Hibernia Pacata:

OR, A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Affairs of IRELAND,

FROM THE

Famous Battle of CLONTARF, where Brian Boirom defeated the Norwegians, till the Settlement under Henry II.

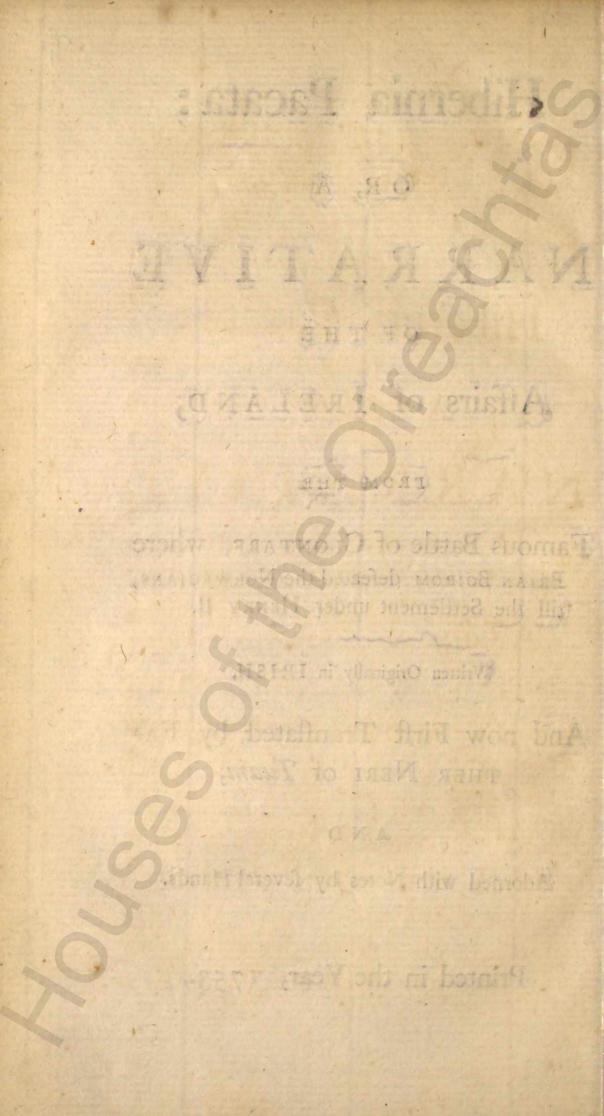
Written Originally in IRISH,

And now First Translated by FA-THER NERI of Tuam,

AND

Adorned with Notes by several Hands.

Printed in the Year, 1753.





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But finely among the Wheels mult ber

HERE never was a Kingdom fo extensive and populous, of such early Eminence in Learning and Commerce, so little known in History, or so little enquired after as Ireland. We were a considerable People in the Times of Tacitus, who attended his Father-in-law Julius

Julius Agricola in his expedition to Britain, who expresly fays, * " Ireland had better "Commerce and was more civilized than " Britain." From thence to Henry the Second we count all to be fabulous, and know little more of ourselves, than that Saint Patrick converted us to Christianity; and the Accounts of Henry's uniting Ireland to his British Dominions, and the Settlement he made, feems, if we confult only Keating and our own Historians, to be the Work of a few Adventurers. It looks in them like a Rehearfal Revolution, and the Throne of Ireland as eafily ascended by that Prince, as that of the Brentford Kings was by the Gentleman Usher. But furely many fecret Wheels must have been at work, and latent Causes to effect it, and reduce fo many petty Princes to the fole Government of one. Kingdoms are not so easily transferred as speculative Politicians imagine, and the little Kingdom of Corfica were a conderable People in the Tings has

^{*} Vide Cambden's Britannia.

has given all the Potentates of Europe, a Bone too hard to be picked.

I imagine it may be agreeable to the Curious in Antiquity, as well as serviceable to the present Generation, to have a clear Insight of the particular Transactions of that Period of Time, consisting only of twenty Years, before the Union of Ireland with England was attempted, when the Chiefs of Ireland united themselves under Brian, and restored Tranquillity to their Country.

THE Chiefs of Ireland were more than three hundred; but those of most Authority were the Chiefs of Munster. Ophaly and Connaught; of Ulster and Meath*.

WE are indebted for this Period of Hiftory, to the Curiofity, and fingular Industry of

^{*} Meath feems to have been an inconsiderable Chief, as Authors can't agree about his Name. Cambden calls him Rorke; Keating, Malfoklin; and Milton differs from both.

of Doctor Godfrey, who picked out of the Ruins of Bermingham Tower, an Irish Manuscript written by Dermic Macshaglin, a Relation (as he says himself) and Follower, to the Royal Family of Ophaly; and he seems to deserve the more Credit, as he was nearly Cotemporary with the Facts he relates, and does not spare his Friends when their Conduct was blameable.

attentived when the Chiefs of

Anno † MXXXXXII, (for then the Hiftory begins,) Magnus King of Norway was in Possession of Ireland and the British Isles. He was a gracious Prince, and better beloved by his new Subjects, than any Predecessor of their Native Line, for his Bravery and Love of Justice. He fought their Battles abroad, and victory still followed his Person. He quelled their intestine Conspiracies, and guarded their Rights and Properties. He was the only Prince in the Memory

[†] There is a finall Anachronism here of eighteen Years; but that is a trifle among Irish Historians. Our Author, however, is more exact than Keating.

mory of Time, who observed a Stipulation always made, and before always broken through, (viz.) not to be directed by his Natal Subjects, in the Government of those who had put themselves under him. He had the Love of his British Subjects, but the Adoration of his Irish, who had prospered more under his equal Government in a sew Years, than in any Century before.

ingide and Leyally together and they

Towards the twentieth Year of his Reign fome of the Norwegians, who had settled in Ireland, and got great Possessions, seemed to be out of Humour with their own Prosperity, or at least upon the Ruins of Ireland, intended to build up for themselves a mighty Fortune, and great Power in their Mother Country. To this Ambition they would sacrifice the Interests of Norway in Ireland, as well as injure his Affairs at Home. The Waterford Chiefs, (for they could hardly be called Princes) were the first that laid the Plan, and by sundry Arts drew in others to assist them, and under sundry Pretences con-

cealed their main Design. Brian of Munster was first to be removed from the Power with which Norway had entrusted him, ere they could expect their Enterprize to profper. He had given fuch Proofs of his Integrity in the Course of his Administration, and equal Regard to his Master's general Interest, as well as that of his Subjects, that he was faid to be the first who had united Patriotism and Loyalty together; and they well knew would be the last to comply with Schemes that should lessen the Affections of his Master's Subjects, or any Way diminish his Power in Ireland. To have him removed then, was the first Effort to be made, and they had often times made it but in vain; and found by Experience there was no Way to compass it, but by the Help of the Vice-Roy fent over every third Year from Norway. That too they had often tried in vain; for Brien had made the Government of every Vice-Roy eafy; and as the Demands of Norway were always reasonable, secured him any Tribute he wanted for supporting his GovernGovernment, and of himself deseated any Party would oppose it, without calling in the Vice-Roy to his aid, or rendering him obnoxious to any of his Master's Subjects.

In the Year above mentioned it unfortunately happened for the Interests both of Ireland and Norway, that the Vice-Roy was prevailed on to join in the Design of removing Brian, and affist with all his Power the Chiefs of Waterford. The Vice-Roy was esteemed a Man of Probity and Honour, but Good-natured to a Fault, and too indulgent to his Favourites.

* Galesius, a Foreigner, supposed to be an Italian, was a little before secularised, and by the B Vice-Roy

^{*} Our Author here has fallen into two Mistakes. Galius is not said to be an Italian by any Author of credit, but it was the Fashion then to give Men Italian Names, as the Germans now give Latin Names to the English. In the Elector of Brandenburgh's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Stairs is stiled Comes de gradibus. Again, there was no need of Secularizing the

Vice-Roy advanced to the See of St. Patrick. He had nothing about him of the Churchman but his Dress, and a large Share of their temporal Ambition. Brian's Power was a Goad in his Side, and his Reputation a Thorn in his Eye: He made a League with the Vice-Roy's Son, who was a haughty and a headlong Youth, to make him jealous of his Councellors, and delegate, in a manner, his whole Power to themselves, which they used as Men always do, who start into station, and become giddy with their Fortune. They put themselves at the Head of the Confederacy against Brian, and by large Promises and small Benefits, got over some of his Troops to join them; among whom were reckoned his Nephew, one of the petty Chiefs of Leix, and others whom he had raifed from nothing, by covering their littleness, and suffering them to grow under the Shadow

the Prelate in question, as he had never been among the Regulars in his Life. In Cambden there is another Galefius just 100 Years after.

Shadow of his Wing; from a Perswasion they would answer his Expectations, be loyal to their King, and faithful to their Country. However their new Masters were but little strengthened by the Desertion, which only served to swell their Vanity and betray their Weakness; and judging their Forces to be stronger than they were, they * challenged Brian to a pitched Battle (called the Battle of Clontarf) where they suffered a total Deseat on the fifth and sixth of March, 1052.

The Issue of this Battle gave a Check to the Ambition of the Waterford Chiefs, and dismayed their Auxiliaries. They lost all Heart for the present, and their Troops could not be brought up to face the Enemy again, or even to wear a good Countenance: They retired into Quarters with their shattered Remains,

^{*} It was the Custom of the Times to appoint the Place and Time of fighting; and we find the Chief of Munster challenging Roderick of Connaught to meet him on a certain Day, which Roderick desired he would put off for a Month, till he had called his Forces together, and had his Son Christened. See Keating, Ann. 1018.

mains, and the Vice-Roy and his Son returned home, disgusted with the Defeat they had sustained, and intent on a Reinforcement for another Campaign. Their Retreat was shabby, and had been quite ridiculous, if Brian had not covered it thro' Excess of Generosity, and protected them from the Banter of the † Commons, as they departed.

When they got home the young Man beftirred himself notably, in decrying the Conduct of Brian, and extolling the Power of
Galesius. He sent one Courier on the back of
another to Ireland, to notify his Success in getting larger Powers from Norway against next
Year; and Galesius sent as many to him, to
magnify the Alliances he was daily making
among the Irish Chiefs, and the mighty Recruits

Malsochlin was not present at the Battle, as Keating supposes; but at the second, sought two Years after near Dublin. See Cambreus.

[†] I remember but one other Instance of an Army in this ridiculous Situation; When the young Chevalier came to Derby, his Army was Mobbed, or, as our Author phrases it, Bantered by the Commons.

cruits he was raising, what * Honours were paid to him and his Friends all over Ireland, and how ftrangely they were beloved by the People (who, by the way, were laughing at them, and the mountebank Arts they had recourse to) how Brian was fallen in the Efteem of all Men since they perceived neither he or his Friends were to expect any Favours from Norway. But the Event will shew how Brian stood in their Esteem, and disclose a Scene, where the Actors in it adhered to him and the Interests of their King, and could not be brought over by the hopes of getting or the fears of losing, to join those who were setting up an Interest distinct from bis, and lavishing his Tribute to make Friends for themselves, and pave the way to an exorbitant Power. And the Success they boafted, in recruiting, was disproved by themfelves in the advanced Price of lifting Money they offered for Volunteers, and the arbitrary Press

^{*} They were mostly sham Honours, and always bought, according to Giraldus and the Polychronicon.

Press they sent out to all Parts of Ireland where their Insluence reached, or their Menaces were feared ‡.

returning with full Powers from Magnus to cashier all Officers, whether Irish or Norwegian, who should dispute the Orders of his Son, or helitate on the Measures he proposed. This was doubted, but whether true or false, the Declaration laid open the Schemes of the Party, and their Designs were now obvious to all Men. Their haughty Carriage and precipitate Proceedings, their Strains of Power and Strides to Authority, carried absolute Conviction of the Plan they were forming to get all Power in their Hands, and exclude all

It is said in the Polychronicon that the Waterford Chiefs got cashiered all small Officers employed in collecting the Tribute who would not arm on their Side. And Givaldus says, that Galesius excommunicated Brian and all his Adherents, and granted Indulgences for all Sins but Fornication, to all who opposed him, for the Space of sifty Years. Be this last as it will, the Polychronicon may be depended on.

but their own Junto from any Share in Government, or any Power and Interest in their respective Countries.

To effect and secure their Design, they had been hatching a Scheme as nonsensical as wicked; which, if practicable, must in the End prove as ruinous to Norway and his Interests, both at Home and in Ireland, as for the present it might be profitable to the Undertakers: It consisted in this, to get Ireland made a Province of Norway by Way of Union and governed by Laws made there.

* That is, in plain Terms, to make Ireland the Property of a few Men, who were to live in Norway in Pomp and Power, and become great, by bringing to nothing every Interest and Property they left behind them.

THEY

^{*} Our Author in this Place seems to reason well; for tho' we have a recent Instance of an Union producing good Effects, I mean, uniting the Kingdom of Kerry last Year with that of Cork, by a long Causeway, yet in general they don't answer; and ever since Norway became united with Denmark they have both been on the Decline.

THEY were joined by several in Ireland on fundry Motives; and it must be owned the Norwegians came latest into the Scheme, as it was not their own Invention; it was agreeable to all who neither had, or were like to have any Possessions there. The Brehons and Tanists, who dispensed the Laws of Ireland, were rejoiced on the Prospect of being fet free from all Inspection or Authority of the Irish Chiefs, which only restrained them from doing what they lifted; the Military, the Secular Priefts, and all Orders of holy Church were supposed to be ready to embrace it; but particularly the Prelates, * by the Influence of Galesius, and a false Prospect of temporal Power, were brought into it.

Bur before this Union could be brought about, it was necessary first, to lay a perpetual Cess on all the Cantreds of Ireland by the

^{*} The Prelates had only one Doubt, (viz.) whether they should be called my Lord if the Scheme took. This was Problematick.

the Consent and Concurrence of all the Irifb Chiefs. This was a Thing very difficult to be compassed. It was hard to persuade Men to give themselves away when there was no Occasion; * and to buy them out and out, would take a mighty Purchase, and perhaps afterwards not stand to the Bargain. The small Pittances Galesius procured for the Sons and Cousins of the Irish Chiefs in order to bring them to his Side, were too scanty to have any great Effect, and disobliged his own Party more than they gained the other. There was but one Way, and nothing less would do, (viz.) getting the Disposal of the Tribute had been laid up for the Support of Magnus's Government, and to discharge the Debts the Chiefs had engaged to make good. When they had this in their Power, they hoped either to bring over the present Chiefs, or if they proved obstinate, to raise up a new Set of

^{*} This puts one in mind of the Story of Jack, who was perfuaded to hang himself, by huge Promises of being bettered by the Experiment.

of Chiefs who should be obedient to their Will.

WHILE Brian was in Power, the first Attempt they knew would prove abortive, and to break his Power by the fecond Attempt would be dangerous, and they had Reason to fear, would give it greater Strength, and make them odious to all the Body of the People, both in Ireland and Norway. So to bring over the present Chiefs * was their avowed Undertaking; and at last they resolved to tamper with the small Ones, Galefius having found, on founding the Chiefs of Ophaly and Connaught, that Nothing was to be expected from the Principals. But their Hafte proved their undoing, and their Offers and barefaced Projects, alienated, instead of reconciling, even those who were already in their Power. They all faw now, it was no Time to trifle. Those among

^{*} Among the petty Chiefs were Eleven, entirely at the Mercy of the Norwegians, who nevertheless begged to be excused.

among the Chiefs who had joined with them on personal Piques against Brian, saw it was high Time to forget their Resentments. Those who had concurred with them in leffer Points for private interest, and from a Persuasion that their Intentions were not fo bad as was fuggested, saw their mistake, and the fatal Measures were on Foot. Those who had joined them to get some increase of Power, and top their next Neighbours, faw they were giving up irrecoverably, all Power, and the Influence that naturally belonged to them in their respective Districts. In a Word, all the Chiefs in every District of Ireland, who had Sense to see, or a Desire to avert the Dangers hanging over them, united as one Man under the Conduct of Brian.

It was vain to intimidate them with Suggestions or Threatnings, of bringing on themselves the Displeasure of Magnus; they knew
well, it was none of his doing, but, on the
contrary, that he was displeased with the

C 2

Measures

Measures that were taken, and the Arts had been used to misrepresent his People, whose Lives * and Fortunes he knew were at his Disposal.

THE Crisis was now at Hand, and the Fate of Ireland to be determined. All was to be staked on the Event of a second Battle, if Galefius and his Friends were hardy enough to attempt it: And attempt they did, though much wondered at, if their Promifes proved true of getting Aid from Norway, the Event will foon shew. If the Irish Chiefs were not already certain of Success, they had fuch Omens on their Side as promifed fair to ensure it. All People in Ireland who had Possessions, were mostly on their Side; and all People in Norway who had Possessions there, would hardly be mad enough to be against them. and to and mount to accome felves the Displeature of Magnin; they know

DROMAWAE figure of the doing, but, on the

hat he was displayed with the

^{*} They had frequently offered him their Lives and Fortunes, but I don't find he ever took either. But one of his Predecessors took away both.

Quality to render him popul

Among the petty Chiefs on the other Side, were many not fatisfied with their Leaders. Galefius was unexperienced and too much of the Undertaker, and his Friends observed he had been generally mistaken in what he predicted, to say nothing of what he afferted. The Waterford Chiefs were unbeloved by the People Abroad, if not at Home, and the petty Chiefs of Leix were not beloved either at Home or Abroad. The Vice-Roy's Son was too spirited and sanguine, and too fond § of Action, though he had always been defeated, which lessened him in the Considence of his own Party, and made him somewhat ridiculous to the other.

HE brought over with him from Norway
for their fecond Engagement, a young Commander of great Note and Ability, who had
every

[§] It appears in the Chronicon, that he once attacked a formed Army with Six Men, like Mentzel in the last War; who went up to the French Camp only with a few Hus-fars, and turning his Posteriors bid them kiss his A——e.

every Quality to render him popular in the Army, and by no Means inconfiderable in Councils of War. His Fame (though needlessy) was previously trumpeted, and he was ridiculously to be opposed to an Irish Chief, who had ten Times his Experience, and had never been deseated. But the Norwegian ‡ (if he was one) was too wife to stake his Reputation on a forced Expedition, or hazard, on a chimerical Project, the Fortunes of his Family, who had fairer Possessions in Ireland than in Norway, and which had often served to retrieve them, when their Affairs were desperate at Home.

But on the Side of Brian all were unanimous; they had no Distrust of one another or any Apprehension of being defeated, as for twenty Years he had always led them to a sure, if not an easy, Victory. He had never undertaken

[†] This Commander, whoever he was, had the Place of his Birth disputed, but one Thing appears from cotemporary Writers, that it was an Honour to any Country to have given him Birth,

undertaken any Thing desperate, and conquered by Acting on the desensive. In a Word, they relied so unreservedly on his Prudence, and had so entire a Considence in his Integrity, that he was above the Necessity of declaring his Designs, or testifying his Measures.

In these Dispositions both Sides rendez-vouzed, and agreed to meet the 9th of October 1053, on a Green near the Suburbs of Dublin. They took Care on both Sides to have their Complements full, only some of Brian's Troops were intercepted by an Ambush, and others detained, who had relied too much on the Faith of Treaties.

WHEN they had taken their Ground, and reconoitred each other 1 * * * * * * *.

[†] Here the Parchment is rusted by the old Wall where it lay; but as Doctor Godfrey has undertaken to boil it, after a few Months exposing to the open Air, the Characters will be legible again.

作の方 Tary Thing desperate, and com-Ming on the defended in Typed, the rolled to mereline stly on his Pru-Copes, and that to entire a Confidence in his integrate, that we was above the iteration declaring his Designs, or childing his Mich in their Difficht fine both Sides rendeze To die oils refer to decree ben Letwer Order tory on a Circu part the Suband to both Che with the both Billes to heve their Complements ball, only has the transfer a decide of the control of the con colw . Declarable cionica bina calludin A fin had too intell od the Fall of I rend (Contraction) Lyo, Louis Daile release their Crount, out generalized card onless to wie a se another flow the best with a second out of and the was a fact of the same of