Timoleague and Ardfert.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 17.

Clonronda.—Read *Clonzouda*, i. e. Clonzode, County Clare.—*J. O'D.*

Ibid., line 18.

Kylleyht.—Cill-achaidh Droma-foda, now Killeigh, near Geshill, King's County.—*J. O'D.*

Page 44, line 15.

In vigilia vigiliæ vid. ex feria Alexi.—The words “vid. ex feria” are wrong, and ought to be omitted. The feast of St. Alexius was the 17th of July, and the vigil of that feast fell on Monday, in the year 1330.

Page 45, line 34.

Justiciarium suspenderunt.—See Clyn, p. 31, *supra*, for the correct account of these transactions, by which it appears that it was the Lord Justice who hanged the knights, not the knights that hanged the Lord Justice. Moreover, the Lord Justice at this time was not Sir Walter Bermingham (who did not come into office for four years after), but Sir Ralph Ufford.

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FINIS.

ANNALES BREVES HIBERNIÆ.

AUCTORE

THADDÆO DOWLING,

CANCELLARIO LECHLINENSI.

NUNC PRIMUM

EX CODICE MS. IN BIBLIOTHECA COLLEGII SS. TRINITATIS JUXTA DUBLIN TYPIS EDITI.



INTRODUCTION.

IN the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the darkest period of Irish society, there were amongst the ecclesiastics of Leighlin some men of inquiring minds and of literary habits. Nicholas Magwyr, bishop from 1490 to 1512, was educated in the University of Oxford, and we are told that, “when Prebendary of Ullard, he preached and delivered great learninge with no lesse reverence, being in favor with the king and nobilitie of Leinster, who, together with the Deane and Chapter, elected him Bishop of Leighlin”^a.

When advanced to that see he was commended for his hospitality; and the number of cows which he grazed without loss upon the woods and mountains of Knockbrannen^b, Cumnabally, Aghcarew, Ballycarew, and Moilglas, gave proof to his contemporaries how much he was beloved in those districts. This bishop had begun many learned works, but could not finish any, “saveinge one Cronicle summariely by him collected, and [it] is found in the handes of many in written hand laten.”

^a Dowling, p. 32.

^b Brandon-hill, near Graigne, Co. Kilkenny.

The

The Life of this learned and popular prelate was written by his chaplain, Thomas Brown, and "his Cronicle," preserved in the Yellow Book of Leighlin, together with further collections made by Thomas Waterfeld, Archdeacon of Leighlin, seems to have formed the groundwork of the Irish collections subsequently made by Thady Dowling^e, Treasurer and Chancellor of that diocese.

That the following pages contain those collections in the state in which they were left by Dowling it would be rash to affirm. In such collections every transcriber thinks himself justified in adding new matter, and in omitting what he esteems the mistaken entries of the original compiler. In successive transcripts marginal observations are apt to steal into the text, and from the way in which Dowling is hereafter mentioned it would seem that he is rather the chief authority than the sole compiler of these Annals. We must, however, observe, that in the manuscript they are ascribed to Dowling, and that we have found no quotation attributed to Dowling by Hanmer or Ussher, which is not to be found in these pages.

It is evident that the compiler of these Annals had access to no contemptible library of printed books. Giraldus Cambrensis, Powell's Caradoc of Llancarvan, and probably that learned Welshman's other works on British History, Lanquet's Chronicle, continued by Bishop Cooper, Sir J. Eliot, Stowe, and Holinshed, form a library, for which many a modern clerical student of Irish history would envy Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor of Leighlin. Yet in Dowling's days the old cathedral town of St. Lazerian, looking from its sheltered glen and bright stream, across the rich plain of the Barrow, to the blue and undulating outline of Mount Leinster, beautiful as it ever must have been to the eye of the painter, was a place ill-fitted for quiet study
and

^e Dowling died at Leighlin in 1628, in the brief notice of him in Harris's Edition of Ware's Writers, p. 99.
the eighty-fourth year of his age.—See

and learned research. The neighbouring monastery of the Carmelites at the bridge had been^d converted into a royal garrison, and the goodly Barrow, as it flowed under its walls, reflected, not cowls and friars' frocks, but matchlocks and iron skull-caps.

In this transmuted monastery, in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., Sir Edward Bellingham^e, Lord Deputy, kept a stall of twenty or thirty horse; and it was from this house that he rode into Munster, to the house of the Earl of Desmond, when, being unlooked for and unthought of, he found the Earl sitting at his Christmas fire, and took him, and carried him away with him to Dublin. Some years later, and in the time of Dowling, Leighlin was the residence of one of these bold and accomplished soldiers, at once worldly and romantic, who gave strength and glory to the throne of Queen Elizabeth. Here came Sir Peter Carew, who having been in his youth, as recorded by his faithful steward^f, at Constantinople in the Turk's court, at Vienna in the Emperor's palace, at Venice, and in the French king's court, and in the houses of most of all Christian princes, in every of which places he left some token of his value, settled down at Leighlin in his ripe manhood, determined to preserve by policy and the strong hand the great Irish inheritance which he claimed by descent, and had obtained by law. Here he kept continually, and here, as we shall find, he needed to keep, in his own private family, 100 persons, and had always in readiness 100 horsemen, well appointed, besides footmen, and 100 kerns; here his cellar door was never shut, and his buttery always open to all comers of any credit. Those days, however, of military strength and of proud hospitality, worthy of Branksome Hall, soon passed away; and when that worthy knight, old Sir Peter, died at Ross, his cousin and heir,

young

^d Dowling, p. 38.

^f Hooker, p. 323.

^e Hooker (ap. Holingshed), p. 376.

young Sir Peter, was unable to defend his inheritance. In 1580, as we learn from Dowling, there was a great slaughter committed by the Ketings at Leighlin, and at Glymalowra, in the county of Wicklow, by the Byrnes, where young Sir Peter, Baron of Odrone, and Francis Cosby, Esq., captain of the loyal kerns of Leix, and Master Moore, and Bernard Fitzwilliam, captains, were killed, with many other gentlemen of estimation, by Fiagh Mac Hugh [O'Byrne], and other rebels, who afterwards, at the instigation of young Maurice Cavanagh of Garrowhill, burned ten townlands in Idrone, and carried off as prisoners Master Wood, who was probably one of the Chapter, and Roger Hooker, Dean of Leighlin.

The Chancellor relates the captivity of the Dean of Leighlin with great composure, indicating, perhaps, that Thady Dowling, with his two Irish names, had no great sympathy with this English-born Roger Hooker. Yet, if Roger Hooker, as seems likely, was the brother of the writer, John Hooker, *alias* Vowell, and promoted by the interest of the bookish Carew, he was probably no unworthy head of the Chapter of Leighlin, and no unfit associate in Dowling's historical inquiries. If the Dean had his brother's learning it is to be hoped that he did not make as vain a display of it as was made by that worthy English gentleman, who, when member for Athenry, in Connaught, in a speech reported by himself, assured the Irish House of Commons that the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, was treated by them as ungratefully as Moses had been treated, and Camillus, and Scipio, as Socrates, Themistocles, Miltiades, and others, and proved the same by various histories. Such learning we can well spare, but it is to be lamented that the Dean has not left any record of his captivity. It would be interesting to read how the English Protestant churchman, the friend of the Carews and the brother of their law-agent, was treated, in the fastnesses of Glenmalure, by this Fiagh Mac Hugh, in his house of Balinecorr, who, from being a base varlet, dared

dared, in Spenser's time, "to front princes, and to make terms with great potentates."

The successor of scholars, such as were the scholars of the time, and, as we suppose, the companion of scholars, Dowling spent a long life in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions, and in the study of the literature and history of his country. There is something pleasing in the picture of such a life in such times, and we like to think of the old man, in the midst of an unquiet generation, as a relaxation from grave and important duties, now examining the new and costly volumes in the library of the learned English knight, and now poring over the manuscript records^s of his cathedral, or striving to find some traces of romantic history in the names of the neighbouring townlands, or searching for tombstones in the choir, and calling upon the clerk and the carpenter to bear witness that they had seen with their eyes the tomb which he had sought for. And, if the good Chancellor mistook the import of the epitaph which he read in simple verse, and, as has been suggested, confounded Burchard with Borard^h, and the Norwegian pirate with the Norman knight,—and, be it remembered, the mistake may not be on the part of Dowling, but on that of his would-be corrector,—still graver mistakes have been made by more learned men, who have not, like honest Dowling, preserved the document by which the truth could be ascertained.

As the O'Dowlings were one of the six septs of Leix, it is probable that our Chancellor was of Irish blood; the Statute against the promotion of Irish churchmen remaining, like many better Statutes, a dead letter on the Rolls of Parliament. We know from Ware that he was an Irish scholar, and the compiler of an Irish grammar; and in
these

^s Page 4.

^h Gilbert de Borard. Conquest of Ireland, l. 3116. In the reign of King John,

Gilbert de Borard founded a Receptory for Knights Templars at Killarge, in the county of Carlow.

these brief Annals he does not omit to mention that the art of printing and of founding the letters and characters of the Irish language was introduced into Dublin, in the year 1571, by John Kearna, Treasurer of St. Patrick's, and Nicholas Walsh, Bishop of Ossory. That an Irishman by birth and by blood should understand Irish in the sixteenth century provokes no observation; as in the beginning of that century the Irish language was generally understood among the Anglo-Irish nobles and churchmen.

In the catalogue of the Earl of Kildare's library, taken in 1518, there are nearly as many books in Irish as in English; and in 1541 the Irish lords of English blood, Barry, Roch, Fitzmaurice, and Birmingham, seem to have understood Irish alone; at least Sentlegerⁱ writes to Henry VIII. that Sir Thomas Cusake's "right solemn proposition in giving such laud and praise to His Majesty, as justly and most worthily His Majesty had merited, as well for the extirpation of the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome out of this realm, as also for his innumerable benefits showed to his realms and subjects, was briefly and prudently declared in the Irish tongue to the said lords by the mouth of the Earl of Ormonde, greatly to their contentation."

The policy of the English government, the great influx of English settlers in the seventeenth century, and the irresistible flow of circumstances, have made us an English-speaking population; but at no time, from the days of Dowling to the present days, have there been wanting wise and kind-hearted men, who, however they may have rejoiced that the English language, rich with the richest trophies of genius and of thought, was their's by inheritance, were anxious, not to supplant English or to extend the use of Irish, but to perpetuate the knowledge of the older and the more venerable language, and to procure,

ⁱ State Papers, cccxl.

procure, through its use, a readier access to the Irish heart and understanding.

It must be confessed, however, that in the following pages we derive but little profit from Dowling's Irish scholarship. It is true that he makes mention of the Hibernic Scriptorum of the Life of St. Patrick, and of the Hibernic Antiquarii, as well as of the Historici Hibernie, but he cites no Irish manuscript or Irish author by name; and his ancient Irish history is made up of the traditions common to Giraldus Cambrensis, to Fordun, and the Four Masters, and left unsifted by them all, mingled with extracts from Saxo Grammaticus, and from Powell's edition of Caradoc of Llancarvan. Yet, notwithstanding this absence of Irish historical authority from Dowling's collections, historical compilations appear to have been at all times amongst the favourite productions of Irish literature. In the catalogue of the Earl of Kildare's Irish Library before referred to, which is given in the note¹, there occur names of works evidently historical; and the Four Masters, who, although later compilers, were living in Dowling's old age, made use of nine sets of Irish chronicles, of which six were not completed before the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The publication of that great compilation of Irish annals in O'Donovan's splendid edition, rendered doubly valuable as it has been by his topographical notes, has made us indifferent to Dowling's neglect of Irish authorities, and has given to the student of Irish history

¹ "Saltir Casshil. Saint Beraghan's boke. Another boke wherin is the begynnyng of the Cronicles of Ireland. The birth of Christ. Saint Kateryn's lif. Saint Jacob is passion. Saint George is passion. The Spech of Oyncheagh. Saint Feghin is lif. Saint Fynyan is lif. Brislagh mc Moregh. Concullyns act. The monk of Egipt lif. Foilfylmiy. The VII. sages. The Declaracōn of Gospellis. Saint Bernard passion. The History of Clavelyre. The Leching of Kene is legg. Castelens."—*Retrospect. Rev. and Hist. and Antiq. Mag.* 2nd Series, pt. i. p. 138.

tory ready access to all the knowledge which can be expected from such compilations. However honestly drawn up, whether made by the Chancellor of Leighlin or by the Friars of Donegal, such compilations in no wise supersede the necessity of consulting the original authorities. They must always bear marks of the character and circumstances, not only of the author but also of the compiler, and it is possible that the unconscious substitution of one word for another supposed to be equivalent to it, may have destroyed the only clue left by the original writer for unravelling the system, political, legal, or ecclesiastical, of his times.

Nor have combinations of chronicles, however accurately and fully expressed, the interest which belongs to the work of one mind. It would be vain to expect in any collection of monkish chronicles the philosophy which could fuse and mould their discordant materials into one consistent whole; their very copiousness becomes a cause of obscurity, as the attention is worn out by the profusion of small events, apparently springing from no motive, and certainly leading to no result. As a national history such collections of annals must be confused and disheartening, but as materials for local history they are invaluable; and if ever freely and boldly used for that purpose, they will be found to suggest many thoughts relative to the social condition of the country; and being thus resolved into their original elements,—for it was as local histories that their chief materials were originally composed,—they will cluster in form and clearness round various points of great interest. Such is the meagreness of our historical records that it is only by the judicious use of these stiff and formal compilations, and of the wild legends of Irish hagiology, that we can hope to gain any knowledge of the form and pressure of the ante-Norman period of Irish history, to arrange it into its several eras, to ascertain the habits and manners of those who lived in them, and to comprehend their motives, their objects, and their characters,
and

and thus to form some vague notion how their past has influenced our present.

The troubles occasioned by the O'Mores in Leix, and by the Cavanaghs in Carlow and Wexford, form the staple of Dowling's peculiar contributions to Irish history. These troubles, as we learn from the following pages, like almost all other Irish troubles, did not spring originally from political causes, but were directly connected with quarrels about the possession of land.

The Norman conquest of England, which preceded the conquest of Ireland by little more than a hundred years, had effected as great a revolution in landed property in England, as was designed in Ireland; but the Saxon occupier soon learned to submit to his Norman landlord: the rights of property, however acquired, in England were universally assented to, and order and security arose from invasion and spoliation. It was not so in Ireland. Some of the causes of this great difference it is not difficult to discover. In England the grantees of the Crown—however enormous were some of the Conqueror's grants—formed a numerous and powerful body of feudal lords, all equally interested in the common title of all to their several estates. The presence of the central government, always interested in the maintenance of order, tended at once to repress the provoking insolence and tyranny of the landlord, and the insubordination of the peasant; and where order was observed, and property secure, the industry of the tenant and the tradesman, before they were hardened into a middle class, repellent alike of lord and of peasant, penetrated the lower poor with feelings of hope and of attachment to the existing state of society.

In Ireland, on the contrary, the grantees of the Crown were comparatively few; from the first the head lords of lands were scattered at wide intervals through the country. In the course of one or two generations several of their great inheritances descended upon Eng-

lish nobles resident in England, and leaving their Irish estates to the care of Irish undertakers, who seized the first opportunity from agents to become proprietors. The power of the Deputy was unable to repress the outrages of the landlord or the discontent of the tenant; and where all things were in confusion there could be no accumulations of thrift or industry to give hope to peaceful ambition, and to make the poor man friendly to the authority of the law.

To all these causes of the security of the Norman possessors of Saxon estates, and of the constant resistance with which the grandsons of these Normans and their descendants were harassed when they relied upon royal charters for the grant of Irish lands, must be added, above all, the different systems of landed tenure which had previously existed in both countries.

Whatever may have been the privileges of the Saxon churl, the occupier of land, he was still a tenant, holding, on certain conditions, under an hereditary, an official, or an elective superior, and liable, on the failure of such conditions, to forfeit possession. To the immediate cultivator of the soil the distinction of Bocland and Folcland must have been indifferent. Whatever theory may be devised to account for the origin of rent in countries otherwise circumstanced, and whatever may have been the system of landed property originally prevalent amongst the Teutonic nations, it is plain that in Saxon Britain, a conquered country, in which the natives were not extirpated, there must have been a gradual progress with the increase of civilization from the absolute slavery of the indigenous race, from their being hewers of wood and drawers of water, through serfdom and villeinage, to the commutation of arbitrary into fixed services, ultimately resulting in the payment of rent either in money or in kind. And this change must have brought about the abolition of national distinctions between the native thrall, now raised to the rank of a farmer, and the family of the smaller Saxon proprietor,

proprietor, who gained their livelihood by the profitable occupation of land.

Whether at the time of the Norman conquest this last result had, or had not, been universally arrived at in England in all cases, it is plain that by the substitution of a Norman lord for a Saxon thane, the status of the Saxon occupier was not essentially changed; the conditions of his tenure may have become more burdensome, but he still remained a tenant as he was before; and however strong may have been his Saxon indignation at the Norman superiority, there was little in it to affect his personal interest, or materially to deteriorate his actual condition.

In the greater part of Ireland, on the contrary, although the Saxon or Danish^k system seems to have been introduced into Fingal and into other parts of the east coast, previous to the time of Strongbow, there were neither landlords nor tenants. Every seignory or chiefry, with the portion of land that passed with it, went without partition to the tanist, who always came in by election, or the strong hand, and not by descent; but by the law of gavelkind^l all the inferior tenancies were partible, not, as in Kent, only amongst the first heirs male of the last possessor, but at the will of the head of the sept, amongst all the males of the sept, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

Such was the Irish custom of gavelkind, as explained by the sagacious and inquiring Sir John Davies; and although in the third year of James I. it was declared and resolved by all the Judges that this custom was void in law, not only for the inconvenience and unreasonableness of it, but because it was a mere personal custom, and could not alter the descent of inheritance; yet so deeply rooted in Irish prejudices was the love of common holdings, with minute and
changeable

^k Regist. Omnium Sanctorum, p. 50.

^l Sir J. Davies' Reports, Gavelkind.

changeable subdivisions^m, that they survived to perplex Sir Henry Piers in Westmeath in 1697, and Lord George Hill in Donegal in 1846. Perplexing, however, as it may have been to landlords, barbarous as it was in the eyes of English lawyers, and however opposed to the general improvement of the country, this Irish custom of gavel-kind not only opened to every man a possibility of becoming tenant, or heir apparent, at the death of the chief, but it had also the far wider-spreading effect of giving to every man a positive interest in the preservation of the family estate, and, when that estate was lost, of exciting every man to exert himself for its recoveryⁿ.

Nor was it clear to the Irish understanding that the lands of the sept could ever legally be lost. By Irish law every occupier was but an occupier for life, and could alienate or forfeit only his own life-interest. As in the somewhat analogous case of the Kentish gavel-kind, the father's felony could not forfeit the son's right to the lands: in the old adage, though the father might be hanged "on the bough," the son had still a right to return "to the plough".

With such strong and generally diffused motives for striving to recover the landed property of the several septs, it is not surprising that the Irish should have availed themselves of the diminution of the small number of the original grantees, by absenteeism, by foreign wars, and by the wars of the Roses, to re-enter upon lands which had been wrested from their own sept, or from some other sept which had

^m Chorographical Description of Westmeath. The arable land alone was divided, the pasture being held in common.

ⁿ In the English times the cuttings or dues of the Irish chiefs became excessive, but it must be remembered that they were paid in kind, and were consumed on the spot by members of the sept. As the sept

multiplied, and as the arable land was divided into smaller portions, it is evident that the relative power of the chief, whose portion was not partible, must have increased within the sept, whilst the increase of the numbers of his sept rendered him more formidable to his neighbours.

had not courage or opportunity to resume their rights. And as such attempts were contrary to English law, and inconsistent with English authority, the claims of private property excited public disturbance, and what might have been a lawsuit became a rebellion.

In the division made at Woodstock, by Henry III., of the great seignory of Leinster, between the five sisters of the five childless Earls Marshal, the country of Leix, with its chief castle of Dunamase, was assigned to the third sister, Eva, wife of De Braosa, Lord of Brecknock; and her daughter, Matilda, brought the manor to her husband, Roger Mortimer. The territory of Leix, previous to the English conquest, had been the patrimony of the O'Mores; and after the Scottish invasion, when the power of the English was everywhere shaken, the absentee Mortimer^o esteemed it a good device for the management of his lands to employ the services of one of that supplanted sept, and "thought him not dishonoured by the service." It was a common, but a perilous expedient, and the temptation proved too strong for the fidelity of Lysaght O'More. Towards the end of the reign of Edward II., and probably at the time when Mortimer was proclaimed a traitor by his injured sovereign, the hour came for gratifying his inherent desire of independence, perhaps his rankling longings for revenge. In one night Lysaght O'More burned ten English castles, and destroyed Dunamase, the head of Mortimer's barony; and on that night, to use the words of Clyn, from a serf he became a lord, from a subject a prince: "De servo dominus, de subiecto princeps effectus."

After the death of Lysaght, who was murdered, when drunk, by his servant, the manor of Dunamase was recovered from the O'Mores, and in the reign of Edward III., during the forfeiture of the Mortimers, was in the hands of Sir John Wellesley^a; but although some of

^o Finglas's Breviate, 82.

^p Hibernica, Part II. p. 74.

of the O'Mores were forced to acknowledge that they held their lands in Leix, which then formed part of the county of Kildare^p, from Mortimer, as of his manor of Dunamase, yet the greater part of the De Braos portion of Strongbow's palatinate was lost to the Mortimers. Nor was Leix the only territory in Leinster, the inheritance of Eva Mac Morogh, of which the princely Mortimers were deprived by native claimants. Through the De Burghs and the Earls of Gloster they had hereditary claims to the territory of Ossory^r, and when the youthful Earl of March, grandson of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and presumptive heir of the crown of England, was appointed Lord Lieutenant by his friend and cousin, Richard II., the viceregal sword added but little to his dignity in Ireland, where he was by descent Earl of Ulster, Lord of Meath, of Connaught, of Leix, and of Ossory, claiming in all these vast franchises the authority of a Lord Palatine, absorbing the royal revenues, and exercising royal power. But all these titles, and all this power, hereditary and deputed, were vain when employed to recover estates once fallen into the hands of Irishmen. In his attempt to rescue^s lands belonging to his mother, which his father had been obliged to reconquer, the "courteous" Earl of March was resisted by O'Nowlan, O'Byrne, Mac David More [Mac Morogh], Mortagh Mac Laghlin, and others; a battle was fought at Calleston, now Kellistown, in O'Nowlan's country, where Raymond le Gros had a castle in the time of Henry II.; the Earl was slain, and his mother, as we learn from Dowling, gave two chalices, one to Myshall and one to Garrowcheill, to ransom his body, which was sent to England, and interred with his forefathers in the Abbey of Wigmore.

In this obscure skirmish, fought in a place whose name has hitherto been mistaken and its site unknown, were involved the destinies

^p Rol. Cl. 29, 30. Ed. III.

^s Note to Translation of Deposition of

^r Inquisitions, Jac. I. 19, King's Co.

Richard II. p. 42.—Archæologia, vol. xx.

destinies of the British empire ; for it was to revenge the death of his cousin and presumptive heir that King Richard came a second time into Ireland, and so left the field open to Bolingbroke, to whose towering ambition the superior claims of Mortimer's orphan children offered only a feeble obstacle ; and hence the disputed succession, the thinning of the old nobles of England, the rise of the landed gentry, and all the thousand ever-spreading consequences of the wars of York and Lancaster.

Nor were the long and dangerous insurrections of the Mac Moroghs and the Cavanaghs less directly connected with disputes about land, than those of the O'Nowlans and O'Mores. Connected with King Dermot, if not descended from him, and consequently allied in blood to all the noble posterity of Strongbow and the Countess Eva, and possessing the distinguished privilege of being one of the *quinque sanguinum*, the Mac Moroghs seem from the first to have held undisturbed possession of the hill country on the borders of Carlow and Wexford. As the power of the English settlers decreased, the native sept gradually spread over the low lands, and acquired extensive possessions in both those counties. In 1327, ten years after Bruce's invasion, at an assembly of the Irish at Leinster, the power of the sept, and certain traditional recollections, secured Donald Mac Murgh's election to the title of King of Leinster, as Pembridge says somewhat scornfully : " Hibernici de Lagenia collegerunt se simul, et fecerunt quemdam Regem, videlicet Donaldum filium Arte Mac Murgh"¹.

The vain boasts of the new king that he would plant his standard within two miles of Dublin, and then, after the fashion of the old Irish kings, go through all Ireland, were dissipated : he was taken prisoner by Sir Henry Traharne, and confined in the castle of Dublin, until, at the end of three years, he made his escape, with the help

of

¹ Pembridge in Camden, in anno 1327.

of a rope, bought for him by Adam Nangle, for which, and perhaps with which, Adam Nangle was hanged.

Notwithstanding Donald MacMurgh's misfortunes, the captainship of the sept, with the title of king, long continued in this family.

In King Richard's^u first expedition, on the 16th day of February, 1395, Arte Mac Morogh, who was called king, "although he had small territories anywhere," came riding on a black horse to the field of Baligory, near Carlow, and having heard the King's letters read, and explained in English, by John Molton, clerk, of the diocese of Lincoln, and read in Irish by Friar Edmund Vale, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, with Gerald O'Bryu, Donald O'Nolan, Loy Oge, and Shane Mac Mauriceboy of Slewmergy, and Murogh O'Connohur of Offaly, all captains of their respective septs, Arte Mac Morogh, having taken off his girdle, sword, and cap, joining together the palms of his hands, and holding them upright within the hands of the Earl of Nottingham, who had then a special commission from the King, did homage and swore allegiance, and bound himself, on the restitution of his wife's barony of the Norragh, and on the annual payment of eighty marks as wages, to enter into the King's service, and to surrender all his lands in Leinster, for which he was to receive compensation by the grant of such lands as he might conquer elsewhere from the enemies of his lord the King.

By this promised removal from Leinster of Mac Morogh and the other Irish captains, the English of Leinster would have been relieved from troublesome neighbours; but the native grasp of hereditary lands is not easily relaxed; and although they now bent before the royal power of England, the Leinster septs were rather disposed to intrude upon the old settled possessions of the English than to relinquish the lands of their ancestors. It was at that very time that the
Cavanaghs

^u *Submissio Hibernicorum* enrolled in Court of Exchequer, England.

Cavanaghs were supplanting the Carews in Idrone. The barony of the Norragh, the estate of his wife, the heiress of the Calfes or De Veels, gave Mac Morogh a footing in Kildare; its non-restitution afforded him grounds for the continuance of hostilities, and "he solemnly assured his wife," wrote the Irish Council in 1399, "that he will never be at peace until he has restitution of her lands."

Scarcely then were the two hampers, filled with Irish surrenders and indentures, delivered to the Court of Exchequer in England by the Bishop of Salisbury, before disturbances again broke out; and although the Norragh was restored to his wife, and the eighty marks annually paid to Mac Morogh and to many successive Mac Moroghs, yet the lands of the sept in Leinster were never relinquished, nor was the title of King of Leinster given up for many generations. Even as late as 1522 we have in these Annals the death of Gerald Kevanagh Mac Murchad, "*qui se fecit vocari Regem Lagenie et Ducem Laginensium;*" and this titular king was buried with the king's lieges at Leighlin.

But although, like the other sixty chief captains^v calling themselves kings, or kings' peers or princes, or dukes, or archdukes, living only by the sword, and making war and peace for themselves, the Mac Moroghs exercised imperial jurisdiction within their narrow boundaries, these Annals show the insecurity of their power and the troubles of their lives. While, however, the captains, by whatever title they were called, were occasionally defeated and compelled to submit, or were imprisoned in Dublin or in London, or were hanged, the main body of the sept continued to occupy their hereditary and acquired lands, acknowledging no lord but their own elected captain, and no law but that pronounced by their Brehons on the hill side.

The

^u Rot. Cl. 20 Hen. VI.

^v State Papers, Part III. p. 1.

The power of the government of Henry VIII., and the activity of Sentleger, brought about a change. The words of the intelligent Lord Deputy, in announcing his success to the king, are worthy of notice, as they show that the points now insisted on had not escaped his observation :

“ Perceiving that thos sectes of people called the Cavenaghes, as Mac Morogh, and other hys complicis, wer not, as then, in pece with Your Magestie, nor yet, at that tyme, had any pledges for securite of the same, yt was thought good by me, and other of the Cōsell, to make a journay apon them, whiche we dyd the Monday next after myne arryvall. And contynueing teen daies in their countrey, burnyng and destroying the same, the said MacMorogh, with the moste parte of his nation and sect, cam and submytted theymself to Your Heighnes obedience, clerely renunsing the name of Mac Morogh, and never more, after that day, to elect, nor choise emonge them none to bere the same name, ne yet to be their governor, but only Your Magestie, and suche as ye shall appoynte to the same ; and have promysed to take their landes of Your Magestie, to holde the same by knight service, and not only to serve you from hensforthe truly according to ther dueties, but also to persecute all other of their nation that will disobey the same. And atoughe the nature of the Irishemen be very fikill and inconstant, yet it is thought here, by Your Magesties Counsell, that thes men whiche thus liberally have submytted, renunsing the same name, whiche they wolde never do bifor this tyme, will contynue in their sayde goode purpose, seeing we handled theyme after their saide submission very gentilly, *not taking from them any parte of their landes nor goodes*, but only of suche as wolde not condescende to the same reasonable submission ; whiche parte so taken we agayne gave on of theymselves, which we sawe moost conformable to the saide honest submission, savely to kepe to Your Magesties use, alleging *that yt was neyther their landes nor goodes*, that
your

your Majesty so moche esteemed, as their due obedience to the same, which at lengthe they shuld well perceyve shulde redounde moste to their owne profyte”^w.

The increasing tranquillity of the country, and the reviving strength of the English Government in the subsequent reigns, involved the Cavanaghs in new troubles. Where the English government was acknowledged there the English laws were to be exercised, and the legal rights of English subjects were to be maintained. When, therefore, Sir Peter Carew^x of the county of Devon, knight, “bethought himself” upon such lands as his ancestors formerly had in Ireland, he laid claim, among other possessions, to the barony of Idrone, from which, after the death of Sir Leonard Carew in 1369, his ancestor, Sir Thomas, as he alleged, had been driven by M'Murchad, and which was then, and had been for 200 years, in the hands of the Cavanaghs. The legal evidence of Sir Peter's right both to the lordship of Maston, in Meath, and to this barony of Idrone, was sufficient to satisfy Weston, then Lord Chancellor, and he entered into possession. In the strange medley of Dowling's words, he made “the Cavenages compound with him for Odrone, the which he quietly enjoyed, savinge that Maurice Oge Kavenagh of Garrowcheill per fas et nephas tenuit suas terras, vulgariter vocatas fvy mart landes absque titulo vel interesse.”

Even the temporary quietness of Carew's possession may well be doubted. He had come from England to awaken obsolete claims, by a precedent capable of wide application, and shaking the titles to their lands of all those now loyal Irish captains, who, as tenants, managers, or enemies, had re-entered on the territories granted by the parchment charters of King Henry II. or King John, but which had been re-occupied by the Irish in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Such

^w State Papers, Part III. vol. iii. pp. 235, 236.

^x Hooker, pp. 339, 376.

Such claims, however valid according to the principles of English law, naturally provoked resistance, even when supported by Sir Peter's 100 kerns, and by his wise and statesmanlike conduct; and in 1569, the year after he had received what Dowling calls quiet possession, the Leinstermen broke out in all sorts of enormities, and men talked of Peter Carew's wars, and the Cavanaghs, in Dowling's expressive language, which it is needless to translate, were "Diaboli contra Petrum Carew."

Such was the origin, and such was the nature, of the wars which disturbed the neighbourhood of Leighlin in the days of Chancellor Dowling. As some compensation for these troubles, it is to be supposed that he enjoyed the luxury of consulting, in Sir Peter Carew's library, the books of modern date to which he often refers. He does not, however, appear to have derived any advantage from the collection of Anglo-Irish documents, once in the possession of Sir George Carew, which now enriches the library at Lambeth. To some documents, which have since been lost, Dowling had ready access. He mentions the Registry, the Records, and the Yellow Book of Leighlin, all of which have disappeared; and we cannot but lament that of these diocesan and capitular muniments he did not make freer use. It is chiefly, if not solely, from incidental notices in such records that we can gain clear notions of the ancient state of agriculture, of the modes of subsistence, and of the mutual relation of landlord, farmer, and labourer, upon which the happiness and the character of a nation so much more depend than upon legislative enactments or political events. The invaluable series of Church records, printed by the Bannatyne Club, has cleared up many doubtful points of great interest relative to the social condition of Scotland; and the internal state of the Anglo-Saxon people cannot be fully understood without consulting the volumes of Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*.

Of the transactions which took place in the time of Dowling in the counties contiguous to Carlow we might expect to find fuller details in the following than in any other pages ; yet even in these Dowling has commonly been anticipated by the publication of Hooker, his more copious contemporary. Of the massacre of Mullaghmast, which is omitted by Hooker, Dowling gives the following account :

“ 1577. Moris Mac Lasy Mac Conyll [O'More], Lord of Merggi, as he asserted, and successor of the Baron of Omergi, with forty of his followers, after his confederation with Rory O'More, and after a certain promise of protection, was slain at Mullaghmastyn, in the county of Kildare, the place appointed for it, by Master Cosby and Robert Harpoole, having been summoned there treacherously, under pretence of performing service. Harpoole excused it that Morris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.”

Such is Dowling's account of this event, the only recorded fulfilment of the blind prophecies[†] current in Queen Mary's days, that there should be a bloody field fought at Mullaghmast, between the Irish and the English inhabitants of Ireland. “ And so bloody, forsooth, shall it be,” says Stanyhurst, “ that a mill in a vale hard by it shall run four and twenty hours with the stream of blood that shall pour down from the hill.”

The value, however, of these Annals does not arise so much from any new facts contained in them, as from their showing the difficulty experienced by an inquisitive and not unlearned man, at the close of the sixteenth century, in his endeavours to gain some knowledge of the history of his country. Well might Hooker[‡] complain that the Irish public records were slenderly and disorderly kept, and that private historical collections remained in odd and obscure places.

The

[†] Stanyhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 38.

[‡] Preface.

The more fully the student^a of Irish antiquities is acquainted with the earlier collections, manuscript and printed, so much the deeper will be his gratitude for the benefits conferred on him by the sagacity and industry of Sir James Ware, and by the stupendous learning and sun-bright truthfulness of Archbishop Ussher.

The following pages possess some interest, from the indications of the personal feelings of the compiler on religious and political events. Dowling, it must be recollected, was an Irish Protestant churchman, holding ecclesiastical preferment in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. ; yet there is little in his Annals to indicate that he felt any interest in the religious excitement of his times. When, at 1420, he tells how James Earl of Ormonde, in his attack on the Irish enemy, made the clergy of every district, twice every week, in solemn procession, pray for his good success, he adds : “ Would that the clergy of this time would so devoutly call upon God in prayer that the soldiers should believe that victory was from God.” Of Bishop Magwir and Bishop Deoran, ante-Reformation bishops, he speaks with great respect ; and Travers, the first bishop of Leighlin nominated by royal authority subsequent to the Reformation, he calls “ cruel, covetous, vexing his clergy.” It is, indeed, to be feared that in the times immediately preceding, as in the times immediately following the Reformation, when as yet religious and political feelings did not run in the same channels, there was not much earnest religion in this country. The barbarous murder of Bishop Deoran, by his Arch-deacon, Maurice Cavanagh, gives an evil distinction to the diocese of Leighlin, and tends, at least with regard to that district, to confirm the lamentable description of all orders in the Irish Church, as given in the State of Ireland in 1515^b.

With

^a Some of Dowling's mistakes are unaccountable ; for instance, his confounding Perkin Warbeck with Lambert Simnel,

and his misplacing the time of Bishop Fleming.

^b “ Some sayeth, that the prelates of

With regard to his political sentiments, it is plain from the tenor of all his observations that Thady Dowling was zealously, and—if he was the author of the peevish wish, “I would the rest of the rebels had been so bestowed”—somewhat intemperately loyal to the English Government. In the dissensions which harassed the country there was nothing to attract to the side of revolt thoughtful and cultivated men, even when, like the Chancellor of Leighlin, they were of Irish descent. In the centuries of resistance to English law and English government, from the days of Edward Bruce to the days of Roger Moore, notwithstanding the bold pretensions of Hugh O’Neill, there never appeared amongst the opposers of the Government any system or combination which could awake the thought of national independence. Of all such disturbances the objects were local and personal, and violence and lawlessness were the means used to effect them. Evil as was the conduct of the English party (and, however it may be palliated and accounted for, no one will now justify it), their side was the side of order, and of social and mental progress. It is doubtful that a single town can be named which existed in any merely Irish country, inland or on the coast, independent of English authority and of English municipal regulations. The overthrow of the English Government, at any period from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, would have brought about total anarchy, and would have quenched the faint and flickering light of civilization.

It

the churche and clergye is muche cause of all the mysse order of the land; for ther is no archebysshop, ne bysshop, abbot, ne pryor, parson, ne vycar, ne any other person of the Churche, highe or lowe, greate or smalle, Englyshe or Iryshe, that useyth to preache the worde of Godde, saveing the poor fryers beggers; and ther wodde [where word] of Godde do cesse, ther canne

be no grace, and wythoute the speycall (*grace*) of Godde, this lande may never be reformyd. . . . Also the Churche of thys lande use not to lerne any other scyence, but the Lawe of Canon, for covetyse of lucre transytory; all other scyence wherof grows none suche lucre, the parsons of the Churche dothe despyce.”—*State Papers*, Part III. vol. ii. pp. 15. 16.

It is only necessary in conclusion to say, that the text of the Annals has been taken from a transcript on paper made for Archbishop Ussher, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class E. Tab. 3. No. 20.

The original brass matrix of the Chapter Seal of Leighlin is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; from it the following wood-cut has been engraved, and is added here as a suitable illustration of this work. It is probably a seal of the fifteenth century.





THADEI DOWLING CANCELLARII LEIGHLEN

ANNALES HIBERNIÆ.



Artholenus, aliter Bastolenus, Nini consanguineus ex successione Nemrodi in familia Japheti nepotis, venit in Hiberniam cum sua complici et cum suis tribus filiis, qui vocabantur Languinus, Salamius, et Ruthurgus, viri activi et bellatores, eradicabant silvas et inhabitabant^a eandem insulam pro majori parte; et ex hoc isti vocavere certa eminentia loca secundum eorum nomina, ut Langrini strangius, mons Salanga, modo collis Sancti Dominici, sed ab Eliota dicitur “our ladies hill,” et per hos eorumque posteros regebatur insula per 30 annos.

In consortio ejusdem Bartholeni venerunt plures gigantes ex stirpe Cham, viribus admirabiles sed stolidi.

Bergon, filius Neptuni, acquisivit Hiberniam et insulam Orkney.

Ruanus gigas in illa peste in quadam spelunca se abscondit, vixit (ut aiunt) usque in adventum Sancti Patricii per spacium 2400 annorum, et omnia illi retulit, et ab eo baptizatus; hoc tempus longius^b est bis quam ætas Mathusalem, sed nihil impossibile Deo.

Genandus, Rutheranus et Salvius, Greci, 5. filii Dale ex progenie Nemrodi, audientes civilem dissentionem facile eos destruxerunt, et regionem in 5. partes diviserunt,

^a Inhabitavit MS.

^b Longior MS.

diviserunt, et in cantredas seu baronias *et cetera*. Postea avaritia regnandi inter se pro principatu contenderunt, et fit Salanus monarcha per 30 annos, et sepe litur in monte in Midia.

Quidam scribunt quod hoc tempore alii Schithiani de Nemrodi heredibus venerunt, et fecerunt Claym ad Hiberniam jure hereditario, fuit magna guerra, sed non obtinuerunt.

A. M. 3576, et ante Christum 387. Brennus, frater Belini, filius Muluntii, de Brytannia venit in Hiberniam, et sic Gurgodwyntius Belini predicti sed nullam acquirere potuerunt possessioni quietem, pluries repellebantur. Brennus hic fuit coheres Anglie anno ut supra, et Gurguntius iste erat rex Anglie anno mundi 3588. Lanquetus dicit quod iste locavit Hiberniam Hispano^c Heremono et suis filiis, sed cronica Scotorum dicit hoc fuisse ante tempus Gurguntii.

Gathelus, filius cujusdam nobilis in Gretia, nomine Nielani, in exilio a patria (for robberies) cum suis adherentibus, in bello strenuus et eloquens, nobiliter serviens contra Æthiopianos, sub conductu Mosis generalis exercitus, duxit in uxorem filiam Pharaonis, *et cetera*. Ornavit linguam Hibernicam, dicit Thaddeus, *et cetera*.

Hiber, filius Jubal, gubernavit Hispaniam, et Hermon de progenie Gatheli (ut quidam putant), venerunt cum filiis, filiabus, uxoribus in Hiberniam de licentia Gurguntii regis *et cetera*, qui jurati de homagio et fidelitate obtinuerunt, *et cetera*.

A. M. 3270. Brechus, aliter Simon Brechus, filius Humecei, filii Hiberi, venit in Hiberniam, primus rex apud eos coronatus, regna[vit] super Scotos (aliter Scythas) Hibernie. Anno mundi 3270, post diluvium 1616, ab urbe condita 55, post introitum Bruti 870, et ante Christum 697, hic Simon attulit cathedram suam regalem de lapide marmoreo in Hiberniam, quem lapidem Fergutius auferebat in Scotiam minorem et ibidem reliquit, qui Fergutius fuit submersus in Ultonia, loco ab ejus nomine hodie nuncupato Carrekfergus. Hæc fuerunt tempore Helie prophete.

Muridi Ultonie regis filii intraverunt Scotiam minorem, et ibi hinc inde remanserunt, quasdam tenentes possessiones, quas eorum posterii tenuerunt vivente Geraldo Cambrensi, anno domini 1200.

Hibernici

^c Hispanii MS.

Hibernici quidam fuerunt instructi in fide et baptizati per Jacobum Apostolum, immediate post Christi resurrectionem.

Scotici scriptores asserunt quandam mulierem christianam de Pictis in conductu regine Hibernie remanentem primo eos instruxisse in fide.

A. D. 389. Patricius secundum Hibernie scriptores filius Calphurni diaconi, et filiae presbyteri, natus inter Scotiam et Angliam in villa nomine Kyburne, cujus matris nomen erat Conches, (Concha) germana Sancti Martini, Turonensis episcopi in Gallia. Iste Patricius etatis xvi, scholaris *et cetera*, per piratas Hibernie captus et in Hiberniam ductus, porcorum custos fuit sub Hibernico, nomine M^oBway, sex annis, quo tempore linguam Hibernicam satis addiscebat, et postea ultra mare transfretavit, et cum Germano Augarensi episcopo sacram paginam per 40 annos addiscebat. A Celestino papa cum literis comendatitiis venit Hiberniam, tempore Laigerii, filii Nielani magni, monarche totius Hibernie, predicavit, baptizavit *et cetera*. Primo de Ultonia petiit Conatiam ad Dovaldum, Conatie dominum, qui ab illo baptizatus cum suis; qui misit illum ad Loganum regem Lagenie, quem baptizavit, et misit in Momoniam ad comitem Dareys qui ut ceteri *et cetera*. Postremo xvi. calend: Aprilis anno domini 496 obiit et sepelitur in Duno.

Eodem tempore floruerunt Brigida virgo et Sanctus Columba, quorum in eodem tumultu inventa sunt corpora statim post Anglorum conquestum. Haec Cambrensis, et Johannes Coursey, miles, comes et conquestor Ultonie testatur se vidisse precipua Hibernie Joecalia.

Tres sunt in Dunno *et cetera*.

Norwegiani, homines bellicosi, audaces, robusti et avidi, ad acquirendum aliorum regnorum conquestum multum dediti, postquam insulas de Orkney et Heles acquisiverunt, viagium hue in Hiberniam fecerunt, tempore Laigerii monarche Hibernie et tempore Sancti Patricii, et ab illo tempore usque ad conquestum Turgessii Norwegii regnaverunt^d 33 reges in Hibernia, *vide* infra in Turgessio.

A. D. 590. Gurmundus principalis eorundem Norwegianorum archipirata (sic etiam Caradocus) Affricanus natione, de Norwegianis acquisivit Hiberniam pro parte, et se regem Hibernie nominandum; edificavit Gormagston, et constituit filium suum et heredem, nomine Burchardum, aliter Burchardum Gurmondi,

^d Regarunt MS.

Gurmondi, ducem Lagenie, cujus successor communiter vocabatur ab Hibernicis Gormagheyn, dux montis Onergi, sed ut alii volunt, ducem Lagenie et baronem le Margee. Hic Gurmundus fuit qui de Norwegianis primo invasit Hiberniam, et viam primo aperuit hominibus sue patrie in Hibernico mari; et ulterius, D. Powell et Lanquet et Gualter Oxonie et Caradocus habent in cronicis, quod iste Gurmundus in anno 590 existens archipirata, Norwegiorum capitaneus, rex esset Hibernie, et post conquestum Hibernie accersitus per Saxones contra Carecticum Britannorum regem, vicit (potius fugavit) Carecticum in bello, et prosequabatur Britannos ultra rivos de Severne et Dee. Et dedit Lloegriam Saxonibus et ibidem edificavit Gurmondcestriam, et postea, secundum historiam Hibernie, transfretavit in Galliam ad conquerendum *et cetera*, ubi moriebatur, sed Hibernici antiquarii negant eum fuisse monarcham Hibernie, quia non subjugavit preter Lageniam et Midiam quod pro conquestu non reputarunt.

Burchardus Gurmundi, qui vulgariter nominatur O Gormagheyn, dux (ut asseritur) Lagenie, edificasse dicitur Gurmundi grangiam, et palatium suum in monte Margeo cum aliis memorabilibus pro se et suis, et fundasse matricem seu prioratum veteris Leighlen, sed potius eam dotavit tempore sancti Eubani Lenie^e patroni; sed quidam nomine Lazerianus, episcopus et confessor, pro fundatione et erectione ecclesie cathedralis ibidem anno domini 651 fuit procurator. *vide record. Leiglen.* In eadem ecclesia fertur ille dux esse sepultus ex parte boreali in muro summo chori juxta stallum thesaurarii ecclesie sub lapide marmoreo habens ipsius ducis [nomen] desuper. Witnesses lyvinge 1589 Karolus Rowac alias Makeyigan clerk, Donagh M^cGilpatrik, and Gilleranoy carpenters saw the tombe with their eyes, and Thady Dowling^f cancellar: ecclesie found his epitaph in simple verse as followeth:

Hic jacet humatus dux fundator Leniæ, *id est Leghleniæ.*

En Gormondi Burchardus vir gratus ecclesie.

Extant etiam adhuc alia testimonia circa hanc villam; scilicet nomina quorundam locorum ut Gormondus grove et Gormondes foord *et cetera.*

Anno circa 542. Arthurus, filius Uter Pendragon, subdidit sibi Scotiam. Hiberniam, Daciam, Norwegiam, Islandiam, Gutlandiam, Insulas Orchardum et Galliam, vicit Lucium generall of the Romaine army. Sic Thaddeus.

A. M.

^e Benie MS.

^f Downing MS.

A. M. 4553. } Plures Britones fugam receperunt in Hiberniam ad evitandam
 A. D. 592. } tyrannidem Ethelfredi et sociorum Saxonum.
 A. M. 4791. } Turgesius Norwegianus cepit acquirere Hiberniam per gene-
 A. D. 830. } ralem conquestum, vicit Edlongdingum regem, monarcham
 Hibernie, obtinuit totam terram et regnavit ut rex xxx annos. Sed quidam
 tradunt ipsum fuisse locum tenentem Norwegianorum; et tandem superbia
 elatus filiam unicam Medensis regis, nomine O Melaghlen, struprare (others
 say marie) volens, petiit ab O Melaghlen ut sibi traderet ejus filiam. Rex
 respondebat quod illud non convenebat, sed tortuoso vultu aspiciens *et cetera*.
 Si oporteat, inquit, mittam eam cum aliis pulchrioribus puellis ad certum
 diem secrete, quod bene placuit Turgesio, et assignavit locum et diem. Pater
 misit eam cum xvi. pulchris juvenibus, quorum quilibet habuit longum cultrum
 sub muliebri veste, et venientes in cenaculum ubi ille Turgesius cum lasciviosis
 suis complicitibus erat, et ubi interfecerunt eum cum suis, et recesserunt ad exer-
 citum regis Midensis, qui prope in abscondito juvenum expectabat adventum.
 et tunc cepit conquestus Hibernicorum.

A. M. 4822. } Abloickus Hibernie rex cum suo conductu applicuit in in-
 A. D. 861. } sulam de Mona, aliter Man, et cremando^g villam de Holy-
 head spoliavit comitatum^h de Llym.—Powell p. 62 (61) et obiit—Powell pag. 15.

A. D. 948. Abbatia beate Marie juxta Dublin erecta per Danos.—Cam-
 brensis.

A. D. 950. Dani venerunt iterum in Hiberniam et interfecerunt in bello
 Cormachum, Hibernie monarcham et episcopum (id est primatem) totius Hi-
 bernie, ac filium Cukemani, hominem pium et religiosum, et Kirvatum filium
 Murigani Lagenie regis.—Powell ex Math. West. pag. 44.

A. D. 924. Hawlassus Hibernie monarcha interfectus per Adelstanum . . .
 . . . apud Bremestbury cum rege Scotie et 5. regibus Danorum.—Powell
 ut supra.

A. D. 952. Congellach Hibernie rex interfectus.—Powell pag. 60.

Rodericus filius Edwalli Voel rex Britannie interfectus fuit in Britannia
 per Hibernicos qui spoliaverunt comitatum de Aberfraw. *ibid.*

Hibernia destructa per vermes ignotos, duos habentes dentes.—Powell ex
 Math. West. pag. 42.

A. D.

^g Crimando MS.

^h Com MS.

A. D. 1012. Bernardus vulgariter Brian Bowrow Hibernie monarcha ac filius ejus Murehardus M^cBrian et alii ejus reguli circa hæc tempora in bello Clantarf juxta Dublin pugnaverunt viriliter contra Sutrarum, aliter Sutrick, filium Abloicci regis Dublin, et Moylmordha regem Lagenie; qui Sutrick conduxit multos milites advenas et piratas pro stipendio, in quo bello ceciderunt Bernardus ille monarcha cum suo filio Mauro, et aliis quampluribus de familia et exercitu suo, et ex altera parte Moylmordha Lagenie rex et Roderikus magnus piratarum advenarum capitaneus cum innumerabilibus aliis.—Powell p. 80. concord. cum Histor. Hiber.

A. D. 1041. Conan, filius Jago, rex Northwallie, fugit in Hiberniam, et cum Alfredo Dublinii rege reintravit Northwalliam, et secum attulerunt Griffith regem Northwallie captivum, et reverterunt in Hiberniam non absque detrimento hominum et navium.—Powell.

A. D. 1050. Conan filius Jago navigando iterum in Walliam amisit quamplures tam per mare submersos quam in terra interfectos, et Herald venit cum eo in Hiberniam fugiendo quia adulterium cum regina Anglie comisit.

A. D. 1054 Hibernici transfretaverunt ad Griffith regem in Walliam cum xviii. navibus; Algerus Leafrici fuit eorum capitaneus.

Circa A. D. 1066. Dani, Norwegii, Normanni, et Sueviani, nomine communiter Ostomanni, e regione de Scandinavia fluxerunt in Franciam, Angliam, Hiberniam et Scotiam minorem.

A. D. 1071. Amylavus Sutaricus, ad petitionem regis Lagenie procuravit Broydericum gigantem, archipiratam et capitaneum advenarum, filium domini regis Danorum de Denmark in Hiberniam, qui Broydericus et sui interfecerunt Brian Borowe, supremum Hibernie monarcham, in bello de Clantarf juxta Dublin, cum suo herede Morgho M^cBrian et suo exercitu, pluresque regni nobiles, qui sepeliuntur ante crucem de Kylmaynam circa¹ Annum Domini 1077, ut quidam historici Hibernie scribunt; a quorum opinione D. Powell differt in supputatione annorum, nec mirum cum Powell Hibernicas figuras quibus utitur facile cognoscere non valuit, scribunt enim ho 1564.

A. D. 1074. Patricius, Dublin episcopus, fuit in ecclesia Sancti Pauli London per Lanfrancum Cantuariensem archiepiscopum consecratus, super comendacione Teudionati, Hibernie monarche, Goderiique regis Lagenie,
ad

¹ Citra MS.

ad electionem cleri et populi episcopatus Dublin; hic erat eorum mos erendi episcopos, quia nondum Armachanus nec alii Hibernie archiepiscopi sua receperunt pallia, ut quidam antiquarii scribunt et affirmant, quod monarcha Hibernie propter dominium regale, titulumque honorum coronæ et alia regis privilegia, habuit negativam vocem in nominatione episcoporum totius regni.

A. D. 1077. Frotho, aliter Frotheus, rex Danorum 3. post acquisitionem Britannie venit in Hiberniam et interfecit O Carvell, capitaneum Hibernicorum bellantium, et recepit fratrem capitanei hujusmodi in suam protectionem; et circa hoc tempus Hibernici bellaverunt ex parte Grifitz filii Conan apud montes Carmoon in Wallia contra Trahaern ap Caradoc, ubi victoriam obtinuerunt famosam.

A. D. 1105. Hugleto Hibernie monarcha (regnante Stracathero gigante) a Frotho 4. Danorum rege, in comitiva Herconis Segathii capitanei exercitus Danorum, venit in Hiberniam, quem quidem Hereo Segathus Hibernicus dire vulneravit in capite, sed gigas hic Stracatherus talis stature, et animositatis ut obtineret victoriam, et Dani crediderunt illum invincibilem, quidam Hibernici vocarunt illum Fin McCoyle, sed brevi post fuit interfectus.

Circa hoc tempus Cowkaggrig de Omoardha principalis de Clannelaghlen in Basca, fundavit et dedicavit monasterium de Lege Dei in Lease Carraghain in Lagenia.

Reygnyrus filius Sydwardi, 2. ejusdem nominis, Danorum rex venit in Hiberniam et interfecit in bello Melbrichum, regem Hibernie, et Dublinia devicta in eadem remansit per 12 menses.

Regnante Willelmo Rufo conquestoris filio in Anglia, exercitus Hibernicorum cum Riseo, aliter Rees, filio Theodori Britanni, devicit regem Wallie Blethyn Convyn in bello de Lleeryd in Wallia.

Owinus, filius Cadogan ap Blethyn, Northwallensis fugit hic [in] Hiberniam, eo quod interfecit Willelmum de Braubant episcopum, propter quod rex Anglie expulit patrem ejus Cadogan, et totam ejus hereditatem in Cambria dedit Gilberto Strangbow, comiti Strugulensi, qui comes edificavit castrum de Kylgaran juxta Powis.

Grifitz filius Risei, educatus in Hibernia ab infantia, incepit vexare dominium Gilberti Strangbow, et in adjutorium sibi assumpsit plures Hibernicos.

A. D. 1120. Murchardus serenissimus Lagenie in Hibernia princeps, fidus amicis, terribilis inimicis, alienis liberalis, a subditis^j propter ejus benemeritam pietatem et justiciam pre cæteris amandus, obiit, (quem cives Dublin in domo consilii occiderunt et fecerunt cum cane sepeliri ut infra) et apud Fernes sepelitur. He was not so much beloved, but his sonne Dermot M^cMorogh (for his cruelty and adulteric committed with the wif of Morice alias Murdhich king of Midia) was hated, as shall appeare in the history followinge.

Walterus fitz Richard fit primus comes Penbrochie Anno 31. Henrici 1. et edificavit abbatiam de Tyntern in Wallia, cui successit Gilbertus Richardus *et cetera*. Anno Stephani 14.

A. D. 1137. Tres soles apparuerunt coloris rubei, unde magne guerre et effusio sanguinis per totam Angliam, Walliam, et Hiberniam.

Eodem anno, mense Junio, duo dracones videbantur circa littus maris in australi parte Wallie invicem prosequentes effectus, sequebatur, nam Richardus Marshall de Hibernia, et Llewelyn princeps Wallie, insurrexerunt, et igne et gladio totam patriam usque ad Salisburiam, et sequebatur fames. Rex Henricus 3. pacem cum eis fecit.

A. D. 1137. Griffith ab Conan, princeps Northwallie, natus in Hibernia ex muliere Hibernica, filia regis Eblane, aliter Dublin, duxit secum ex Hibernia lyras, tympanas, cruttas, cytharas, cytharizantes.

A. D. 1142. Kadwalader ap Griffith ap Conan fugam recepit in Hiberniam, et conduxit pro stipendio 2000 marcarum filium O Carvelli, nomine Cherulsum capitaneum super 1000 hominibus ad bellum aptis, una cum spoliis et predis suis, et applicuerunt apud Carnarvon in Wallia, ipse cum suis adversariis de treuga concludens dedit Hibernicis nomine stipendii 200 animalia, preter spolia quædam, sed quia (ad pacem confirmandam) hæc spolia restituere recusarunt, Kadwalader Hibernicos spoliis et omnibus aliis spoliavit, et pro majore parte eos interfecit persequens eos usque ad naves.

A. D. 1147. Cogganus ecclesie de Killuskin aliter Killeshin in Margge Lagenie patronus floruit hisce diebus, et ut Nicholaus Magwyre testatur, scripsit gesta Malachie Armachani et Bernardi Clarevallensis.

1155. Terdielach rex Conatie in Hibernia obiit.

Roderik Conchurk, rex Conatie, factus est Hibernie monarcha a vindicando injuriam

^j Subditus MS.

injuriam Moricii alias Murdhicii regis Midie, sibi illatam per Dermitium M^cMurhardi, Lagenie regem, qui Moricio in remotis agente rapuit illius uxorem. Roderik avidus regnandi (postquam proprium fratrem occidisset) petiit Lageniam, expulit Dermitium, totam ejus regalitatem in Lagenia sibi assumpsit, fit monarcha; peniten[tia] ductus pro nece fratris dicitur erexisse campanilia. alii dicunt quod hoc fecit in signum victoriae.

Laurentius O Toole, abbas sancti Kevini, consecratur archiepiscopus Dublin a Gelatio Armachano, obiit 1180.

Henricus 2. conduxit magnam classem ex Hibernia versus Britones.—sic Powel.

Henrici 2. tempore Robertus fitz Stephans cum 30 militibus, 60 armigeris, et 300 sagittariis cum Mauritio fitz Gerald applicuerunt apud Bagganbun in comitatu Weixford.

At the creek of Bagganbun Ireland is lost and wonne.
(Lost by the Irish and wonne by the Welsh).

Robertus et Mauritius fuere germani ex una matre, Vesta filia Risci, avia Risci ap Griflin principis Wallie.

Mauritius de Prindergast nobilis cum decem militibus et 100 sagittariis ex portu Milford in duabus navibus applicuit 2^o die Maii.

Dermitius de horum adventu intelligens misit spurium suum [filium] Donwald cum 500 Hibernicis ad Robertum fitz Stephan et complices ut venirent Weixfordiam; villa per tres dies insultante, Alphonsus episcopus ibi residens villanos persuadebat se suo regi reddere. Dermitius dedit Roberto fitz Stephans Weixford cum suis pertinenciis, et Harveio de Monte Marisco 2 cantredas inter Weixford et Waterford juxta littus maris jaentes in perpetuum.

Britones habentes 3000 homines ad bellum, 1^o Donwaldum principem superioris Ossorie vicerunt, et certos dominos illius loci, et Dermitio tradiderunt 300 capita occisorum. Ubi Robertus Barry et Milerus multum commendebantur.

Roderik Conelur, monarcha (ut superius) cum aliis regulis quamplurimis insurrexit, et obtulit pacem sub hiis conditionibus quod Dermot M^cMorogho rex Lagenie de fidelitate jurans monarche, haberet et reciperet omnia jura et dominia regalia in Lagenia, quæ Roderik confiscabat super fuga et demeritis ejus. 2^o quod idem Dermot spurium filium suum Conthurum Roderico vadiaret pro pace tenenda, cui Rodericus promisit filiam suam in matrimonio dare, si hæc fide-

liter observentur. 3^o quod Dermotus restitutus dimitteret Walenses ex tota Hibernia sine spe redeundi.

Rex de Ardglas fundavit abbatiam de Mellefont, que antiquior reperitur ædificata in Hibernia, præter monasterium beate Marie juxta Dublin quæ incepta fuit per Danos 948, ut supra.

Richardus Strangbo, obtenta licentia a domino rege, premisit Reymundum de la Grosse cum 10 militibus et 70 sagittariis, qui applicuit apud Dunevols circa 4 milia a Waterfordia.

Richardus Strangbow cum 200 militibus ex Milfordia applicuit apud Waterfordiam vigilia Bartholomæi et crastino, scilicet die Martis, insultarunt parietes civitatis, a quo bis repulsi, tandem fregerunt parietem sub domo quadam desuper edificata, et inde obtinuerunt sanguineam victoriam. Deinde Dermot Laginensis rex et Robertus fitz Stephan accesserunt ad Waterfordiam et nupsit Evam filiam eidem comiti Strangbo, cum reversione in successione regni sui post ejus mortem. Iste Strangbo dicitur fuisse constabularius Anglie et vicdominus Normannie, sed tandem propter ejus prodigalitatem impignoravit dominium suum pro majori parte, et in manus regis confiscabatur, adeo quod placuit ei fortunam sequi. Powell dicit quod iste comes venit in Hiberniam sine licentia regis, ideo terra et dominium suum confiscabantur, et quod petiit restitutionem possessionum suarum aut licentiam conquerendi in ultra-marinis partibus, sed post conquestum Lagenie oportebat eum dare domino regi, Dublin, Weixford, et Waterford.

A. D. 1171^k. Civitas Dublin fuit capta per Strangbo, et Dermotus rex ejusdem cives crudeliter punivit; eo quod patrem suum eorum ad tunc regem, in domo consilii existentem^l homicidio interfecerunt, et cum cane sepeliri fecerunt.

Eodem anno, Midia et confines spoliantur per Dermotum igne et gladio, et Roderik monarcha decapitari fecit Conthurum filium regis Lagenie, quia pater ejus noluit expellere incursionem Britonum.

1172. Clerus apud Armaeh congregati concludunt conquestum Hibernie non posse refrenari, *et cetera*.

Dublin assaltes by Hastulph qui olim presidebat eidem civitati, et nunc venit cum Norwegianis sub conductu Johannis Heywod, quos Miles Coggan expulsi. Heywod interfectus et Hastulphus captus et decapitatus.

2^o.^k 1174 MS.^l Existens MS.

2°. Laurentius archiepiscopus Dublin, persuasit Rodericum monarcham et Godthredum regem de Man, cum Hibernicis et insularibus ad obsidendam civitatem Dublin. Donaldus filius Dermitii nuper regis Lagenie, venit ex Kynsely, ac O Breyn, nec non dominus de superiore Ossoria, obsiderunt castrum de Car-rig Caraghornan juxta Weixfordiam, ubi Robertus fitz Stephan was betrayed, *et cetera*. Sed Cogan et Dublinenses confundebant Rodericum, et venientes per passum de Polmonte confundebant O Brien et Ossorienses.

3°. Orarius rex Midie, vocatus monoculus, venit ad Dublinium cum magna hominum armatura et obsidens convincebatur per Cogan.

Henricus 2. applicuit apud Waterfordiam cum 500 militibus preter equos et sagittarios, anno etatis sue 41. regni 18. et comisit Robertum fitz Stephan Rightgenald turri, quia absque licentia sua talem conquestum adtemptavit, sed postea eum eo misericorditer dispensavit.

Reges Southwest Hibernie venerunt ad Henricum 2, scilicet Dermitius rex Cork, Donvaldus rex Lymricii in Cashell, et Donvaldus ac O Melaghlyn ex parte boreali, venerunt ad rivulum de Sure, et submitendo se juraverunt et exhibuerunt vadinonia de pace domini regis tenenda.

Apud Dublin venerunt Machelanus O Phelan, O Mac Chalewy, O Tuclihelly, Gile M^c Holmoc, O Cathdhessy, O Carvell de Uriell, et Orwairk de Midia. Sed Roderik rex Conatie obviavit Hugone de Lacy et Willelmo fitz Adeln ambasiatoribus domini regis apud rivulum de Shynien in confine Midie, et fecit homagium et promisit tributum et sic obtinuit pacem domini regis.

1173. Cleri Hibernie congregati in Cashell autoritate pape Adriani et Alexandri ad instantiam Henrici 2. tunc in Hibernia existentis pro reformatione ecclesie *et cetera*. Ubi Lismorensis episcopus legatus, Donatus Cashellensis, Laurentius Dublin et Catholicus Tuanensis.

In primis, quod inhabitantes non contraherent aliquod incestuosum matrimonium cum suis consanguineis contra canonum sanctiones.

2°. Quod eorum infantes catechizentur per parochianos in porta ecclesie ante baptismum in fonte.

3°. Quod omnes, qui se pro christianis gerunt, solvant integras decimas bladorum, catallorum, et aliorum crescentium absque deductione expensorum, et diminutione.

4°. Quod territorium ecclesie et omnes mansiones sint libere et immunes ab omni seculari exactione et impositione, et in specie, quod nec reges nec comites

neque alii domini Hibernie, aut eorum filii, aut familia, vel capitanei, vel alii aliqui temporal. . . petant, aut presumant aliquo modo exigere violenter ab hinc aliqua esculenta aut poculenta, aut pernoctare infra terram ecclesie, nec habeant nec petant fore illam dietam, quam in temporibus retroactis, quarterie annuatim exigere solebant ab ecclesiasticis personis.

5°. Quod homines ecclesiastici per compositionem redemptionis seu recompensationis homicidii per consanguineos comissi, non cogantur aliquid solvere, nisi probentur accessorii in crimine.

6°. Quod testamentum condens faciat testamentum fieri et legi coram personis fide idoneis, et bona sua debitis servorum stipendii solutis dividantur inter uxores, liberos, et executores ad usum funeralium, seu ut defunctus^m in vite tempore aliter ordinavit, et si non habeant liberos dividantur bona inter defunctum et uxorem. Sed si habeant liberos, uxore decessa, tunc dividantur inter se et liberos equaliter.

7°. Quod funeralia defunctorum devote et solempniter teneantur et exequantur, et omnes vicini, sive fuerint inimici sive non, habeant tempore funeralium atque exequiarum liberum accessum et recessum.

8°. Quod ecclesia Hibernie sit in uniformitate cum ecclesia Anglicana secundum usum, morem, ritum et ceremoniam ecclesie Salisburiensis.

Abusus [*sic*] ecclesie Hibernie sub sigillo legati fuere propositi, et confirmati per communem Synodi consensum, et postea per Gelatum alias Gelasium Armachanum primatem in Dublin, qui ratione sue debilitatis et senectutis ad Cashell venire non poterat, ita consumptus erat senio quod lacte vnius vacce albe utebatur tantum, et anno sequenti obiit.

Maelgunus, germanus regis Northwallie, fugit a domino fratre suo in Hiberniam, sed revertendo in Walliam ex Hibernia capiebatur a David ap Owen principem predictum ubi plures Hibernici conciderunt.

Ororicus, rex Midiensis, interficiebatur per Hugonem Lacy, quia ille proposuit interficere eum de Lacy secum in preliando.

Lymric iterum capta per Redmundum de la Grace die Martis, ejus pre-textu rex Conatie et Donaldus rex Thomonie renovarunt homagium.

Richardus Strangbo, comes Penbrochie, dominus de Chepsto et Ogney in Anglia, comes Strangulensis, atque in Hibernia comes Marchiarum, pri-

mus

^m Defectus MS.

mus Anglus qui primo invasit Hiberniam, obiit circa Kalendas Junii, et sepelitur in ecclesia Trinitatis Dublin coram imagine crucis, relinquens unicam filiam, nomine Isabellam, quæ remansit sub custodia domini regis Anglie 14. annis.

Hoc anno Geraldus Cambrensis cum fratre suo Philippo Barry venit in Hiberniam ad taxandum supervidendum seu describendum terram Hibernie, qui collegit descriptionem totius terre Hibernie ad petitionem Roberti fitz Stephani avunculi sui.

Eodem anno castrum Fernes fuit edificatum per filios Mauricii fitz Gerald.

Johannes Courcey, factus comes Ultonie, obtinuit victoriam quinque bellis versus Ultonienses, antequam fecit quietum conquestum, scilicet bis in Down, semel afferendo prædamⁿ, semel in Uriel, et postremo juxta fontem de Iveary.

Vivianus cardinalis tituli Sancti Stephani in monte Celio sede Apostolice legatus, ab Alexandro papa missus, venit in Hiberniam ad significandum titulum et interesse domini regis Anglie ad insulam Hibernie, super reservatione denarii Petri, et insuper ad denunciandum excommunicatos et maledictos omnes, qui resisterent aut negarent dare cibarium seu victum militibus ac familiis domini regis pro rationabili pretio.

Milo Coggan et Richardus, alias Radulfus, filius Stephani ejus gener intercepti fuerunt inter Waterfordiam et Lism[ore] per proditorem nomine Machthyri, qui duxit eos ad convivium.

Ecclesia cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dublin fundebatur per Johannem Comen archiepiscopum, dedit eidem obventiones et convertebat eam a parochiali in Cathedrali, et postea controversia oriebatur inter ecclesiam Trinitatis et eam, sed Trinitas obtinuit preferentiam.

Abbatia de Jeripont in comitatu Kilkennie fundatur per Donatum O Donachow.

Meiller mutavit Kildariam pro Lacia, nunc vocata Queenes Countie, ut Omoordha vi et gladio subjugaret, quos Harvey in aliquam [non] potuit adducere conformitatem pacis, eo quod ille Meiller erat vir bellicosus et sanguineus.

Johannes Lacy, constabularius de Cestria, et Richardus de Peach missi sunt gubernatores in Hiberniam, edificarunt castrum in Frontera id est in Forhirtha Ynowland, Trysteldermot, et Tawlaught et sic deinde reverterunt in Angliam.

Circa

ⁿ Prædam MS.

Circa hæc tempora Mauritius fitz Gerald, justiciarius Hibernie, edificavit castrum de Sliggagh in Conatia, vivente Phelino O Conchur rege ibidem.

1227. Civilis guerra et comotio inter Hugonem Lacy et Willelmum Mariscall, adeo ut Midia devastabatur. Galfridus Trewell episcopus Ossoriensis.

1233. Gualterus Lacy dominus Midie obiit, habens ij. filias heredes scilicet Margaretam uxorem domini Thome Verdon, et Matildam uxorem Galfridi Genevile.

1234. Richardus Mariscall comes Penbrochie et dominus de Ossoria in Hibernia, dire vulneratus juxta Kildar in bello de le greath heath et obiit 4^o Aprilis, sepelitur apud Kilkenniam, et secundum alios captivus fuit apud Lacy. Powell dicit hoc fuisse anno 1231, proditione familie sue, pag. 291.

1242. Gilbertus Mariscallus, 3. filius Willelmi senioris, comes Penbrochie factus, intravit suam Hibernicam hereditatem.

Mauritius fitz Gerald de Tyrconell et seisatus in tota provincia dedit dimidiam Cormaco M^cDermot M^cRory.

Hugo Mapilton episcopus Ossoriensis primus fundator ecclesie Sancti Kenitii Kilkennie claruit et obiit, ut alii dicunt 1243, alii 1256.

1243 aliter 1253. Hugo Lacy comes Ultonie obiit et sepelitur in monasterio fratrum minorum Carregfergi, relinquens unam filiam heredem, quam Walterus de Burgo desponsavit et sic factus comes Ultonie.

1245. Walterus Mariscallus, 4. filius Willelmi senioris, comes Penbrochie obiit apud castrum Godrici juxta Monmoth, cui successit 5. filius Ancelmus, sed quia ordine juris omisso absque licentia domini regis hereditatem intravit, uxor sive relicta ejus portione uxoriali gaudere non potuit. Marescallis omissis, 5 fratres absque heredibus decesserunt, et hereditas eorum fuit impartita inter 5. filias Mariscalli, videbis in brevi collectione seu summa per Nicolaum episcopum Leighlin extracta, quam causa brevitatis hic omitto et scribam in foliis inter alias *et cetera*.

1252. Henricus 3. concessit suo seniori filio Edwardo Gasconie principi Hiberniam et comitatum Cestrie.

1253. Johannes Geffrey miles justiciarius Hibernie, forsitan eo anno obiit.

1257. Mauritius filius Galfridi de Geraldinis qui primus fundavit monasterium fratrum minorum de Yoghell alias vocatur Mauritius fitz Gerald.

1246. [?] Galfridus de Sancto Leothegario episcopus Ossoriensis famosis obiit.

1246 vel 1257. Ælianus de la Zouch justiciarius Hibernie.

Vide

Vide antea. Mauritius fitz Gerald et Phelinus O Conchur postquam ver-
ruut ex Wallia pugnauerunt ex parte Cormaci M^cDermot M^cRory contra O
Donull Hibernicum inimicum, qui subditos domini regis in Ultonia crudeliter
vexavit post obitum Lacy nuper comitis ibidem.

1258. Stephanns de longe espec justiciarius Hibernie. Anno 42 Henrici 3.
interfecit O Nel cum 352 ejus familiaribus in vico de Down.

1261. Willelmus Den justiciarius Hibernie obiit, et Johannes fitz Thome
de Geraldinis (Desmond) cum filio ejus interfectus, qui fuit fundator monasterii
de Trayly.

1262. Rogerus, episcopus Ossoriensis. Thomas, episcopus Leighlenensis.

1264. Mauritius fitz Gerald et Mauritius fitz Maurice (filius ejus) manuce-
perunt Richardum de Capella justiciarium et Theobaldum Butler et Milonem
Coggan apud Tristledermot, et inde Hibernia plena erat civili guerra et como-
tionibus inter Geraldinos et Waltherum Burk comitem Ultonie, ceterosque Burkes.

1268. Conchur O Brien fuit interfectus per Dermitium M^cMynard. Mau-
ritius fitz Gerald comes Desmondie submersus inter Walliam et Waterfordiam.

1269. Terremotus in Hibernia. Castrum de Roscoman fundatum et pene
edificatum.

1270. Hugo, fratrum minorum, episcopus Ossoriensis, dedit fontem Sancti
Kenitii monasterio ibidem.

1271. Richardus Verdon et Johannes Verdon interempti et castrum Sligo
fundat[um].

Pestilentia et fames in tota Hibernia, et Fulco archiepiscopus Dublin obiit.

Bonifacius papa petiit decimam omnium spiritualium promotionum in Hi-
bernia pro tribus annis in subsidium ad guerrandum contra regem Aragon.

Henricus 3. obiit.

1272. Edwardus 1.

Dominus Walterus de Genevile revertens a terra Sancta factus justiciarius
Hibernie.

Waterfordia fuit cremata in magna parte.

Ricardus de Burgo comes Ultonie et Eustacius le Poer miles invaserunt Sco-
tiam. Waltergus alias Gwalterus episcopus Leighlen.

1276. Magna strages hominum in Glyn-burric et Rathpipherd; et Han-
loynes persequabantur O Neill in bello, et castrum de Roscoman captum est per
Hibernicos iterum.

1277. O Bryen Roo regulus Tholeremundi interfectus per Thomam de Clare, et idem Thomas cum suis fuerunt inclusi per Hibernicos in Slowbanny.

Edwardus 1, statutum de terris in mortuam manum alias mortinayne (anno 9^o Henrici 3, conditum) renovavit, quod fuit confirmatum anno 23 Henrici 8. *et cetera*, multa dabantur ecclesiis.

1278. Mac Dermot de Moylargo interfecit Cothgurum O Conchur regem Conatie, et Johannes^o de Derlington [fuit] archiepiscopus Dublin, secundum Raphuell.

1281. Adam Cusak junior interfecit Willelmum Barret et plures Hibernicos in Conatia.

Fulburnus frater, episcopus Waterfordie, factus est justiciarius Hibernie.

1282. Morthaghus (Murtagh) et Arthurus M^eMurchardi interfecti in Athlone per Pynquietum.

1283. Galfridus Leothegarius episcopus Ossoriensis secundus fundator ecclesie Sancti Kenitii Kylkennie, et primus fundator collegii de le comuni aula in Kilkennia, qui etiam dedit cameram suam cum manso eidem aulæ comuni.

Waterfordia et Dublin casualiter per igne combust: et plures Anglicani interfecti fuerunt in Ophaley, ubi dominus Theobaldus Butler perdidit equos et familiam.

1285. Johannes Stamford consecratur archiepiscopus Dublin.

Dominus Theobaldus Butler obiit in Arcloo.

1286. Geraldus fitz Morice captus per Hibernicos in Ophaly, strages magna in Rathod (Ratoth) a qua dominus Galfridus de Genevile fugiendo, Geraldus Dogoit et Radulphus Petit, interfecti sunt.

1290. O Mulseaghlen rex Midie interfectus per M^cCoughlan et W^m Burg devictus apud Delon per eundem M^cCoughlan cum diversis Anglis qui fuerunt interfecti cum eodem rege.

Edwardus Baliol rex Scotie fecit homagium domino Veschy deputato Hibernie, et magna mortalitas fuit in Hibernia hoc anno et ij annis sequentibus.

1292. Will[el]mus Veschi justiciarius Hibernie habuit xv^{am} partem omnium honorum temporalium sibi concessam ad onera guerrarum supportanda, et non multis diebus postea idem Veschie et Johannes comes Kildarie contenderunt, cujus causa fugit Veschie in Franciam, metu combati prefixi.

1294. Richardus Burgh comes Ultonie et Will[el]mus Burgh capti sunt per Thomam

Thomam comitem Kildarie, et comitatus Conatie fuit devastatus, et magna fames in Hibernia, adeo quod mensura de la eronoek solvebatur pro vir^s. vi^d. ster. et Calough O Conehur eremavit recordas, rotulos, et rentalia comitatus in castro Midie, ut credo in castro de Baliathroyn alias Thryme.

1295. Willmus Dongsells, justiciarius Hibernie, ejus tempore alterum fecerunt viagium ex Hibernia in Scotiam minorem.

1299. Johannes Wogan miles justiciarius Hibernie, autoritate brevis ad eundum cum domino rege in Scotiam, monuit Richardum de Burgo comitem Ultonie, Galfridum de Genevile, Johannem fitz Thomas, Johannem fitz Moris, Theobaldum le Butler, dominum Thomam Verdon, dominum Petrum Bretingham, dominum Eustace de Power, dominum Hugonem de Prechell, Johannem de Coggan, Johannem de Barry, Walterum de Lacy^p, Richardum de Exceter, Johannem Pipard, Walterum Linfaunt, Willmum Caddell, Johannem de Wale, Mauritium de Carrwe, Georgium de la Roeh ut essent in Withwalovn primo Martii.

1301. Lagenienses inferiores insurrexerunt et devastaverunt comitatum circa castra de Areloo et Rathdown, propter quod catalla eorum fuerunt confiscata ad usum domini regis.

1303. Comes Ultonie cum Richardo Burgo et Eustace Power militibus intravit Scotiam minorem et antequam recessit ex civitate dubbavit 34 milites. Vide supra.

1304. Civitas Dublin casualiter cremata fuit in magna parte.

Mortaghus O Conehur, rex de Ophaly, et Calvaticus ejus frater fuerunt interfecti in curia Petri Bremyngham apud Carrig in Carebria^q per Jordanem Comyn filium Archiepiscopi Comyn, vide supra. Bishops then did not mary, yet had children.

1305. Richardus Fleeringis (Haveringis) archiepiscopus Dublin.

Interemptio facta super O Conehur et familiam et conspiratores suos ubique, et in specie apud castrum de Geisbell in Ophaley per O Dempsey.

1306. O Breyen rex Tnamens: et Downaldus Russe rex Desmondie fuerunt interfecti per M'Carty; et magna strages contra Petrum Butler, dominum de le Butler.

Bala Moor Eustace fuit combusta et depredata per Moardhas et alios Hibernicos, et Henricus Calf generosus interfectus, magnaque guerra seu civilis factio in Lagenia et magna strages in Glynfell.

1307.

^p Lastir MS.

^q Canebria MS.

1307. Morchodus Ballach princeps Lagenie, decapitatus juxta Merton per David Cantown militem, et statim postea Adam Dawn interfectus, et plures Anglicani interfecti in Conatia per O Shiell, primo Maii, et Hibernici rebelles in Ophaly destruxerunt castellum de Geishell, et cremaverunt villam de Leay.

Rex Edwardus 1. obiit 7° Julii.

1308. Edwardus^r 2. cepit regnare, secundum alios anno 1307, deinde fecit confiscari bona et proseribere [*sic*] terras et personas Templariorum juxta directionem Romani Pontificis.

Willmus M^o Balthar cremavit castrum de Kennun et villam de Courcowley cum interfectione hominum ibidem.

1308, 6° Junii. In Glyndelory alias Glynmolowra, Johannes Wogan justiciarius Hibernie in fugam coactus per Hibernicos rebelles ibidem, et Johannes de Sancto Howgelyn, Johannes Northon, Johannes Brereton et plures alii fuerunt interfecti. Downlowan, Typper, et plures alie villæ cremate fuerunt per eosdem rebelles.

Petrus de Gaveston cum literis et autoritate a domino rege venit in Hiberniam, cui dominus rex concessit jura regalia in Hibernia, qui Gaveston interfecit O Dempseys, et edificavit diversa castra, pontes et pavimenta in Hibernia, et fuit revocatus in Angliam anno sequenti.

1309. Dominus Roger Mortimer cum sua uxore, scilicet filia Petri Genevile filii Galfredi Genevile, domini de Midia, applicuit in Hiberniam vigilia Sanctorum Simonis et Jude, et intravit possessionem segnorii de Midia jure uxoris sue quæ fuit heres.

1310. Parlamentum apud Kildariam tentum ubi dominus Arnoldus le Power fuit acquittus a morte domini Johannis Boneville per eum nuper interfecti, quia in defensione sua fecit *et cetera*.

1311. Parlamentum apud Kilkenniam coram Johanne Wogan justiciario, ubi plures condite sunt leges, que modo non sunt in usu, et in eodem parlamento contenderunt Rowlandus Joice primas Armachanus et Johannes a Leeckis archiepiscopus Dublin, quia primas Dublin inhibuit ei ne ipse Armachanus pontificalia in provincia Lageniensium coram eo ferri faciat, vide infra.

Richardus Haveringis Dublin archiepiscopus obiit, qui quinque annis tunc retroactis ratione sumpnii resignavit suam dignitatem.

O Brienses de Gaingaish ad numerum 600 fuerunt interfecti per Richardum de

^r Richardus MS.

de Clare justiciarium, et Johannes M^e Geoghegan interemptus per O Molmoy, et dominus O Brien in Thomond per suos sequaces necatus.

1312. Dominus Edmundus de le Butler deputatus justiciarii Wogan obsidebat O Byrnes alias Branenses in Glyndelowra, et cogebat eos paci domini regis se submittere, et anno sequenti die Sancti Michaelis, dominico videlicet die, creavit 30 milites apud Dublin, et die Lune proximo subjugavit Branenses et quietam fecit Hiberniam; adeo quod ab Arloo ad Clonemoore et inde ad Carterlogh, et inde ad Cadelli domum, et inde ad Lymritium solebat progredi cum iij. equestris tantum.

1314. Hospitalerii milites Sancti Johannis Jerusalem fuerunt primo instituti in terra et possessionibus Templariorum per totam Hiberniam.

Theobaldus Verdon justiciarius Hibernie constitutus, quo anno fuit rebellio universalis, Hibernenses in Conatia Ultonia et Midia rebellaverunt sic quoque in Momonia et Lagenia et *cetera*. Othoiles, Branenses et Moardhæ insurrexerunt cremantes et spoliantes a Wickloo usque ad Athy, non cessando donec 800 eorum fuerunt interfecti per deputatum Hibernie; et in Conatia juxta Athenry Burgus et Bremyingham interfecerunt Fedelmicum O Conchur regem Conatie et O Kelly in Manny cum xj. millibus de eorum confederatoribus.

Edwardus de la Bruce frater Roberti regis Scotie invadit Hiberniam, et in conductu suo habuit comites de Murrey et de Menthothe, cum domino Johanne Styward, domino Johanne de Cambell, domino Thoma Randulph, Fergutio de Andressam, Johanne Wood, Johanne Bishett, applicuerunt apud Carrekfergus, et conquisierunt Ultoniam et cremaverunt Dundalk, deinde venerunt ad Castrum Knock proponentes obsidere Dublin, sed Dublinenses totum suburbium cremaverunt, et pontem fregerunt. Rebelles mutaverunt consilium, mancupiendo senem Tyrrell de Castro Knock cum uxore et herede, venerunt per patriam cremando Naas, Tristeldermot, Cathirlogh, Gawran, alias Balla-Gawran, Callan et Cashill et tenuerunt pasca juxta Lymritium, et ibidem dictus Bruce fecit se denominari monarcha Hibernie. Sed civibus Lymritii resistentibus, in regressu suo exercit[us] ejus famem ob defectum provisionis patientes, plures eorum in itinere moriebantur, et alii quamplures interfecti in Westmeath per Butleros et *cetera*; deinde venientes ad Dundalk dictus novus rex inter ceteros decollatus per carnificem de coherte Dublin (called Mappas) et tunc cessavit conquestus Dublin. Suddane clyming sudane falling, an high flood a low ebb. Mappas a jugler knocked him with ij. bullets in a bagg and killed him, et ipse

super eum occisus et terra dabatur a rege heredibus suis 4^{or} polles. The ambassadors of Scotland expected of the King of England some dispatch, and he, as is said, thought to have given Bruce Ulster, the head of Bruce with other heads after a great feast for a banquet was laid before them, confusi surrexerunt et discesserunt. The Scottis were killed by Brymyngham, and he made erle of Louth, vide infra in Alexander Bignor.

1315 vel 1316. Johannes fitz Gerald primus comes Kildarie obiit.

1316. Edmundus Butler justiciarius Hibernie.

Johannes Leech alias Alcecke Dublin archiepiscopus prohibuit primati Armachano ne uteretur cruce, pallio aut aliis pontificalibus insigniis infra provinciam Dublin, quoniam Metropolitanus Dublin ut allegatum et probatum fuit non cognoscat aliquam superioritatem citra pontificem Romanum; vide supra.

1316 secundum alios 1334. Milerus episcopus Leighlen, vel alius ejusdem nominis.

1316. Robertus de la Bruce rex Scotie applicuit in Hibernia apud Knock (Carreg) Fergus, ecclesiam ibidem spoliavit, cepit castrum per sursum redditum custodiun, cibo eorum deficiente.

Die Lune post festum Omnium Sanctorum. De iisdem Scotis 300 in duplici armatura induti, ac 300 et supra in simplici armatura preter pedestres fuerunt per Johannem Loggan et Hugonem Bysett milites

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| conducti | } | quere [<i>sic</i>]. |
| interfecti | | |

1317. Rogerus Mortymer dominus Middie jure uxoris, fit justiciarius Hibernie.

Tempesta magna et validus ventus insurrexerunt, que prostraverunt campanile ecclesie Trinitatis Dublin et domos quamplurimas et alia noeuementa.

Fames irrationabilis prevaluit adeo quod mensura tritici de le cronock continens 4^{or} galones solvebatur pro xxij.*s.*

1318. Roger Mortimer justiciarius apud Yoghill applicans audivit quod Edmundus Butler interfecit plures Hibernicos rebelles apud Tristledermot, et juxta Balyleathan alias Loaghan de familiaribus O Morochoh.

Alexander Bignor archiepiscopus Dublin, qui erigens universitatem in Dublin creavit cancellarium et vice-cancellarium, ceterosque officarios ad eandem requisitos, primo anno sue consecrationis, vide paulo infra. Alexander Bignor fit justiciarius, in cujus gubernatione Edwardus le Bruce cum 2000 Scotis et aliis

aliis combinatoribus suis fuerunt interfecti juxta Dundalk, per Johannem Bre-myngham comitem de Louth, campi generalem capitaneum, et tunc conquestus Scotorum cessavit, vide supra.

400 fuere interfecti in Conatia inter duos nobiles ejusdem patrie circa parvan terre portionem contententes.

1319. Pons de Kileullen et anno sequenti pons Leiglin fuerunt edificate per Mauritium (Johannem alii dicunt episcopum Kildarie postea) Jacckis canonicum ecclesie Kildarie propriis expensis et licentia prius obtenta.

1320. Aademia Dublin cum privilegiis universitatis a Johanne 22. papa erecta, Alexander Bignor archiepiscopus, ejusdem fundator, creavit iij. doctores sacre theologie, videlicet Willelmum Hardity, Henricum Cogie et Edmundum Bernardin, et unum doctorem decretorum nomine Richardum archidiaconum ecclesie Dublin, qui postea fuit cancellarius dicte universitatis *et cetera*; qui terminos suos tenuerunt et comendationes solemniter, quæquidem academia fuisse revocata non reperio, immo ut credo quod ipsa per negligentiam et propter defectum exhibitionis ruit.

Johannes fitz John 2. comes Kildarie fit justiciarius Hibernie et anno sequenti Johannes Bremyngham comes de Louth fuit creatus justiciarius Hibernie.

Edmundus Butler filius Theobaldi le Butler domini de Carrig Rosserea apud London in vigilia exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, primus comes de Pincernis, qui vocabatur comes de Balygawran obiit, et vigilia Sancti Martini sepeliebatur apud Balygawran predictam.

1322. Dominus Johannes Darcy miles fit justiciarius Hibernie, vide infra anno 1338.

1322. In Kilkennia vixit quedam domina nobilis nomine Alicia Kettell sortilega cum Petronilla et Basilla suis complicibus et asserebat ipsam habuisse (vide rotulam Episcopi Ossoriensis) colloquium omni nocte cum nephando spiritu nomine Robin Artisson, cui ipsa consuevit sacrificare in via regali, ix. gallos rubros et novem pavonum oculos et colligere purgantia platee in Kilkennia post complet[orium] ad domum filii sui, dicendo Anglice hunc versum.

To the house of W^m my sonne,
Hie all the welth of Kilkennie towne :

et inveniebatur in camera ejus sacramentalis hostia et nomen diaboli in eadem scriptum, una cum tonna olei, cum quo (ut serva ejus fassa fuit) baculum ad equitandum

equitandum ubi voluerat ungebatur, deinde ista nobilis ex favore fugere permissa fuit, ceteri vero consolii omnia ista fassi et combusti fuerunt.

1326. Edwardus 2. obiit 25 Januarii, regnavit 18 annis, 6 mensibus et 15 diebus.

Edwardus 3. cepit regnare.

Adam Niger de familia de O Tooles in Lagenia spiritu satanico obsessus, negans incarnationem Christi, trinitatem personarum et resurrectionem carnis, dicensque scriptum esse fabulam et Mariam vite fuisse dissolute, sedemque Apostolicam errores premissos affirmasse *et cetera*, cremabatur in Hogges Greene juxta Dublin.

Arthurus Mc Murchardi et Henricus Traherne miles capti per Butleros.

1327. Rogerus Owltau prior de Kylmaynam fit justiciarius Hibernie.

1329. Johanes Bremyngham comes de Louth et Talbot de Malaghide cum pluribus aliis interfecti fuerunt apud Balybregan per inhabitantes patrie.

Thomas Butler et plures alii fuerunt interfecti per Mc Geoghan juxta Mollingar.

Adam Mc Gillamore et alii Hibernici cremaverunt 80 innocentes in una ecclesia cum presbytero massam celebrante.

1330. Cives burgenses Wexfordie interfecerunt 400 Hibernicos rebelles juxta rivulum de Slayne, et anno sequenti plures rebelles Hibernici fuerunt interfecti in Kinsellay.

1331. Castra de Fernes et Cowlaugh et Arcloo capta fuerunt per O Theothill qui interfecit Anglicas garriones ibidem, sed anno sequenti Anglici recuperarunt ea, sed castrum de Bonrath alias Bonrathe destruitur per Hibernicos de Toamond.

1332. Edwardus 3. in bello de Haldownhill in Scotia interfecit de Scotis 8 comites, 900 milites et baronettes, 400 armigeros, et alios innumerabiles, cepit que Berwick cum aliis fortalitiis.

1333. Johannes Darcy Hibernie justiciarius intravit Scotiam et interfecit 700 Scotos vocatos *red shankes*.

1334. Milerus episcopus Leighlen.

Johannes episcopus Leighlin cognomine Mulgan primus fundator quatuor capellanorum ehoralium ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Lazzeriani Leighlen, sepultus fuit juxta tumbam ducis Gurmundi, ad stallum thesaurarii ecclesie.

1336. Cynnus et Oldratus legistæ,
 Sanctus Rochus vel Riochus et S. Hawlerus theologi } claruerunt.

In die Sancti Laurentii plures Hibernici rebelles interfecti fuerunt in Conatia per Anglos patrie.

1337. Johannes Charleton baro Hibernie. Justiciarius cum 200 Walensibus venit in Hiberniam, erat maxima exactio eorum exclamata, unde Thomas, episcopus Herdforliensis, eligitur et venit Justiciarius Hibernie 1338, et anno . . . Johannes Darey assignatus fuit justiciarius Hibernie durante ejus vita.

1339. Edw. 3. made clayme ad totum regnum Francie tanquam verum ejus dominium et hereditatem, et fecit se proclamari regem Francie.

Thomas Minoth } Archiepiscopus Dublin, quere quis prior, quis
 Johannes de Sancto Paulo } posterior.

1340. Edwardus 3. ad sinistram persuasionem emulorum revocavit omnes libertates antea concessas, inde omnes tam Anglicani quam Hibernici tenentes scripserunt domino regi in Angliam querulando, et negaverunt interim venire ad parlamentum in Dublin.

1348. Mortalitas magna et pestilentia in Hibernia.

Translatio Sancti Fyntani abbatis patroni de Clonenagh in episcopatu Leighlen per Thomam de Sancto Leothegario episcopum Midensim facta fuit, et si queratur quare examinatio miraculorum et autoritas canonizationis hujusmodi non comittebatur potius ordinario loci quam extraneo, resp[ondetur] quod episcopus Leighlen supplicavit Romano pontifici pro caussione [*sic*] translationis et canonizationis *et cetera*.

1350. Kymbrichus (ut puto Kenvrik Britanus) Sherman, major Dublin, magnus omnium ecclesiarum provintie benefactor, legavit in suo testamento 3000 markes, whether to the church or no quere.

1355. Mauritius fitz Gerald comes Desmond, durante vita justiciarius Hibernie, obiit, et Thomas Rocksey miles justiciarius succedit.

1357. Rex Anglie plures habuit ex Hibernia, pugnatur versus Wallenses, et in Francia apud Crostea, ubi obtinuit victoriam famosam et cepit castra in triumpho.

Mauritius fitz Thomas comes Kildarie justiciarius secundum Campion et Stanihurst anno 1357 habuit sibi per literas patentes domini regis in feodo annuali 500 libras ratione sui officii, ea condicione quod ipse haberet secum in quo-
 libet

libet bello 20 equos magnos cum equestris electis, quorum ipsemet sit unus. Historiographi putant hunc numerum fore ordinarium pro quolibet deputato et iusticiario guerris et rebellionibus persistere.

1361. Leonellus filius Edw. 3. dux de Clarence et comes Ultonie, iusticiarius Hibernie transtulit scaccarium domini regis ad Catherlough, et disbur-savit 500 libras in restaurationem parietum ville, et in autumno revocatus fuit in Angliam.

1366. Thomas Carrew alias Grew rejectus fuit (et fugit in Angliam) per Mc Murehardum a dominio et dominico suo in Baronia de Idrona quam tenebat de Margareta alias Matilda cometissa Norfoleie in comitatu Catherlough *vide infra*. Sed postea tempore Henrici Sydney deputati quidam senior Petrus Carew miles inveniens rotulam evidentiary *et cetera* venit et invenit *et cetera*, unde compulsi componere *et cetera*, Sidney went to hauke *et cetera*.

1369. Anno Edw. 3. 44. Parlamentum in Kilkennia tentum coram Wilhelmo de Windesor iusticiario in quo concessum est domino regi 3000 libras pro subsidio ad guerras, et hoc anno inlibuit rex Edwardus 3. peti, colligi aut solvi denarium Petri ad usum ecclesie Romane.

1370. Pestilentia magna in Hibernia adeo quod propter imensitatem mortalitatis vocabatur ab antiquis tertia Hibernie pestilentia.

1372. Patritius Freigney miles senescallus Lagenie, ut in registro ecclesie Leighlen reperitur, in itinere suo apud Caterlough, Kilkenniam et Wexfordiam anno 45 Edward. 3. tenuit curiam libertatis autoritatis [*sic*] domini regis, et fecit inquisitionem de chartis, usibus, libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus burgen-sium et libere tenentium Lagenie, copiamque sue inquisitionis decrevit concedi omnibus membris corporationum, qui suas chartas aut rescriptas aut escript [*sic*] perdiderunt in ultimis comotionibus *et cetera*, si peterent *et cetera*. He made fayre wether with a vile reach, sed anno sequenti rex propter suas exactiones *et cetera*, et eo quod deposuit plures injuste ex suis dominiis et libere tenementis revocavit autoritatem, eum incarceravit fecit eum facere restitutionem probantibus et juste accusantibus et imposuit super eum multam pecuniam.

1373. Johannes Hussey baro de Galtrym, Johannes Richard vicecomes de Midia fuerunt interfecti in Kynaliaagh.

Galfridus le Wale interfecit Donatum Mc Murchard juxta Caterlaugh.

Richardus Bookum episcopus Leighlen.

1376. Edwardus 3. obiit. Richardus 2. succedit.

1381. Edmundus Mortimer comes Marchiarum et Ultonie (qui desponsavit Philippam filiam et solam heredem Leonelli ducis de Clarence) obiit in civitate Cork.

1383. Philippus de Courtney justiciarius post mortem Mortimeri.

1385 Ricardus Vere marques Dublin creatus est dux Hibernie durante vita, et omnia precepta et brevia regalia sub teste et nomine ejus emanaverunt. Pestilentia et mortalitas magna vocabatur 4 pestilentia.

1390. Robertus Wadby (Weekeford) frater Augustinianus archiepiscopus Dublin.

1394. Richardus 2. pro morte regine sue vexatus venit in Hiberniam circa festum Michaelis, et revertebatur circa carnisprivii festum, secundum alios secundum festum Sancti Johannis, ad ejus detrimentum, nam Hereford et Lancastrie et comitatus Eboraci insurrexerunt ubi plures Hibernici ceciderunt in bellis ex utraque parte pugnantes.

1397. Rogerus Mortimer miles justiciarius Hibernie, qui jure uxoris sue fuit comes Marchiarum et Ultonie, fuit cum pluribus aliis interfectus per O Nowlan, O Byrne, M^e David More, Mortagh M^e Loaghlen capitaneum turbariorum M^e Murchardi et alios suos combinatores apud Calleston ab antiquis vocatum Ardabother, cujus mater ejus [? iis] dedit ij. calices, unum in Misheill, alterum in Garghill, ut haberet illum vel vivum vel mortuum, ad transmittendum illum in Angliam.

Richardus Northalis frater carmelitanus translatus ab alia sede in Dublin archiepiscopatum.

1398. Richardus 2. rex vindicaturus mortem Rogeri Mortimer sui deputati venit in Hiberniam cum 200 navibus apud Waterfordiam; et eo tempore coegit O Nowlan vi. homines de majori natu sue patrie domino regi dare, ad voluntatem et electionem domini regis annuatim per xi. annos, et 2000 vaccas juvenes quolibet anno ad 7 annos.

Post adventum domini regis Jenicho de Arthois Gaisecoyn interfecit 200 Hibernicos in comitatu Kildarie, et Dublinenses proximo die mane interfecerunt 40 inimicos, et ceperunt 33, quos captivos secum duxerunt ad Dublin.

In veteri (old) Leighlen fuere 86 burgesses.

1401. Johannes Drack maior Dublin cum suis civibus interfecit 400 de Hibernicis inimicis juxta Bree.

Primitiæ fuerunt hoc anno assignatæ per pontificem Romanum adeo stricte, quod nullus presbyter ad beneficium admittebatur, excepto quod hos fructus prius solveret.

Thomas dominus de Lancaster filius et locum tenens domini regis Henrici 4. in Hibernia tenuit parlamentum apud Rosse, in quo habuit visum cartarum et patentium horum, qui a domino rege tenuerunt in capite, et inde revertebatur in Angliam.

1403. Jacobus le Butler comes Ormonie, justiciarius domini regis in Hibernia.

1404. Charta libertatis Hibernie et statuta Kilkennie fuerunt confirmata autoritate parlamenti coram comite Ormonie justiciario Hibernie, die Sancti Vitalis martyris; et exercitus domini regis interfecerunt 100 de Hibernicis inimicis juxta Kilcaa, clero pro bono successu pugnantium in processione orante apud Tristeldermot.

1405. Jacobus Buteler comes Ormonie justiciarius Hibernie obiit apud Bellyngan alias Belligard, ut credo.

1407. Jacobus Butler filius predicti comitis premortui fuit justiciarius Hibernie.

Hugo M^cAdam M^cGillamor falsus et ethnicus Hibernicus inimicus in Ultonia cremavit et destruxit 40 ecclesias, et manueaptum habuit Patritium Savadg, quem crudeliter tractavit, unde vulgo appellabatur et iste Hugo M^cAdam M^cGillamor non diu postea petere beneficium sanctuarii compulsus, sed in ecclesia seu monasterio minorum apud Knoekfergus sine misericordia et reverentia fuit interfectus, que [*sic*] ipse et pater antea cremaverant.

1408. Stephanus Scrope fuit deputatus Thome Lancaster locum tenentis domini regis in Hibernia, et obiit apud Casteldermot.

Comes Ormonie, comes Desmonie, et prior de Kilmaynam cum aliis generosis et capitaneis invadentes terram M^cMurchardi pugnauerunt in vicem in campo, primo Hibernici inimici ferociter resistere proposuerunt, et animose pugnauerunt, sed demum eis devictis comes Ormonie prosequendo viriliter in fine cepit O Nowlan cum duobus filiis suis, et pluribus aliis, quos duxit captivos ad dominum deputatum. But these O Nowlans were afterwards quite extirped.

O Carvell et 800 de familia et confederatoribus suis fuerunt interfecti per comitem Ormonie et alios Anglos in suo conducto apud Callan, et sol dicebatur expectasse

expectasse post naturale tempus et occasum sui, et lucens donec Angli equitarunt vj. milia in prosecutione inimicorum suorum.

1409. Civitas Dublin recepit primo gladium regale ab Henrico 4. et tunc creatus est maior cum antea gubernabatur per prepositum, in cuius probatione Dublinenses tenent adhuc suum antiquum sigillum cum superscriptione prepositure, et inde pluribus annis tunc sequentibus regebatur illa civitas per maiorem et ij. balivos, sed illos balivos Edward. 6. mutavit in ij. vicecomites.

1410. Communitas Anglie petiit Henricum 4. regem ut auferret temporalitatem a spiritualibus (which troubled England and Ireland, and especially the clergy of both landes, that they called all their wittes together to defend them selves) allegando quod terra regni Anglie inordinate et negligenter per ecclesiasticos devastata, sufficeret pro creatione et sustentacione xv. comitum, 6200 armigerum, et 100 domibus elemosinariis et hospitalibus, atque exhiberent domino regi annuatim preterea ad sumptus guerrarum supportandos 20 millia librarum, ita quod quilibet comes haberet in feodo annuali seu reddito annuo 3000 marchas, quilibet miles 100 marchas, et 4 carrucatas terre arabilis, quilibet armiger 40 marchas, cum ij. carrucatis terre arabilis, et quodlibet hospitale 100 marchas; sed cleri obstiterunt. Lanquet vel Cooper.

Fames magna in Hibernia.

Prior de Kilmaynam justiciarius Hibernie duxit secum 1500 turbarios, et fecit viagium in patriam Byrnensium, ubi plures amisit cum Johanne Dorpatrik generoso, quorum turbariorum quidam revolverunt ad inimicos.

1412. Henricus 4. obiit. Henricus 5. succedit.

O Conchur de Ophaly multum nocuit Midie, et captivavit 160 Anglos una die.

1413. Johannes Stanley miles fit justiciarius Hibernie.

1414. Dominus Johannes Talbot de Sheffield creatus locum tenens Hibernie, et Robertus Talbot brevi obiit, qui suis expensis fabricari fecit parietes ville Kilkennie.

Archiepiscopus Dublin fuit justiciarius Hibernie, ejus tempore ipso episcopo et clero ad ejus mandatum in processione apud Tristeldermot, pro statu et bono successu, et celeri expeditione pugnantium contra Hibernicos orantibus, 3000 Hibernici inimici fuere interfecti juxta Killea, per comitem Ormonie generalem armi et exercitus et suos Anglicos. As his father did a litle before.

Thomas episcopus Leighlen cognomine Flemingie frater ordinis Augustiniani,

in ecclesia Sancti Trinitatis Dublin recepit ex parte domini regis homagium et fidelitatem ab Hugone O Neil in presentia episcopi Ossor: quo tempore ipse Willmus translatus fuit in Cassiliens: archiepiscop: qui Thomas obiit Leighlen et juxta voluntatem suam sepultus fuit in Kilkennia apud ordinem professionis sue.

1415. Patritius Borrett episcopus Fernensis obiit, et sepultus est Kenlis.

1416. Stephanus Fleming archiepiscopus Armach obiit.

1418. Consilium regale apud villam de Naas Lagenie, ubi coneluserunt prosequere Hibernicos inimicos.

1419. 4 Idus Maii. Donatus More Cavenagh M^c Murchardus principalis omnium Lageniensium capitaneus, quem nominarunt regem Lagenie, fuit captus et in Angliam missus, ubi per 7 annos fuit balinatus apud fabrum aurarium in Turre, et postea dimissus et destinatus in Hiberniam sub certa conditione.

Of Balachillechovan that ssept of Cavenaghs of the house of M^c Morrgh toke their names.

Thomas le Butler germanus comitis Ormonie (qui vocabatur Thomas claudus) ivit in Franciam jussu regis Anglie, habens in suo conductu 100 equites Hibernicos ad suam electionem, qui applicans in Franciam versus Roone cremavit patriam in suo itinere, et depredavit et predam tam magnam duxit in campum regis erga noctem, adeo quod ubi solvebant mane x^s. pro habuerunt quarterium seu annum bovine pro 1^s. de nocte, sed post captionem civitatis licet ipse prius intravit secundum quosdam ibi obiit, secundum alios in Anglia per venenum mulieris, post reversum.

1420. Jacobus le Butler comes Ormonie, locum tenens domini regis in Hibernia, occidit plures de familia et terribili exercitu Ymoardha juxta Athy, et sol preter naturam dicitur et cronicis scribitur stetisse per spacium iij. horarum ita ad mirationem plurium et miraculose, et donec comes vicit hostes in marisco rubeo (redd foord) alias prato rufo de Athy, nec grunna alias quaekmyre ibi obsistit, quin equites justiciarii currebant in prosecutione hostium sicut hostes.

Arthurus more M^cMurcharda, ferax rebellis, cujus potentie omnes Lagenienses resistere non potuerunt, fuit demum per eundem comitem Ormonie devictus, et mitigatus adeo quod sese et suos confederatores gracie regali submitisit.

Thomas comes Desmond et Momonie obiit, et sepultus in civitate Rothmagens: vide infra in hac pagina annum verum.

Comes

Comes Ormonie deputatus regis domavit O Bryens de Gailgaish, Burgos et M^c Bannanos in campo seu bellico conflictu juxta Sagelome, deinde Moardhos, O Geoghagan, M^c Mahonn et omnes Hibernicos inimicos in tribus mensibus, et durante hoc itinere et viagio ipse deputatus fecit ubique clerum cujuslibet patrie esse in solempni processione, bis qualibet hebdomada, orantes pro bono et felici statu ejusdem nobilis et aliorum pugnatorum contra dictos suos adversarios ceterosque reipublice dissipatores, utinam clerus hujus temporis Deum sic precibus devote invocarent, ut pugnatores crederent victoriam a Deo obtineri.

1421. Henricus 5. obiit. Henricus 6. succedit.

Richardus O Hiden archiepiscopus Cassiliensis accusatus in parlamento per Johannem Geest episcopum Lismor et Waterfordie super 30 articulis, quorum primus quod noluit promovere aliquem Anglicum ad beneficium in sua diocesi. Alius articulus quod sic consuluit alios comprovinciales episcopos *et cetera*.

Henricus 6. cepit regnare ultimo Augusti, et mortuo Delphino Carolo rege Francorum, fuit proclamatus rex Francie.

Johannes Swanige primas Armachanus obiit.

M^c Mahonn multum nocuit Midie et Anglicanis cremando, spoliando, necando, et depredando, donec fuerat devictus per deputatum et Dublinenses, qui animose et feliciter pugnaverunt.

1433 [*vide* 1419]. Thomas claudus le Butler miles deputatus domini regis in Hibernia, obiit in obsidio civitatis Roone in Francia.

1438. Thomas Crawley archiepiscopus Dublin revertens a consilio Basil autoritate Eugenii pape, in Anglia obiit.

1439. Richardus Talbot archiepiscopus Dublin.

1445. Henricus 6. rex Anglie (comite Suffolehie suadente) duxit in uxorem Margaretam filiam regis Sicilie, et repudiavit filiam comitis Arminachie, cum qua primo contraxerat, cujus causa amisit Normanniam, et sui subjecti insurrexerunt, et finaliter depositus cum sua regina et filio primogenito fugiebat.

1448. Duces Ebores: et Lancaster contenderunt circa coronam, ita quod quilibet eorum prosuo interesse excitaverunt principales Anglos in Hibernia suos amicos respective, qui Angliei ceciderant in bello de Wakinfield, et sequenti anno in bello de le Mortimers cross in Wallia, quo Hibernici in absentia Anglorum assumentes vires et opportunitatem insurrexerunt in Hibernia, et obsiderunt ubique castra et fortalicia, que tenuerunt usque ad tempora Henrici 7 et 8.

1449. Dux Eboracensis venit in Hiberniam cum magno scutto et exercitu
ad

ad pacificandos Hibernicos et rebelles, qui nihil estimabile potuit agere, nec parum[? pacem] concludere, nec Hibernicos vincere.

1458. Mae Geoghagan cremavit Rathmore cum pluribus villis et villagiis in Midia, que est hereditas Plantagenet ducis Eboracensis.

1459. Dux Eboracensis comes Sarum, et comes Warwik bellaverunt contra regem Anglie juxta London in Bloore heath sed in fine dux fugit in Hiberniam, alii in Caliciam. Et anno sequenti (1460) reversus est in Angliam et fecit clamen [*sic*] in coronam in parlamento; deinde fuit interfectus cum filio suo comite Rutland apud Wakefield per Margaretam reginam et suum exercitum, et sic rex liberatur e carcere.

Edward comes Marchiarum et heres ducis Eboracensis debellavit contra Henricum 6. et post aliquam interfectionem rex fugit cum regina et filio, cum regnasset 38 annos, ad ducem de Angeo, et iste Edwardus cepit regnare nomine Edwardus 4. et regit 22 annis.

1462. Thomas fitz John de Geraldinis qui primo oneravit comitatum Waterfordie, Corken, Kery, et Limrici impositionibus Hibernicalibus, scilicet mercuniis, carragiis, pedagiis, et customis obiit, alii tamen dicunt quod ipse comes propter has exactiones et outragias contra pacem domini Regis, et leges Hibernie fuit decapitatus apud Drogheda per Johannem Tiptot comitem Worcesterie deputatum domini Regis in terra Hibernie. Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum vivebat *et vetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he gave him his curse, and said, thou shalt have an ill end.

Milo Roch episcopus Leighlen Momonic natus inter bardos numeratur pro omnibus instrumentis musice et rythmis.

1464. Paulus 2. papa creatus, avarus, crudelis, injuriosus, immisericors, rudis nec doctus, nec aliquo favore voluit prosequi doctos.

1469 [1487]. Lambertus nomine Peter Perchia de Warwik coronatus rex in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis Dublin, cujus causa bellum de Storke vulgariter Martin Swarthsfield, in quo Thomas fitz morice de Geraldinis capitaneus Hibernicorum cecidit cum comite Lincolnie et pluribus nobilibus—Lanquet.

1470. Rowlandus Eustace deputatus Hibernie obiit.

1471. Thomas fitz Morice comes Kildarie justiciarius Hiberine anno Edwardi 4^{ti} dicitur concessisse privilegium seu licentiam de la mortmayne ecclesie Sancti Kenitii Kilkennie et collegio vicar choralium ibidem.

Henricus 6. per ducem Clarencie, comites Warwick, Penbrochie et Oxford dicitur

dicitur restitutus, et Edwardum 4. fugisse in Flandriam ad ducem Burgundie—Lanquet. Sed postea Edward iste rex ratione sui fratris ducis Clarencie venit ad London et cepit Henricum regem in palatio episcopi reginam et Edwardum principem, quem interfecit, et regnavit rex Henricus in turre per tempus et tunc executus sepeliebatur in Schordich.

1473. David episcopus Ossoriensis scribitur habuisse autoritatem domini regis Edward 4. per literas suas patentes ad excommunicandos et censurandos omnes contradicentes et injuriantes vicarios de la communi aula.

1475. Edward 4. navigavit ad ducem Burgundie, qui habuit secum in exercitu suo 1000 Hibernicos, et antequam venerunt rex Francie dedit regi Edwardo pro bono pacis 75000 nobilia auri puri, et promisit tantum ei annuatim pro 7 annis.

1476. Donaldus Fuscus Kavenagh qui se vocari regem Lagenie permisit obiit. alii anno 1478.

1483. Edward 4. obiit, relinquens Edwardum principem et Richardum ducem Eboracen: et Edward princeps cepit regnare sub nomine Edward 5. et obiit eodem anno.

Richardus dux Glocestrie avunculus cepit regnare et regnavit nomine Richard 3. et regnavit 2 annis, interfecit ab Henrico 7.

1485. Henricus comes Richmond nomine Henric 7. regnavit et duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam Edwardi 4. et sic domus Eboracen: et Lancastren: unita *et cetera*.

1494. Edwardus Poyningis deputatus domini regis in Hibernia plura fecit statuta, et leges renovavit, et ordinationes regni in pristinum cum sua charta confirmavit.

Huc usque dicit autor meus Thaddeus; Nicolaus episcopus in libro flavo Leighlen Annotationes fecit.

Octavius Armachanus totius Hibernie primas admittens appellationem David Curreyn decani et capituli Leighlen, a sede metropolitana factam, inhibuit episcopo Leighlen ne quod attemptaret in prejudicium decani et capituli appellantium circa suas distributiones quotidianas; per sententie instrumentum apparet episcopum comparuisse vigore inhibitionis et citationis emanate in consistorio generali crastino Sancti Patricii in cancello divi Laurentii, presente Wilhelmo priore Sancti Johannis baptiste de Drogheda 3^o Novembris anno predicto coram eodem primate in presentia domini Radulphi prioris domus Hospitalis aut ecclesie

ecclesie Sancti Laurentii extra muros ville predictae, reverendi Johannis episcopi Midensis, Thome Lang clericus, autoritate apostolica imperiali notarii publici curie predictae consistorie registrarum et scribe principalis, atque Thome Moye apparitoris et preconis, Nicolai prebendarii de Hillard economi syndinque et prolocutoris capituli atque procuratoris contra eundem episcopum in hac parte destinat.

Vide antea quomodo Archiepiscopus Dublin in parlamento Kilkennie inhibet Armachano ne ferret ante se in sua provincia aliqua episcopalia insignia. Notwithstanding out of the province and in province he was above him.

Nicholaus Magwyr episcopus Leighlen vulgariter nuncupatur Mc Syr Moris in Odrona Lagenie in Hibernia natus apud Tulmogiman, Sacerdotis spurius, Thaddeus Dowlinge comendes him for hospitalitie and the number of cowes that he grased without losse (so well was he beloved) upon the woodes and mountaines of Knoekbrannen, Cumnabally, Aghcarew, Ballycarew and Moilglas, but Thomas Brown his chaplen who also wrote his lif, reporteth that he studied in Oxford, although it was but ii. yeres and 3 months, yet he profitted so much in logik, philosophie, the seven liberall sciences and divinitie that in his latter days he seemed to excell, he was made prebendarie of Hillard, where he preached and delivered great learninge with no lesse reverence, beinge in favor with the King and nobilitie of Lenister, who together with the deane and chapter elected him b[ishop] of Leighlen to succeed Milo then lately deceased. This Nicolas had obtained of the bishop of Rome litres of provision and was consecrated b[ishop] being but 30 years of age, to the great losse of the church he died anno 1512 having begonne many learned workes and death preventing his purpose he cold not finish any savinge one cronicle sumariely by him collected and is found in the handes of many in written hand laten, and so farre Dowlinge and Browne.

1495. Maxima perturbatio in Anglia et Hibernia ex parte Perkin Warbeck qui se nominavit Richardum Eboracensem filium Edwardi regis.

1496. Thomas comes Surrey et dominus Nevell eum magno exercitu fuerunt missi huc in Scotiam majorem ab Henrico 7. qui Scoticos domuerunt.

1497. Katerina filia Ferdinandi regis Hispanie fecit [? fuit] nupta principi Arthuro primogenito Henrici 7. qui in pasce sequenti obiit.

1500. Margareta filia Henrici 7. nupta fuit Jacobo regi Scotie.

1501. Henricus filius Henrici 7. constitutus dux Eborum, locum tenens domini regis in Hibernia, qui postea fuit Henricus 8.

1503. Elizabeth regina obiit in puerperio in turre London.

1504. Bellum de Knocktoa per Geraldum comitem Kildarie, deputatum Henrici ducis Eboracum locum tenentis Hibernie, contra Willelhum Burg de Bellathelare in Conacia, O Bryen, Mc Morogh, O Carvell, et alios boreales. Iste collis de Knocto situatus est vi. milliaria a Galway et ij milliaria a Ballaghelare; de quo versus.

* * * * *

1506. Maria filia regis Henrici 7. nupta fuit Carolo archduci Austrie et principi Castelle, et anno sequenti rex Castelle obiit.

1508. Henricus 8. anno etatis 18 cepit regnare.

1509. Geraldus comes Kildarie ordinis garterii miles qui Hibernicos gubernavit 33 annos obiit, et sepultus in capella beate Marie infra ecclesiam Trinitatis Dublin.

1510. Walterus archiepiscopus fuit cancellarius et justiciarius Hibernie, obiit hoc anno, sic Nicolaus scribit.

Huc usque Nicolaus Leighlen. Sic Thaddeus (vide supra) scribitur.

1512. Maurus Nemorosus (Mauritius Woodkerne) rex Lagenie obiit. Willmus archiepiscopus Dublin.

1514. Insurrectio magna in Hibernia.

Maria soror regis Anglie nupta fuit Ludovico Francorum regi.

Petrus Butler Mc James, interfecit Jacobum nigrum (Duff) le Butler bastardum comitis le Gawran inter Donmore et Kilkenniam, secundum alios anno 1497.

1515. Maria regina de Suffolk nupta fuit duci de Suffolk.

Jacobus Butler comes Ormonie insultabatur per cives Dublin in manerio archiepiscopi de la Sanct Sepulchres, unde legati sunt destinati a Romano pontifice ad puniendam presumptuosam violationem sanctuarii Sancti Patricii Dublin.

Thomes Halser Anglus Leighlen episcopus, utriusque juris doctor, protonotarius apostolicus, pro Anglia Scotia et Hibernia in basilica apostolorum de urbe Rom: cujus vicar generalis erat abbas de Duysk nomine Carolus Cavenagh cancellarius ecclesie Leighlen per octo annos, et episcopo mortuo custos fuit spiritualitatis per vi. annos.

1517. Magnum gelu in Hibernia et Anglia adeo quod currus equorum iverunt super flumen de Tamesey [in] Anglia et super rivos Hibernie.

1519. Thomas Howard comes Surrey qui postea fuit creatus dux Norfolchie cum 200 de regis roba venit locum tenens in Hiberniam, et quia magna perturbatio fuit in Hibernia, comes Kildarie fuit officio deputati depositus; et iste comes Surrey reduxit comitem Desmondie et alios Hibernicos ad bonam conformitatem, deinde ipse Surrey cum multitudine Hibernicorum transnavigavit in Franciam, cujus quidem recessum habitantes (Angli) Hibernie querulabant multum propter ejus integritatem, bonam naturam, et modum gubernationis, secundum alios venit anno 1521 et recessit anno 1523.

1522. Geraldus Kevanagh M^c Mochardus, qui se fecit vocari regem Lagenie et ducem Laginensium obiit, sepultus Leighlen.

Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Laxia jam vocata Queenes County in Leinster frater minorum professus, in Theologia controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimidio [et] ij mensibus; interfectus fuit per Maurum (Mauritium) Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dieti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste episcopus in jocando ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit: Melius radere oves quam destruere.

David Curren rector de Urghlen, curieque consistorii Leighlen advocatus ac capellanus choralis in ecclesia cathedrali ibidem, huc usque in memorandis suis, sic Thaddeus.

1523. Thomas fitz Water alias Radcliff comes Surrey dux generosorum exercitus Anglie habuit in suo conductu de Hibernia plures ad arma homines aptos in expeditionem Scotie, et ibidem cremavit 37 villas et transurrebat ab orientali marchia usque in occidentem depredando et necando.

Fames magna in Hibernia et Anglia, ita ut Henricus 8. tenuit festum natalitiorum in patria.

1524. Geraldus comes Kildarie juratus deputatus, qui Maurum (Mauritium) Guer id est "sharp" interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlen, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525, vide supra.

1525. Robertus Talbot de Pollygard, amicus Petri Butler comitis Ossorie, fuit interfectus juxta Ballymore per Jacobum fitz Gerald, pro eo quod suspic-

tus erat esse kalendarium actorum comitis Kildarie quo accusaretur, propter quod Butlerii stomachabantur, adeo quod multa sequebatur regni perturbatio.

1526. Carolus Cavenagh filius Mauritiū juvenis et Mevina hibernice Mean mater ejus cum aliis in Castro de Droymreagh juxta Killanna, modo vocata Oldabbey, cremabantur per Cahir M^c Arte de Polmevaty.

1528. O Neil Ultoniorum capitaneus et O Conchur cum suis confederatis insurrexerunt contra Petrum Butler comitem Ossorie, qui Ultonienses multum nocuerunt marchis Midie, *et cetera*. Sed Waterfield in recordo ecclesie scribit talem comotionem fuisse 1532. Illi etiam invaserunt Uriell spoliando et depredando totam patriam.

Geraldus comes Kildarie contra O Carvell insurgendo et castrum de Byrre insultando fuit dire vulneratus ex castro in latere suo per buletum, cui quidam turbarius jocosè dixerat, “ domine cur gemis tam dire, cum ego semel habui iij buletos in me, et vides domine quam sanus sum ad presens?”—cui comes mite respondit (in agonia) quod hunc etiam bulletum vellet ipsum in se una cum ceteris habuisse.

Matheus episcopus Leighlen agnomine Saunders natus juxta Drogheda, mirifice comendatur a Waterfieldo.

1529. Petrus Butler comes Ossorie, Hibernie deputatus, incepit accusare comitem Kildarensē coram consilio in Anglia, vide hæc omnia in Waterfieldo qui eo tempore vixit.

1530. Hibernici ferociter insurrexerunt in absentia comitis Kildarie ad tunc in Anglia commorantis, qui dominia dicti Kildarie, et plures patrias in circuitu invaserunt, unde rex transmisit eundem comitem Kildarie et W^m. Skevington, qui rebellium ferocitatem cum celeritate reformarunt.

Cahir M^cGerald Cavenagh communiter vocatus M^cNehenyne crostey, the sonne of the ill-begotten daughter, that is, a bastard, fuit factus M^cMurchardus, qui Mauritio Nemoroso Lagenie successit.

Edictum in parlamento emanavit quod nullus in regno Anglie aut Hibernie obtineret aliquod rescriptum aut beneficium ab ecclesia Romana.

1532. Parlamentum coram Geraldo comite Kildarie convocatum, quo finito in Angliam coram consilio accusatur, convocatur et in turrin London comittitur ubi finem vite imposuit.

1534. Thomas fitz Gerald vocatus Thomas sericus, in Irish etida orsidan, for that his followers had silk frienges about their head peeces, baro de Ophaly,

eustos gladii regalis, deputatus patris sui, justiciarius Hibernie, restituit gladium in presentia consilii et loco ubi gladium recepit, et denunciavit ibidem rebellionem fieri publice et omnium subditorum regis bona et catella proseribi, deinde fecit capi Johannem Allen archiepiscopum Dublin et interfeci apud Tartayn.

Comitatus Kilkennie combustus fuit et depredatus per eundem Thomam fitz Gerald.

W^m. Skeffington miles venit in Hiberniam cum exercitu militum, deputatus obiit apud Kilmaynam.—Stowe.

Dublinenses confusi fuerunt et interfecti per Thomam fitz Gerald tam apud Kilmaynam quam apud Newgat, et vicum Sancti Thome incendio cremavit.

1535. Nicolaus Moseraw et Hamerton cum exercitu militum tunicis albis cruces rubeas gerentibus induti, interfecti fuerunt per eundem Thomam apud Clontarf.

Dominus Leonardus Gray venit in Hiberniam et protexit Thomam fitz Gerald cum suis avunculis, Jacobo, Waltero, Olivero, Johanne et Richardo, qui postea fuerunt omnes super literis domini deputati executi, et decollati apud Tiburum. Secundum Stowe 3 Februarii 1536. Et ipse Leonardus Gray postea decollatus apud Tourehill anno sequenti, vide alibi.

1536. Religiosæ domus et monasteria Hibernie fuerunt autoritate parlamenti concessa domino regi ad numerum 376 domuum, quorum valor annuatim extendit [ad] 32,000 libras, et bona mobilia eorum ad sumam 100,000 libr; et numerus hominum religiosorum in eisdem domibus professorum, et inde ad tunc rejectorum excedit 100,000, ceterisque religiosis abbatias suas et monasteria sursum reddentibus voluntarie, certe pensiones fuerunt quoad vixerunt concessæ.

1539. O Neil rebellavit et oriabat [*sic*] fere xx. millia in Midia et English pale, sed postea retractus per Leonardum Gray deputatum.

Estus et ariditas admirabilis aridos fecit rivos magnos, ita quod comuniter darent dimidium grani pro molitura alterius, et multi obierunt febre et fluxu, et hiems sequebatur adeo frigida gelu et nive, quod bestie innumerabiles pre frigore moriebantur, et ultimo pestis extirpavit innumerabiles.

Maneria ducis Norfolchie et Talbot comitis Waterfordie et Salop aliorumque absentium et non habitantium super suas possessiones in Hibernia confiscabantur

fiscabantur in manus domini regis autoritate parlamenti apud Dublin, coram Leonardo Gray, 22 Maii.

Mathews Saunders episcopus Leighlen.

Milo Baron prior de Inisdiog episcopus Ossor.

1541. Keadan alias Keadagh M^c Congall M^c Mealaghlen, rex ut vocabatur Laxie, interfectus fuit juxta Kylneyn per Donaldum M^c Cahil in festo Sancti Petri.

Leonardus Gray deputatus hoc anno executus eo quod private tenuit familiaritatem cum Thoma Fitz Gerald rebelle, et eo quod promisit servitores ejus convertere ecclesiam cathedralem de Down in stabulam equorum, et quia non punivit suos propter spoliationem subditorum, et eo quod non eque ministravit justitiam postulan[tibus].

Henricus 8. proclamabatur rex Hibernie.

Antonius Sanctleger miles fit deputatus Hibernie, et per concordatum sub suis aliorumque de consiliis manibus in modum charte magne decrevit pro libertate et immunitate ecclesie Hibernicane, videlicet, quod maneria principalia episcoporum Hibernie, mansusque rectorum et vicariorum ubi habitant ipsimet, atque mansiones et glebe ecclesiarum valore annuo decem marcarum ster: non excedentes, fuisse et esse libera et exempta ab omnibus oppressionibus et impositionibus aliisque patrie usibus, coyney et livery, ut patet in archivis ecclesie Leighlen.

1542. O Neil, O Donel, Magwir, O Kahan, M^cGwyllyn, O Hanlan, cum suis complicitibus Hibernicis rebellarunt et spoliarunt boreales subditos usque ad Navan, et auferabant predas quam maximas, et anno sequenti submiserunt se gratie regis, una cum O Bryen famoso rebelle.

1543. Willmus Brereton miles fuit justiciarius Hibernie qui per tempus sui regiminis laudabiliter et pacifice gubernavit Hiberniam.

Magna perturbatio, crudelis et seditiosa factio in Hibernia.

Georg Brown archiepiscopus Dublin.

1544. Hibernici ad numerum 500 sub gubernatione Poer et Finglas transmissi in preparationem ad Bolen.

Hugo (Con) O Neil dominus in Ultonia creatus fuit per Henricum 8. comes de Tyron, et Mathews ejus bastardus creatus Baro de Dunganon.

Donatus O Bryen creatus comes de Clanriccard durante vita.

1545. Cahir Cavenagh M^c Art de Poolmohown alias Polmonty baronetus
de

de Sancto Moling habuit victoriam de Gerald M^e Cahir de Gerrowcheyll juxta Hacketston ubi ceciderunt de Byrnen et aliis in Idouagh 100, et tam multi ex altera parte. I wold the rest of the rebells had been so bestoned.

Jacobus Butler comes Ormonic et Leonax comes de Downbrittan in Scotia minore et Johannes Travers miles cum 3000 Hibernicis navigaverunt a portu de Skyrres et applicuerunt in Scotia, ubi nihil memoria dignum fecerunt.

1546. Jacobus Butler comes Ormonic et Ossorie obiit in Holborne, London, 18 Octobris, sepultus in ecclesia Sancti Thome de Acres; cor ejus delatum ad ecclesiam Sancti Kenitii Hibernie.

Monasterium fratrum Carmelitarum Leighlen pontis in Lagenia Hibernie, erat in manerium aulamque regis et municipum edificatum, ad usum capitanei Coghlen et regionum militum et garrison pro defensione patrie versus Hibernicos rebelles.

1547. Henricus 8. moritur. Edwardus 6. succedit.

Edwardus 6. fecit ij. vicecomites in Dublin ubi antea balivi.

1550. Johannes Bale episcopus Ossorie.

Robertus Travers regali autoritate episcopus Leighlen, cruel, covetous, vexing his clergie, fuit decretum in cancellaria Hibernie contra illum ex parte communitatis ecclesie Leighlen.

1553. Edwardus 6. obiit, si causam queras lege Cardanum de genituris.

Jana filia Henrici ducis Suffolcie, uxor domini Gilford Dudley filii ducis Northumbrie, denunciabatur regina Anglie vigore cujusdam statuti per eundem Edward regem ad persuasionem ducis Northumbrie editi, brevi fuit decapitata.

Maria Henrici 8. filia.

1554. Philippus princeps Hispanic applicuit in Southampton in festo Sancti Jacobi, et brevi matrimonium cum regina contraxit, et stilus eorum ab heraldo proclamatus *et cetera*, et stilus Caroli imperatoris illius patris in Gieldhall, London scriptus *et cetera*.

Charles the fyft his stile set up in golden lettres in Guyldhall London.

Charles the fyft by favour and assent of devine mercy and grace elected emperour of the Romaynes, Alway Cæsar, kinge of Almain, kinge of Castell, kinge of Aragon, kinge of Leones, kinge of Naples, kinge of Cicillia, kinge of Jerusalem, kinge of Hungarie, kinge of Dalmacia, kinge of Croacia, kinge of Navarr, kinge of Granat, kinge of Morcia, kinge of Gien, kinge of Algarb, kinge
of

of Dorden, kinge of Cordubia, kinge of Valencia, kinge of Sevil, kinge of Solet, kinge of Corse, kinge of Algezirs, kinge of Gibraltar, kinge of Minorica and Majorica, kinge of the Islands of Canarie, kinge of the Antisles in Inde, kinge of the fyrme land of the ocean seas now called New Spaine—Archduke of Austrich, duke of Burgonie, duke of Lotharingia, duke of Brabant, duke of Lunbroeck, duke of Luxenbroeck, duke of Callabrie, duke of Athens, duke of Nigripont, duke of Wiertingbick, duke of Gesder—Erle of Flaunders, erle of Hasburge, erle of Marcellon, erle of Artois, erle of Borgon, erle palatine of the Mores, erle of Holland, erle of Zeland, erle of Ferret, erle of Ryburge, erle of Rosillon, erle of Brittain, erle of Mamier, erle of Zetaine—Lantgrave of Alasy—Marques of Borgon, marques of Cristan, marques of Gocia—Prince of Suetia, prince of Austrich—Lord of Frisland, lord of Slavonia, lord of Portua, lord of Bisky, lord of Molyn, lord of Salses, lord of Tripolis, lord of Meth, and lord of Lordships in Asia and Affrica.

Petrus Carew miles baro de Odrona in Hibernia et dominus de Mochomus—court alias de Mohounstreet in Anglia propter insurrectionem apud Devonshire inceptam, audiensque infortunium Henrici ducis Suffoleic et postea decapitati cum suo filio et filia Jana fugit in Franciam. Sed postea revertit et reconciliabatur Phillippo et Marie.

Elizabetha filia Henrici 8. turri comissa, postea ducta ad Woodstock.

Cardinalis Polus restitutus *et cetera*, recepit supplicationes omnium in parlamento congregato quod penitieret eos de seismate *et cetera*, supplicarunt ut absolvantur *et cetera*, ille eloquenti oratione acceptabilis penitentia *et cetera* ostensa comissione a sede apostolica omnes absolvit *et cetera*, fit cantatio, Te Deum laudamus *et cetera*, et hoc apud Romam audito processiones fiebant pro vera conversione Anglicorum et Hibernicorum, et papa concessit per bullam remissionem omnibus de hoc vere gaudentibus.

Georgius Brown archiepiscopus Dublin, Edwardus Midensis, Johannes Bale Ossoriensis episcopus, Robertus Travers Leighlen episcopus, et Thomas Darcy aliique prelati et beneficiati fuere depositi per Georgium Dowdall primatem Armachanum, et Thomam Lewrous alias Leurus episcopum Darensem, primos et principales commissarios et ceteros eorum collegas, et custodia spiritualitatis Dublin concessa fuit Thome Lockwood decano Sancte Trinitatis Dublin, et custodia spiritualitatis Leighlen comissa fuit decano Canell et archidiacono *et cetera*. forgett not D. Kenell [*in margine*].

Thomas

Thomas Fylay alias Fighill minorum frater autoritate apostolica episcopus Leighlen.

1555. Hugo Curren archiepiscopus Dublin vocavit provinciale concilium, ut pretendebat pro reformatione religionis.

Thomas fitz Water alias Radclif comes Sussex deputatus Hibernie, vide viagium comitis Sussex et Thome comitis Ormonie in Scotiam.

Thomas Leighlen episcopus, ut patet in archivis ecclesie et libro concilii regalis.

1557. Congal Oge rex Lacie, apud pontem Leighlen cruci affixus.

1558. Johannes Othownery frater, episcopus Ossoriensis pre dolore amissionis thesauri sui per fures, mortuus. Fures confitebantur et executi.

Maria regina absente Philippo obiit, et multi nobiles cum ea.

Elizabeth regina 17 Novembris, religio reformata et corrupta pecunia extirpata, vide sequens in statutis Hibernie.

1560. Thomas comes Ormonie et Geraldus comes Desmonie rebellarunt in loco vocato Aghemoy infra comitatum Tipperarie, ubi pluribus ex parte Desmonie interfectis, comes Geraldus fuit vulneratus, et captivus in Angliam per Ormond transmissus.

1566. Edwardus Randolf armiger locum tenens domini regis in Ultonia et collanellus mille pedestrium a Bristolia arrivavit in Knockfergus, et inde venit in Dyrhy apud Laughfoil ubi fortificavit et 12^o Decembris sequente in conflictu vicit O Neil, qui cum eo pugnavit, et non postea diu vixit.

1567. Shane O Neil secundum Campion vocans se O Neil et dominum provincie Ultonie in diversis conflictibus interfecit 3500 de exercitu Henrici Sidney deputati Hibernie, ac etiam de Scotiis 300, demum suam conmatrem in adulterio publice et notorie tenens, manus violentas in presbyterum qui una cum sociis sibi dixit non licere ei (in confessione) uxorem alterius tenere, et in ultima ejus etate crimina leste majestatis comittere *et cetera*, tandem compulsus ad inimicos fugere, quorum patres ipse occiderat, illi in ebrietate ejus cultro cum inciderunt, et interfecerunt, at the key of Ybuyg.

1568. Whereas before mention was made of Thomas Carew Baron of Odrone banished, and Sir Peter Carew knight claiming of him, at this tyme old Sir Peter Carew, (havinge adopted as is said young Sir Peter Carew) entered upon the possession of Odrone, and made the Cavenages compound with him, the which he quietly enjoyed savinge that Morice Oge Kavenagh
of

of Garraweheill per fas et nefas tenuit suas terras vulgariter vocatas fyv-mart Landes absque titulo vel interesse.

1569. Lagenienses omnibus enormitatibus dediti, quidam dixerunt Peter Carew his warres, alii dixerunt Edmund Butlers warres. Cavanenses hic diaboli contra Petrum Carew.

1570. Adam Loftus archiepiscopus Dublin.

Lysac O Moardha (O Moore) sonne to Keadau Rough domini de Lasia factus capitaneus ab Henrico Sidney deputato servivit animose contra Ultonienses, sed postea (canis ad vomitum) inventus in proditiionibus, convictus suspensus fuit ad pontem Leighlen.

Thomas Butler comes Ormonie venit ex Anglia, pacificavit rebelles, (Robert Mylles of the saf conduct *et vetera*) cepit fratrem Edmundum Butler, tradidit eum deputato, quem Hibernenses fecerunt, statuerunt facere eum, capitaneum suum generale, Petro Carew principaliter resistente, sed e carcere aufugit, et omnia ei condonata.

1571. Magna clades in Conatia que vocatur bellum de Srughill inter Johannem gubernatorem illius provincie de Conaught et Conaghtinenses, ubi ceciderunt plures ex utraque parte, sed gubernator prevaluit.

Scientia imprimendi et cudendi literas et characteres lingue Hibernice incepit in Hibernia in civitate Eoblana (Dublin) per Johannem Kerna thesaurarium ecclesie Sancti Patricii et Nicolaum Welsh Ossoriensem episcopum. Daniel, episcopus Leighlin leased out all in maner.

1572. Willmus fitz Williams deputatus Hibernie.

1575. Rebellio Ketingensium sub Petro Keting eorum capitaneo sed brevi confusi et occisi.

Thomas comes Ormond rejceit omnes impositiones Coney et Lyvery ex patria sua.

Pestilentia magna per Weixfordiam, Dublin, Naas, Athie, Carloug ac Leighlin-Pontem, ita quod civitas Dublin preter castra tantum fuit quasi depopulata, ut fenum et herbe nascebantur in plateis et valvis ecclesiarum.

Henricus Sidney iterum deputatus, post discessum W^m. fitz Williams.

No

* Interlined.

No terme after Trinitities day held at Dublin, pretextu infectionis epidimiae pestis, et archiepiscopus Dublin per totam provinciam fecit litanias et suffragia diebus Dominicis Mercurii et Veneris fieri contra pestem.

Petrus Carew senior miles vir liberalis, strenuus, potens in armis, stature fortis, licet senex animosus tamen et belliger ex juventute, qui fortiter stravit plures in conflictu de Knoeckownla de confederatis rebellium, conquestor Odronie in Lagenia et Corkybeig in Desmohown, dominus de Mohownsottrie in Anglia, obiit apud Rossam-Pontis in Hibernia, et sepelitur in ecclesia Trinitatis apud Waterfordiam ab antiquis vocatam Manapiam, qui in ultimo ejus eulogio per quinque episcopos approbato et insinuato confirmavit statum ffeofamenti, per eum antea ad usum Petri juvenis Carew et Georgii Carew (modo presidentis Momonie) et ad usum aliorum in Anglia ad numerum 15 personarum in toto; volens ut invicem secundum ordinem insertum succederent, si absque masculis de corporibus legitime sic procreatis vel procreandis successione dicesserint.

1576. Walter Devrox comes Essex, comes Marshall in Hibernia obiit Dublini, corpus in Angliam *et cetera*.

1577. Rory (Oge O Moor) O Moarda fecit magnam comotionem inno maximam in Lagenia, quam tenuit per xvij. annos, quo tempore corrente cremavit Naas, Athy, Caterlough, Leighlin-Pontem, Rathcoyl, Tassagard, Kilbrid, Bayllymore, Killy, et Rathmore in Lagenia (cepit treacherously Henricum Harington et Alexandrum Cosby); cremavit eantredam de Duthy-Fhelly dominium O Carvelli, Athlone in Conacia, interfectus (whome the Irish rimers extol like him that burnt Diana his temple[†]) fuit per Bernardum M^c Gilpatriek dominum de Upper Ossorie—vide infra.

Moris M^c Lasy M^c Conyll dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et baronis de OMergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O Moardha et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per magistrum Cosby et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. Harpoll excused it that Moris had geven villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.

Eugenius M^c Hugh O Dempsic de Clonagovna miles ac dominus de Glynmolyra fuit in castro suo ibidem interfectus per Lysac M^c Neill y Moardha.

Georgius

[†] Interlined.

Georgius Ackworth legum doctor, et Robertus Garvey legum baccalareus, destinati ad clerum Hibernicum titulo magistrorum ad facultates pro reformatione cleri, sed ecclesie potius perturbatio sequebatur.

1578. Henricus Sidney deputatus fecit suspendi 15 de familiaribus Calvin M^c Tyrrell capitanei eorum, eo quod extortionem comiserunt circa cibum et pecuniam.

Willelmus Gerrard armiger cancellarius Hibernie iterum venit [in] Hiberniam.—vide quæ scripsit *et cetera*, et pone eum inter scriptores.

Willelmus Drury miles (post discessum Henrici Sideney) factus justiciarius Hibernie, moriebatur Waterfordie, corpus ferebatur Dublin, ubi per plures dies insepultum remanebat, tandem expensis domine regine in ecclesia Sancti Patricii inhumatur.

1579. Jacobus fitz Moris Geraldinus cum filio prioris de Rhodes et Spaniardis ad numerum 700 armatis, applicuit in portu de Coan Thymore et fecerunt fortalicium apud Down Moyre in Mounster, ubi postea per dominum Gray fuerunt interfecti, paucis exceptis qui capiebantur.

Henricus Davels armiger, vicecomes comitatus Cork occisus apud Trally per Johannem Desmond.

Willelmus Pellam miles fit justiciarius.

1580. Arthurus Gray de Wilton miles garterii fit deputatus Hibernie duxit magnum exercitum ad fortalitium de Down Moyr, interfecit Italos et Hispanos, 4^{or} generosis exceptis quorum unus erat filius prioris de Rhodes.

Magna strages et clades per Ketingos apud Leighlen et apud Glynmalowra per Byrnenses, ubi Petrus Oge miles, baro de Odrona, Franciscus Cosby armiger de Stradbally, Laxie capitaneus turbariorum ligiorum, magister Moor, et Bernard fitz Williams capitanei, fuerunt interfecti una cum aliis quampluribus generosis estimationis per Feagh M^cHugh, et alios rebelles.

Feagh M^cHugh de Balyncorr in Cowlraynald, per procuracionem Mauritii Oge Kavenagh de Garrovcheill, cremavit x. villas in High Odron, et captivos secum adduxit Magistrum Wood et Rogerum Hooker decanum Leighlen et alios Anglicanos.

1582. Johannes O Desmond miles captus fuit una cum Jacobo na Dtynoyll per capitaneum Smith executioni apud . . . demandatus.

Thomas comes Ormond transfretavit in Angliam una cum cometissa.

1583. Geraldus fitz James comes Desmonie captus in cabano suo in sylvā, et decollatus per Thomam Kelly—and this Kelly was hanged at Tyburne.

Mackworth capitaneus crudelis interfectus per Oconors de Ophaly, membrum genitale eo vivente extraxerunt, eumque excoriaverunt.

Thomas comes Ormonie reversus est in Hiberniam et factus est gubernator provincie de Mounster, et Desmond generalis.

Johannes Perrot miles deputatus Hibernie pacificavit regnum.

1588. Anglicani undertakers Geraldo comite Desmonie mortuo venerunt familiis ad inhabitandum.

Willelmus fitz Williams (post discessum Johannis Perrot) fit deputatus, ejus tempore classis navalis Hispaniorum magnum habuit infortunium, preter in Anglia perdit *et cetera*. In Hibernia. In Tyreconill infra Ultoniam super locum de Loghfoyl una navis et 1100 homines. In Conatia apud portum de Sligo 3 naves magne, 1500 homines. In Tyreowley, 1 navis cum 400 hominibus. In Cleere Island 1 navis cum 300 hominibus. In Fynglassy una navis et 400 homines. In Ophlagartys contrey, 1 navis cum 200 hominibus. In Irish ij. naves sed homines ex illis in alias naves fugerunt. In Gallaway bay, 1 navis et 700 homines. In Momonia super Shenan, ij. naves et 600 homines. In Trally, 1 navis et 24 homines. In Deishy, 1 navis et 500 homines. In Desmonia 1 navis 300 homines. In rivo de Shenan 1 navis quam ipsi proprietarii cremarunt fugiendo in aliam. Summa—Navium 17. Homines 5394.—Vide compositio Turlagh Leoge et Hugonis Tyron. in turre London, *et cetera*.

1589. Richardus Meredith episcopus Leighlen.

Orwairk rebellavit, fugit in Scotiam, captus in Angliam mittitur, et termino Michaelis apud Tiburne suspensus, 1591.

1591. Arthur Achnan Kavenagh pensionarius domine regine captus in Monelly, et cum 7 de suis sociis fuit suspensus juxta Caterlough.

1592. Thomas comes Ormond applicuit in Hibernia.

1594. Willelmus Russell miles deputatus Hibernie, 20 Augusti ivit eum exercitu contra Ultonienses. Johannes Noris miles. Birnenses et McMahown interfecerunt in uno conflictu 300 homines exercitum Henrici Duke militis, qui victualia ad Iniskillen adferre proposuerant.

Thomas dominus Burgh deputatus, obiit apud Newry. Wony McRory, in Lease, *et cetera*. Thomas Noris miles justiciarius uno mense.

1598. Adam Loftus et Robertus Gardiner justiciarii. Thomas comes Ormoud locum tenens exercitum.

1599. Robertus Essex comes locum tenens domine regine. Adam Loftus et Georgius Cary deputati Essex in ejus absentia.

1600. Carolus Mountjoy deputatus Hibernie mense Martii.



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FINIS.

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AT a General Meeting of the IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in the Board Room of the Royal Irish Academy, on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1848,

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE in the Chair,

The Secretary read the following Report :

“ The Council, in congratulating the Society on the arrival of its eighth Anniversary, have but little to record of the events of the past year.

“ Owing to the large number of Members who are in arrear of their subscriptions, the Council have been compelled to continue the economical arrangements announced in the last Report ; and they are happy to be able to say, that they have succeeded in reducing the expenditure of the Society to the limits of its income.

“ Since the last Annual Meeting, the following new Members have been elected :

The Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, R. C.

Archbishop of Cashel.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, R. C.

Bishop of Raphoe.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of
St. Patrick's.

Captain Broughton, R. E.

Edward Hallstone, Esq.

Charles Kean, Esq.

Robert Mac Adam, Esq.

John O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

James Power, Esq., D. L.

John Wallace, Esq.

James James, Esq.

“ The Library of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has also, during the past year, subscribed for the Publications of the Society.

“ We have lost by death, since the last Meeting, the following Members :

| | |
|--|--|
| The Most Rev. William Howley, D. D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. | The Earl of Powis. |
| The Right Rev. Richard Mant, D. D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore. | The Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. |
| The Earl of Carlisle. | Mrs. Margaret Jones. George Matthews, Esq. |

“ The Council have also exercised the powers intrusted to them by the seventh Fundamental Law of the Society, as amended at the last Annual Meeting, and have struck off your books the Names of several Members, who, after due notice, have not paid their subscriptions; some others also, on being applied to for their subscriptions, have voluntarily resigned. There are, therefore, now on the books of the Society only 389 Members. But of these it is hoped there are now very few who are not really interested in the objects of the Society, and determined to give it their zealous support.

“ The funds of the Society being so small, the Council are compelled to restrict their Publications, during the present year, to the volume of Latin Annalists of Ireland, which has already been announced.

“ It will be ready for delivery to the Members very shortly, the printing being now very far advanced. It contains the Annals of John Clyn of Kilkenny, with an Appendix containing the Annals of Ross; and also the Annals attributed to Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. They are edited by the Very Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmaenois, who has prefixed to each of the two parts into which the volume is divided, a Preface, which will be read with interest by every student of Irish history.

“ The Council have made arrangements for proceeding with Cormac’s Glóssary, some sheets of which are already printed, and, if no further difficulty occurs, they hope to be able to give it to all members of the Society who are subscribers for the year 1849.

“ With respect to future publications, the Council have only to repeat what was said in their last Report; they have in their hands the materials for a very curious volume of the Society’s Miscellany; they have also ready for publication the *Maccariæ Excidium*, by Colonel Charles O’Kelly, with a translation and Preface, by Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., and Mr. O’Callaghan’s valuable notes.

“ A

“A curious MS., illustrative of the same period, and giving an account of the civil war under James II. in Ireland, has also been placed in their hands by the Very Rev. Dr. Vignoles, Dean of St. Canice’s, Kilkenny. This MS. is an autograph autobiography by Mons. Dumont, who accompanied King William III. into Ireland, and fought against King James at the battle of the Boyne. By uniting this account with the *Macariæ Excidium*, two original narratives of the same events, by eye-witnesses engaged on opposite sides, and holding military command under their respective leaders, will be preserved to our literature. It is very much to be hoped that the funds of the Society will at no distant period admit of their being published.

“Another very interesting MS. has also been selected for future publication. It is a narrative entitled *Coḡaó ḡaíðeat le ḡallaib*, or *The Wars of the Danes and Irish*, a tract which has been quoted frequently by Keating and other authorities, but which, until lately, was supposed to have been lost. An ancient, although mutilated MS. of it was discovered by Mr. Curry in the Library of Trinity College; and a *perfect* copy, beautifully written, and in excellent preservation, in the handwriting of Michael O’Clery, one of the Four Masters, was subsequently found by Mr. Bindon, and afterwards more fully identified by the Rev. Charles Graves, in the Burgundian Library at Brussels.

“The account given by Mr. Graves of this copy induced the Secretary, during the last summer, to visit Brussels, and to make a complete collation of the MS. there preserved, noting all the readings in which it differed from the Dublin copy, and transcribing the deficiencies which the mutilations of the latter had occasioned.

“The Secretary has also been in correspondence with some influential Members of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, who have promised him their assistance in the editing of this curious tract; and there is no doubt that the Sagas and other historical remains of Scandinavian literature will be found to contain much to confirm and illustrate the notices to be found in our Irish records of the ancient connexion between the Norsemen and this country. It is unnecessary to call the attention of the Society to the importance of such a work. By bringing together the historical documents of two nations so long and so entirely separated, it is obvious that, if found to harmonize, the most satisfactory confirmation of the truth of the historical traditions of both countries will be the result.

“It is gratifying also to find that the value of such a comparison has been fully recognised in Denmark. In the Report of the results of Mr. Worsaae’s late visit to this country, communicated to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries by His Majesty the King of Denmark, there is the following passage: ‘L’Academie Royale d’Irlande et l’Université appelée Trinity College à Dublin, possèdent l’une et l’autre un très grand nombre d’anciens manuscrits Irlandais dont il n’y a que très peu qui aient été publiés jusqu’à présent d’une manière fort imparfaite. On trouve dans ces manuscrits de nombreuses relations, pour la plupart en forme d’annales, sur les expéditions des anciens Scandinaves en Irlande. Une comparaison exacte de toutes ces relations avec les rapports contenus dans les sagas Islandaises et dans les œuvres de Saxon le grammairien serait d’une importance inappréciable pour l’archæologie du Nord de même que pour celle d’Irlande. On en apprendrait en quels points les relations s’accordent, d’où l’on pourrait encore juger combien il faut y ajouter foi sous d’autres rapports’(a).

“This passage describes exactly the object with which the Council would put forward the *Coḡaó Saídeat le Gallainb*, or *Wars of the Danes and Irish*, and its recognition of the importance of such a publication is the more interesting because it contains no allusion to the labours of this Society, and, therefore, was written evidently before our correspondence with Mr. Worsaae on the subject had taken place(b).

“In conclusion, the Council beg leave to recommend to the Society the adoption
of

(a) *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1845–1849, p. 144.

(b) In the Danish edition of the report, the passage above quoted is as follows:

“Det Kongelige Irske Academi har desuden medgivet mig Tegninger af de vigtigste Oldsager i dets Museum. Baade Academiet og Universitetet (eller Trinity College) ere i Besiddelse af et meget betydeligt Antal ældgamle irske Haandskrifter, der enten aldrig eller ikkun høist ufuldstændigt have været udgivne. De indeholde talrige Efterretninger, mest i analistisk Form, om Nordboernes Toge til Irland. En nøiagtig Sammenstilling af alle

disse Efterretninger med Beretningerne i de islandske Sagaer og hos Saxo Grammaticus vilde have uberegnelig Værd baade for den nordiske og den irske Archæologi. Den vilde vise, i hvilke Punkter Beretninger stemme overeens, hvorfra man igjen kunde gjøre Slutninger til deres Troværdighed i andre Henseender. Det vilde derhos medføre den store Fordeel at alle de falske Anskuelser om de Danske og Nordmændenes Toge, som i Særdeleshed nyere politiske Bevægelser have bragt i Omlob, maatte gjøre Plads for en sandere og troere historisk Opfattelse af Datidens Begivenheder.”

of a Resolution, which they think will be for its advantage. It is not in any way inconsistent with our Fundamental Laws ; and, therefore, the Council might, perhaps, have adopted it, without the formal sanction of the Society ; but they have thought it better to bring the matter before you, and to obtain your opinion upon it. The Resolution will be proposed to you by the Treasurer, who will briefly explain its object and advantages."

The Report having been read, it was proposed by Charles T. Webber, Esq.,

"That the Report now read be received and printed, and issued with the forthcoming volume of Annals."

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Renehan, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth,

"That Charles T. Webber, Esq. and James M^cGlashan, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year ; and that their statement of the accounts of the Society be printed as an appendix to the Report."

Proposed by A. Smith, Esq., M. D.,

"That Members who are not in arrear be permitted to purchase copies of such books as were issued prior to their election, at prices to be fixed by the Council ; reserving, however, for the use of future Members, as many complete sets as the Council may consider desirable."

Proposed by George Smith, Esq.,

"That His Grace the Duke of Leinster be elected President of the Society for the following year, and that the Vice-Presidents and Council of the past year be continued in office."

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Russell,

"That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, for their Memoirs which they have presented to this Society."

Proposed by John C. O'Callaghan, Esq.,

"That the thanks of the Society be voted to the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for granting the use of their room on the present occasion."

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIETY,

FROM THE 22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1847, TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1848.

| <i>Dr.</i> | £ | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>Cr.</i> | £ | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|------|-----------|-----------|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| 1848. <i>Feb.</i> 12. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, on account of printing, binding, &c., | 90 | 0 | 0 | 1847. <i>Dec.</i> 22. By balance to credit of Society in last account, | 8 | 14 | 9 |
| <i>March</i> 10. To Ditto, | 59 | 18 | 1 | By balance received from the late Treasurer, | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>July</i> 10. To Ditto, | 92 | 3 | 10 | By life compositions, entrance fees, and annual subscriptions received, | 397 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Dec.</i> 4. To Ditto, | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| <i>Dec.</i> 9. To Ditto, | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| To Mr. Dobbs, Assistant Secretary, one year's salary, to October 20, 1848, | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| To Treasurer, Secretary, &c., for postage, stationery, carriage of parcels, &c., | 4 | 12 | 10 | | | | |
| To Messrs. Dillon, lithographing, and printing circulars, | 0 | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| To Mr. Lowell, commission on subscriptions received in 1846-7, | 9 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| To balance to credit of the Society, | 23 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| | £449 | 16 | 9 | | £449 | 16 | 9 |

(Signed)

CHARLES T. WEBBER, }
JAMES Mc GLASHAN, } *Auditors.*

IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

1848-1849.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

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- VIII. Any Member who shall gratuitously edit any book approved of by the Council, shall be entitled to twenty copies of such book, when printed, for his own use: and the Council shall at all times be ready to receive suggestions from Members relative to such rare books or manuscripts as they may be acquainted with, and which they may deem worthy of being printed by the Society.
- IX. The Council shall have power to appoint officers, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with the Fundamental Laws of the Society.
- X. No person shall be elected a Member of the Society until the entrance fee and subscription for the current year be paid to the Treasurer or one of the Local Secretaries.

Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Irish Archæological Society are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Secretary,
 Rev.

Rev. Dr. Todd, Trinity College, Dublin. Literary Societies and public Libraries may procure the Society's publications by paying an admission fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £1, but without the privilege of compounding for the annual subscription.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

I. Tracts relating to Ireland, vol. I. containing:

1. The Circuit of Ireland; by Muirheartach Mac Neill, Prince of Aileach; a Poem written in the year 942 by Cormacan Eigeas, Chief Poet of the North of Ireland. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of the Circuit, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
2. "A Brife Description of Ireland, made in this year 1589, by Robert Payne, vnto xxv. of his partners, for whom he is vndertaker there." Reprinted from the second edition, London, 1590, with a Preface and Notes, by AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.

II. The Annals of Ireland, by James Grace of Kilkenny. Edited from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the original Latin, with a translation and Notes, by the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1842.

I. *Cath Múighi Rath*. The Battle of Magh Rath (Moira), from an ancient MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN.

II. Tracts relating to Ireland, vol. II. containing:

1. "A Treatise of Ireland; by John Dymmok." Edited from a MS. in the British Museum, with Notes, by the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.
2. The Annals of Multifernam; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.
3. A Statute passed at a Parliament held at Kilkenny, A. D. 1367; from a MS. in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1843.

I. An account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Many, commonly called O'Kelly's Country, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Edited from

the Book of Lecan in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, in the original Irish; with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Many, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.

II. The Book of Obits and Martyrology of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin. Edited from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. By the REV. JOHN CLARKE CROSTHWAITÉ, A. M., Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London. With an Introduction by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

I. "Registrum Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum juxta Dublin;" from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the REV. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.

II. An Account of the Tribes and Customs of the District of Hy-Fiachrach, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo. Edited from the Book of Lecan, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and from a copy of the Mac Firbis MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. With a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Fiachrach. By JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.

PUBLICATION FOR THE YEAR 1845.

A Description of West or H-Iar Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, Author of the *Ogygia*, written A. D. 1684. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with copious Notes and an Appendix. By JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.

PUBLICATION FOR THE YEAR 1846.

The Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society. Vol. I. containing:

1. An ancient Poem attributed to St. Columbkille, with a Translation and Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
2. De Concilio Hiberniæ; the earliest extant record of a Parliament in Ireland; with Notes by the Rev. R. BUTLER.
3. Copy of the Award as concerning the Tolboll (Dublin): contributed by DR. AQUILLA SMITH.
4. Pedigree of Dr. Dominick Lynch, Regent of the Colledge of St. Thomas of Aquin, in Seville, A. D. 1674: contributed by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq.
5. A Latin Poem, by Dr. John Lynch, Author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, in reply to the Question, *Cur in patriam non redis?* Contributed by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq.

6. The Obits of Kilcornick, now Frankfort, King's County: contributed by the REV. J. H. TODD.
7. Ancient Testaments: contributed by DR. AQUILLA SMITH.
8. Autograph Letter of Thady O'Roddy: with some Notices of the Author by the REV. J. H. TODD.
9. Autograph Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Son, Harry Cromwell, Commander in Chief in Ireland: contributed by DR. A. SMITH.
10. The Irish Charters in the Book of Kells, with a Translation and Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
11. Original Charter granted by John Lord of Ireland, to the Abbey of Mellifont: contributed by DR. A. SMITH.
12. A Journey to Connaught in 1709 by Dr. Thomas Molyneux: contributed by DR. A. SMITH.
13. A Covenant in Irish between Mageoghegan and the Fox; with a Translation, and historical Notices of the two Families, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
14. The Annals of Ireland, from A. D. 1453 to 1468, translated from a lost Irish original, by Dudley Furbise; with Notes by J. O'DONOVAN, Esq.

PUBLICATION FOR THE YEAR 1847.

The Irish Version of the "Historia Britonum" of Nennius, or, as it is called in Irish MSS., *Ceabac Ópeznac*, the British Book. Edited from the book of Balinote, collated with copies in the Book of Lecan, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and Notes by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, &c. ; and Additional Notes and an Introduction by the Hon. ALGERNON HERBERT.

PUBLICATION FOR THE YEAR 1848.

The Latin Annalists of Ireland; edited, with introductory Remarks and Notes, by the VERY REV. RICHARD BUTLER, M. R. I. A., Dean of Clannorris,—viz.:

1. The Annals of Ireland, by John Clyn, of Kilkenny; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with another in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
2. The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. From a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

I. Cormac's Glossary; with a Translation and Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN and EUGENE CURRY, Esqrs.

II.

II. *Macariæ Excidium*, the Destruction of Cyprus; being a secret History of the Civil War in Ireland under James II., by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. Edited in the Latin, from a MS. presented by the late Professor Mac Cullagh to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; with a translation, by DENIS HENRY KELLY, Esq.; and Notes by JOHN O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

PUBLICATIONS SUGGESTED OR IN PROGRESS.

The following Works are many of them nearly ready for the Press, and will be undertaken as soon as the funds of the Society will permit:

- I. The Irish Archæological Miscellany, vol. II.
- II. The Annals of Ulster. With a Translation and Notes. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the Translation made for Sir James Ware by Dudley or Duaid Mac Firbis, a MS. in the British Museum, by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A., and JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.
- III. The Annals of Innisfallen; from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; with a Translation and Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
- IV. Ecclesiastical Taxation of Ireland, circ. 1500. Edited from the original Exchequer Rolls, in the Carlton-Ride Record Office, London, with Notes, by the REV. WILLIAM REEVES, M. B., of Trinity College, Dublin.
- V. The Liber Hymnorum; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the REV. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, and the REV. WILLIAM REEVES, M. B., M. R. I. A.
- VI. Sir William Petty's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Survey of Ireland; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited, with Notes, by THOS. A. LARCOM, Esq., Major R. E., V. P. R. I. A.
- VII. Articles of Capitulation and Surrender of Cities, Towns, Castles, Forts, &c., in Ireland, to the Parliamentary Forces, from A. D. 1649 to 1654. Edited, with Historical Notices, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A.
- VIII. The Genealogy and History of the Saints of Ireland: from the Book of Lecan. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., and JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D.
- IX. An Account of the Firbolgs and Danes of Ireland, by Duaid Mac Firbis, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.
- X. *Θρησκεία*. The Origin and History of the Boromean Tribute. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and Notes, by EUGENE CURRY, Esq.

XI. The Progresses of the Lords Lieutenant in Ireland; from MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by JOSEPH HUBAND SMITH, Esq., A. M., M. R. I. A.

XII. A Treatise on the Ogham or occult Forms of Writing of the ancient Irish; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with a Translation and Notes, and preliminary Dissertation, by the REV. CHARLES GRAVES, A. M., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

XIII. The Topographical Poems of O'Heerin and O'Duggan; with Notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.

XIV. Κορυαὶ Ἰασηνῶν περὶ Ἰαλλυβ. The Wars of the Irish and Danes. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with a MS. in the handwriting of Fr. Michael O'Clery, now in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. By JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., and JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq.

In addition to the foregoing projected Publications, there are many important works in the contemplation of the Council, which want of funds alone prevents the possibility of their undertaking, such as the Brehon Laws, the Dimseachus, the Annals of Connaught, the Annals of Tigernach, &c., &c.

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