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Fragments of a Lost Register of the Diocese of Clogher

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Fragments of a Lost Register of the Diocese of Clogher.

INTRODUCTION.



MR JAMES WARE tells us¹ that his account of the bishops of Clogher up to the episcopate of Patrick O'Cuilleán² is founded mainly on a Register of the Diocese. This Register cannot be found; but I propose now to print such portions of it as are still extant. I may anticipate the information which will be elicited from them so far as to say that the Register was compiled by Bishop O'Cuilleán and his archdeacon, Rory O'Cassidy,³ and that it was written by the latter in the year 1525.⁴ Since O'Cassidy had a considerable share in the preparation of one of the best manuscripts of the *Annals of Ulster*,⁵ we may be confident that, whatever its value may have been from the point of view of a historian, the Register, as regards accuracy of penmanship, was a good specimen of the art of the scribe.

I have made use of the following authorities :

D. Trinity College, Dublin, MS. E. 3. 20, ff. I-II. Here we have a series of excerpts from a *Registrum Clochorensis* which contains all the material—if we except one passage⁶ which will come under review later on—which Ware may be supposed to have derived from the lost Register. Moreover one of the excerpts⁷ contains a list of the bishops of Clogher, with biographical notes, which ends with the accession of Patrick O'Cuilleán, the precise point to which the Register carried Ware. There can be no doubt therefore that these excerpts were copied from the volume which he used. They are our principal authority for Extracts i-viii, xi, printed below.

D belonged to Archbishop James Ussher. This is proved by the notes which he wrote in its margins.⁸ Moreover he quoted three passages from it in one of

1. *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, 1665, p. 41.

2. See below, p. 243, note 48.

3. See below, p. 233, note 3.

4. See Extract x.

5. Whether he actually wrote the 'greater part' of MS. B of the *Annals*, or merely supervised the work is not clear. See the contradictory entries in *Ann. of Ulst.*, s.aa. 1528, 1539, 1541, and the remarks of B. MacCarthy in his edition, vol. iv, pp. iiif, ix.

6. Extract ix.

7. Extract ii.

8. They include the numbers of the leaves in the exemplar of D, and catch-words entered in the lower margins of some of the pages. Attention is called to others in the notes.

the earliest of his writings, *The Original and First Institution of Corbes, Herenaches and Termon Lands*.¹ And this fact enables us to fix approximately the date of D. The tract just mentioned was not published in Ussher's life-time ; but the autograph is preserved in the Library of Trinity College.² The original draft, in which the quotations appear, was revised in 1609, in order, as it seems, that a fair copy of it might be made for presentation to Archbishop Bancroft.³ Thus D must have been written at least as early as 1608 ; and, if it was prepared by Ussher's order, it cannot have been in existence much before that year, for he graduated M.A. in 1600, being then in his twentieth year.⁴

The manuscript is full of blunders, due no doubt to the carelessness or ignorance of the scribes, for we can hardly attribute them to O'Cassidy. Three scribes divided the work between them. The first was an Englishman,⁵ who wrote the Latin text, leaving blank spaces for some words which he could not read, and for names written in Irish characters. He was followed by another, who supplied in English characters words which his predecessor had omitted, and wrote above the line transliterations of some of the names. Then came an Irish scribe, who filled the remaining blanks.

L¹. British Museum, Add. MS. 4789, ff. 109-115. Another series of Extracts, apparently written by Ware, who has certainly added marginal notes. It was copied from D. It contains Extracts i-v, a few lines of Extract vi (ending *intuentibus ecclesiam*), and the opening words (down to *dilectus fuit*) and another scrap (*sanctus Patricius ait to fundavit monasterium*) of the Lesson on St. Mac Cairthinn in Extract xi. The Irish verses in Extract ii are represented by the first word in each case, and many of the names of bishops are omitted in the same section. This MS. has of course no independent authority for the text of the Register, but it supplies some words of D which are lost through mutilation.

1. Printed in Elrington's edition of Ussher's Works, vol. xi. The quotations are on pp. 423f, 443. That at least two of them were taken from D, not from the original Register is shown below, p. 246, note 74.

2. MS. D. 3. 16.

3. See Works, vol. i, p. 28. Elrington's footnote leaves the impression that the treatise was written in 1609. The date applies to the later alterations, which may have been made some years after the first draft.

4. Ibid., p. 14. The date may perhaps be fixed more accurately. George Montgomery, who in later years had a high opinion of Ussher's merits (Hill, *Montgomery Manuscripts*, pp. 104ff) was appointed Bishop of Clogher in 1605 (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls, Ireland, James I*, p. 54), and took possession of the see in 1606 (Ordnance Survey of Londonderry, i, 59). It is probable that it was from him that Ussher obtained permission to inspect the Register (see p. 228f.) Now on 4 July, 1605, a Commission was appointed for the division of the County Monaghan. In their report (12 March, 1607) the Commissioners tell us that Montgomery, in right of his see, had claimed the termions of the county, 'appointed first (as it should seem) for maintenance of hospitality,' and that in support of his claim, he had put in 'an ancient register book of that bishopric, wherein these termions are mentioned with several rents and other duties belonging to the bishop out of the same' (*Cal. State Papers, Irel.* 1606, p. 187). The case was still undecided on 1 July, 1607, when Montgomery wrote to Salisbury, stating on the authority of the 'Register of 200 years,' that the bishops, 'as true Land-Lords, have alwaies had sole possession' of the termions, 'placing, and displacing tenants, receiving their rents, their hospitia, with all fees, and services accruing due unto them out of the same, sometimes augmenting, sometymes dyminishing their rents at their pleasure' (*State Papers, Irel.*, vol. ccxxii, f. 96 ; *Cal. St. Pap., Irel.*, 1606, p. 214). It may be assumed that the Register referred to is that with which we are concerned, which certainly gave such particulars regarding herenach-lands (see below, p. 246). If so it must have been inaccessible from the end of 1606 to the end of 1607. Probably, therefore, D was written, and the Register inspected by Ussher, before or immediately after his visit to England in 1606 (*Ussher's Works*, ed. Elrington, vol. i, p. 25). For my knowledge of these interesting references to the Register I am indebted to the Rev. J. E. McKenna, P.P.

5. He wrote two notes in English (see below, p. 249, note 99), and apparently could not read Irish.

The date of L¹ cannot be determined with certainty. But it seems clear that Ware borrowed D from Ussher with the intention of transcribing it, and being obliged to return it before the copy was finished, had no other opportunity of completing his work. This would suit the early months of 1639. In the spring of that year Ussher left Ireland for the last time, and his library followed him to England in 1641.¹

L². British Museum, Add. MS. 4789, f. 129.

K. Archbishop King's Collections (vol. xiii of the King-Harris Collectanea, in the National Library of Ireland), p. 335.

These two manuscripts may be taken together, as there is a manifest connexion between them. They give us the same portions of Extract xi, viz. The Hymn on St. Mac Cairthinn, the opening lines of the Lesson which follows it, both breaking off after the words 'dilectus fuit,' and the note appended to the lesson (p. 257). The dates, as we shall see, prove that L² could not have been copied from K, and that K was copied from L² is improbable if we may judge from one or two readings in which they differ from one another. It follows that they were derived from a common exemplar. That this exemplar was not the Register is shown by the fact that they contain exactly the same portion of the Lesson, which was given in full in the Register.

L², both text and marginal notes, was written by Ware; and it seems to be of earlier date than L¹. For Ware, apparently in the act of writing L¹, added at the end of Extract ii, after the name of Patrick O'Cuilleán, the words 'qui vixit Anno 1528,' a fact which he may have learned, and probably did learn, from L².

K was written by, or for, Archbishop King (1660-1729). His collection of documents seems to have been made before 1703².

Ussher, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, 1639, cap. 17 (Works, vi. 417). Certain events of the episcopate of David O'Bragan³ are here mentioned by Ussher, which he found recorded 'in regesto Clochorensi,' but which are not mentioned in D. I have printed the passage, omitting some phrases which are obviously glosses, as Extract ix. The style of the Latin is so different from that of the other extracts, and so much better (as it seems) than anything that O'Cassidy could have written, that Ussher may be supposed to give us rather the substance than the words of the original. When, therefore, we read, more than once, in Ware's writings,⁴ sentences which agree almost *verbatim* with Ussher's language in this place, we must conclude that he was quoting from Ussher rather than from the Register. This conclusion will be confirmed by facts to be mentioned later.

Harris, *The Whole Works of Sir James Ware*, 1764, vol. i, p. 187. Harris here reports the concluding words of the Register. See Extract x.

The enumeration of the authorities on which the following collection of Extracts from the Clogher Register is based suggests a question, which I may now discuss: What was the extent of the knowledge of that document possessed by Ussher, Ware, King and Harris? Had they studied, or even seen the Register, or did they depend entirely on passages copied from it by others?

In regard of Ussher the question is easily answered. The foliation of the volume written by O'Cassidy is entered in the margin of D. The figures are not in the hand of the scribe of the text: they were written by Ussher himself. Moreover, in a

1. Ussher's Works, vol. i, pp. 207, 221; Book of Trinity College, p. 148; *Proceedings R.I.A.*, 3rd ser., vol. vi, p. 260. It may be noted that L¹ was almost certainly written before 1644. See p. 244, note 48.

2. G. T. Stokes, *Worthies of the Irish Church*, p. 295.

3. See p. 240, note 4.

4. *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus eius Disquisitiones*, 1658, p. 85; *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, 1665, p. 46. The source is not indicated in either place.

note, which is certainly his, opposite the Memorandum with which Extract v concludes, we are informed that it was penned by a later hand.¹ Thus it is evident, not only that Ussher had inspected the original, but that he had to some extent compared D with it. Why then, it may be asked, did he not correct the many mistakes which disfigure his own collection of excerpts? The answer may be that when the opportunity of examining the Register offered itself, his chief desire was to acquaint himself with the parts of the volume which were not included in D, rather than to make more perfect the knowledge which he already had. He may not have had time to do both. At any rate that, while still a young man, he had read passages of the Register which D does not preserve, and had probably made notes of them, admits of no question. In his *Original of Corbes* we read,² 'It now resteth that I should show who had interest in the profits of these church lands, where for latter times it appeareth by the Register of Clogher and other records that the Herenaches held the lands,' etc. 'Out of the profits thereof they maintained hospitality, kept up their part of the fabric of the churches and yielded a yearly rent to the bishops; a certain portion of free land remaining unto themselves which they called *honorem villae*, not chargeable with any rent.' He then makes quotations from the Registers of Armagh, which corroborate some of his statements, but not those which I have reproduced³; and he concludes,⁴ 'By these evidences, and others that might be produced out of the register of Clogher, which for brevity I omit, may easily be collected in what sort, and upon what terms these church lands have been held in latter days.' Now of the statements of which Ussher withholds proof none, except that the herenachs paid rent to the bishops, can be substantiated by passages contained in D. The fact is that before Ussher wrote these words he had quoted the only sentences of D in which herenachs are even mentioned. He must have known, and have been prepared to produce, passages of the Register which have not yet been identified in D or elsewhere. We are not surprised therefore that elsewhere he brings to our notice one such passage⁵: and we are prepared to believe that he quoted it at first hand, though not *verbatim*, from the original source.

We come now to Ware. It is obvious that he had not access to the Register when L¹ was written; for it was copied from D. His notes also betray his ignorance. When he observed, for example, that Bishop O'Cuilleán 'was living in 1528'⁶ he was apparently relying on L², which certainly gives conclusive evidence on that point.⁷ But if he had examined the Register he would have learned that the Bishop was alive in 1525.⁸ At that time he was apparently unaware that L² was derived from the Register. Further reflection, however, seems to have convinced him that it was. So he cancelled the note just referred to, and wrote another in its place, which expressed the opinion that the Register was written in 1528, evidently supposing that Bishop O'Cuilleán wrote it.⁹ This was a very natural conclusion from the facts which he knew. But a glance at the Register itself would have shown him that it was erroneous. It was written, not in 1528, but in 1525, and not by O'Cuilleán but by O'Cassidy.¹⁰ Thus in up to 1639, if that is the date of L¹, Ware had made no thorough examination of the Register.

1. See p. 247, note 78.

2. Works, xi, 435.

3. Except the payment of rent.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 439.

5. Extract ix. It is obviously not among these that are referred to in the *Original of Corbes*.

6. See p. 244, note 48.

7. Extract xi, p. 257.

8. Extract x.

9. See p. 233, note 4.

10. Extract x.

In 1658 he published his book on the Antiquities of Ireland. In that work he cites the Register as his authority at least five times,¹ and he evidently quotes it, without direct citation, in other places.² But I have observed no quotation from the Register which may not have come from L¹, with the single exception of the passage,³ already mentioned, in which he reproduces almost exactly a passage of Ussher printed in 1639. Twice, it is true, he contradicts L¹, but in each instance he seems to be silently correcting from other documents, and in neither was his correction supported by D, nor, in all probability, by the Register.⁴

We turn now to Ware's last work, the *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, published in 1665, the year before his death. In the section of this work devoted to Clogher he states that he made much use of the Register. But it is impossible to suppose that he depended on L¹ for his knowledge of its contents. It is sufficient to remind ourselves that L¹ omits many names of supposed early bishops of Clogher, which appear in the *De Praesulibus*. What then was Ware's additional source of information? Not, I believe, the Register itself: for in his list of bishops he includes Odo O Baighill, who seems to have been an invention of the scribes of D.⁵ It would seem therefore that he had recourse to that MS. This supposition is confirmed by other facts. In D the notice of the episcopate of Nehemias O'Bragan was accidentally omitted⁶: accordingly Ware has nothing to tell us about him which is likely to have been derived from the Register. Moreover on two occasions he appears to have made use of Ussher's marginal notes.⁷

Now we have good reason to believe that when Ware was preparing his *De Praesulibus* for press he had, for the first time since 1639, an opportunity of consulting D. As I have said, Ussher's library was removed to England in 1641. There it remained till his death in 1656. In 1657 or 1658 it was sent back to Ireland; but for some time after its arrival it appears to have lain in confusion at Dublin Castle. It is not probable therefore that before the publication of his *Antiquities* Ware had access to it. But in 1661 definite steps were taken for getting it into order and making it accessible to readers. In that year the House of Commons appointed a Committee to prepare a catalogue, and, as far as the printed books were concerned, this work was accomplished without unnecessary delay.⁸ Thus in 1661 or 1662 Ware might without difficulty have examined Ussher's manuscripts, and among them D.

In one place Ware supplies lacunae in D with material from some other source. It is in his account of Bishop David O'Bragan. He mentions the struggle of that prelate with Germanus O'Carolan, bishop of Rathluraigh, and with successive Primates, almost in the words of Ussher, which were undoubtedly based on the Register. But we have already given reason for thinking that here he is actually

1. pp. 32, 204, 217, 297, 305.

2. pp. 84f, 204, 297.

3. p. 84f (part of Extract ix). See above, p. 228.

4. On p. 204 he gives the duration of Edan's episcopate as 'annos circiter 42,' instead of 'xl annis,' guided no doubt by the Annals. Here he does not profess to quote the Register. In the margin of L¹ he had written 'obiit circa 1179,' which is in agreement with the data supplied by L¹ and D, but differs from the Annals, which give the date as 1182. On p. 305 he makes Tigernach bishop of Clones instead of bishop of Clogher, which, in fact, is in accordance with all the evidence except that of the Register.

5. See p. 238, note 69, p. 239, note 6.

6. By homoeoteleuton. See p. 240, note 4.

7. See p. 241, note 15; p. 242, note 31. Cp. p. 233, note 10.

8. Book of Trinity College, p. 150f; *Proceedings R.I.A.*, 3rd Sec., vol. vi, p. 260f.

quoting from Ussher.¹ The indications just now produced that he had not seen the Register are additional evidence of the correctness of that surmise. He also tells us that O'Bragan died of paralysis. It is very probable that this statement had the Register as its ultimate source.² But we can hardly infer that Ware copied it therefrom. It is likely that other investigators besides Ussher had transcripts of parts of the Register, and Ware may have borrowed this quotation from one of them, or it may have been communicated to him by Ussher himself.

If I have succeeded in proving that Ware had no direct knowledge of the Register, it is unnecessary to spend much time in arguing that King and Harris were no better informed than he. King, as we have seen, did not transcribe the Hymn on St. Mac Cairthinn³ from the Register, and he gives us no hint that it was derived from that source, though a scrap on the preceding page is duly marked 'Reg. Cloch.' If he had had access to the Register he would certainly have copied from it more than the few lines traceable to it that are found in his Collectanea. As to Harris: from the fact that in his additions to Ware he quotes from the Register a single sentence otherwise unknown⁴ we must not conclude that he had examined it. In the immediate context he can give us no other reference for the 'Hymn of ten stanzas' on St. Mac Cairthinn than King's Collectanea. From the same source he takes the record of the consecration of the chapel of St. Mary's monastery, which may possibly have had a place in the Register⁵: everything else that he quotes as from it is in D.

Once it is granted that the Register of Clogher was no longer available for use at the Restoration period there is no difficulty in accounting for its disappearance. Every student of Irish history is aware of the enormous destruction of ecclesiastical records which characterized the years that followed the rising of 1641. Among those which perished then was no doubt the Register which had been compiled by O'Cuilleán and O'Cassidy in the first quarter of the preceding century.

Extracts i-x probably give us about a quarter of the Register as written by O'Cassidy, Extract xi being a later addition.⁶

It may be asked, whence did O'Cassidy derive the information which his Register supplies? Some of his sources, no doubt, would not satisfy the demands of a modern historian. An extract from Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick has little value.⁷ And the authorities which underly the earlier part of his list of the bishops of Clogher were worthless.⁸ But he made plentiful use of at least one collection of documents which we should be glad to have in our hands—a Register of Bishop Matthew Mac Cathsaigh I. From it he certainly copied Extract viii.⁹ In it also he probably found the documents on which he based his account of the building of the Courts of the

1. Above, p. 228. Ware, both in his *Antiquities* and in his *Bishops* (for the references, see above, p. 228, note 4) studiously avoids allusion to the Register in this connexion. Having omitted Ussher's 'in regesto Clochorensi' at the beginning of the passage he could not transcribe his 'ibidem recitatur' in regard of the *Actio* of O'Bragan against Reiner, Archbishop of Armagh. Accordingly he substitutes for it the word 'extat.' If understood strictly this would imply his belief that the Register was still in existence. But the statement cannot be pressed.

2. See p. 241, note 8.

3. Extract xi.

4. Extract x.

5. Harris-King, *Collectanea* (Nat. Lib. of Ireland), vol. xiii, p. 334: 'Molissa ó Cerbail *alias* ó Caroll episcopus Ergalliae et portea Archiepis copus Armachanus designatus venit ad Clochoram et ibi ordines contulit et donavit Cassulam et Mitram Monasterio St. (sic) Mariae de Clochor et promisit baculum conventui Monasterii ejusdem consecrauit templum ipsius coram pluribus clericis &c. presentibus Christins ó Macaran Abbate Cluainois &c. circa 1183.' Cp. Harris, *Ware's Works*, vol. i, p. 180.

6. See below, p. 254, note 66.

7. See Extract v.

8. See the notes below.

9. So he says, p. 253 (see note 51).

bishops of Clogher,¹ and the story of the finding of the relics of St. Constans.² From an episcopal Register he must have extracted his record of the disposal of Church lands in the time of Bishop Matthew³; from the Register just mentioned, if, as seems probable, that Bishop was Matthew I, and not his nephew Matthew II. He gives more information about Matthew I than any other bishop in his Catalogue, and he does not tell all he knew about him⁴: what he does tell was almost certainly derived from a contemporary Register. I do not find certain proof that he used the Register of any other Bishop of Clogher. But that he had in his hands contemporary documents is evident.⁵ Of most of them he may have found copies in the Registers of the Archbishops of Armagh. Thus his Register, though its statements cannot in all cases be accepted, must have been of considerable historical value.

Before presenting to the Society the fragments that remain I must make grateful acknowledgement of the help given me by my friends. Mr. Joseph T. Dolan's assistance at every stage of my work has been of much value. Miss Maud Joynt has enabled me to decipher and elucidate the Irish verses in the second extract. Both translation and notes are her work. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Harden spared time from his own literary labours to collate for me Ware's extracts from the Register in the British Museum, and he made known to me the Hymn on St. Mac Cairthinn, a copy of which is found in the same manuscript. Last, but not least, must be mentioned the Rev. J. E. McKenna, P.P., M.R.I.A., of whose learning and topographical knowledge I have made much use in the notes. His contributions are usually, but not always, indicated by the letter M.

H. J. LAWLOR.

¹ Extract i.

² Extract iii.

³ Extract iv

⁴ Extract ii, p. 242.

⁵ See Extract ix, and the records of the election and consecration of bishops in Extract ii.

THE FRAGMENTS.

fragmenta quaedam ex Registro Clochorensi decerpta authoribus fratre Patricio Calyn¹ Augustinensi ipso^{†2} Clochorensi ac Ruarico o Cassyde³ archidiacono eiusdem.⁴

EXTRACT I.

(Register, f. 6v).

Memorandum ad eternam rei memoriam quod Dominus Donatus⁵ quondam Episcopus Clochorensis. qui fuit postea ardmachanus. edificauit curiam suam in area quae est iuxta monasterium[†] de Clochor versus austrum et ibidem arbores seminavit, in quo quidem loco postea Dominus David o bpo⁶ episcopus Clochorensis edificauit similiter curiam suam vbi perplures annos permansit, quae curia fuerat postea combusta, non ex malicia hominum sed per incendium cuiusdam tritorii cum multitudine bladi, cui postea successit Dominus Michael⁷ episcopus Clochorensis. qui proposuit ibidem edificare, vnde canat o napa⁸ abbas domus beatae mariae de Clochor videns. si episcopus ibidem edificaret, quod incommodum fieret monasteriolo et magna coartatio concessit episcopo ad edificandum locum illum extra Ciuitatem qui dicitur vire[†] naecur⁸ et similiter episcopus concessit illam aream sibi et conventui, et monasterio pro illo loco in quo loco praedictus Michael ad vitam suam inhabitauit, et postea successit ei in eodem loco dominus Matheus⁹ episcopus, qui predicta scripserat seu scribi fecerat secundum quod audiuit ab antiquioribus et fidelioribus de ipsa Civitate.

EXTRACT II.

(Register, ff. 9r-10r)

Episcoporum Clochorensium Catalogus¹⁰

Hic infra subscribuntur secundum ordinem omnes praelati, qui praefuerunt ecclesiae argalle¹¹ seu Cloch¹² quorum primus fuit Matheus,¹² cui consecrata fuit ecclesia Ludimensis[†] vnde erhoc^{†13} episcopus argalliae dicebatur Clochorensis

1. On Patrick O'Cuillean, see below p. 243, note 18.

2. Apparently error for *episcopo* (*ipō* for *epo*).

3. Ruaidhri O Caisidi, archdeacon of Clogher died in 1541 (*Ann. of Ulster*). Cp. above, p. 226.

4. L¹ has the note in Ware's hand, underlined, and afterwards crossed out: 'Script (ut opinor, 1528' (cp. above, p. 229); also, 'per 32 annos tum proxime elapsos,' which, if it refers to O'Cassidy's tenure of the archdeaconry, is an erroneous statement.

5. Donatus Ua Fidiubra. See below, p. 240, note 2.

6. See below, p. 240, note 4.

7. Michael Mac an tShair. See below, p. 241, note 9.

8. I. vire[†] na n-ep[†]roc, the Bishops' retreat. The Rev. J. E. McKenna tells me that the old episcopal residence probably occupied the site of what is now known as the Deanery.

9. Matthew Mac Cathasaigh I. See below, p. 241, note 12, and Extracts iii, viii.

10. This heading is in Ussher's hand in D. It appears also in the margin of L¹.

11. i.e. Argalliensis, adjective formed from Argallia, usually written Brgallia, = Airghialla or Oirghialla (Óriel), the district coinciding roughly with the counties of Armagh, Louth and Monaghan.

12. i.e. Mochta. The Martyrology of Gorman (19 Aug.) styles him 'lamp of Lugmad,' and the glossator states that he was bishop of Louth, as does also the glossator of the Martyrology of Oengus. But in his epistle, quoted in the *Annals of Ulster* and the *Annals of Tigernach*, s.a. 534, he is called presbyter. He was a disciple of St. Patrick according to the epistle just mentioned, Adamnan, *V. s. Columbae*, Praef. 2, and *Tripartite Life* (ed. Stokes, p. 227). He died in 535. For his Life see *Codex Salmanticensis*, ed. C. de Smedt and J. de Backer, col. 903. Ware (*De Praes. Hib.*, 1665, p. 41) omits him from his list of bishops of Clogher, and states that the Register describes Mac Cairthinn as the first bishop of that see (no doubt referring to Extract xi).

13. Probably an error for *ex hoc*, which is the reading of L¹.

vel Ludinensis sicut in provinciali romanae ecclesiae continetur. secundus episcopus Ergalliae beatus Makartinus.¹⁴ discipulus beati Patricii, seu fortis athleta cui consecrata fuit ecclesia Clochorensis tercius episcopus ergalliae erat beatus Tigernacus¹⁵ totius hiberniae legatus, qui immediate successit beato makartino de cuius manibus sanctus Makatrus† communionem accepit, et viaticum qui quantum in ipso fuit episcopatum cum sua benedictione reliquit eidem uero Tigernaco consecrata fuit ecclesia Cluainensis.¹⁶ item successit ei Sineltus†¹⁷ episcopus tempore cuius emanauit puteus aquarum uiuentium fons uiuist†, qui dicitur clair¹⁸ deargannglais¹⁹ et deargan sinyll nuncupatus²⁰ vel aclays id est fossa et deargann nuncupatus, quia beatus sinellus facta fossa pro aqua posuit scrinium sciam† deargann nomine in illa fossa, et tunc ad preces sancti puteus emanauit aquae uiuae qui dicitur glais deargann et nunc emanat, et vsque ad diem iudicii emanabit†. Idem quoque Sinellus resuscitauit filiam Regis Ergalliae a mortuis et am† uiuam patri restituit, propterea pater donauit ei et ecclesiae terram quae vulgariter† dicitur camcaca rinnill²¹ eidem vero sinello consecrata est ecclesia quae vocatur clairnnritochtan²² seu apud lochne.²³ Item beatus ƿeoƿeasga m^c clairnill²⁴ praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi. quae† dicitur episcopus et etiam Clochorensis tempore cuius emanauit fons aquae uiuae, quae dicitur slanog

14. Mac Cairthinn. Died 506 (*Ann. of Ulster*). He is commemorated on 24 March, and under the name Fer da Chrich on 15 Aug. For a fragment of his Life see below, Extract xi, where the former day is given as the date of his death. The *Annals of Ulster*, Gorman, and the glossator of Oengus give him the title of bishop and connect him with Clogher.

15. Tigernach of Clones, died 549 (*Ann. of Ulst.*). He is styled bishop by the glossator of Gorman, but not by that of Oengus, nor by the Ulster Annalist. There is no ground for connecting him with Clogher. His Life (§12; Plummer, *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*, ii, 266) relates that his grandfather Euchodius or Echachus offered to expel Maenchatinus (*i.e.*, Mac Cairthinn), bishop of Clogher, and to give him the see, but that Tigernach declined it.

16. Cluaineois, anglicized Clones.

17. A learned spelling for Sinellus. This is apparently Sinell of Cloeninis (Cleenish) in Lough Erne, commemorated on 12 Nov. (Gorman). He is probably to be identified with Sinilis, with whom St. Columbanus studied after he left Leinster, and before he went to Bangor (Jonas, *V. s. Columbani*, i, 3) and with Sinellus, the teacher of a youth named Aedhan, who was cured of leprosy by St. Comgall (*V. s. Comgalli*, 54; Plummer, ii, 19); perhaps also with Sinlanus, abbot of Bangor, who died in 610 (*Ant. of Bangor*, ed. Warren, vol. i, p. x). All these Sinells are represented as contemporary with SS. Columba and Columbanus (cp. *Cod. Sal.*, 164; *V. s. Munnu*, 5 f, in Plummer, ii, 228), and the last three are brought into connexion with Bangor. None of them is called a bishop, and none is said to have had anything to do with Clogher. The *Annals of Ulster* place the foundation of the church of St. Sinell under the year 1100; but this probably indicates the date of a church, the ruins of which still exist, close to the well mentioned below, note 20. L¹ has the note 'Sinellus 4,' meaning that he was the fourth bishop, thus counting 'Matheus' as the first; but 4 is corrected to 3. Cp. above, p. 233, note 12.

18. clair = a pit; the word aclays further on is an attempt to transliterate it. All the legible words between clair and nuncupatus quia, except vel and fossa et are insertions by a later hand in spaces left for them. The same must be said of scrinium sciam below; sciam being corrected by a still later hand to suum. The words vel and aclays are marked for transposition.

19. Glais = slan, a stream. Dergann is perhaps a diminutive, ƿeasgán, from ƿeas, red (the shrine being called 'the little red one' from its colour).

20. 'Sinyll nuncupatus' is from L¹; D is mutilated here. The reference is probably to the Holy Well at Belcoo in the parish of Cleenish (see note 17), which is the most noted well in Fermanagh. In the eighteenth century it was called Dabach Padraig, Patrick's tub (W. Wilson, *Post Chaise Companion*, 3rd ed., 1805, col. 100); but this name is now unknown locally. Stations are kept at it on the eve of the Assumption of B.V.M. (14 August). M.

21. The second a seems to be corrected from ē. The words perhaps mean 'the tribute of the host of Sinell.'

22. The plateau of the island of Lochtan (?).

23. Written above the line. An error for locheppne?

24. Daig son of Cairell, founder of Inishkeen, artisan of Ciaran of Saiger. See the Calendars at 18 Aug., and Life in *Cod. Sal.*, col. 891.

na ɣɪŋɣan²⁵ qui fons sibi consecratus est, eidem quoque ecclesia de ɪnnɪ cace ɪnnɣar maɣɪn²⁶ Clochorensis diocesis consecrata est Item²⁷ ecclesiae Clochorensi feidlines²⁸ sanctus tempore cuius emanauit puteus aquae viuae qui dicitur tibeat²⁹ filidelinius† cuius corpus humatum fuerat cum beato Tigernaco apud cloynes. vt libri referunt historiales. Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi beatus vltanus,³⁰ cuius boues furati sunt illi de Muinter laam alias de Mointirluan,³¹ et eos aduxerunt† ad insulam stagni, quae dicitur Dunlaun alias Dunluan³² quod tunc dicebatur lohcacɪmɪc qui sibi insequenti boues insulae additum† denagarunt† vnde ipse stagum† maledixit et fluxerunt vndique aquae stagni, ita quod facta est tarra† arida et tunc pede cum suis clericis intrauit insulam et furibus boues inficientibus capita de† mortuorum bovium mugitus³³ dederunt valde altos vnde ipsa in sua maledictione hoc carmen cecinit / loch cɪmɪc cɔmɪaɔmɪaɔh.³⁴

loch cɪmɪc cɔmɪaɔmɪaɔh.³⁵

leacɪn alann a ɪnn.

ɪnnɪ ulɪan olɪlɪaɔh.³⁶

mo mallaɔt cɪmɪ ɪnn³⁷

Cui Capella de Druim nubhann³⁸ fuit consecrata. Item praefuerunt ecclesiae Clochorensi isti episcopi Sethne, et episcopus Earch, et episcopus Eirglean et

25. ɣɪŋɣan occurs as the name of a stream (in Co. Galway): ɣɪŋɣan seems to be a diminutive.

26. ɪnnɣar is apparently corrupt. It may stand for a personal name. ɪnnɪ cace 1. would then be the island of the host of I. maɣɪn (probably the dat. of maɣen) is commonly used in Mid. Irish for 'a place.'

27. The word *praefuit* is omitted.

28. Written in pale ink in a space left for it. Evidently a corruption of Feidhlimidh, from which the adjective *fidelinus* (also in pale ink) is formed further on. Ware (*Ant.*, p. 305) identifies this Feidhlimidh with the patron of the episcopal see of Kilmore, giving his obit as 9 Aug. This date is a mistake for 3 Aug.: see Todd and Reeves, *Mart. of Donegal*, under the two days. The identification may be correct, but I do not know the ground on which it is based.

29. 1. *Tipra*, a well.

30. Apparently Ultan of Ardbracon, of whom we are told in the Martyrology of Oengus (4 Sep., gloss) that he succeeded Fursa in the abbacy of Louth. He was the teacher of Tirechan, and supplied him with materials for his Memoir of St. Patrick (*Liber Armachanus*, ed. J. Gwynn, pp. 17b, 21b). He died 657 or 663 (*Ann. of Ulst.*). He does not seem to have been a bishop. For the story told about him here see also Extract vii.

31. Muinterluin or Arda Muintire Luin, now Arda in the Island of Inishmore, Upper Lough Erne, and parish of Derrybrusk (formerly in the parish of Derryvullan), Co. Fermanagh. In Extract vii it is called muntɪɪlɪan. One of the O'Luins of Arda wrote part of MS. B of the *Ann. of Ulster* (ed. MacCarthy, vol. iv, p. v). In Irishmore Island there are the beds of several dried up lakes.

32. In Extract vii aɣcom ɔulann.

33. Corrected from *muditus*.

34. 'The Lake of the son of Corra.' But probably we should read as the first line of the quatrain, taking cɪmɪc as the name of the lake. There is a faint line partly below and partly through the words.

35. 1. cɔmɪaɔmɪaɔh.

36. 1. olɪlɪaɔh.

37. 1. ulɪan ɪnn. As emended the lines may be rendered:

"Loch Caisimhic triumphant (contentious?)!
broad and beauteous is its pool;
I am Ultan of great renown
my curse from me therefor."

38. Probably Druim Dubhain the seat of Cechtubar to whose care St. Patrick confided Cinnu, daughter of Echaid, a chieftain of Oriel who died at Clogher (*V. Trip.*, p. 177ff); now Nun's Hill in Clogher Demesne. M. See below, p. 248.

episcopus céoach et episcopus Crimir, Rodan et Lascrinianus†³⁹ sanctissimus prae fuit ecclesiae Clochorensi. imo† toti hiberniae cum fuisset in loco Christi in tota hibernia duodecim apostolis sub eo constitutis unde de ipso beatus Patricius priusquam Lascrinianus† nasceretur [cecini]t hoc carmen Seu rithmum.

Močen oíoe ílbuáðach⁴⁰ sruán sruá⁴¹ -seanamnois slanpolar. creðal craibteá⁴² coinnreleach feirmeor foctabuiteach anairtíum bap mbennaót. in fíorclepech naomh san imreirín ór ar bheir beiróirín re outracht ádur. craibteáð re cruár creóme. in cathaíoe beš ríomá ra ríaošalra ma ríat torrta na []⁴³ bío a beir óó inoubtarro ma Loch Cínnne nioituaáach. a bria- [tar ní]⁴⁴ bres raítear raíom rir moéan.⁴⁴

Quo cean⁴⁵ illis de lochernne qui dicuntur fírmánach a monachis beati lascriani Item praefuerunt ecclesiae clochorensi Duo episcopi. scilicet. tigeirna 7 teat tigeirna Item successit gloriosus episcopus virtutibus et miraculis coruscans scilicet cui m^e conett⁴⁶ de natione damhín cui consecrata fuit insula arnat q' nannar,⁴⁷ Item praefuit ecclesiae clochorensi Romanus filius oíuib regis ergalliae⁴⁸ cui consecrata fuit ecclesia de áduráar⁴⁹ Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi beatus ádamur⁵⁰

39. l. *Lasrianus*. This is no doubt Lassren or Molaise of Damhinis (Devenish Island in Loch Erne), who died in 751, and of whom St. Patrick prophesied, according to his Life (§2; Plummer, ii, 131). There is no reason to suppose that he was a bishop.

40. ch is written after first a, and crossed out.

41. Corrected from sruá.

42. l. craibteáð.

43. Letters lost by a rent in the MS.

44. The following rendering is all that can be safely attempted :

"Welcome, teacher of many gifts! sun ever-chaste, pure, bright, religious, devout and kind, overseer of Fódla [Ireland] . . . of your (pl.) blessings; the true-cleric, holy without contention, for it is at [his?] judgement they will be with fervent desire, devout. with steadfastness of belief; the warrior, little care in (= concerning?) this life . . . his way of life . . . ; about Lough Erne of many tribes; his word, [not] falsehood, is spoken (i.e. his word is not false; or possibly: these words about him); I bid him welcome."

45. I cannot explain these two words. The remainder of the sentence gives a (false?) etymology of the word Fermanagh. For its meaning see Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, i, 131.

46. Margin: 'enna uel cu.' Enna of Aran is commemorated on 21 Mar., and died in 542. He was the 'son of Conall the Red, son of Daimín' (Oengus, gloss), and came 'from Clogher.' He is not described as a bishop. From Daimín Clogher derived its name, Clochar mac nDaimín.

47. These names appear to be unsuccessful attempts to transcribe those which stand opposite them in the margin: 'uel arnna [marked for deletion], arnna [l. arna] a[r]n na naomh'—i.e. Aran, the height of the saints. The latter indicates Inishmore or Aranmore, the largest of the three Islands of Aran in Galway Bay, in which the townland of Killeany preserves the name of Enna. q' perhaps means *quod est*.

48. oíuib is crossed out, and underneath *regis* is written 'alias áóó oíuib.' The 'bishop' here mentioned is probably Romanus, son of a chieftain named Edus, who ruled a district near Galloon. He was baptized by St. Tigernach, and afterwards became abbot, apparently of Galloon. *V.s. Tig.*, 15 (Plummer, ii, 267). He must be identified with Ronan, who, with Tigernach, was the patron of Aghalurcher, near Galloon (*Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1447); probably also with Ronan son of Aedh of Achad forcha (Gorman, 23 Dec.). A place of this name was in the parish of Enniskeen, bar. of Slane, Co. Meath (F. M. Cusack, *Life of St. Patrick*, p. 391); but it may not have been the only place which was so named. Achad forcha closely resembles Achadhurchar.

This Ronan may have been the patron of Aghavea (Colgan, quoted in *Ir. Ecc. Rec.*, vii, 72). M.

49. Aghalurcher in the barony of Magherastephana, Co. Fermanagh.

50. Above this word is 'vel ádamur.' This, as the context shows, is St. Aidan, the apostle of Northumbria, who died 31 Aug. 651 (Bede, *H.E.*, iii, 3, 5, 14-17). He was certainly not bishop of Clogher, for he was elevated to the episcopate on the occasion of his departure from Iona to Northumbria (*ib.*, iii, 5). That he had any connexion with Clogher is at least doubtful. The glossator of Oengus (31 Aug.) writes of him, 'Aedhan, from Cell Mor in Mennat Tire in Airgeill; or in the north-east of England is Inis Medcoit [the Irish name of Lindisfarne], and Aedhan therein, i.e. at Inis Cathaig, or in the north-west of Little England is Inis Medcoit, and Aedhan therein.' The gloss on Gorman says more definitely that he was 'a bishop from Inis Cathaig.'

episcopus, cui consecrata fuit ecclesia de cillmoreoðoin⁵¹ iuxta verbum domini Exivit⁵² de hibernia in britaniam, quem honorifice recepit Vsualdus⁵³ rex et tunc fuit episcopus Hirforensis⁵⁴ cuius animam vidit sanctus successor eius postea deferri⁵⁵ per angelos ad regnum celeste. Item prae fuit ecclesiae Clochorensi macolcaba⁵⁶ Clericus germanus Donaldi mac eouig⁵⁷ Regis hiberniae cui fuit ecclesiae de Druim noiter⁵⁸ consecrata, qui postea factus fuit comarba pátaric⁵⁹ vt patet per hibernicum carmen hoc.

Ṫa bliagán deḡ ḡan oíbeir.
 Aíðeac⁶⁰ eíinn ní fáḡmoir⁶¹
 on ló⁶² ḡabar éuḡum
 l⁶⁰comarbur bunair pátaric⁶⁴

Item prae fuit ecclesiae Clochorensi et etiam toti hiberniae sanctus et venerabilis vir Adamnanus⁶⁵ tanquam apostoliae† sedis legatus cui consecratum est Cimiterium in capite plateae ciuitatis Clochorensis ex parte aquilonali. Item Crux consecrata est eidem in Cimiterio maiori iuxta cimiterium scrinarum contra hostium cimiterii

51. Above this word, in another hand, is 'uel ceallmoraesóain.' This is now Kilmore, in the barony of Monaghan. The barony was anciently called Ui Meith Macha, Ui Meithe Tire, or Ui Menna. See Hogan *Onomasticon*, s.v., and cp. the gloss on Oengus quoted in the previous note. Reeves has shown (Shirley, *Monaghan*, p. 315) that the patron of this church was Aedan son of Oengus, a disciple of St. Mochta of Louth, commemorated on 2 Nov. (Gorman), with whom the compiler of the Register has confounded Aedan son of Lughan (31 Aug.). But he errs in good company, for the glossator of Oengus makes the same mistake at 31 Aug., and Oengus himself has no commemoration of an Aedan at 2 Nov. There is no better ground for connecting Aedan son of Oengus than his namesake with Clogher.

52. Corrected from *exigit*.

53. Oswald king of Northumbria. See Bede, *ll. cc.*

54. This word, inserted later in a blank space, is evidently an attempt to copy some form of the name Lindisfarne.

55. Corrected from *deferti*.

56. Maelcobha was the grandfather of Dunchad abbot of Hi, who died in 717 (Oengus, 25 May, gloss). He succeeded his father Aedh as king of Ireland in 612, and was killed in battle in 615 (*Ann. of Ulst.*), evidently while still a young man. The Book of Invasions states, however, that he survived his defeat, and 'took upon him the yoke of religion' at Drumadillar (E. O'Reilly, *Irish Writers*, p. xli) O'Reilly says he was the author of three poems. His brother Domnald succeeded him in 628, and died in 642. It is clear that he was not bishop of Clogher in spite of the fact that the *Ann. of Inisfallen* (s.a. 628) support the statement of our Register that he was.

57. Above the line is written 'uel mcaosó'.

58. l. oíuim noiter i.e. Drumadillar, par. of Devenish, Co. Fermanagh. M.

59. Maelcobha comarb of Patrick was a different person. He died in 888 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

60. l. aíðeacó.

61. l. fáḡmoir?

62. The particle oo seems to have fallen out.

63. This letter is marked for deletion.

64. "Twelve years without banishment

. . . Erin they leave not

from the day I took upon me

the office of comarb on the foundation (or the hereditary office of comarb) of Patrick."

Reading fáḡmoir the first two lines must be rendered

"Twelve years without banishment

. . . Erin we find not."

65. Doubtless the biographer of St. Columba, who was abbot of Hi 679-704. He was not a bishop. The present notice of him is interesting as proving that he was held in high honour at Clogher, a fact of which, I believe, there is no other evidence. [Since this note was written Dr. E. Maguire's *Life of St. Adamnan* has come into my hands. His argument (pp. 31-47) has not convinced me that St. Adamnan or Eunan was a bishop.]

maioris beati Macartini qui et Adafananus† reliquit tinntimabulum† ereum ecclesiae Clochorensi quod pulsatur quolibet die hora matutinali per circuitum ciuitatis contra famem et pestilenciam et alias aduersitates ad incitandum corda fidelium ad devotionem dei et ad orandum pro fidelibus defunctis ritu ecclesiastico laudabili Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi *δεαnach*⁶⁶ cui consecrata fuit ecclesia de Domnoch *δορνach μορμαις*⁶⁷ praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi Altigren episcopus cuius parentela ignoratur Ciaranus⁶⁸ filius artificis cui consecrata fuit ecclesia de *cluain m'noir* Item Conall episcopus⁶⁹ cuius genus ignoratur *αιρμεδach* episcopus⁷⁰ cuius genus ignoratur *μαοιτμοcheirige* episcopus cuius genus ignoratur *μαιτε*⁷¹ episcopus cuius genus ignoratur *αιτςαιτε m'οαριαν*⁷² episcopus cuius genus ignoratur. Synach episcopus cuius genus ignoratur. Item episcopus *cairbre* episcopus *μαοιτουιν* episcopus *οιαρμοιο* episcopus^{72a} *conaidε* episcopus *μοριουιν* episcopus⁷³ *ουcροιτε(?)* episcopus *αιλλι*⁷⁴ episcopus *cairbre* episcopus *δονζαρ* episcopus *ceanfaolain*⁷⁵

66. Dianach. Commemorated in the Martyrology of Gorman under 16 Jan. The gloss calls him bishop of Domnach mor Maige Ene, now Kildoney in the parish of Kilbarron in the Moy, Co. Donegal.

67. This is a correction (of *μαξιλις*?). The last four letters, as printed in the text, are expuncted, and above the line is written *μαογε enne*. The margin has 'vell *τοmnach μορ μαοιγε ene*.

68. Ciaran (d. 549) may have been included in this list through confusion between *cluain eoir* (Clones) and *cluain mic noir* (Clonmacnoise).

69. Here the list falls into confusion, the cause of which is easily perceived. The original scribe, after recording the episcopate of Conall, left five spaces, each followed by the formula 'episcopus cuius genus ignoratur'; then he wrote the word *episcopus* thirteen times, in each case followed by a space; then 'episcopus odo,' and finally *episcopus* twice, each time with a following space. Thus 20 spaces were provided to accommodate the names in Irish characters of as many bishops. But before the Irish scribe began his work another person proceeded to interlineate transliterations of these names. Unfortunately, however, he omitted one of them (Maelduin), and he put two others (Candfaelad and Conaidus alius) into a single space. Thus when he reached the last bishop (Murigah Macmail oCullean: for the true reading see below p. 239 notes 77,78) three spaces remained. He got over the difficulty by writing *murigah* over the first space, striking out *episcopus* before Cristinus and putting *episcopus* in, and *macmail* over, the space which preceded it, and *ocullean* over that which followed. Thus was produced the extraordinary jumble 'episcopus murigah episcopus odo episcopus macmail ocullean.' The Irish scribe made mistakes of his own. After writing *αιρμεδach* under Airmedeach he omitted two names. Hence the three following names come two places before the corresponding transliterations. The next name—*cairbre*—could not be placed in the following blank, of which the interlineator had taken possession for Synach: accordingly it is only one place before Cairbre. After it comes *μαοιτουιν*, which the interlineator had passed over; and consequently with *οιαρμοιο* (Diarmad) the two lists come together. From this point the Irish scribe faithfully follows his predecessor, repeating all his errors. But in the end he found himself with a name regarding which the interlineator gave him no guidance—*ο buigill*. He placed it above the line after Odo. This, as we shall see (p. 239, note 76), was an error.

70. It is said in the *Tripartite Life* (ed. Stokes, pp. 61, 257) that 'Ermedach, bishop of Clogher' wrote an account of the miracles of St. Patrick. After him the Irish scribe omitted two names (see note 69), which he afterwards inserted in the margin: 'cumaετ episcopus *φαοιτοοδαρ* episcopus'; but the order is apparently inverted, for they correspond to the transliterations Faeldobar and Cunnacht. Faeldobhar seems to have been a monk of Clogher, who is commemorated on 29 June, and died in 702 (*Ann. of Ulst.*); and I suspect that *cumaετ* = Cunnacht is 'Conaing Ua Domnallain, herenagh of Clochar mac nDaimeni,' who died in 961 (*ib.*).

71. If the conclusions of note 69 are correct *μαιτε* = Synach. It is obvious that either may be a misreading of the other.

72. Apparently Artgal, abbot of Clogher, who died in 770 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

72^a Perhaps the bishop of Airthier Maige (Armoy, Co. Fermanagh) commemorated on 16 Jan. (Gorman).

73. Moran, abbot of Clogher, died in or shortly after 842 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

74. The first *l* is expuncted. *Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 868 (*recte* 869): 'Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar mac nDaimen dormiuit.'

75. Cennfaelad, abbot of Clogher, died 931 (*Ann. of Ulster*). After him the interlineator inserts, in the line of writing, 'episcopus conaidus'; a mere repetition.

conarðe aīur alius episcopus tomoltach episcopus cellach episcopus mupisach episcopus odo o buisill⁷⁶ episcopus macamail⁷⁷ episcopus ocutlean⁷⁸ cristinus o morisair⁷⁹ episcopus cuius corpus inhumatum est in monasterio Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Ardma, et reliquiae ipsius translatae continentur in maiori altari eiusdem monasterii qui etiam fuit vnicus germanus beati Malachiae archiepiscopi admachani† apostolicae Sedis legati, qui etiam legatus ab innocentio secundo impetrauit quartam episcopalem per totam ergalliam dari episcopust clochorensi sicut in pontificali eiusdem ecclesiae combusta continetur, quam vidimus, legimus et approbauimus, et predictus Cristinus edificauit molendinum apud Clochor cuius aqua sanitatem praestat infirmis quod molendinum non molit bladum furtium sicut de facto vidimus qui crastinus† fuit praeceptor Scotiae .i. hiberniae sicut in martilogio continetur Δοῦδ η ceallais⁸⁰ episcopus qui decebatur† episcopus Ergalliae quoniam praefuit vtrique ecclesiae scilicet Ludunent† et Clochorent† sicut sui praedecessores fuerunt, qui dotaui monasterium de Cnoc iuxta lubzad de terris quas ei donauit Donnchad o cearbail rex Ergalliae pro anima sua⁸¹ cumque inunxisset praedictus odo praedictum Cristinum in extremis positum, vidit sanctus Malachias annaltim†⁸² quem deferebat Cristinus salire ad digitat beati Δοῦδαν⁸³ et ideo ipsum in episcopum successorem consecrauit, et in episcopatu xl annis⁸⁴ vixit maoliora o cerbail praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi qui consecrauit capellam antiquam monasterii sanctae mariae de Clochor⁸⁵ et electus in Primatem iuit versus Curiam et eodem anno mortust est.⁸⁶ Σιολλακριουρῳ hua m'cupain⁸⁷ abbas de Cluaineois praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi vii annis maoliora m'aneairpuit m'e

76. The surname is written above the line, no space having been left for it. I can find no Odo (Aedh) Ua Baighill who would be likely to appear in the present list. But the death of Cinaeth Ua Baighill, bishop of Clogher, is recorded under the year 1135 (*Ann. of Tigernach*). He seems to have been the immediate predecessor of Cristinus Ua Morgair, and the omission of his name would be difficult to account for. I infer therefore that the surname has been misplaced. The words 'episcopus o buisill' may have been in the margin of the original Register opposite Cristinus o morisair. This would account for the fact that bishop O'Boyle was ignored both by the original scribe and by the interlineator, and for the position assigned to his surname by the Irish scribe.

77. The second Δ is above the line. Margin: 'uel maol.' The correct reading is obviously mac maol, followed by tpu or some other name.

78. For the confusion at this place see above, p. 238, note 69. Muiredach O Cuillen was a herenagh of Clogher who was killed in 1126 (*Ann. of Ulst.*), and the compilers of the Register evidently supposed that he was the son of 'Mael Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland,' who died in 1109 (*ib*). It will be observed that he was a member of Bishop Patrick O'Cuilleen's family, to which circumstance we may owe this piece of information about him.

79. For this bishop see St. Bernard, *V. s. Malachiae*, c. 34. He died in 1138 (Four Masters) or 1139 (*Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey*, ed. J. T. Gilbert, vol. ii, p. 258).

80. Aedh (Edanus) Ua Ceallaigh was nominated and consecrated by St. Malachy in 1139. He died in 1182 (St. Bernard, *l.c.*; *Ann. of Loch Cé*).

81. For the foundation of the monastery of Knock by Donnchadh Ua Cerbhaill in 1148 see Four Masters at that year, and the note printed from an antiphony of Armagh (T.C.D. MS. B. 1. 1) in Petrie's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, p. 391. The English translation of this note there given is re-printed in Stokes's *Martyrology of Gorman*, p. xx.

82. Margin: *annulum*.

83. This story is developed from Malachy's remark to Edan (St. Bernard, *l.c.*). Tu mihi a Domino designatus es, qui annulum suum aureum, quo desponsandus es, iam nunc praeuidi in digito tuo.

84. Exactly, forty-three years. L' has the marginal note 'obiit circa 1179': but see note 80.

85. See above, p. 237.

86. Mael Iu Ua Cerbhaill was elected to the Primacy in 1184, and died in 1187 (*Ann. of Ulst.*). The words 'eodem anno' are therefore incorrect.

87. This is perhaps the correct form of Gillacrist's surname. But it may be an error for ua mic cupain. The name is written Ua Muccaran in the *Annals of Loch Cé*. That he succeeded in 1187 is proved by the Charter printed in *L.A.J.*, vol. iv, p. 143, which may be dated early in 1188. He died in 1193 (*Ann. of Loch Cé*). Thus the 'vii annis' of the text is approximately correct.

μαοιτciραιν⁸⁸ abbas de Mellifonte. praefuit ecclesiae Clochoren† quatuor annis
 ̑iota ̑iγερnach m^c ̑illaρonain⁸⁹ secundo anno cuius temporibus Ricardus
 Pibard⁹⁰ baro de atrio dei⁹¹ introitu anglichanorum in hiberniam cepit edificare
 castrum in terris episcopi apud ̑omnach μαiρeαv⁹² vbi nunc castrum est ipsius,
 et cum hoc audisset episcopus venit et nunciauit novum opus, cum ob hoc baro
 ab inceptione non cessaret episcopus procuravit se indui⁹³ pontificabilibus† et
 fossam intravit, ac iacens humi se prostravit. porro fossatores cum non possent
 laborare quia nemo voluit manus violentas iniicere in episcopum venit baro ipse
 et episcopum propriis manibus de fossa extraxit. Contra episcopum exclamando
 baronem maledixit ita quod ipse baro. 1^o. lepra percussus erat, et postea interiit,
 et vt creditur hac de causa ne† de prosperitate†⁹⁴ sua possidet praedictas terras
 nec in eternum possidebit. Praedictus vero Tigernacus fuit filius mac⁹⁵ ̑iota
 ρonain⁹⁶ meγ beac⁹⁷ ̑e μυθoρη⁹⁸ in cuius area ex dono ̑oθ ̑ittaio⁹⁹ supradicti
 episcopi monasterium de Louae† est fundatum et ibidem cum praedicto ̑oθ
 contra fontem est sepultus. Item Donatus ̑ ρ̑oαβραιν² qui postea assumptus
 est in priorem³ et pro viribus contra iustitiam impugnavit ecclesiam Clochorensem
 Item Nemeas ̑ bρoγan⁴ scilicet germanus praedicti Nemeae qui viriliter et

88. Called Ua Maelciarain in *Ann. of Loch Cé*. The present passage shows that this is not a surname: he was grandson of Maelciarain. He died in 1197 (*ibid.*), which agrees with O'Cassidy's 'quatuor annis.' The Register ignores his successor Thomas, bishop of Clogher, for our knowledge of whom we are indebted to the charter (c. 1197) printed in *L.A.J.*, vol. iv, p. 147.

89. Bishop Gilla Tigernaich or Tigernach died in 1217 or 1218 (*Ann. of Loch Cé*; *Ann. of Ulst.*). Gilla Ronain is the name of his father: see below.

90. Probably an error for Roger Pipard. The story is told in a somewhat different form in Extract vi. L¹ has the marginal note 'circa anno 1200.' This may be right; for Roger Pipard was granted the tithes of Donaghmoynne and other churches in 1197 (*L.A.J.* iv, 147), and the 'second year' of Gilla Tigernach, supposing (as the compiler of the Register did) that he succeeded in 1197, would be 1199.

91. Ardee. Atrium Dei is the regular mediaeval Latin equivalent of ̑ε ρ̑ιρoε̑o, and not, as Hogan (*Onomasticon*, s.v.) seems to think, an invention of Ussher.

92. In Extract vi ̑omnachmaγin, i.e. Donaghmoynne, in the barony of Farney, Co. Monaghan. Some remains of the castle (which was apparently a stone building; see Extr. vi 'loco lapidis,') or of a later one on the same site (*Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1244) still exist in the townland and parish of Donaghmoynne. See E. P. Shirley, *History of Monaghan*, pp. 15, 526f, and Mr. H. Morris's article on Manaán Castle in *L.A.J.* ii, 263.

93. Corrected from *in dni* (= *in domini*).

94. Corrected by another hand to *posteritate*. L¹ corrects to 'nemo de posteritate.'

95. A repetition of *filius*.

96. Elsewhere ρonain. The scribe has here omitted the stroke over o representing n.

97. MacBethadh. Apparently the surname (= Macbeth) of Gilla Ronain, father of Tigernach.

98. The letters ̑oρη are above the line. The reference is to Mugdornai, the district which includes the baronies of Cremorne and Farney, Co. Monaghan.

99. 1. ̑α Ceallaig̑.

1. The Priory of St. Mary. The foundation of Knock is mentioned higher up.

2. Margin, in Ussher's hand: 'Vide Annal. Connacht. an. 1249.' The date of the accession of Donatus Ua Fidhubra is apparently not recorded. After postulation to the see of Armagh he received the royal assent and restoration of temporalities 20 Sep., 1227. He died in 1237, apparently on 17 Oct. (Cal. Close Rolls 1224, p. 201; Cal. Pat. Rolls 1225, p. 143; Cal. Docs. Irel., vol. i, no. 2417; *Ann. of Loch Cé*).

3. Above this word *primate* was written by Ussher, and crossed out.

4. Nehemias was elected in 1227, and, after litigation at the Curia, confirmed and consecrated by the Archbishop of Tuam. Died 1240 (Theiner, *Monumenta*, 35, 40; Cal. Pat. Rolls 1225, p. 166). There is a hiatus here, for the following words apply to his brother and successor David. After the death of Nehemias there seems to have been a long interregnum, for in 1246 a bishop-elect is mentioned (Cal. Papal Letters, i, 224), and David Ua Bracain was bishop in 1252 (below, Extract ix). He died in 1267 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

efficaciter pro iure ecclesiae Clochorensis laboravit et⁵ ad vltimam corporis debilitatem detentus in⁵ archiepiscopi scilicet fratris μαοιπατμα[ε] hui r̄ganunt⁶ privatus sigillo suo et sigillo capituli sui ad fabricandum fulfum⁷ contra ecclesiam Clochorensem. quibus sigillis episcopus et capitulum clochorense postea vsi fuerunt⁸ et sepultus est in monasterio mellifontis quia monachus eiusdem monasterii fuerat Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi Michael m̄αντρδορ⁹ per fratrem Patricium archiepiscopum μαοιπατμαε όρσαναι cassata electione celebrata per Capitulum Clochorense de Reginaldo m̄εστιαφενειν archidiacono suo sine licentia sedis apostolicae qui sic quasi intrusus vixit in episcopatu 17 annis et sepultus est in monasterio beatae Mariae de Clochor,¹⁰ oriundus de Civitate ardmachana sed originatim vt dicebatur όρτοιν de Mumomia.¹¹ Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi Matheus m̄εκαταρδο cancellarius ardmachanus oriundus de stirpe nepotis πορρεταιν¹² a decano et capitulo Clochorensi vnanimiter electus, cum fuisset in curia romana pro negotiis ecclesiae ardmachanae, et postea vocatus a curia propter hoc ad partes suas fuerat confirmatus, per Dominum Nicholaum¹³ archiepiscopum ardmachanum hiberniae primatem consecratus in monasterio sanctae Mariae de λιορζαβαυ¹⁴ in festo apostolorum Petri, et Pauli in die Dominico anno Domini 1285¹⁵ per venerabiles presules Dominum Tigernacum episcopum Dromorensem¹⁶ et Dominum florentium episcopum Rapotensem¹⁷ et fratrem Mauricium episcopum Conorensem¹⁸ de mandato et voluntate supradicti archiepiscopi qui

5. Something is omitted here.

6. Archbishop of Armagh 1262-1270.

7. I cannot explain this word. L¹ has *fulsum*.

8. There is another lacuna here. Ware, no doubt, gives us the substance of some of the missing words of the Register when he writes, 'et paralyti oppressus naturae debitum persoluit' (*De Praes.*, p. 46). He must have had some authority for the statement; and it is difficult to find any other source from which it can have come. Cp. above, p. 231.

9. Consecrated 8 Sep. 1268 by the Archbishop of Armagh. Died 1288 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

10. Ware (*De Praes. Hib.*, p. 47) refers this remark to Bishop Michael, and Harris (Ware's Works, i, 183) rebukes the compiler of King's Collections (King-Harris Collectanea, vol. xiii, p. 334) for applying it to his rival. But the words 'sic quasi intrusus' favour the latter interpretation. Moreover the period of Michael's episcopate, according to the Annals, was not seventeen, but twenty years; see last note.

11. It is uncertain whether this clause refers to Michael or Reginald.

12. The Ui Dortain were a sept of the Oirghialla seated near Ardraccan, Co. Meath. For this bishop (Mattheus Mac Cathasaigh I) see also Extracts i, iii, viii.

13. Nicholas Mac Mael Isa, 1272-1302.

14. Lisgoole, on the shore of Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh.

15. What the scribe originally wrote is undecipherable; but the year was corrected, first to 1286 and then to 1285. Ussher notes in the margin, 'an. 1287 Jun. 29 dies fuit dominicus,' which is correct; and Ware accordingly gives 1287 as the year of the consecration. But 1285, 1286 and 1287 are all inconsistent with the date of the death of Matthew's predecessor (1288). The text is therefore corrupt. The custom of consecrating a bishop on Sunday was commonly observed; and O'Cassidy may have inserted 'in die dominico' on the assumption that it was adhered to in this case. But there were certainly exceptions to the rule: e.g. the Metz Pontifical, written between 1302 and 1318 (Ed. E.S. Dowick, 1902), has 'die dominica uel in festo celebri.'

16. Received the temporalities of the see at the hands of the Archbishop before 4 Oct. 1285 (Cal. Docs. Irel. iii. 2 (p. 10); Cal. Close Rolls 1279, p. 341). Still bishop 1291 (Swayne's Register, iii, f. 52).

17. Bishop in 1291 (Swayne's Register, l.c.). Died 1299 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

18. The bishop of Connor at this time was Peter de Dunach (1275-1292). It may have been on this account that Ware after writing (in L¹) *Conorensem* altered it into *Cenonensem* (*sic*). He reads *Cenanensem* in his *De Praes.* (p. 47) without any expression of doubt. But there is no record of a bishop of Kells (Cenanensis) after 1211 (see *Ann. of Loch Cé, s.a.*), and it is improbable that there was one sixty years later. A suggestion more likely to be correct is Maurice, bishop of Kilmore, who was appointed before October 1286 (Cal. Pat. Rolls 1281, p. 252). The style of a bishop of Kilmore (Triburnensis) causes our scribe some difficulty a little further on, and T in an Irish text is easily mistaken for C.

Matheus primitus fecit manerium apud ποροιρι¹⁹ et postea edificavit in insula Makartini apud mucnumh²⁰ edificavit insuper capellam sancti Makartini apud Clochor ad sepulchrum eiusdem makartini Cimiterum† ambiendo, et etiam lapidibus murando. Item edificavit maiorem ecclesiam ciuitatis Clochorensis et duas campanas fieri fecit ibidem pro quibus expendit 15 marchas et eo amplius et alia multa bona fecit praedictus Matheus quae hic omitto. Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi. Gelassius obanan²¹ tribus annis comorbanas† sancti Tigernaci de ctuainoir. Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochorensi Nicholas mac catarair²² archidiaconus Clochorensis qui electus fuit in monasterio apostolorum Petri et Pauli de ctuaneoir²³ in vigilia beati Mathiae apostoli anno²⁴ 1319 et eodem anno consecratus est in monasterio de uiorzathail²⁵ per venerabiles patres Michaellem Derensem²⁶ Thomam²⁷ Rapotensem et Patricium Tribununtem†²⁸ episcopos. Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochoren† Bernardus m^c cactmasoil²⁹ archidiaconus eiusdem per provisionem sedis apostolicae seu magistri firron³⁰ archiepiscopi ardmachani hiberniae Primatis tempore provisionis in Romana Curia existentis, qui mortuus fuit in Civitate Clochorensi comuni† pestilencia³¹ qua tota hibernia orbata extiterat et civitas Clochorensis fere depopulato† omnino fuerat. Item successit eidem per electionem concordem capituli Clochorensis magister Matheus m^c catarair³² archidiaconus clochorensis nepos germani prini Mathei m^c catarair³³ qui confirmatus fuit per dominum Milanem†³⁴ archiepiscopum ardmachanum hiberniae Primatem et consecratus in ecclesia parochiali de druim inarstunm³⁴ per dictum Dominum archiepiscopum et Ardachadensem et Dunen† episcopos. Item successit eidem odo oio hua neill³⁶ qui prius erat cancellarius ardmachanus. Item successit eidem ex

19. Ros Airthir, now Rossorry, Co. Fermanagh, the parish in which Lisgoole Abbey is situated.

20. Mucnamh. Muckno Lake, Co. Monaghan.

21. Gilla Isu Ua Banain was confirmed and consecrated by the Archbishop of Armagh in 1316, and died in 1319 (Theiner, p. 223, *Ann. of Ulst.*); thus 'tribus annis' is correct. His predecessor appears to be omitted, for a bishop named Henry is mentioned in 1310 (H. F. Berry, *Irish Statutes*, i, 261).

22. The only other notice of this bishop which I have found is the record of his death 'in the harvest' 1356 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

23. Clones.

24. 24 Feb. 1320.

25. Lisgoole.

26. Elected bishop of Derry in pursuance of a licence issued by the crown 19 August 1319 (Cal. Pat. Rolls Irel., i, 26, no. 21).

27. Thomas Ua Domnall, bishop of Raphoe 1319-1337 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

28. This word must represent *Triburnensis*, an adjective formed from Tir Briuin, and commonly used in mediaeval documents for the diocese of Kilmore. I have found no other notice of this bishop, unless he is to be identified with the bishop Ua Cridagain, who died in 1328 (Four Masters).

29. According to the *Ann. of Ulst.*, in which he is called Brian, he succeeded in 1356.

30. By this name is meant Richard FitzRalph, Archbishop 1348-1360.

31. Margin: 'anno 1361^o.' Ware (*De Praes. Hib.*, p. 48) writes: 'Mortem obiit Clochorae ex peste . . . illa nimirum (ni fallor) quam anno contigisse 1361 nostri docent Annales. Sunt tamen qui tradunt eum mortem obiisse anno 1358.' The *Ann. of Ulst.* record the bishop's death under 1358, and mention the pestilence ('the King's grace') under 1361.

32. I know nothing of this bishop except what is told here.

33. Milo Sweteman, consecrated at Avignon in Nov. 1361, had his temporalities restored in Feb. 1362 (Cal. Pat. Rolls 1361, p. 155). The earliest possible date for consecration of Matthew Mac Cathasaigh is therefore 1362. Harris (p. 184) gives 1361.

34. Dromiskin, Co. Louth.

35. This word is crossed out.

36. neill is written above the line. Odo was bishop in 1366, and died 27 July 1370 (Cal. of Sweteman's Register in *Proc. Roy. Ir. Acad.*, xxix C, nos. 47, 53; *Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1369, Four Masters).

provisione apostolicae sedis sollertissimus Decretorum doctor ac monachus siscercensis† ordinis nua corcraoin³⁷ eius animae propicietur Deus, amen Item successit ex provisione apostolica magister Arturus mac caſmaoit³⁸ archidiaconus et Clochorensium ecclesiarum† canonicus qui cum adiuvamine et confortatione tenentium ecclesiae Clochorensis et aliorum Christi fidelium pulchram Capellam erigi fecit in honorem beati Makartini ante cuius consumationem† quod lachrimose ac dolenter referimus, ecclesia Clochorensis et duae Capellae et monasterium beatae Mariae, nec non Curia domini episcopi cum 32^{bns} aliis edificiis, ac omnia episcopi et Capituli et dictae Clochorensis ecclesiae pontificalia aliaque indumenta sacerdotalia ac utensilia et insignia combusta fuerunt.³⁹ Anno Domini 1395 indictione tertia Pontificatus sancti in Christo patris ac domini Bonafacii† divina providentia papae 9 Anno domini.⁴⁰ 6. 28 die mensis Aprilis et consecrationis praefati Domini Arturi anno sexto⁴¹ Item successit eidem Domino Arturo per provisione† sedis Apostolicae Petrus maſurðei†⁴² archidiaconus Clochorensis per postulacionem capituli Clochorensis. Item successit illi ex provisione Apostolica Dominus Rogerus .i. poſa⁴³ episcopus Clochorensis filius Thomae iuuenis meſurðei† principis de fearamanach Item successit illi Rogero Edmundus eypſa⁴⁴ frater minor de Momunia aſ cſich eypſeac⁴⁵ et doctor in theologia. Item successit eidem Patricius oconnoturð⁴⁶ abbas de Cluaineos et eo deueniente ad hiberniam relictis suis literis in banca infra paucos dies communi pestilentia moriebatur Item successit eidem Dominus Eugenius m^c caſmaoit⁴⁷ decanus Clochorensis per provisionem sedis apostolicae. Item praefuit ecclesiae Clochoren† Patricius cuillinn⁴⁸ cuillinn.

37. John Ua Corcraoin was provided in succession to Odo after an interregnum of nearly three years on 6 Ap. 1373. He was a Benedictine, not a Cistercian (Theiner, p. 349). The date of his death is not known.

38. Bound himself to pay Papal dues 15 Feb. 1390. Died 10 Aug. 1432 (Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica*, i², 192; *Ann. of Ulst.*).

39. This fire is mentioned by the Four Masters under 1395.

40. This word should be omitted.

41. If the date of the fire is correct Mac Cathmail must have been consecrated between 28 Ap. 1389 and 28 Ap. 1390. A bishop named Laurence, who was in office and apparently recognized by the Archbishop, in Mar. 1427, is ignored (Swayne's Register, iii. f. 98v). He may be the bishop Ua Martain who died in 1431 (Four Masters).

42. Provided 13 July 1433 (Cal. Pap. Lett. viii. 470).

43. The English scribe wrote poſſa. Under this word is a row of dots, and above it poſa. Rosa Mac Uidhir succeeded on the resignation of Peter. He was provided 21 July 1447 (Cal. Papal Letters, x. 299), and consecrated at Drogheda by the Archbishop of Armagh about 1 Jan. 1450. He died in 1483 (*Ann. of Ulst.*). Florence Wolley was provided on 20 Nov. 1475, the see being declared vacant by the resignation of Rosa (Eubel, *Hier. Cath.*, ii, 146). Niallan was also provided after Rosa's death; but died before his letters were made out (Costello, *De Annals Hiberniae*, p. 55).

44. i.e. De Courcey. He was the first English bishop of Clogher. He was provided by Sixtus IV, 14 June 1484. Sixtus having died before the letters were made out, the provision was confirmed by Innocent VIII, 12 Sep. 1484 (*Annates Hiberniae*, p. 55; *Ann. of Ulst. s.a.* 1495). He was translated to Ross. He resigned that see 24 March, 1517 (Theiner, *Mon.*, p. 519) and died 10 March, 1518 (*Irish Eccl. Record*, i, 106).

45. i.e. 'in the De Courceys' country.'

46. Several provisions are omitted here. James was provided, it would seem on the translation of De Courcey, in 1494; but the translation not having taken effect for some years, the provision was apparently void. Andrew was provided as coadjutor and successor to De Courcey in June or July 1500. Nehemiah (Clonin) was provided 24 Jan. 1502 (*Annates Hiberniae*, p. 55f; Eubel ii, 146). According to Ware (p. 49) he resigned 29 Aug. 1503. Finally Gilla Patraic O Conghalla was provided as successor to Clonin 6 Mar. 1504 (Eubel, iii, 186); but he died, as O'Cassidy and the *Ann. of Ulst.* tell us, in the same year.

47. Provided 4 Ap. 1505 (Eubel, iii. 186). Died 1515 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

48. The word *cuillinn* is crossed out. Patrick O'Cuillean (who here, as above, p. 233, drops the initial O) was one of the 'authors' of the Register. He was recommended to the Pope by Henry

EXTRACT III.

(Register ff. 17v-18r).

Memorandum quod Dominus Matheus⁴⁹ episcopus Clochorensis, iuit ad ecclesiam beati Constantis de Eoynys ad faciendam translacionem beati Constantis⁵⁰ praespiteri et etiam beati fergiuminth episcopi de Cutmaine successoris beati Aedhami Diaconi⁵¹ et invento corpore beati Constantis divisit reliquias eius in tres partes et relicta tertia parte in ecclesia de Eoynys duas secum duxit ad ecclesiam Clochorensem quarum vnā concessit ecclesiae beati Vumci de τuιγνετh⁵² et fecit illam partem recondi in quodam scrinio in quo similiter possuit episcopus de reliquiis supradicti fergiuminth episcopi Aliam autem partem de reliquiis

VIII, 27 Sep. 1515 (Theiner, p. 516), and was provided 11 Feb. 1517 (Eubel, iii, 186). He died in 1534. After his name L¹ adds, 'qui uixit Ao 1528.' The words are written as part of the text, though they are obviously a gloss of the scribe. They are underlined and crossed out. Cp. p. 229. L¹ also adds a list of the successors of O'Cuilleán, viz. 'Hugo o Carphallan claruit 1557, Cornelius McArđghill [undated], Meilerus Magragh translatus in Archiep. Cassel' 1570, Georgius Mt Gomery Scotus ob. Londini 15 Jan. 1620, Jacobus Spottiswood Scotus. This note was probably written during Spottiswood's episcopate (1621-1644).

Here O'Cassidy's list ends with the bishop under whom it was compiled. But in view of another bishop mentioned lower down, it may be well to continue the succession a little further. O'Cuilleán was succeeded by HUGH O'CEARBHALLAIN. He was provided 6 Aug. 1535; and a mandate for his consecration was directed to the bishop of Bova, 16 Jan. 1537. He renounced his provision 1 Oct. 1542, and was reappointed by the king on or before 8 Oct. He was deposed by the Pope before 22 Feb. 1557 (Cal. of Letters Henry VIII, xvii, 890, 924; State Papers, Henry VIII, iii, 427). Meanwhile, RAYMOND MAC MATHGAMNA was provided as the successor of O'Cuilleán, 27 Aug. 1546. He went to Ireland to claim the see on the deposition of O Cerbhallain, 22 Feb. 1557 (Eubel, iii, 186; Cal. of State Papers, Foreign, Mary, 289). His successor was CORNELIUS MAC ARDGHAIL, for whom see Extract iv.

49. Matthew Mac Cathasaigh I, as the date at the end of the Extract shows. See above, pp. 233, 241f, and below, p. 249ff.

50. Constans, who died in 778, was, according to the *Ann. of Ulst.*, a 'sapiens,' according to Gorman (14 Nov., gloss), a priest and anchorite. Both describe him as of Lough Erne; but Eoinis (now Eanish) is an island in Lough Oughter, on the River Erne, in Co. Cavan. See *Ann. of Loch Cé*, s.a. 1231. It has been suggested that the island of Aughnish in Lough Erne may be intended here (M.); but could Aughnish come from Eoinis? Aughnish=Each-inis, Horse-island; Eó-inis=Salmon-island.

51. Mr. R. I. Best has most kindly called my attention to the entry in the Martyrology of Gorman (Aug. 31), 'Deochain Aed ind arđgeit,' which is glossed 'ó Chuil Maine.' It is obvious that Aedhamus is this Aedh, and that Cutmaine is an error for Culmaine. The following genealogy of Aedh appears in several MSS.: 'Dechoin Aed mac Maine m. Leogaire m. Cairthind m. Eirc m. Echach m. Collai Uais [focrich, *B. of Lecan*] is' fil i Cúil Maine ['it is he who is in Cúil Maine'], to which the Book of Lecan adds 'i Lurg.' (See Book of Leinster, p. 347 g; Mac Fírbis's Book of Genealogies, R.I.A., p. 339; Leabar Breac, p. 14 d; Book of Lecan, p. 103 d). Colla Uais was the ancestor of the Oirghialla, and of many Fermanagh families, e.g. the Maguires. Hence it may be suggested that Culmaine is the present Magheraculmonee in the barony of Lurg, Co. Fermanagh. For identifications which seem less probable see Stokes, *Gorman*, p. 306; and for other references to Aedh the passages cited in Hogan, s.v. Cúil Maine, and Rawlinson B. 502 (facs.) p. 141^b 21. Of Fergiuminth I know nothing.

52. *Vumci* is a corruption of Vincentii, as appears from the gloss in Oengus on St. Vincentius, deacon of Saragossa (21 Aug.): 'i.e. a bishop (*sic*), i.e. Unnic Tuigneach in Hui Dortain, i.e. a bishop; or *Vincenti* (is the right reading), so that he may be Unnic in Tugniath, or Uncan Tuigneth.' On the same day Gorman has Uncan. Stokes (*Mart. of Oengus*, p. 397) suggests that Tugniath is Tynan (Tugneda, gen. Tuidnidha); but that seems inconsistent with the position of Hui Dortain (see above, p. 241, note 12). It is obviously identical with our Tuigneth. Can this be a corruption of Saragossa? In any case the veneration of Constans among the Hui Dortain helps to explain the incident recorded in the text: for Matthew Mac Cathasaigh belonged to that sept. See above p. 241.

Constantis fecit recondi in scrinio magno beati Makartini⁵³ in quadam cista parua siue pixide lignea Item reliquias beati fergumint[†] possuit in quodam linteo et fecit eas recondi in eodem scrinio Item beatus Constans secum duxit de Britanne[†] tres viros praelatae fidei ad serviendum sibi et deo in monasterio suo de Eoynys quorum corpora sepulta sunt in inferiori parte Cymiterii de Eoynys et episcopus fecit vnum de ipsis transferri cuius reliquias possuit episcopus in quodam scrinio, quod dicitur Membra a Membrana dictum quae ibidem continebatur quia cum beatus Tigernacus hospitaretur apud lysdoniam⁵⁴ vbi tunc conventus monialium fuerat sanctarum qui conventus vnam habens ovem cuius lana induebantur moniales fecit interfici illam ovem beato Tygernaco pro carnibus et hoc ignorante sancto Tygernaco : vnde beatus Tigernacus rogauit Dominum suum Jesum Christum vt pellis illa afferet lanam ad vsum monialium sicut antea dabat, quando fuit in corpore ovis, Et sic conventus habebat lanam de pelle per plures annos sicut viuente oue ad supplicationem beati Tygernaci. Postea vero cum pellis illa ad solem fuisset possita causa eam siccandi coruus quidam pellem in rostro recipiens eam secum per aera reduxit vsque ad sanctum Biedanum^{†55} et dimissit pellem ad pedes eius. qui sanctus Biedanus[†] cognoscens[†] pellem esse de qua fecit sanctus Tygernacus miracula remissit eandem pellem ad ecclesiam Clochorenssem Cui tunc praefuit beatus Tygernacus episcopus et sic scrinium illud factum est ad opus illius pellis in quo pellis illa recondita fuit. vel alio modo dicitur Membra id est memoriale scrineum respectu maioris scrinei, quod dicitur Domnach Airgid⁵⁶ in quo scrineo memoriali reliquiae sanctorum fuerunt reconditae vnde illud magnum scrineum ad ardua negotia mittebatur. Hoc autem ad minora negotia. Translacio quidem supradicta fucta[†] fuit apud Eoynys octavo Idus septembris⁵⁷ Anno Domini 1308 quam diem praecipit episcopus obseruari pro facto^{†58} translacionis plurimorum confessorum.

EXTRACT IV.

(Register ff.21v, 22r).

Memorandum ad aeternam rei memoriam qualiter beatus Patricius eiecto demone, qui prestigialia dabat responsa de lapide aureo illo existente in Ciuitate Clochorensi a quo ipsa Civitas denominat⁵⁹ ipsum[†] sancto Makartino et quam pluribus aliis commitante ad partes de locheene^{†60} ad seminandum verbum dei, gressum

53. Apparently the Domnach Airgid : see below, note 56.

54. Lisdonny, par. of Muckno, Co. Monaghan.

55. I. *Brendanum* ?

56. A *cumdach* now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in which was preserved the manuscript known as St. Patrick's Gospels. On it and the manuscript see papers by Dr. Petrie (*Transactions of Royal Irish Academy*, xviii, Antiquities, p. 14) and Dr. Bernard (*ib.*, xxx, 303). This passage confirms the conclusion arrived at in the latter paper, that the shrine was not made for the manuscript, inasmuch as it describes the Domnach as a reliquary, and gives no hint that it contained a book. See also below, p. 256, note 82. It is clear that it was called 'great,' not on account of its size, but on account of the reverence in which it was held ; for the shrine called *Membra* held, *inter alia*, a sheep-skin. See further a paper by E. C. R. Armstrong and H. J. Lawlor in *Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy* xxiv.C, p. 96. In the next line the word which I read vnde (vñ) is followed by an erased letter.

57. 6 September.

58. I. *festu*.

59. Perhaps *denominatur*. Cp. the gloss in the Martyrology of Oengus (15 Aug.) : ' Clochar, i.e. cloch óir, i.e. a stone round which was gold, which the heathen had and worshipped. And out of it a devil used to speak : Cermant Cestach was his name, and it was the chief idol of the north. That is the short stone on the right hand as thou enterest the temple of Clochar ; and the places of the joints of gold and silver still remain in it, ut uidimus ipsi.'

60. I. *locherne*.

dixerat†⁶¹ triumphalem qui veniens ad vallem iuxta cnrcha (?).⁶² vidensque ibi pulchram terrae planiciem inter riuulos aquarum limpidissimos suis praecepit discipulis suum tentorium extendi, ibique decernens pernoctare, et prout moris ipsius erat faciens⁶³ super nudum lapidem. aliumque lapidem capiti subponens ibidem illa nocte pausavit a quo siquidem tentorio ecclesia illa vsque in hodiernum diem hibernico idiomate *ḡobut ḡatḡaic*⁶⁴ non immerito vocitatur Lapidem quidem supradicti tactu ipsius sanctissimi consecrati, quam plurimis sanitatem corporis extra frontem ecclesiae nunc positi Contulerunt prout et nunc conferant miraculose Mane vero facto *reḡsur .i. ceannḡada*.⁶⁵ rex Ergallicae† a quo *ṡir cenḡada*⁶⁶ nuncupatur ad expugnandum fidei sacramentum et ad bellandum contra Patricium sanctum, et suos clericos per ydolatriam† suam pervenit. Inprimis totam terram per magicam artem maris invnditione apparentur† replendo qui cum non posset illud apparens mare vsque ad aliud mane destruere beatus Patricius eleuata sua manu signoque crucis imposito illud fictuum† mare statim evanuit†. Cumque praedictus infelix per praedicationem sancti Patricii ad fidem Christi aliquo modo converti nequiuisset, terra apperuit⁶⁷ os suum et ipsum coram cunctis qui tunc adierant deglatiuit†. Quo viso miraculo Regina ipsius partum habens in vtero ad pedes beati Patricii provoluta ad fidem Christi conversa baptissata est, quem partum beatus Patricius masculum eum pronuncians benedixit nomen sibi imponendo *manaḡan*⁶⁸ a matre fidei,⁶⁹ quam erat accepturus sic vocitatus, quo nato et baptissato cum ad aetatem⁷⁰ pervenisset legitimam patri suo successit in regno et totam illam vallem deo et beato Patricio in puram atque perpetuam elimosinam concessit atque donavit, cuius quidam⁷¹ vallis possessionem per impotentiam clericorum et insolentiam laycorum per quandam speciem alluvionis ecclesia partem modicam amissit quam etiam modicam partem tempore domini Mathei⁷² dei gratia quondam episcopi Clochorensis *ḡm ḡḡaḡmḡ*⁷³ dux de *ṡir cenḡada* caepit auferre Domino, et ecclesiae ac beato Patricio donec per ipsum episcopum execratus et interdictus dimisit terras ecclesiae in pace Qui quidem Dominus Matheus pro tunc episcopus Clochorensis concessit easdem terras magistro Philipo *ḡ neḡḡaḡ* pro duobus solidis singulis annis sibi et suis successoribus et ecclesiae Clochorensi soluendis nomine tributū⁷⁴ Sed tempore Domini Eugenii episcopi Clochorensis⁷⁵

61. Corrected from *dixerunt*. l. *duxerat*.

62. Apparently an attempt of the English scribe to copy a word in Irish characters.

63. Some such word as *lectum* is omitted.

64. In an inquisition taken at Enniskillen 18 Sep. 7 James I it was found that in the 'parish of Enniskine is a chapple of ease called Pubble, with half a quarter of herenagh land called Pubble-Patrick and Drumkenada [Drumkeenragh] thereunto adjoining.' The ruins of the chapel remain in the townland of Pubble, parish of Enniskillen, about two miles from Tempo, on the road from that place to Enniskillen.

65. Fergus Long-head, or Duach, son of Conall Gulban, who was slain in 464, and was therefore a contemporary of St. Patrick. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 251.

66. Barony of Tirkennedy, Co. Fermanagh.

67. Corrected from *apparuit*.

68. *manaḡan* = 'little monk'?

69. l. *a matris fide*?

70. Corrected from *estatem*.

71. l. *quidem*.

72. It is not clear which of the two bishops of the name is intended. But see above, p. 232.

73. The Ui Daimin were chiefs of Tirkennedy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See *Ann. of Ulst.*, index.

74. This sentence and part of the next, together with two lines a little further on, are marked as if for quotation. The first two passages are quoted by Ussher in his *Original of Corbes* (Works, vol. xi, p. 423).

75. 1508-1515.

ipsa ecclesia ex donatione Cormaci ní ḡamín natiui, ac reguli de τῆρ cenḡαα et Cornelii μέξυρθεῖρ⁷⁶ principis de ḡεαḡamanach adquisiuit terras quae vulgariter nuncupantur ḡρμῑmεαεḡpech⁷⁷ cum suis finibus quam terrae peciam† fecit Patricius fuscus ó néoḡain herenacus dictae ecclesiae nobis et ecclesiae Clochorensi tributariam reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris ex ea singulis annis vnum solidum vsualis monetae.⁷⁸ Memorandum est insuper quod orta controversia inter Catholicum μαξυρθεῖρ abbatem de Λῑοḡαβαῖ⁷⁹ et Fergusium ó neoḡain⁸⁰ superdictis terris coram Domino episcopo et suo capitulo ipse Cornelius episcopus⁸¹ causam archidiacono et officiali Clochorensi ac officiali de τοḡη εḡρḡḡne commissit, qui cunctis deligenter† discussis caeterisque causam concernentibus limatis (?) nomine Domini invocato illas terras liberas et immunes ab omni servitute laycali esse sententialiter decreverunt. tam in bonagio, quam in caeteris aliis oneribus occurrentibus. Haec sententia lata est in villa ḡóḡn μέξυρθεῖρ—10 Augusti 1575.

EXTRACT V.

(Register, f. 26v).

Veniens Sanctus Patricius in fines Mughorum⁸² . . . Haec ex legenda sancti Patricii scripsi⁸³ etc.

EXTRACT VI.

(Register f. 27r, 27v).

Decanatus de Cluayneoy⁸⁴ nuncupatur ab ecclesia sanctae cαερε⁸⁵ de ḡomnach μαξῑnn⁸⁶ sorore spirituali beatorum Markatini†⁸⁷ atque Tygernacii episcoporum Ergalliae, nam beatus Tighernacus consecrauit praedictae virgini eandem ecclesiam, ac in honore ipsius episcopi Crux lapidea Collocata est ibidem vt patet intuentibus ecclesiae† vsque introitum anglicorum† ad hiberniam, ex quibus terris consueuerunt sibi responde[re] tenentes et natiui sui videlicet ḡουβεαḡεῖch ḡ μαḡαḡn⁸⁸ Post autem introitum anglicorum† Ricardus Pipard⁸⁹

76. Conchobhar Mac Uidhir; died 1527 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

77. Drumkeenragh, parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy.

78. Margin (in Ussher's hand): 'Sequentia usque ad finem paginae manu recentiore sunt adscripta.'

79. Lisgoole.

80. The word *de* is omitted.

81. Cornelius Mac Ardghail was provided to the see of Clogher 29 May 1560 (Eubel, iii, 186). This passage proves that he got possession, and retained the see till at least 1575. Ware (*De Praes. Hib.*, p. 50) states that Miler Magrath was given the see on 18 Sep. 1570, and was translated to Cashel 3 Feb. 1571. It is plain that he did not get undisturbed possession. Mac Ardghail may have been the bishop of Clogher who attended the Parliament of 1569 (C. L. Falkiner, *Essays relating to Ireland*, p. 234), and the bishop mentioned in Loftus' *Annals* under the year 1585. He was still bishop in 1592 (*Journal Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, N.S. i (1856-7), 81). Ware does not mention him in his *De Praesulibus*, though in a note in L¹ he counts him as the successor of Hugh O Cerballain. See p. 244, note 48.

82. Mughdornai, the district comprising the baronies of Cremorne and Farney, Co. Monaghan.

83. From Jocelin's *Vita s. Patricii*, cap. 139. It is unnecessary to print the passage.

84. Clones.

85. This is undoubtedly the St. Cera commemorated on 9 Sept., though the Martyrologies (Tallaght, Go man) mention her without note of place. Her name is preserved in the ancient church and burial ground of Kilhear, in the townland of Corlat, now reckoned as in the par. of Aghnamullen. An account of St. Cera, drawn from local tradition, by Dean O'Connor of Carrickmacross, is the basis of the article on her in O'Hanlon's *Irish Saints*, vol. ix, p. 243. M.

86. Donaghmoyné, Co. Monaghan.

87. *r* is written above the second *a*.

88. Mughdornai?

89. For this incident see also above, Extract ii, p. 240.

incaepit violenter edificare et construere castrum in terris episcopi iuxta Domna másin. hoc audiens episcopus videlicet Tygernacus m^c 510tta rónain venit ad impediendum edificationem in terris suis contra predictum Ricardum Baronem de atrio Dei et cum episcopus non potuit impedire praedictum Baronem per arma, induit se pontificabilibus† et intrauit fossam quae tunc ibi fiebant, nunciando sibi nouum opus proiectam† corporis† proprii† loco lapidis et monendo ipsum tanquam filium suum ne edificaret in terris ecclesiae et cum per hoc baro non cessauit ab opere incepto tunc episcopus prostrauit se [in] fundum fossae et tunc baro suscepta ligone ligonizavit terram super ipsum episcopum et incepit viuum sepelire. Milites autem ipsius baronis hoc videntes violenter extraxerunt episcopum de fossa ne deterius id est mors ipsius inde contingeret. Sed nemini venit in dubium quod ille baro, et sui complices fuerunt ipso facto excommunicati et ipse baro morbo leprae contagioso mortuus est et sui posterii eadem contagione sunt infecti, nemine ex parte masculini generis nunc viuente sibi succedendo.

EXTRACT VII.

(Register f. 28r, 28v).

Sanctus vltanus episcopus patronus ecclesiae de ceatleanuig⁹⁰ fuit de speciali familia beati Macartini. Nam sibi capella de 6ruimnubetain⁹¹ apud Maigleamns⁹² fuit consecrata et pro tempore fuerat episcopus Ergalliae, qui etiam maledixit illos de Muinterlain⁹³ qui boues ipsius episcopi subriperunt, et etiam ad suam insulam furtim duxerunt quod cum episcopus in pontu introitum petiuisset boues prosequendo et non fuisset admissus in insulam maledixit, leuata manu, et aqua penitus effluxit locum illum relinquendo, et tunc episcopus sicco pede cum suis insulam intrauit, vbi latrones fuerunt cumque fures inficiarentur† boues, capud viniu⁹⁴† bouis a corpore abscisum mugitum fecit. Ita quod furtum amplius celari non potuit et locus ille vsque in hodiernum diem siccus apparet, sine stagno, qui dicitur ascom outain⁹⁵ laudetur deus, qui in sanctis suis est mirabilis et in titulum istius miraculi acceruus lapideus factus est in via publica iuxta locum illum qui acceruus dicitur 66pao ultain⁹⁶ 7 lea7soib te7penn et vt dicitur praedictus episcopus vltanus sepultus est apud Clochor in paruo Cemiterio beati Makartini in tumba fusus†⁹⁷ austrum iuxta beati Makartini sepulchrum in qua tumba alii sex episcopi sunt humati vt asseritur.

EXTRACT VIII.

(Register ff. 31v-34v).

Sequitur constitutio Bonifacii papae.

[Here follows the text of the Bull of Pope Boniface VIII, *Clericis laicos*, dated "vi^o Kalendas Marcii Pontificatus nostri anno ii^o," i.e. 25 February 1296. It may be read in Rymer's *Foedera* (1816-1869), vol. i, p. 836 and elsewhere. After it comes the following account of the reception of the Bull :]

90. Killanny, Cos. Monaghan and Louth.

91. Called Druim nubhann in Extract ii, p. 235.

92. The district round Clogher: 'the plain of the Laune,' the river on which the town is situated.

93. Arda. See above p. 235, note 31. For the story see also that place.

94. l. *uniu*s.

95. In Extract ii Dunluan.

96. 'The worship of Ultan.'

97. l. *versus*.

Recepto igitur hoc statuto per Dominum Nicholaum⁹⁸ Dei gratia archiepiscopus Armachanum Hiberniae Primatem, vocatisque Domino Dominaldo⁹⁹ filio Bernardi⁹⁹ ineill¹ et aliis magnatibus de tír éoghain, praedictus dominus armachanus exposuit illud statutum, addendo quasdam alias constitutiones quae ad libertatem ecclesiae et salutem animarum pertinebant eradicando et detestando prauas consuetudines et onera iniuriosa, quas et quae huc vsque imponeban[t] ecclesiis contra salutem animarum suorum† et in praeiudicium ecclesiasticae libertatis non modicum; quibus omnibus statutis praedictus dominus Domnaldus et sui magnates consensum adhibuerunt sigilla suae† apponentes. Quibus peractis praedictus dominus armachanus, cum reliquis† sanctorum, committante Domino Matheo episcopo Clochorensi² et multis aliis clericis, venit ad castrum Bernardi meşmatşamna³ regis Ergalliae, et easdem constitutiones coram praedicto rege et suis magnatibus fecit exponi. Quibus sic expositis praedictus rex cum suis magnatibus consensum adhibuit, ac se et suas† praedictis Domino Nicholauo Primati ac Domino Matheo episcopo suo proprio et eorum ecclesia† obligauit in haec verba.

⁴Vniuersis Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel auditaris†, Bernardus maşmatşamna Rex Ergalliae, Radulphus frater eius⁵ dominus de ɔartpaioise,⁶ Patricius ɔoubhtaiş⁷ dux de teallach nşealaşan,⁸ maşşamain m^c maşşamna dux de moifinn,⁹ ɔda m^c cinatha dux de tpucaşeuo,¹⁰ Echaito m^c Domnaiti dux de cloinn ceall¹¹, m^c maotpuann dux pro parte sua de clann ceall¹², maşşamain filius şioitlaşua¹² dominus de tpucaşamnn†,¹³ Patricius maşmatşamna regulus de fern muişe,¹⁴ valterus ɔceapɔoitl dominus de clann ceapɔoitl,¹⁵ wllialmuş† maşmatɔaşan dux de clann ɔotpaş,¹⁶ caeterique alii nobiles Ergalliae, salutem in

98. Nicholas Mac Mael Isa, Archbishop 1272-1303.

99. At this point D omits nearly a leaf of the exemplar. The scribe, when he discovered his error, copied the omitted portion on the next leaf of D (f. 8), which it exactly fills. He has written notes in English in the margin here (D, f. 7) and on D, f. 9, indicating the order in which the text is to be read. In Ussher's hand there is a note to the same effect on f. 8. I have printed the text in its original sequence.

1. Domnall son of Brian (here called Bernard) O'Neill became king of Tir Eoghain (Cos. of Derry and Tyrone) for the second time in 1295 and died in 1325 (*Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1291, 1322).

2. Matthew Mac Cathasaigh I: see above p. 241.

3. Brian Mac Mathghamna (MacMahon) was king of Oirghialla in 1283, and died in 1311 (*Ann. of Loch Cé*).

4. In this document I have not followed the MS. closely in punctuation and the use of capital letters.

5. Perhaps the Ralph Mac Mathghamna who was slain in 1314 (*Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1311).

6. Barony of Dartree, Co. Monaghan.

7. *Anglice* O'Duffy.

8. Tullygillen, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Monaghan, M.

9. Mullan, par. of Tullycorbet, bar. of Monaghan ? M.

10. Tpucaşeuo, equivalent to Cantred, denotes here the barony of Trough, Co. Monaghan, of which the MacKennas (Mac Cinaetha) were chieftains. See *Ann. of Ulst.*, s.a. 1261.

11. Barony of Clankelly (Clann Ceallaş), Co. Fermanagh, the chieftains of which in the latter part of the fourteenth century and in the fifteenth were of the family of MacDomnhaill. The text seems to prove that in 1297 there were rival claimants.

12. A person called Gilla Dubh son of Gilla Cua died in 1347 (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

13. l. Cpucaşmuphna, barony of Cremorne, Co. Monaghan.

14. Fepphmaş, barony of Farney, Co. Monaghan.

15. Marked on the plot of the Co. Monaghan in 1591 (reproduced in Shirley's *Monaghan*) as Clancarol. It included the parish of Inishkeen, and part of the parish of Donaghmoynne, barony of Farney, Co. Monaghan (Shirley, *op. cit.*, pp. 259, 519 ff.).

16. The Clann Ruadrach is mentioned in a charter of c. 1100, which seems to imply that its territory was then in the territory of Moygoish, Co. Westmeath, on the border of Co. Longford (*Miscellany of Irish Archaeological Society*, i, p. 134, with note f.). A chief of the clan,

Domino. Licet nos, contra iura ac antiquas consuetudines approbatas omnium regionum in quibus fides christianitatis colitur et gubernatur, ac etiam contra deum et sanctos nec non et sanctae matris nostrae ecclesiae libertatem, nonnulla furta et rapinas aliasque varias et diuersas iniurias et offensas, atque quam plurima alia grauamina, ecclesiis terrarum nostrarum et clericis ac tenentibus earundem, per nos et nostros homines, temporibus commissimus et intulimus retroactis: Lecto tamen et exposito nobis, per venerabilem patrem Dominum Nicholaum dei gratia Archiepiscopum Ardmathanum hiberniae primatem nec non et [Dominum] Matheum eadem gratia Clochorent[†] episcopum, statuto Domini Bonifacii sacrosanctae Romanae ecclesiae summi pontificis, inter alia continentem quod non¹⁷ reges et duces seu quicumque eorum officiales, qui collectas contributiones et exactiones, aut servitutes quasculque ab ecclesiis aut earum tenentibus seu quibuscumque personis ecclesiasticis regularibus aut secularibus cuiuscumque sunt status vel conditionis exegerint vel receperint quomodo, verum etiam praelati ecclesiasticaeque personae et quicumque ecclesiarum tenentes, qui predictas collectas contributiones exactiones aut servitutes quasculque soluerint, promisserint aut eisdem quouis colore paruerint, excommunicationis sententiam incurrant ipso facto, a qua sententia non nisi per summum Pontificem possint absolui. In quo etiam statuto similiter continetur quod quicumque deposita apud sacras edes quarumcumque personarum vbilibet arrestauerint¹⁸ seu occupare praesumpserint, vel arrestare aut occupare mandauerint seu occupata aut arestata receperint, necnon omnes qui scienter in praedictis vel alicui praedictorum dederint consilii auxilium vel fauorem publice vel occulte, eandem excommunicationis sententiam incurrant eo ipso. Nos supradicti Domini atque magnates, praedictas transgressiones et grauamina reuocare et sententiam excommunicationis supradictam euitare volentes, in honore Domini Omnipotentis et beatae Mariae virginis matris eius, ac beatorum Patricii, Mackartini, Tygernaci atque Lasciani patronorum nostrorum, omniumque sanctorum, nec non et ob reuerentiam Dominorum Archiepiscopi et episcopi supradictorum et ob salutem animarum nostrarum, tactis sacrosanctis evangelis, firmiter promittimus et pro nobis et successoribus nostris tenore praesentium fideliter manucapimus, et quilibet nostrum promittet¹⁹ manucapit, quod nos et quilibet nostrum et successores nostri quicumque et singuli eorundem, omnes et singulas ecclesias in terris nostris existentes earumque clericos et tenentes ab omnibus vexationibus, videlicet furtis rapinis incendiis et quibuscumque violenciis ac iniuriis, nec non ab omnibus turbarum satellitum, canum et equorum, custodum quorumcumque ministerialium nostrorum exactionibus, in pecunia, cibariis aut alio quolibet nomine vel modo, ex nunc indemnes servabimus et immunes; concedentes, et tenore praesentium nos obligantes, quod si alicui ecclesiae vel ecclesiasticae personae in terra alicuius nostrum existenti per quoscumque homines nostros factum fiat aut rapina aut aliquod genus exactionum praedictarum per nos vel nostros, eisdem vel alicui earundem imponatur,

named Imhar Mag Mhadaghain died in 1251 (*Ann. of Ulst.*). The present passage seems to show that then, or shortly afterwards, it was established in Monaghan or East Fermanagh. Now from an Inquisition into Church lands in Fermanagh, taken at Enniskillen 18 Sep. 7 James I, we learn that Clan McRowrie was herenagh of Farrenarioght, and that Farrenarioght was in Magheracross. Further, the *Ann. of Ulster* (s.a. 1509) state that Donnchadh mac Ruaidhri was herenagh of Magheracross. Farrenarioght is probably represented by the townland of Ferney about three-quarters of a mile south of Ballinamallard, and Magheracross is a townland (containing an ancient graveyard and ruins of a church) a mile east of Ballinamallard; both in the par. of Magheracross, bar. of Tirkennedy. Hence it is clear that the district of Clann Ruadraich lay round Ballinamallard, and roughly coincided with the par. of Magheracross.

17. Insert *solum*.

18. l. *arrestare*.

19. Insert *et*.

nos pro quolibet furto aut rapina vel incendio, dummodo sex vacarum numerum vel earum estimationem non excedat, et etiam pro qualibet exactione supradicta, quoties furtum Rapina incendium vel exactio fiat qualiscumque, viginti quatuor vacas a delinquente seu delinquentibus, cum rei persecutione,²⁰ leuabimus nomine penae; de quibus duodecem vacas praedicto Domino Matheo nostro episcopo liberauimus,²¹ aliis duodecem vacis reservatis illi nostrum qui pro furto, rapina, aut pro qualibet alia consimili transgressione, temporibus retroachis† emendam recipere consuevit, nisi ipse in exigendo illam paenam negligans† fuerit vel remissus, quo casu paena ipsa inter Regem et Dominum episcopum supradictum equaliter dividebatur²²; sed si furtum rapina incendium vel preda numerum sex vacarum vel earum estimationem excedat, tunc quadraginta vacas a delinquente siue delinquentibus, cum rei persecutione,²³ similiter levabimus nomine penae, et earum dimedietatem eidem Domino episcopo davimus,†²⁴ salua tumelialia† medietate illi nostrum qui hactenus emendam habere consuevit, vt superius est expressum. Insuper si huiusmodi furtum vel rapinam facientes, aut alius† aliquo genere praedicturam†, exactionam† delinquentes non fuerit soluendo,²⁵ promittimus et firmiter manucapimus quod ipsas personas delinquentes, aut magistros turbarum si meruerint, capiemus, et carceri Domini episcopi liberamimu[s]†,²⁶ ibidem puniendos prout eidem Domino episcopo, iuxta quantitatem delicti, videbitur expedire, si nos ipsi pro eorum excessibus eidem domin[o] episcopo non satisfecerimus competenter.²⁷ Item concedimus et manucapimu[s] quod turbarum praepositi vel quivis alii, a sutoribus, fabris, textoribu[s] seu quibuscunque aliis personis actis†²⁸ mecanicae† in territorio ecclesias[tico] comorantibus†,²⁹ praetextu alicuius consuetudinis, imo potius corruptelae hactenus habitae, de cetero nihil exigant vel aliquatenus extorquebunt. Insuperque omnes imponentes servitutes terras arand[i], blada mettendi vel cariendo, domos tegendi aut valleandi, ecclesiis seu ecclesiarum tenentibus, prout prae† supradictam statutam est express[um], eo ipso sunt excommunicati. Nos tenore praesentium, pro nobis et success[o]ribus nostris, bona fide promittimus sicut prius quod ab huiusmodi servitutibus in perpetuum desistemus, et quoscunque alios sub potesta[te] nostra vel dominio existentes penitus desistere faciemus ab eisdem. Porro si contingat aliquem furem vel latronem vel quemcunque ecclesiasticorum bonorum invasorem, per aliquem clericum aut ecclesiae tenentem se vel bona sua defendentem vel per quemcunque alium laic[u]m ecclesiae bona similiter protegentem, casu interfici, volumus et manucapimus quod hoc interfectori vel interfectores ab aliquo rege vel filio regis Domino aut consanguineo, seu etiam amico quocunque, interfici minime imputatur, nec ex inde satisfactio aliqua petatur aut exigatur. Sane si bona alicuius clerici seu ecclesiasticae personae per furtum aut rapinam auferri contingat, quoque³⁰ clerici seu tenentes ecclesiarum ad terras cuiuscunque laici vestigia sic oblatores†³¹ fuerint persecuti, concedimus et fide media† promittimus quod Dominus illarum,³² in quibus vestigia ipsa fuerint inventa, de rebus sic oblatis†³³ totaliter teneatur, nisi vestigia eadem de terris suis ad terras vicinas prosequaretur,

20. l. *prosecutione*.21. l. *liberabimus*.22. l. *dividebitur*.23. l. *prosecutione*.24. l. *dabimus*.25. l. *fuerint soluendo*. The Rev. T. Gogarty suggests the rendering, 'if they are not for paying. i.e., if they are not willing to pay; which is probably correct.26. l. *liberabimus*.

27. Something seems to be omitted here.

28. l. *artis*.29. l. *commorantibus*.30. l. *sique*?31. l. *ablatores*.32. The word *terrarum* is omitted.33. l. *ablatis*.

et quod tunc laicus investigans illarum vicinarum terrarum Domino†³⁴ vestigia oblato³⁵ sic inventa coram testibus denunciet absque dolo, et simili modo secundus et tercius ad quorum terras vestigia ipsa deuenirint† facere teneantur, et sic deinceps quoadvsque ad auctorem furti vel rapinae finaliter deveniatur. Rursus, quod Clerici et ecclesiarum tenentes, non solum per Campos et nemora sed et per vias et stratas publicas pro negotiis suis transeuntes, per satellites et scoticos nostros plerumque impediri et pannis suis ac rebus aliis hactenus spoliari consueuerint†, ³⁶ nos promittimus et tenore praesentium manucapimus quod patellites† vel quiuus alii nobis subiecti talia de caetero minime faciant, nec hac occasione aliquid exigent vel recipient ab eisdem; quod si secus fecerint, nos contra facientes a Domino†³⁷ nostro abiiciemus, quousque oblata†³⁸ ipsa spoliatis plenarie restituant, et quadruplum nomine paenae nobis persolvant. Et si contingat aliquas personas ecclesiasticas vel tenentes ecclesiarum in viis praedictis per eosdem satellites aut scoticos male tractari siue offendi, promittimus quod personas sic delinquentes praedicto Domino Matheo episcopo nostro liberanimus†³⁹ puniendas† prout sibi videbitur expedire. Et hoc idem circa clericos et ecclesiarum tenentes, res suas vi vel furtim eis ablatas investigantes non solum in viis sed etiam vbicumque extra vias, volumus similiter observari. Insuper volumus et concedimus quod nullus laicus sub potestate nostra vel dominio nostro vel alicuius nostrum existentes†⁴⁰, ratione alicuius delicti, debiti, aut contractus, ab aliqua ecclesiastica persona seu tenente ecclesiae clam vel palam vadium vel pignus, per se vel per alium, de caetero capere praesumat, puius† coram ordinario loci in capitulo iusticia non petita. Si quis vero contra fecerit si fuerit⁴¹ soluendo† duplum vadii recepti; si vero soluendo non fuerit personam suam ordinario loci liberauimus†⁴² infra quindecim dies a tempore quo per ecclesiam super hoc fuerimus requisiti. Praeterea† promittimus et concedimus quod defensio et tuitio clericorum, romipedarum, monialium, viduarum, aliarumque miserabilium personarum in terris nostris inter laycos commorantium† spectat ad ecclesiam et locorum ordinarios; ita quod non liceat nobis aut alicui nostrum, vel alii cuicumque sub Dominio nostro existenti, huiusmodi personas spoliare vel offendere quo modo: nisi†⁴³ furtum aut rapinam in terris alicuius nostrum fecerint vel alias deliquerint, et de his fuerint conuicti vel confessi; cuius furti, rapinae vel delicti correctio vel emenda ad Dominum laycum debebat pertinere; quo casu dominus ille laycus modum non excedat, sed⁴⁴ facultates delinquentium et qualitate[s] delictorum emendam prout iustum fuerit recipiat ab eisdem: vel nisi†⁴⁵ tempore guerrae mota inter duo regna res talium personarum, in terris laycorum vt praemittitur commorantium, mixtim cum rebus ipsorum laycorum, per praedam aut rapinam, et non ex proposito seu fraudulenter, de vno regno ad aliud regnum eisdem contigerit auferri; quo casu, iuxta quandam ordinationem a praedictis Dominis Archiepiscopo et episcopo super hoc alias factam, ordinarii locorum de his la† minime intromittant. Praeterea, si res rectorum, vicariorum aut capellanorum ecclesiarum parochialium aut procuratorum earundem cum rebus laycorum vt praemissum est, capientur, enim† liceat iudici ecclesiastico circa huiusmodi rerum iurisdictionem suam prout sibi visum fuerit exercere. Iudex etiam ecclesiasticus, si clericos, aliasque miserabiles personas supradictas, per quoscumque de regno illo in quo eedem personae inter laycos moram faciunt, rebus suis acciderit spoliari, iurisdictionem suam libere exerceat circa recuperationem bonorum eisdem taliter ablatorum. Item promittimus et manucapimus quod laycos a pueritia in territorio ecclesiastico mtritos†, siue ex

34. l. dominus. 35. l. ablatorum. 36. l. consueuerunt. 37. l. dominio.
 38. l. ablata. 39. l. liberabimus. 40. l. existens.
 41. See above, p. 251, note 25. 42. l. liberabimus.
 43. l. nisi. 44. The word secundum seems to be omitted. 45. l. nisi.

devocione aut valetudine, se causa commorandi ad territorium ecclesiasticum transferentes, in nullo molestabimus, aut ab aliis molestari permittemus, nisi causa fugiendi cum aliqua contributione per consanguineos vel cognatos suos antea eis imposita et dimissa, vel cum alio quo debito nostro aut nostrorum, vel cum proprio Delicto, illuc veniant fraudulentè, quo etiam casu nullam praedam aut aliam vindictam ab eisdem capiemus vel aliis capi permittemus, quamdiu ecclesia de ipsis super his iustitiae fecerint complementum. Ad haec, si aliquis sub dominio alicuius nostrum existens in aliquem clericum sanctimoniale aut conversum manus iniecerit tenere^{†46} violentas, aut contra voluntates eorum ipsos detinuerit in custodia publica vel privata, seu per ordinarios locorum pro aliqua transgressione vel delicto excommunicationis sententia fuerit innodatus, nos ipsum, per distractionem bonorum vel corporis, si necesse fuerit, captionem, ad^{†47} sub eundem iudicium sen ordinationem Dominorum Archiepiscopi et episcopi nostri infra mensem a tempor[e] commissi delicti, omni dilatione cessante, compellimus. Insuper quia ecclesia[†] in aliis regionibus, non solum de iure verum etiam de consuetudine, de bonis ab intestato decedentium libere ordinat et disponit, nos volumus et concedimus quod ecclesiarum praelati de bonis omnium in partibus nostris ab intestato decedentium similiter ordinent et disponant. Item quia jure cavetur quod episcopi vel eorum officiales disponant de bonis decedentium ab intestato vel non iure testantium, ideo nos promittimus, imo promissum a iure reclamamus, licere Domino Matheo episcopo nostro vel eius officialibus ordinare et disponere de bonis talium taliter decedentium, promittentes bona fide rectoribus et vicariis quod liceat eis procuratores suos facere in parrochiis suis ad colligendum decimas maiores et minutas et omnia alia iura spiritualia. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium nos sigilla nostra his literis apponi fecimus. Datum apud Castrum nostrum de Lochntach,⁴⁸ die Mercurii proxima post festum beatae Katrinae virginis,⁴⁹ Anno Domini 1297. Et eandem formam concessit et servare iuravit, et manucepit *Donn Maguidhir* Rex de Locherhonne⁵⁰ cum suis magnatibus et ducibus pro se et suis successoribus perpetuo fideliter prout in ultimo folio antiqui registri plenius deest.⁵¹

EXTRACT IX.

⁵²Tempore Davidis o Bragan⁵³ per potentiam quidem Germani o Chearbalan⁵⁴

46. l. *temere*.

47. l. *adire*?

48. This word, though in Irish characters, seems to be in the hand of the English scribe. It is probably an error for Mullagh Leaght, a hill three miles south-west of Monaghan, in the townland of Leck, on which the MacMahon was inaugurated (Shirley, *Monaghan*, p. 71). The letter *n* appears to be crossed out: perhaps also the first *h*.

49. 27 Nov.

50. In 1302 'Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir Manach, namely, the first king of Fir Manach of the sons of Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ' (*Ann. of Ulst.*).

51. Corrected to *continetur* by a later hand (Ussher's?). The 'antiquum registrum' can hardly have been the book from which these extracts were taken; for it was not a century old when they were written. This sentence is therefore probably from the pen of O'Cassidy. Thus we learn that his compilation was in part transcribed from an older Diocesan Register.

52. This is copied from Ussher's *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, cap. 17 (Works, vi, 417), where the substance of the passage is said to have been derived from the 'Registrum Clochorensè.' It is also found in Ware, *De Praesulibus Hiberniae*, 1665 p. 46; *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus eius Disquisitiones*, 1658, p. 85; but it is there, as I now believe (though I lately maintained the contrary opinion in the *Irish Church Quarterly*, x. 236), copied from Ussher, and not directly from the Register. It is of course not a textual quotation, and it probably combines two passages from different parts of the Register. But it is of historical importance, and I have therefore thought it well that it should be included in this collection of Extracts. It is unfortunate that Ussher has not transcribed the text of the *Actio* which he tells us the Register contained. I have omitted some phrases which are obviously added by Ussher. See further above, pp. 228, 229, 230.

53. See above, p. 240f, with note 4.

54. Germanus was bishop of Rathluraigh (Maghera), then the see of what is now known as the Diocese of Derry, in 1245. In 1246 he was postulated to the Archbishopric of Armagh

Rathlurensis⁵⁵ episcopi et nationis suae de Kaenel-eogain⁵⁶ ecclesia de Ardsratha,⁵⁷ cum pluribus aliis ecclesiis de Opheathrach,⁵⁸ per Ardmachanorum vero praesulum potentiam, ecclesia Ludunensis cum tribus decanatibus de Drothid-hatha,⁵⁹ de Atrio Dei⁶⁰ et de Dundelga⁶¹ Clochorensi dioecesi subtracta (fuerunt);⁶² qua de re Davidis in Reynaldum Armachanum Archiepiscopum⁶³ ibidem recitatur actio, data Perusii, Idus Augusti, anno Domini mcllii, pontificatus Innocentii IV anno xii.

EXTRACT X.

⁶⁴Ego Ruaricus scripsi 1525.

EXTRACT XI.

(Register ff.43r-44v).

Hymnus in Laudem Sancti Macartini⁶⁵

⁶⁶Festum dignum celebrantes
Sanctum uirum venerantes
Makartinum et laudantes
Exaudi nos Trinitas.

Sordes mentis formidabat
Stultas gentes castigabat
Quod exemplis solidabat
Per uirtutis opera.

Est confessor fide plane
Virgo fertur castitate
Martyr fatur sponte fame
Apostolus predicans.

Laborantes in dolore
Supplicantes cum amore
Sed letantes sunt fauore
Precibus⁶⁷ praesulis.

Qui peccati nescit fraudem
Et prelati uita tandem
Trinitati tulit laudem
In multis miraculis.

Cecos surdos salutauit
Et immundos lepra lauit
Moribundos suscitauit
Makartinus pontifex

(Cal. Docs. Irel., i, 2774, 2829; Cal. Pat. Rolls 1232, pp. 461, 481; Cal. Papal Letts., i, 228, 331). From the present passage we learn that his surname was O Cerbhallain. See further *L.A.J.*, vol. iv, p. 140, note.

55. Ussher glosses, 'sive Derensis.'

56. Ussher adds 'sive Tir-oen.'

57. Ardstraw, the parish in which is Newtown Stewart, Co. Derry.

58. Ui Fiachrach, the tribe whose territory surrounded Ardstraw. The churches here mentioned are probably those of the deanery of 'Maguritha' enumerated in the Taxation of the Diocese of Derry in 1306 (Cal. of Docs. Irel. 1302, p. 216). The family of Germanus—the O'Carolans—were connected with that district. See Reeves, *Visitation of Archbishop Colton*, pp. 18, 60f.

59. Ussher adds, 'Pontana ea est, vulgo Drogheda dicta.'

60. Ussher adds, 'vulgo Athirdee.'

61. Ussher adds, 'vulgo Dundalke.'

62. Ussher: 'fuisse referuntur.'

63. Reynard or Raighned, Archbishop 1247-1256.

64. So the Register ended according to Harris (Ware's Works, i, 187; ii, *Writers*, 93). For Ruaricus see above p. 226 and p. 233, note 3.

65. In L² the title is a later addition. K adds to it 'episcopi Clochorensis etc. (sic) fundatoris monasterii Clochorensis qui obiit 9 Calend. Aprilis 506.'

66. This Hymn is not in D. It is printed here from L²K. The subjoined note in these MSS. (below, p. 257) is sufficient evidence that both it and the Lesson which follows it were added to the Register by Bishop O'Cuilleán three years after O'Cassidy had finished his work. Cp. below p. 257, note 97, and see extract x. The hymn was printed in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, vol. v, p. 186f., from a copy in the Cashel Diocesan Library, which was apparently transcribed from K.

67. l. *precibusque*.

Infirmantes uisitabat⁶⁸
 Expirantes suscitabat
 Plures gentes baptizabat
 Cum sancto Patricio.

Hic in terris fuit fortis
 Nunc in celis bone sortis
 Nos a pena dire mortis
 Macartinus liberat.

Sancto Deo quisque⁶⁹ uiuit
 Iesu Christo obediuit
 Mundo uicto post exiuit
 Ad eternam gloriam.

Deus trinus qui est unus
 Quique⁷⁰ nobis prestat munus
 Quo sit clerus hic securus
 In perenni gloria. Amen.

[LECTIO]⁷¹

⁷²Beatus, et electus, dei pontifex makartinus de nobili prosapia Aradentium ortus sancto Patricio Hybernencium apostolo humiliter se tradens† cuius Comes inseperabilis† et dilectus fuit,⁷³ qui propter ipsius fortitudinem per† trans fluminum vada atque paludes sanctum Patricum portabat, et in praedicatione verbi Dei indefessus ei extitit adiutor. Quodam die cum in Italia essent verbum dei ad vissum†⁷⁴ patris sui quibusdam regibus praedicare cepisset, tunc in muro eiusdem ciuitatis ciues supersedentes ipsum irriserunt, sed Deum orauit vt illas† quoquomodo ad fidem reduceret, et statim illi muro corruente ad terram ceciderunt, sed seruo Dei signum crucis eis opponente nequaquam laesi sunt, nec mora pedibus illius prouoluti veniam acceperunt, qua accepta baptissmata succeper[unt] ac demum christi miles ad beatum Patricium est reversus.

Tempore procedente⁷⁵ sanctus Patricius vldiae (?) commitante ipsum vero Makartino verbum dei praedicaret, quidam Diaboli miles voluit ipsum suo gladio percutere, cui sanctus Makartinus iussu beati Patricii se opposuit et vexillo sanctae crucis opposito ilico terra obtemperat et os suum aperiens vt dathan et abiron illum deglutiuit. Denique ad maneorum gentem⁷⁶ in fide docenda a sancto Patricio destinatus fidem renuerunt donec tres mortuos gentiles ibidem sepultos resuscitaret, tunc vir dei cum oratione diu stetisset praelati mortui scilicet pater et duo eius filii finita oratione resurrexerunt, et continuo illis rebellibus viam salutis quamvis gentiles† praedicauerunt et ipsi fidem sic confitentes baptissati, et demum cum gaudio in busca†⁷⁷ sua reuersi sunt, et in pace dormierunt, quo miraculo facto illi gentes crediderunt et locus in quo haec facta sunt ad monasterium ibi construendum tradiderunt. Denique cum ipse in vniuersali praedicaret sem[en] vitae per hiberniam serendo iuuenilis annos aetatis suae transegit⁷⁸ die quadam Patricium patrem more solito transiens per quoddam flumen et portans sacrum onus deponendo suspirauit et percontatus⁷⁹ a pio patre vt quid suspiraret inquit pater accedente senio vires meae deficiunt, et assiduum me grauat iter, fac igitur in†⁸⁰ si placet in

68. K: *visitauit*.

69. K: *quasi*.

70. Corrected from *quoque* in L².

71. This word is not in the MSS.

72. This Lesson is given in full in D. Only the first few lines are in L³K. It is evidently taken from a Life of St. Mac Cairthinn. It has much in common with the fragment of his Life which still remains in the *Codex Salmanticensis* (ed. de Smedt and de Backer, col. 799).

73. L² adds 'etc.,' K adds 'sep. in cenobio ecclesie sue de Clocher.' Both MSS. omit the remainder of the Lesson.

74. l. *ad iussum*.

75. The word *cum* seems to be omitted.

76. A translation of Fir Manach, i.e. Fermanagh.

77. l. *busta*.

78. l. *transegisset*. Here the fragment in *Cod. Sal.* begins.

79. Corrected from *percunctatus*. 80. l. *me*.

vno loco Deo et tibi servire, sanctus Patricius ait, placet ait vade in bone†⁸¹ et monasterium construe in platea ante regalem sedem Ergallencium inde resurrecturus in gloria, illa desolabitur, tua vero sedes de die in diem augmentabitur† de cuius sacro Cymiterio plures ad beatam vitam sunt resurrecturi.⁸² Deinde vir sanctus ad praefatam plateam perveniens Clochorensē fundavit monasterium et pro tunc eocharo regni tenensuit†,⁸³ qui viro Dei in multis molestus esse caepit bouem vnam qui vsui fratrum necessaria portabat a pratis coerceri et ad lapidem ligari iussit, qui cum longa inedia affligeretur tres dedit mugitus, quibus auditis Magus ait male fecisti bouem episcopi ligari ipsius enim erat†⁸⁴ vbicunque terrae tuae mugitus illius sonuerunt quod probat effetus†,⁸⁵ quam prophetiam rex cassari intens†⁸⁶ filium suum carybrie nomine paruulum aetate iuven†⁸⁷ seruū dei tracta manu expelli, et regina puerum ire prohibuit, ne sanctum virum, ad quem eum benedicendum duxit sed regis timor baptissari non permisit in aliquo contristaret Sed regis† in istente†⁸⁸ puer flens cogitur exire flet mater, puero exeunti pomum dedit, quod ipse cum ad mediam plateam perveniret, perdidit, cum huc illuc perditum quaerere† sopor eum oppressit res mira, turba peditum et equitum multitudo vbi⁸⁹ transibat sed puer a nullo tactus, et nulli comparuit pater stupet quod tam diu filius moratur quaeritur et non inuenitur aula plangit, a regina nox sequens inquieta transit crastina die luscente puer expurgiscitur, pomum perditum reperit, letus domum revertitur gaudent cuncti, rem narrat ex ordine, et se apud Makartinum sub vestimento suo optimum odorem naribus meis percipere putaram.⁹⁰

Rex vero magicis artibus haec ab episcopo fieri dicens praefectum suum cum vase aqua pleno vt igne† extingueret, et illum eiiceret misit, qui cum ad sanctum perveniret eius manus riguerunt pedibus† eius terrae adhererunt veniam petiens solutus est et remeavit, Videns Rex quod praefectus et sui nihil pro eo fecerent†⁹¹ ad virum dei interficiendum perrexit, et cum moueret ad percuciendum sanctum velut lapidea statuta irriguit quo viso regina illum solui rogavit et pius pater aqua benedicta regem perfundens soluit, qui continuo humi prostratus quicquid ei praeciperet se facturum promissit, et terram ad monasterii opus dedit ei.

Die quadam solito more divinam legens paginam nimio exarscit legendi desiderio vnde nocturnis incumbentibus tenebris deus dilecti sui desiderio satisfaciens tota nocte monasterium illuminavit, aliquando inceptam diluculo praedicationem ad sequens mane produxit. Alia quadam nocte non habens vnde hospitibus victum redderet, adeo obtinuit frumentum tota nocte in monasterium, fecit etiam fontem aquae scaturire ita quod panis habuit saporem mellis, et aqua saporem vini ex his eosdem hospites saciauit, vnde omnes hoc videntes quam eum tam altissimum glorificaverunt.

81. l. *pace*.

82. Corrected from *resurrexuri*. Here *Cod. Sal.* inserts: 'Et addidit, Accipe, inquit, baculum itineris mei quo ego membra mea sustento, et scrinium, in quo de sanctorum apostolorum reliquiis et de sancte Marie capillis et sancta cruce domini et sepulcro eius et aliis sanctis reliquiis continentur. Quibus dictis dimisit eum cum osculo pacis, paterna fultus benedictione.' The *scrinium* is evidently the *Domnach Airgid*. See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, ed. Stokes, p. 175, and cp. above p. 245. The omission of this passage by Bishop O'Cuilleán seems to have been deliberate (see appended note, p. 257), and is not without importance for the history of the shrine.

83. l. *sceptrum tenens fuit*.

84. l. *erit*.

85. l. *euentus*.

86. l. *volens*?

87. l. *iubens*.

88. l. *rege insistente*.

89. l. *ibi*.

90. In this enigmatical clause *Cod. Sal.* omits *se*, and reads *putat*.

91. Corrected from *fecissent*.

Frat enim⁹² in vicino monasterio vir quidam nomine Redus,⁹³ a quo petebat vt bouem vnum quem habebat in praedio suo pasci permetteret, sed ipse negauit, tunc vir sanctus prophetisset ait te nouem milites decollabunt, quorum aduentus, aut redditus nescitur, tunc vero praedium erit meum, quod totum completum est, et etiam liberauit quandam mulierem, diu a daemonio vexatam et sana rediit ad Domum suam.⁹⁴

Nocte quadam sanctus Makartinus cuidam mulieri in visione apparuit dicens offerat mihi seruicium tuum, et illa inquit Domine cum vnico filio meo in tuo desiderio sepeliri monasterio, cui sanctus ait, quinta feria proxima filius tuus decollabitur, et tu morieris si meis non acquiesceris verbis, in crastino ipsa febribus correpta, eidem sancto se perhemiteri seruituram promissit, si eius meritis instans periculum evaderet sequenti vero nocte Idem sanctus in sompnis ei apparuit dicens memor esto promissionis tuae perhemiteri seruituram mihi deseruiens et de tela quam interficiat habens⁹⁵ offer linteamen et haec nocte sanitatem recuperes, quod totum factum est His de multis miraculis ipsius paucis praelivatis⁹⁶ Idem Pontifex omnibus vitae suae diebus mundo caruit, et debitis seculi aerumnis relictis caelo gaudente, et terra plorante nono Kal. Aprilis ad Christum migravit ovans, qui sine fine viuunt et regnat.

Suprascriptum officium⁹⁷ fuit hic per Reverendum uirum Patricium Culinn episcopum Clochorensem ad utilitatem publicam ecclesie Clochorensis redactum ex antiquis libris ordinis sancti Augustini studiose transcriptum, et secundum usum Romanum in melius ordinatum atque⁹⁸ reformatum superflua reticendo⁹⁹ ac¹ diminuta augendo et perfectius emendando, Anno Domini 1528 ²

92. An omitted sentence, implied by this word, appears in *Cod. Sal.*: 'Mirificauit dominus sanctum suum in hiis et non solum in hiis signis, uerum etiam in spiritu prophetie dotauit.'

93. *Cod. Sal.* omits the name.

94. The incident here referred to is related at length in *Cod. Sal.* as a posthumous miracle. The concluding paragraph, 'Nocte quadam' etc. is not in *Cod. Sal.*

95. l. *interfectam habes*?

96. This clause, which is obviously corrupt, represents a conventional form of conclusion of the lives of saints. Cp. e.g. *V. s. Cronani*, 28 (Plummer, ii, 30): 'Hec pauca dicta de uirtutibus sanctissimi seni nostri Cronani, et pauca de miraculis, que per eum Christus egit . . . scripsi. Ipse etiam Christi famulus incredibiliter nobis tepidis misericordia . . . seruans diuina mandata . . . feruebat'; after which follows an account of his death, the date thereof, and the ascription, 'cui est honor,' etc.

97. This word seems to imply that Bishop O'Cuilleán wrote a complete office of St. Mac Cairthinn, which included the Hymn and Lesson, and perhaps other elements now lost. Since the Lesson began near the end of f. 43r (as we learn from the foliation in the margin of D), we may infer that the Office began on that page. So large an addition to the Register—occupying at least two consecutive leaves—is more likely to have been written at the end than in a blank space at an earlier place. Hence it probably followed Extract x. If so, the Register, as originally written by O'Cassidy, filled about 42 leaves, each of which had approximately the same amount of matter as a leaf of D (see p. 249, note 99). Our extracts therefore give us rather less than a quarter of its contents.

98. K: *et*.

99. So L¹ marg.; L²: *superflua recitando*; K: *super falcia retinendo*.

1. K omits.

2. It is difficult to understand how, after reading this note, Harris could have described O'Cuilleán as the author of the poem (Ware's Works, i, 187; ii, *Writers*, p. 93).